

English Grammar

but both lot of extra stuff we need to remember...

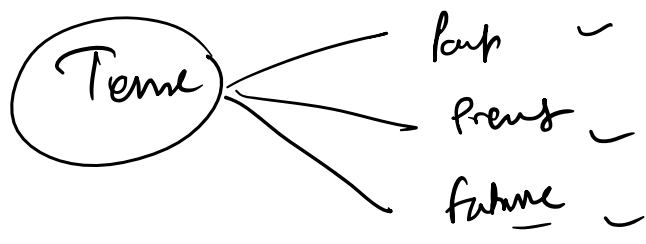
Skills of Grammar in a easy way...

Most imp Area

- * Article
- * Verb
- * Noun - pronoun
- * Tenses
- * voice change
- * Spotting the Error

Vocabulary

- 1 Phrasal verb
- 2 Synonym
- 3 Adjectives
- 4 Phrases & Idioms





Plan for Grammar.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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English Grammar

Tense

English grammar tense is a critical aspect of language that allows speakers and writers to convey the timing of actions or states. Tense indicates whether an event occurred in the past, is happening in the present, or is anticipated in the future. Understanding and using tenses correctly is essential for effective communication, as it provides clarity and context to our expressions.

There are three primary types of **English grammar tense**: **past, present, and future**. Each type is further divided into different forms, including **simple, continuous (progressive), perfect, and perfect continuous**.

Past Tense: This tense refers to actions or states that have already occurred. Examples include "She walked to the park" or "They visited the museum."

Present Tense: Describing actions or states that are happening now, the present tense includes sentences like "He reads a book" or "The sun rises in the east."

Future Tense: Anticipating actions or states yet to happen, examples of the future tense are "We will travel to Paris next month" or "The event is scheduled for tomorrow."

Each type of tense serves a distinct purpose in conveying the timeline of events or situations. Moreover, within these types, variations such as continuous and perfect tenses add depth and specificity to the temporal aspect of verbs.

For instance, the Present Continuous Tense emphasizes actions happening at the current moment, as in "She is studying for her exams." The "Past Perfect Tense" denotes an action completed before another past event, like "They had already finished their homework."

Verb Tenses Chart

	Past ¹	Present ²	Future ³
Simple	<p>The author <u>ate</u> cheesecake yesterday.</p> <p>Usage: To indicate a <u>past habit</u> or an action already completed.</p>	<p>The author <u>eats</u> cheesecake every day.</p> <p>Usage: To express habits or general truth; to indicate a future event on a designated date as part of a plan or arrangement.</p>	<p>The author <u>will eat</u> cheesecake tomorrow.</p> <p>Formula: will + present tense verb</p> <p>Usage: To indicate an action, condition, or circumstance which hasn't taken place yet.</p>
Progressive or Continuous	<p>The author <u>was eating</u> cheesecake when his friends arrived.</p> <p>Formula: was/were + (-ing verb form)</p> <p>Usage: To indicate uncompleted action of the past (with or without time reference); to indicate persistent habits of the past (with continuously, always, forever, etc.)</p>	<p>The author <u>is eating</u> cheesecake right now.</p> <p>Formula: am/is/are + (-ing verb form)</p> <p>Usage: To indicate action occurring at the time of speaking; to indicate temporary action which may not be occurring at the time of speaking.</p>	<p>The author <u>will be eating</u> cheesecake when his friends arrive.</p> <p>Formula: will be + (-ing verb form)</p> <p>Usage: To indicate what will be going on at some time in the future; to indicate planned future events.</p>
Perfect	<p>The author <u>had eaten</u> all the cheesecake when his friends arrived.</p> <p>Formula: had + past participle</p> <p>Usage: To indicate a completed action of the past that happened before another event took place.</p>	<p>The author <u>has eaten</u> all the cheesecake.</p> <p>Formula: have/has + past participle</p> <p>Usage: To indicate past action which is <u>retained by a time of occurrence</u>; to indicate an action that started in the past and has continued up until now.</p>	<p>The author <u>will have eaten</u> all the cheesecake by the time his friends arrive.</p> <p>Formula: will have + past participle</p> <p>Usage: To indicate an action that will be complete before another event takes place.</p>
Perfect Progressive or Continuous	<p>The author <u>had been eating</u> cheesecake for two hours when his friends arrived.</p> <p>Formula: had been + (-ing verb form)</p> <p>Usage: To indicate an action in the past that began before a certain point in the past and continued up until that point in time.</p>	<p>The author <u>has been eating</u> cheesecake for two hours.</p> <p>Formula: have/has been + (-ing verb form)</p> <p>Usage: To indicate an action which started <u>at some point in the past</u> and may or may not be complete.</p>	<p>The author <u>will have been eating</u> cheesecake for two hours when his friends arrive.</p> <p>Formula: will have been + (-ing verb form)</p> <p>Usage: To indicate an action that will have happened for some time and will not be complete yet at a certain point in the future.</p>

will + tense..

I have
be (has)
They have

Least used

TYPES OF SENTENCES

Positive Sentences

- When you arrive, I **will be sitting** in the park. ✓
- I **will be waiting** for you. ✓
- It **will be raining** at this time tomorrow.
- He **will be visiting** his friends this time next week.
- She **will be watching** TV.

Negative Sentences

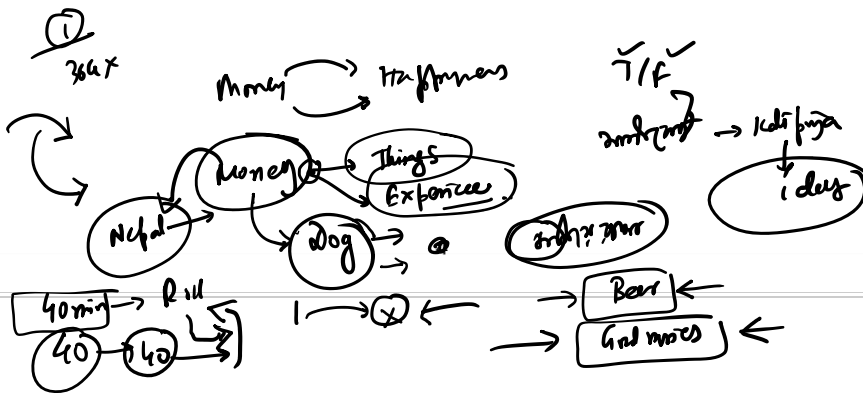
- When you arrive, I **will not be sitting** in the park.
- I **will not be waiting** for you.
- It **will not be raining** at this time tomorrow.
- He **will not be visiting** his friends this time next week.
- She **will not be watching** TV.

Question Sentences

- **Will** you be sitting in the park when I arrive?
- **Will** you be waiting for me?
- **Will** it be raining at this time tomorrow?
- **Will** he be visiting his friends this time next week?
- **Will** she be watching TV?

Adding not + be verb

I + will
will I ??



All conditional types - table

	use	if clause (condition)	main clause (result)
Type 0 Positive sentences to talk about things that are always true or that normally happen	present (simple, continuous, perfect) If something happens ... 1 If the food is out of date ... 2 If I've drunk ... 3 If you are talking ...	present (simple, continuous, perfect) ... the result is true. 1 ... I don't eat it. 2 ... I don't drive. 3 ... I can't concentrate.	
Type 1 to talk about a probable event happening in the future	present (simple, continuous, perfect) If something happens ... 1 You study ... 2 If he doesn't call you ... 3 If you've come to class ... 4 If we win ...	future, imperative, can, must, might, may ... the result will be true. 1 ... you will pass the exam. (sure) 2 ... tell me immediately. 3 ... the exam is going to be easy. 4 ... we'll be celebrating soon.	
Type 2 to talk about present or future hypothetical or unreal	past (simple, continuous) If something happened ...	would/could/might + infinitive ... the result would be true. (ah sure)	

IF + ve + but

IF + not/act + the

Type 2	to talk about present or future hypothetical or unreal situations	past (simple, continuous) If something happened ... 1 If I <u>won</u> the lottery ... 2 If you <u>weren't talking</u> ... 3 If I <u>were</u> you ...	would/could/might + infinitive the result would be true. 1 ... I <u>would buy</u> a yacht. 2 ... I <u>could concentrate</u> . 3 ... I <u>might wait</u> before taking a decision.
			<i>oh sure</i>
Type 3	to talk about past hypothetical or unreal situations	past perfect (simple, continuous) If something had happened ... 1 If you <u>had come</u> to class ... 2 If he <u>hadn't been wearing</u> a helmet...	would/could/might + have + past participle ... the result would have been true. 1 ... you <u>would have passed</u> the exam. 2 ... he <u>could have died</u> .
Mixed conditionals	to talk about a past hypothetical or unreal situation with a present result	past perfect (simple, continuous) If something had happened ... 1 If I <u>had won</u> the lottery ... 2 If I <u>hadn't been wearing</u> a helmet...	would/could/might + infinitive ... the result would be true. 1 ... now I <u>would be</u> rich. 2 ... I <u>might be</u> dead now.
	to talk about a present hypothetical or unreal situation with a past result	past (simple, continuous) If something happened ... 1 If I <u>spoke</u> German more fluently ... 2 If I <u>wasn't</u> a woman ...	would/could/might + have + past participle ... the result would have been true. 1 ... I <u>might not have had</u> such problems. 2 ... They <u>would have given</u> me the job.

Past Tenses

Simple Past

The simple past tense is formed by adding '-ed' to the infinitive form of the verb (e.g. to walk becomes I/you/he/she/it/we/they walked). With this form, there is no need for a verb modifier like 'to have' or 'to be' as those are reserved for some of the other past tense verb forms discussed below.

There are two reasons to use the simple past verb tense. It describes:

1. Situations or activities that began in the past and finished in the past.
2. Describes someone's emotional state in the past (i.e. how they felt).

This verb tense CAN take on some adverb time modifiers to describe how far in the past action, situation, (or emotion) occurred. One such example might be 'I walked to the park yesterday' or another example could be further back in time, as in 'My little brother took a bath three days ago and now he's starting to smell a bit funny.'

Past Progressive

The past progressive, sometimes known as the Past Continuous verb tense, is formed by adding the past variant of 'to be' with the infinitive and ending with '-ing' (e.g. to sing' becomes I was singing'). The past progressive is used to write or talk about an action that started sometime before the present time, and the action may or may not be completed.

In the example briefly mentioned above, the singer started some time ago but they could have stopped singing to perform some other activity (the likely outcome) or they could still be singing and taking a break to tell the conversation participant about that activity. The context is unclear. Generally, if the action is ongoing though, the present perfect progressive would be used instead (I have been singing).

One way to remove some of the vagueness of the past progressive timeframe is to use the past perfect progressive with a time-based adverb to clarify the situation (e.g. I had been running around the park every day last week).

Past Perfect

This is one of those verb forms mentioned above that takes another verb to modify our primary action. In this case, the past form of the verb 'to have' precedes the simple past verb tense (e.g. He walked becomes He HAD walked).

The reasons for employing this past form are two-fold:

*has/had
have/had
pluper → had*

1. It is used to talk about a situation that occurred in the past and completed in the past...AND it must be followed by another action that also completed before the present time.
2. It can be used to describe two actions that occurred in the past that are directly related to each other but are separated in time.

Past Perfect Progressive

The past perfect progressive often referred to as the past perfect continuous verb tense, is formed by adding the past passive form of 'to have' + the infinitive + a '-ing' verb ending (e.g. I had been talking).

The past perfect progressive is used in situations to:

1. Describe causation for another activity
2. A time-based description of an activity that happened in the past

As mentioned above, this form can take time modifiers which is a big differentiator between when to use the past progressive and the past perfect progressive. There is a strong implied meaning of past progressive that the action started in the past and is still going on while the past perfect progressive is used with the time adverbs to indicate when an action started and finished.

Past Tense Examples

The sample sentences below illustrate how to use the four types of past tenses described above: simple past, past progressive, past perfect, and past perfect progressive.

Simple Past

- I **described** my favorite plants and trees in science class.
- The sun **set** at 5:30 PM last night.

Past Continuous

- I **was dancing** with daddy at the father-daughter dance while trying to concentrate on where my feet **were going**.
- You **were playing** on your phone while the teacher was talking about all sorts of triangles.

Past Perfect

- Mom **had brought** dinner home with her because she had been working so late tonight.
- I **had kept** a turtle for a pet when I was ten years old but gave him to my friend when mom brought home a puppy for Christmas.

Past Perfect Continuous

- My class **had been counting on** going to the zoo this Wednesday, but the trip had to be postponed due to bad weather.
- I **had been reading** all about dinosaurs when my mom called me down to dinner.



PAST TENSES

SIMPLE PAST

The simple past tense is formed by adding -ed to the infinitive form of the verb.

There are two reasons to use the simple past verb tense. It describes:

1. Situations or activities that began in the past and finished in the past.
2. Describes someone's emotional state in the past (i.e. how they felt).

This verb tense CAN take on some adverb time modifiers to describe how far in the past action, situation, (or emotion) occurred.

- I described my favorite plants and trees in science class.
- The sun set at 5:30 PM last night.



PAST PERFECT

This is one of those verb forms mentioned above that takes another verb to modify our primary action.

The reasons for employing this past form are two-fold:

1. It is used to talk about a situation that occurred in the past and completed in the past...AND it must be followed by another action that also completed before the present time.
2. It can be used to describe two actions that occurred in the past that are directly related to each other but are separated in time.

For example:

- Mom had brought dinner home with her because she had been working so late tonight.
- I had kept a turtle for a pet when I was ten years old but gave him to my friend when mom brought home a puppy for Christmas.

PAST PROGRESSIVE

The past progressive, sometimes known as the Past Continuous verb tense, is formed by adding the past variant of to be' with the infinitive and ending with -ing'. The past progressive is used to write or talk about an action that started sometime before the present time, and the action may or may not be completed.

Generally, if the action is ongoing though, the present perfect progressive would be used instead.

One way to remove some of the vagueness of the past progressive timeframe is to use the past perfect progressive with a time-based adverb to clarify the situation.

- I was dancing with daddy at the father-daughter dance while trying to concentrate on where my feet were going.
- You were playing on your phone while the teacher was talking about all sorts of triangles.

*dance
in dancing*

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

The past perfect progressive often referred to as the past perfect continuous verb tense, is formed by adding the past passive form of to have' + the infinitive + a -ing' verb ending.

The past perfect progressive is used in situations to:

1. Describe causation for another activity
2. A time-based description of an activity that happened in the past

For example:

- My class had been counting on going to the zoo this Wednesday, but the trip had to be postponed due to bad weather.
- I had been reading all about dinosaurs when my mom called me down to dinner.

for a long time period I was keeping the job

Present Tense

Simple Present

The Simple Present tense is often used to show repetitive or habitual actions and general truths. It is also used to tell an activity that is happening now and in introducing quotations. Like the simple past, it also doesn't need auxiliary verbs to function. It may or may not be associated with adverbs of time to emphasize that the situation is currently or repetitively happening.

Examples:

- I run towards school every day.
- I play the piano.
- He loves her now.

Present Progressive

The Present Progressive conveys events that are happening now or in progress. Here, the helping verbs that are added include the words *is*, *am*, and *are*.

Examples:

- I am watching a movie right now.
- He is still sleeping.

Present Perfect

There are three points to remember when dealing with the Present Perfect Tense: first, the action has already been completed, like the other perfect tenses; second, it may refer to an activity that was done in an indefinite time in the past; and lastly, it could also refer to an event that started in the past and is being continued in the present. The present perfect tense is constructed by using *has/have* + the past participle of the main verb.

Examples:

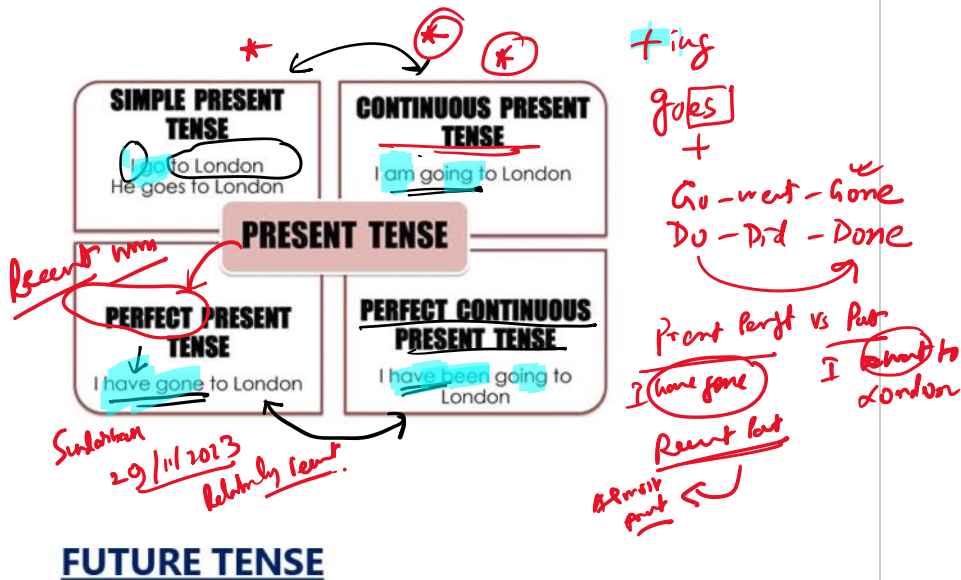
- I have seen this place before.
- She has played the piano since she was eight.

Present Perfect Progressive

In the Present Perfect Progressive tense, the event started in the past but still continues at the present time. It follows the same formula as the past perfect progressive, only that you use *has* or *have* instead of *had*.

Examples:

- The guy has been feeling sick lately.
- Recently, the officer has been serving the community well.



Definition: A verb that refers to future time is said to be in the future tense. The future tense has four types.

Simple Future Tense (Future Indefinite Tense)

Definition

It is used to describe a single act that has still to take place.

Formula / Structure

Subject + will/shall + base form(V1) + object

He/She/It/I/We/They + will/shall + V1

Examples

- It **will rain** tomorrow.
- The **will leave** for Glasgow next Monday.

Future Progressive/Continuous Tense

Definition

It is used to describe the action as going on at some point in the future.

Formula / Structure

Subject + will be + present participle + object

Am/is/are + going to be + present participle

Examples

- He **will be watching** the TV at 8 pm.
- He **is going to be watching** the TV at 8 pm.

He will sign the paper

He will watch TV at 8 PM

Type I → Find the error
Continue even after 8 PM
Correction: on type

25!

①

He will be signing the papers.

Future Perfect Tense

sin the Combo

People instead
People unobscure

Country ≠ People = Citizen
= Countrymen

my fellow countrymen ..

Definition

It is used to describe an action that will be completed at some specific future time/date.

Formula / Structure

Subject + will have + past participle (V3) + object

Am/is/are + going to have + past participle

Examples

- He **will have played** the game.
- He **is going to have played** the game.

Go went Gone
V1 V2 V3

future not here

Future Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense

Future Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense

Definition

It is used to describe an action which has been going on continuously and has yet to be completed in the future.

Formula / Structure

Subject + will have been + present participle + object + time reference

Am/is/are + going to have been + present participle

Examples

- I **will have been watching** the TV for over **one hour** before you join me.
- I **am going to have been watching** the TV for over **one hour** before you join me.

16 Dec 2023
WBKS

$$= \frac{\text{To crore}}{\text{5 days}} = \frac{25}{200} = \frac{1}{8} \approx 12.5\%$$

1 x 250
2 x 500
3 x 750
4 x 1000

3w-600

13



FUTURE tenses



SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
<p>a. Predictions about future with verbs like think, believe, expect, etc.</p> <p>b. On-the-spot decisions</p> <p>c. Promises, threats, warnings, requests, hopes, offers</p> <p>d. Actions / events / situations which will definitely happen in the future</p> <p>I, you, he, she, we, they, it WILL DO</p> <p>tomorrow, soon, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, in two weeks/months</p>	<p>a. Action which will be in progress at a stated time in the future</p> <p>b. Action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement</p> <p>c. When we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future (why we want to know is if our wishes fit in with their plans)</p> <p>I, You, we, they, He, she, it WILL BE DOING</p> <p>I will be doing</p>	<p>a. Action that will be finished before a stated future time</p> <p>I, You, we, they, He, she, it WILL HAVE DONE</p> <p>before, by, till, by then, by the time, until</p>	<p>a. Emphasis on the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future</p> <p>I, You, We, they, He, she, it WILL HAVE BE DOING</p> <p>by ... for</p>

4/5
1/2
5%

will + V1

They

Common Mistakes with Tenses

Here are some examples of common mistakes with verb tenses.

row time

Switching between past and present tenses

In writing, it is common to recount a story or explain actions that are currently occurring. In this case, you will want to make sure to write only in a single tense for consistency, either past tense or present tense.

For example, if you were writing "They drove to my house, and I look through the window", this would be incorrect. A more consistent way to phrase this sentence would be "They drove to my house and I looked through the window".

Driving
Swims
Fishing

cycle time
will

For example, if you were writing "They drove to my house, and I look through the window", this would be incorrect. A more consistent way to phrase this sentence would be "They drove to my house and I looked through the window". A consistent tense form makes for more correct writing.

Present continuous tense vs. present perfect continuous tense

One tense (present continuous) is used to indicate actions that are occurring in the present, frequently, or possibly continuing into the future. The other (present perfect continuous) indicates an action started in the past and is now ongoing.

Mistakes can occur if the speaker is not aware of the period of time they are trying to illustrate, either the actions they are performing right now, or actions they started before and are still performing.

For example, "I am cooking dinner" is the present continuous tense, indicating that the speaker is cooking dinner now, in the present moment. "I have been cooking dinner" is the present perfect continuous tense, and indicates the speaker has started cooking dinner earlier and is continuing to do so.

Present perfect tense vs. simple past tense

One tense (present perfect) indicates that actions occurred at an unspecified time in the past — or have started in the past and continued to the current time. The other (simple past) indicates actions that have simply happened before the current time.

Mistakes can occur here because the form of the present perfect tense includes the words "have" and "has" — as well as the past participle of verbs. The past participle is the main component of the simple past tense but expresses (usually) a one-time past occurrence.

For example, the phrase "I have reached a goal last year" is an example of the present perfect tense. It can be properly reduced to "I reached a goal last year" because the action is a simple one-time occurrence in the past — making the simple past tense the correct tense form to use.

I'm going to abroad
I'm going abroad
I'm going to America

Rule is as no specific place for abroad so NO X

SPOTTING THE ERRORS

Detecting Errors is an important topic in English Section

asked in various competitive exams. The candidates who are

Verb
Tense

SPOTTING THE ERRORS

Detecting Errors is an important topic in English Section asked in various competitive exams. The candidates who are well-versed with English end up with the silliest of the error in the grammar. Spotting the Error carry 5-6 marks in competitive exams. The candidates can score good marks in this section by practice. Rules of grammar play an important role to solve these types of problems

□ How to Solve Spotting the Errors Problems?

The candidates are suggested to read the complete sentence carefully. If you have a good hold on English Grammar, you will be able to detect the error by reading the sentence. Also, check all the spelling in the sentence, sometimes an error can be spotted from the spelling.

For Example:

- Much water has flown under the bridge. (Incorrect)
- Much water has flowed under the bridge. (Correct)

If you are still unable to detect the error, then read each part of the sentence carefully and try to detect the error. Here I am providing some Important Rule and Practice Sets. With the help of these rules and practice sets, you will be able to detect errors easily. Thus, by following these rules, you can score good marks in spotting the error types problem.

Verb
Tense
Vocabulary
Article/preposition
I'm in / I'm out
I'm in / I'm out

flow - flew - flown
✓ 3

have has → V3
had → V3
..

Common Mistakes in English

❌	✅
I know him <u>good</u> .	I know him <u>well</u> .
Don't <u>go in</u> the sun.	Don't <u>go out in</u> the sun.
On <u>what</u> you are here?	What are you here for?
Tell me <u>why did you do that</u> ?	Tell me <u>why you did that</u> .
I want a <u>little</u> quantity of milk.	I want a <u>small</u> quantity of milk.
<u>I, you and he</u> will do it together.	<u>You, he and I</u> will do it together.
I am in favor <u>to stop</u> work now.	I am in favor <u>of stopping</u> work now.
She <u>did</u> a request for some water.	She <u>made</u> a request for some water.
The girl wants to <u>get herself married</u> .	The girl wants to <u>get married</u> .
This option is preferable <u>than</u> any other.	This option is preferable <u>to</u> any other.
Give <u>literally</u> a translation of the passage.	Give a <u>literal</u> translation of the passage.
Open <u>the last but one page</u> of the book.	Open <u>the last page but one</u> of the book.
<u>My sister's all</u> the books have been stolen.	<u>All my sister's books</u> have been stolen.
<u>Those who are absent, I shall</u> punish them.	<u>I shall</u> punish those who are absent.

(i) missing a good word
(ii) using a wrong word..

vehicle

Reason of coming

He is my wife
He is my wife
He is my wife

are being → p/c
Perf Cont

✓
✓

* If I is given always come first
* I can be placed in the middle if some more person is involved.

These are some of the most common error spotting type in any competitive exams.

1. SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT ✓
2. TRANSITION VERB ✓
3. PARALLEL PATTERN ✓
4. IF CONDITIONS ✓
5. NOUN COUNT Adding 3
6. TENSE CORRECTION gues ~~gus~~ invites
7. PROPER WORD USAGE
8. CORELATIVE WORD
9. NUMBER USAGE
10. AVOIDANCE OF SUPERFLUOUS WORDS

plural + v2 + singular

Example with Explanation

Example 1

The condolence messages (a) / received on the (b) / death of Mrs. Gandhi (c) / speaks highly of her greatness (d) / no error (e).

Explanation

Answer: d. In the above statement the subject is condolence messages which is in plural form. So, the verb should also be in plural form. But the verb here is speaks, which is singular. So we have to use speak instead of speaks. Thus, answer is (d).

Eg: They write – plural, he writes – singular.

Sentence should contain Singular subject + singular verb
Plural subject + plural verb

Example 2

He took me to restaurant (a) / and ordered for two cups (b) / of cold coffee (c) / which the waiter brought in an hour (d) / no error (e).

Explanation

In this sentence, after ordered, for cannot be used.

Preposition like for, on, to, etc., should not follow transition verbs like moved, ordered, etc., So, remove for from the sentence. Thus the answer is (b).

Eg: I moved the chair. (no preposition after moved).

Example 3

I would rather (a) / pay for my education (b) / than financial aid (c) / no error (d).
will should
rather than
receiving any / a
no verb

Explanation

In the sentence, the part b has noun – education and verb – pay but in part c there is only a noun - aid and no verb. The word rather defines that he can do any one of the above mentioned activities. So both the sentence should have same pattern. Thus, answer is (c).

Example 4

If I would have realised (a) / what a bad driver, you were (b) / I would not have (c) / come with you (d) / no error (e).
had
never

Explanation

If + past perfect and I + would have – If conditional. So, I had realised should come in the place of would have realised. Thus, the answer is (a).

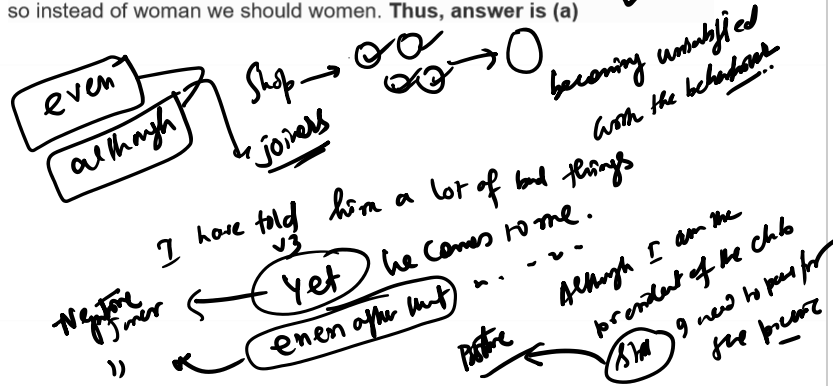
Example 5

All the woman teachers (a) / are agitated (b) / because of the haughty attitude (c) / of the Principle (d) / no error (e).
All is unnecessary
xx

Answer: a

Explanation

In the sentence, "all" is plural form and then "teachers" is also a plural form so instead of woman we should women. Thus, answer is (a)



Errors in the Use of Adverbs

Incorrect	Correct
Open the knot. ✓	Untie the knot.
Look this word in the dictionary.	Look up this word in the dictionary.
I hanged the picture on the wall.	I hung the picture on the wall
The murderer was hung.	The murderer was hanged.
He has given his examination.	He has taken his examination.
She has taken admission in college.	She has got admission in college.
✓ He denied to go there.	He refused to go there.
He refused my invitation.	He declined my invitation.
She has been lying in bed for three hours.	She has been lying in bed for three hours.
Do not make friendship with selfish persons.	Do not make friends with selfish persons.
They have come to take your leave.	They have come to take leave of you

look for
phrasal verb

verb
Adverb
phrasal verb

use based errors

Important Tips for Spotting Errors in English – Usage of Articles:

ex ar eu

A	AN	THE
'A' can be used before consonants and before 'u' (yu) and 'o' (wo)	'AN' can be used before five vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and consonant sound like (f, h, l, m, n, r, s& x)	'THE' can be used before individual nouns or already known nouns.

Usage of article 'A'

THE PLACE OF USAGE	THE USAGE OF 'A'
A Consonant sound	He is a student.
Singular nouns	He is a teacher
Numbers	I have a car.

Type of noun is or to be	She wants to become a doctor .
Vowels with consonant sound	It is a (not AN) useful thing .
A noun of particular type	Each one should have a dictionary .
One of several	He is a member of the committee .
Quantity	I have a lot of money .
A proper noun(when compared)	He is a Tendulkar in our team.
Some drinks	Can you give me a cup of coffee?
Cost , frequency, speed	It is a costly bangle .
Substances, products	Good day is a tasty biscuit .
Noun formed from a verb	shall we have a race this evening?
Feeling	It is a relief to know that Ramesh is alive.
Particular day, season	They came here on a Sunday evening.
They first of the two nouns	We purchased a cup and saucer .
Vague sense	A Ravi phoned you yesterday.
An individual representing	A cow is a useful animal .

Usage of article 'AN'

'AN' is used before vowels . (a , e , i , o , u)

EXAMPLES

1. One day **an artificial** old statue came to my village.
2. I am reading **an interesting** story.
3. What **an ugly** face that cat has.
4. He is **an engineer**.
5. I bought **an orange**.

'AN' IS USED BEFORE A NOUN BEGINNING WITH A MUTE 'H'.

1. He is **an honest** man.
2. I waited for **an hour**.

'AN' IS USED BEFORE CONSONANT SOUNDS SUCH AS "F, H, L, M, N, R, S, AND X"

F –I have **an F.D.**account at SBI.

H – It is **an H.M.T** watch.

L –I am **an L.I.**Cagent.

M –He is **an M.B.A** graduate

N –You get **an N.O.C** certificate.

R –He is **an RSS** activist.

S –You sent **an SMS**.

X –He took **an x-ray**.

5 COMMON MISTAKES WITH PREPOSITIONS

- 1 Incorrect: This is the key ~~of~~ my room.
Correct: This is the key **to** my room.
- 2 Incorrect: What a dirty face!
Look ~~at~~ the mirror.
Correct: What a dirty face!
Look **in** the mirror.
- 3 Incorrect: Let's begin ~~from~~ page 10.
Correct: Let's begin **at (on)** page 10.
- 4 Incorrect: I met ~~with~~ your friend.
Correct: I met **_** your friend.
- 5 Incorrect: She insisted ~~to~~ pay.
Correct: She insisted **on** paying.



FORMS OF VERB

Verbs are fundamental components of language, serving as the engine that drives the action in a sentence. They convey the action or state of being and are central to constructing meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. Understanding the forms of verbs is crucial for effective communication. Here, we explore the basic concepts related to verb forms.

The 3 Main Types of Verbs

Action Verbs

Tells what action something or someone is performing

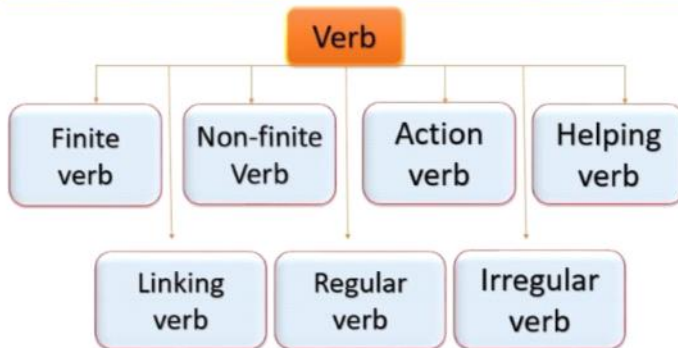
Linking Verbs

Connects a noun or a pronoun with a word that identifies or describes it

Helping Verbs

Added before another verb to make it a verb phrase

Types of Verb in English with example



Base Form: The base form of a verb is its simplest, most essential state. It is the form you would find in the dictionary

and the form used in the present tense for plural subjects (e.g., "I walk," "they sing"). In English, base forms often remain unchanged, but there are exceptions, such as irregular verbs.

Infinitive Form: The infinitive form of a verb is the base form preceded by the word "to." For example, "to run," "to eat," and "to read" are infinitive forms. Infinitives can function as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs within a sentence.

Gerund Form: The gerund is a verb form ending in "-ing." It functions as a noun, representing an action or activity. For instance, in the sentence "Swimming is my favorite hobby," "swimming" is a gerund, acting as the subject.

Participle Forms: Participles are verb forms used in various tenses. There are two types: present participles ending in "-ing" (e.g., "walking," "singing") and past participles, often formed by adding "-ed" or irregularly (e.g., "walked," "written"). Participles are used in conjunction with auxiliary verbs to create different tenses, such as present perfect ("I have walked") or past perfect ("She had sung").

REGULAR VERB

A verb that's past (2nd form) and past participle (3rd form) is made by adding 'd' or 'ed' is called regular verb. Some regular verb list is given below.

Walk	Walked	Walked
Talk	Talked	Talked
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned
Choke	Choked	Choked
Grate	Grated	Grated
Book	Booked	Booked
Ban	Banned	Banned
Amuse	Amused	Amused
Answer	Answered	Answered
Accept	Accepted	Accepted

IRREGULAR VERB

If the formation of the verb is otherwise than the regular verb, it is called irregular verb. For example,

Present	Past	Past Participle
Shut	Shut	Shut

Drink	Drank	Drunk
Break	Broke	Broken
Beat	Beat	Beaten
Become	Became	Become
Bid	Bid	Bid
Drive	Drove	Driven
Has/Have	Had	Had
Know	Knew	Known
Rise	Rose	Risen

LINKING VERBS

They link the subject to a noun or an adjective in a sentence.

- Used to **rename** Rachel and Ben are cousins.
- Used to **describe** Amanda is very flexible.

True Linking Verbs	Sometimes Linking Verbs
am	grow
is	look
are	prove
be	remain
being	smell
been	sound
has been	taste
have been	turn
had been	stay
was	get
were	appear
seem	feel
become	



QUESTION: How can you tell whether it's a linking verb or action verb?

ANSWER: If you can substitute a true LV in the sentence, and it sounds logical, it's a linking verb!

Example #1:

The pie tasted delicious.

If you substitute was for tasted, does the sentence make sense? Yes! "Tasted" is a LV in this sentence.

Example #2:

I tasted the pie.

If you substitute was for tasted, does the sentence make sense? No! "Tasted" is not a LV in this sentence.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs: Verbs are also classified as transitive or intransitive based on their need for a direct

object. Transitive verbs require a direct object to complete their meaning (e.g., "She ate an apple"), while intransitive verbs do not (e.g., "He sleeps").

Transitive & Intransitive VERBS

TRANSITIVE VERBS

NEED AN OBJECT

I bought a car.

transitive verb direct object

You buy *something* (an object).
 What did you buy? *A car*.
 You cannot just say "I bought."
(incomplete - incorrect)
 You need a direct object after a transitive verb. (In this case buy)

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

CANNOT HAVE AN OBJECT

The baby smiled.

intransitive verb

You cannot have an object after an intransitive verb.
(In this case smile)
 You cannot "smile *something*".
 Another example:
 We waited but nobody came.
intransitive intransitive

Verbs that are Transitive and Intransitive
 Some verbs can be transitive in one sentence and intransitive in another.

I stopped the car.

transitive verb direct object

The car stopped.

intransitive verb there is no object

Sometimes the **meaning** of a verb **changes** depending on whether that verb is transitive or intransitive (especially with phrasal verbs).

He runs a small grocery store.
(transitive: run = manage)

He runs along the beach every morning.
(intransitive: run – the sport)

Finite and Non-Finite Verbs: Verbs can be categorized as finite or non-finite. Finite verbs show tense, number, and person and function as the main verb in a sentence (e.g., "She walks"). Non-finite verbs, on the other hand, lack these

features and include infinitives, gerunds, and participles, often used as complements, modifiers, or in clauses

FINITE VERBS	NON-FINITE VERBS
Act as a verb. Example: They <u>got</u> home very late last night.	Do not act as a verb. Example: <u>Sailing</u> is my favorite sport.
Act as the main verb of a sentence or a clause. Example: I live in Germany.	Act as nouns, adjectives and adverbs. Example: The <u>sleeping</u> cat is brown.
Indicate person, number and tense. Example: She <u>was</u> waiting in the room before he <u>came</u> in.	Do not indicate person, number and tense. Example: She <u>tiptoed</u> round the house so as not to <u>wake</u> anyone.
Used in present tense and past tense. Example: You <u>promised</u> me the last ticket.	Are infinitive, gerunds and participles. Example: I struggle <u>to</u> understand.
Can appear in dependent clauses as well as independent ones. Example: Jean <u>said</u> that he <u>enjoyed</u> painting.	Appear in infinitival clause, participial clause and gerund-particular clause. Example: Kids like <u>to</u> play on computers.

Verb Forms V1 V2 V3

V1	V2	V3
Animate	Animated	Animated
Cling	Clung	Clung
Distribute	Distributed	Distributed
Imprison	Imprisoned	Imprisoned
Patch	Patched	Patched
Shave	Shove	Shaven
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Celebrate	Celebrated	Celebrated
Exclude	Excluded	Excluded
Immure	Immured	Immured
Relax	Relaxed	Relaxed
Scant	Scanted	Scanted
Swallow	Swallowed	Swallowed
Sweep	Swept	Swept
Attend	Attended	Attended

SUBJECT- VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb Agreement is a fundamental grammatical concept that plays a crucial role in constructing clear and coherent sentences. It involves ensuring that the subject of a sentence and its corresponding verb agree in number, i.e., singular subjects match with singular verbs, and plural subjects match with plural verbs. This agreement is essential for maintaining the structural integrity and grammatical correctness of a sentence.

In English grammar, the subject of a sentence is the entity that performs the action or is described, while the verb is the action or state of being. The agreement between the two is necessary to convey information accurately and prevent confusion in communication.

Understanding and applying subject-verb agreement rules is vital for effective written and spoken communication. It not only enhances the clarity of the message but also contributes to the overall grammatical precision of the language. In the absence of proper subject-verb agreement, sentences can become grammatically incorrect and may lead to misunderstandings.

This introductory concept lays the foundation for more advanced language skills, emphasizing the importance of maintaining grammatical consistency to convey ideas accurately and coherently. As we delve deeper into subject-verb agreement, we explore the rules governing different

sentence structures and nuances that contribute to effective communication in the English language.

Subject-Verb Agreement

- **Subject:** the main person, animal, object, or “thing” in the sentence
 - Some subjects are **singular** and some are **plural**
- **Verb:** the action or state of being in the sentence
 - Just like subjects, some verbs are **singular** and some are **plural**
 - ***Note:** most singular verbs have an ‘s’ on the end, while plural verbs don’t
 - Singular Examples: He is, She shouts, Mom gives, etc.
 - Plural examples: They are, we go, Jack and Jill run

Subject – verb agreement is an important grammatical concept that refers to the consistency between the subject and the verb of a sentence. The subject of a sentence is the noun or pronoun that performs the action of the verb, while the verb is the word that describes the action or state of being. In order for a sentence to be grammatically correct, the subject and verb must agree in number, meaning that a singular subject must be paired with a singular verb, and a plural subject must be paired with a plural verb.

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT GRAMMAR RULES

- 1** If the subject is singular, the verb must be singular. If the subject is plural, the verb must be plural.
The boy is playing. / The boys are playing.
- 2** If two or more singular subjects are connected with "and", the verb must be plural.
The dog and the cat are having lunch.
- 3** If two or more singular subjects are connected with "or" or "nor", the verb must be singular.
Mollie or Linda is organising the music.
- 4** If the subjects include both singular and plural nouns connected with "or" or "nor", the verb must agree with the subject that is closer to it.
The Johnsons or Sue is coming for dinner. Sue or Johnsons are coming for dinner.
- 5** The verb must agree with the subject, not with the phrase between the subject and the verb.
One of the students is missing. The students who read that story are few. The president, as well as members of parliament is ready for the elections. The man in brown shoes is running.
- 6** After the words "anybody, anyone, everybody, everyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, each, each one, either, neither", you must use a singular verb.
Everyone is coming to the birthday party. Somebody is knocking the front door.
- 7** Some words end with "s", but they are actually singular, so you must use a singular verb after them. (mathematics, measles, news, phonetics)
The news is bad for all the family members. Phonetics is the study of sounds.
- 8** The word "money" is always singular and must be followed by a singular verb. When you use currencies "dollars, pounds, euros etc.", you may use a singular or plural noun depending on the meaning. If you are talking about the amount of money, you must use a singular verb. But if you are referring to the currency itself, you must use a plural verb.
A lot of money is needed for our school. Ten pounds is good for a weekly pocket money.
- 9** After the nouns like "trousers, pants, glasses, tweezers, shears, scissors, sunglasses", you must use a plural verb.
His glasses are cool, aren't they? Sally's trousers are made in Turkey. Your sunglasses really look perfect on you.
- 10** If the subject is a collective noun, you can use both a singular or a plural verb depending on the meaning. If you are referring to a collective noun as a unit, then use a singular verb. If you are referring to the members instead, use a plural verb.
The flock is migrating to the south. The orchestra plays only on special days. The orchestra are leaving the party.
- 11** If the subject is singular and followed by some expressions like "with, including, accompanied by, in addition to, as well as", we use a singular verb. If the subject is plural, we use a plural verb.
The teacher, as well as his students, is going to visit the museum. The major, accompanied by his children, is doing some shopping. Those toys, including the red car, are old.

What Is The Subject-Verb Agreement?

Well, we all know that every English sentence has a subject and a verb. So what is subject-verb agreement? It is important to know that if the subject is singular, the verb should also be singular. Similarly, if the subject is plural, the verb should also be plural.

What does it mean? Let's see this example:

The boy eats blueberries.

The 'boy' is the subject.

'Eats' is the verb.

Notice that the 'boy' is a singular noun as a subject, so the verb 'eats' is also singular. This is how the subject and verb must agree in number.

Let's take another example:

Those boys eat blueberries.

Those 'boys' is the subject.

'Eat' is the verb.

In this sentence the 'boys' is a plural noun as a subject, so the verb 'eat' is also plural.

Interestingly, the nouns and the verbs behave differently. The verb 'eats' has an s in the singular form with the singular subject 'boy' where the subject doesn't have an s. Similarly, The verb 'eat' is singular – without an s with the plural verb

'boys'.

boy eat+s

So, the boy eats blueberries.

boy(s) +eat

So, the boys eat blueberries.

When the subject follows the verb

When the subject follows the verb (especially in sentences beginning with the expletives "there is" or "there are"), special care is needed to determine the subject and to make certain that the verb agrees with it.

On the wall were several posters.

There are many possible candidates.

There is only one good candidate.

When words like "each" are the subject

When used as subjects, words such as

- each, either, neither
- another
- anyone, anybody, anything
- someone, somebody, something
- one, everyone
- everybody, everything
- no one, nobody, nothing

The following words may be singular or plural, depending upon their use in a sentence: some, any, all, most

- *Most of the news is good. (singular)*
- *Most of the flowers were yellow. (plural)*
- *All of the pizza was gone. (singular)*
- *All of the children were late. (plural)*

Subjects joined by “and” are plural. Subjects joined by “or” or “nor” take a verb that agrees with the last subject

- *Bob and George are leaving.*
- *Neither Bob nor George is leaving.*
- *Neither Bob nor his friends are leaving.*

“There” and “here” are never subjects. In sentences that begin with these words, the subject is usually found later on in the sentence

- *There were five books on the shelf. (“were” agrees with the subject “books”)*
- *Here is the report you wanted. (“is” agrees with subject “report”)*

Collective nouns may be singular or plural, depending on their use in the sentence

A collective noun is a noun used to name a whole group. Following are some common examples:

army, crowd, orchestra, audience, flock, public, class, group, swarm, club, herd, team, committee, jury, troop, United States

- *The orchestra is playing a hit song. (Orchestra is considered as one unit—singular.)*
- *The orchestra were asked to give their musical backgrounds. (Orchestra is considered as separate individuals—plural)*

Expressions of time, money, measurement, and weight are usually singular when the amount is considered one unit

For examples:

- *Five dollars is (not are) too much to ask.*
- *Ten days is (not are) not nearly enough time.*

On occasion, however these terms are used in the plural sense:

- *There were thirty minutes to countdown.*.....

NOUN

WHAT IS NOUN?

Many more specific objects and sets of objects, such as living beings, places, states, ideas, qualities, are called names and English nouns have types such as common, plural, abstract.

Types of Nouns

Common Noun

Nonspecific people, places, things or ideas

Examples; Man, city, religion etc...

Proper Noun

Specific people, places, things...

Examples; Albert Einstein, London etc...

Abstract Noun

Something that you can not perceive with your five senses

Examples; Belief, love, pride, happiness etc...

Concrete Noun

Something that you can perceive with your five senses

Examples; Apple, lion, eyes, flower etc...

Countable Noun

Can be counted

Examples; Pencil/pencils, apple/apples, train, clock etc...

Uncountable Noun

Cannot be counted

Examples; Milk, music, food, water, snow, rice etc...

Compound Noun

Made up of two or more smaller words

Examples; Textbook, snowball, seafood, sunflower

Collective Noun

Refer to a group of things as one whole

Examples; Bunch, audience, flock, group, family

Singular Noun

Refer to one person, place things, or idea

Examples; Cat, dog, ship, monkey, hero etc...

Plural Noun

Refer to more than one person, place things, or idea

Examples; Dogs, cats, ships, babies etc..

Concrete Noun

Concrete Noun are people, places, or things that we can experience with our five senses (taste, touch, sight, hearing, or smell). They are tangible, unlike ideas or thoughts, which are abstract nouns. They can be singular, plural; and proper, or improper. If you are unsure if a word is a concrete noun ask yourself the following questions: Can you touch it? Can you hold it? Can you see it? Is it tangible? Can you smell it?

Examples:

- Cake
- Dog
- Smoke
- Light
- Fire
- Book
- Umbrella
- Brother
- Aunt
- Oxygen

Sentence Examples:

1. Daniel and his brother pretended to be pirates while playing inside of their father's **boat**.
2. The **teacher** handed out the textbooks to all of her high school students.
3. William and his sister loved to ride their **bikes** through the neighborhood with their **friends** during the summer.

Concrete nouns can be divided into **common nouns** and **proper nouns**.

Abstract Nouns

Unlike concrete nouns. Abstract nouns refer to abstract objects such as ideas, thoughts, or concepts that can not be seen, felt, or held. They can be experienced or directed towards someone or something, however, they are not tangible. They include qualities that we cannot taste, feel, see, or smell. If you are unsure if a word is an abstract noun ask yourself the following questions: Can you touch it? Can you hold it? Can you see it? Is it tangible?

Can you smell it? Is it something that is formulated in the mind or heart? Is it an emotion?

Examples:

- Love
- Hate
- Fear
- Joy
- Depression
- Sadness
- Sympathy
- Apathy
- Excitement
- Freedom

Sentence Examples:

1. Randy could no longer hide the feeling of **hatred** that he had towards his brother.
2. Bradley had a strong feeling of **excitement** when his sister was accepted into her dream college.
3. My best friend, Alice, always had brilliant **ideas** for our community volunteer programs at the county library.

Proper Noun

The Proper noun refers to the name of a specific person, place, thing, or idea. It always begins with a capital letter to represent a name.

examples: Miss Jane, Smith, Antarctica, Samsung, Harley Davidson bike etc.

Examples of the Proper noun

- **Miss Jane** works as a receptionist in the Ford hospital.

- **Antarctica** is an ocean that is situated in the South Pole.
- He bought a brand new **Harley Davidson** bike yesterday.

It is called names given to certain things, that is, they are also called special names. (Brad Pitt, Niagara Falls)

Material Noun

A **material Noun** is a noun that describes the name of the material of which the things are made.

examples: money, aluminum, gold, water, wood, brass etc.

Examples of the Material Noun

- **Uranium** is used to manufacture Nuclear bombs.
- Blacksmith uses **iron** to make weapons.
- Consumption of an **egg** and **milk** is beneficial for health.

Countable Nouns

Countable nouns are simply nouns that have the ability to become plural and/or be counted. Singularly, they will most likely be preceded by the words "a" or "an". The vast majority of nouns in the English language fall into the classification of countable nouns.

Examples:

- Animals
- People
- Houses
- Toys
- Pebbles
- Windows
- Years
- Clothes
- Cars
- Flowers

Sentence Examples:

1. The elderly farmer's son decided to take care of **cows, chickens, goats, and sheep** that his father left behind.
2. Khalil and Yara, a recently married couple, decided to search for newly renovated **houses** in four different **neighborhoods**.
3. It took eight **years** for Fatima to earn her doctorate degree.

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

<p>COUNTABLE NOUNS</p> <p>Have a singular and plural form Can use a <i>singular</i> verb or a <i>plural</i> verb</p>	<p>→</p> <p>→</p>	<p>We can count</p> <p>a tree two trees The book <i>is</i> old. The books <i>are</i> old.</p>
<p>UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS</p> <p>Have only one form (no plural) Always use a singular verb Cannot use <i>a, an</i> or <i>a number</i> before them</p>	<p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>→</p>	<p>We cannot count</p> <p>butter butters Sugar <i>is</i> sweet. a rice two rice a bread two bread</p>
<p>UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE OFTEN...</p>		
<p>ABSTRACT IDEAS (cannot touch)</p> <p>love, freedom, education, luck, help, beauty, music, thunder</p>	<p>LIQUIDS & GASES</p> <p>water, milk, wine, oil, coffee, rain, soup, air, smoke, blood, juice, fog</p>	
<p>MADE OF SMALLER PARTS</p> <p>sugar, rice, salt, sand, flour, dirt, dust, traffic, grass, spaghetti</p>	<p>MATERIALS</p> <p>wood, glass, paper, gold, silver, ice, iron, cotton, wool, steel</p>	
<p>SOME FOOD (cut into small parts)</p> <p>bread, fish, cheese, chocolate, meat, bacon, food, ham</p>	<p>BE CAREFUL! (uncountable in English)</p> <p>furniture, advice, work, news, information, luggage, money</p>	

Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable Nouns are simply nouns that do not have the ability to become plural and/or be counted.

Examples:

- Furniture
- Milk
- Water
- Rain
- Light
- Stress
- Anger
- Sand
- Music
- Love

Sentence Examples:

1. My cousin helped me move the **furniture** into my new apartment.
2. Louis spilled **juice** on my new sofa, yesterday.
3. The screaming children only added to their mother's **stress**.

Compound and Collective Nouns

Some nouns are called **compound** because they're made up of two or more words. Sometimes the two words are written as one, sometimes they're written separately, and sometimes they're hyphenated.

Compound nouns: *arm-pit, tapeworm, jack-in-the-box, toenail, earlobe, slime ball*

A **collective noun** refers to a group made up of several elements or members.

Collective nouns: *committee, flock, jury, family, herd*

Just for fun, here's a list of other collective nouns that might come in handy sometime. Some of these sound like I made them up, but I couldn't be so creative!



*a murder of crows
a charm of hummingbirds
a quiver of cobras
a scurry of squirrels
a blot of hippos
a rabble of butterflies
a parliament of owls
a crash of rhinos*

Singular and Plural Nouns

Rules for adding -S

- Add -s to most singular nouns
- One boy > two boys
- One puddle > both puddles
- A rose > ten roses

Rules for adding -es

- Add -es to singular nouns that end with "s", "x", "o", "ch", or "sh"
- One bus > three buses
- This box > some boxes
- One bunch > six bunches
- A wish > many bunches
- A volcano > two volcanoes

PRONOUN

Pronouns are an essential component of language, serving as substitutes for nouns to avoid repetition and enhance clarity in communication. These versatile words are used to refer to individuals, objects, or ideas without explicitly naming them. Pronouns play a crucial role in streamlining language and making it more efficient.

There are various types of pronouns, each with its own specific function. Personal pronouns replace specific nouns that represent people or things, such as "he," "she," "it," "we," and "they." Possessive pronouns indicate ownership or

possession, like "my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," and "their."

Demonstrative pronouns, such as "this" and "that," point to specific entities in a conversation or text. Interrogative pronouns, including "who," "what," "which," "whom," and "whose," are used to ask questions. Relative pronouns, like "who," "whom," "whose," "which," and "that," connect dependent clauses to independent clauses in complex sentences.

Reflexive pronouns, such as "myself," "yourself," "himself," "herself," "itself," "ourselves," "yourselves," and "themselves," refer back to the subject of the sentence.

Intensive pronouns, identical in form to reflexive pronouns, emphasize a preceding noun or pronoun.

Understanding and using pronouns correctly contribute to effective and concise communication. Mastery of pronoun usage enhances language fluency, allowing speakers and writers to convey information with precision and coherence.

TYPES OF PRONOUN

Indefinite Pronoun

It is a word that gives indefinite information about a pronoun
e.g. one has to be honest.

Personal Pronoun

These are the pronouns used for persons
e.g. We, You, He, She, They.

Impersonal Pronoun

It is a word used for a thing.
e.g. it is true. I found it on the sea-shore.

Reflexive Pronoun

When "Self or selves" is added to my, our, your, him, her, them, it makes a reflexive pronoun
e.g. I saw myself.

Interrogative Pronoun

It is a word that asks questions about a noun.
e.g. who, what, etc. Who told you this?
What is your name?

Relative Pronoun

In a sentence, if a pronoun introduces a relative or dependent clause then it is known as a Relative Pronoun.
e.g. whom, who, whoever, etc.

Compound Relative Pronoun

Pronouns formed by adding ever, so, with how what.. are called compound relative pronouns.
e.g. whose, whoever, whatsoever more precisely (whatever you take).

Distributive Pronoun

This is a word that refers to one thing at a time.
e.g. each of the boys is ready.

Emphatic pronoun

This is a word used in order to emphasize something
e.g. she herself wanted to study.

Demonstrative Pronoun

This is a word that points out a noun.
e.g. This, these, that, those.

Types and Functions of Pronouns

Teachers need to know the definition and applications of pronouns. Luckily, this particular part-of-speech has a low word count.

Despite the low word count, pronouns have several categories. They can function as subjects, to show personal relationships, or indicate a point-of-view.

Personal pronouns, which refers to specific person, thing, or idea.

- **Subjective Personal Pronouns** replace subjects (I, You, He, She, They, We, It).
- **Objective Personal Pronouns** act as objects of verbs, preposition, or infinitive phrases (Me, You, Her, Him, It, Us, and Them).
- **Possessive Personal Pronouns** will indicate possession and ownership of an object or person (Mine, Yours, Hers, His, Its, Ours, and Theirs). They are similar to possessive adjectives such as “My”, “Her”, and “Their”.
- **Demonstrative Pronouns** point and identify a noun or a pronoun (This, These, and That).
- **Interrogative Pronouns** are used to ask questions (Who, Whom, Which, What, Whoever, Whichever, and Whatever).
- **Relative Pronouns** link phrases or clauses (That, Which, Who, and Whom are often used)
- **Indefinite pronouns** refer to an identifiable, but not specified, person or thing and conveys the idea of all,

any, none, or some (All, Another, Any, Anybody, Anyone, Anything, Each, Everybody, Everyone, Everything, Few, Many Nobody, None, One, Several, Some, Somebody, and Someone).

- **Reflective Pronouns** refer back to the subject (myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves).
- **Intensive pronouns** use the similar words associated with reflective pronouns, but will emphasize its antecedent. (i.e. "I myself will go"; "the boy himself ate the donuts").

PRONOUNS

(and POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES)

	SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
1 ST PERSON	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 ND PERSON	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 RD PERSON (MALE)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 RD PERSON (FEMALE)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 RD PERSON	it	it	its	not used	itself
1 ST PERSON (PLURAL)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 ND PERSON (PLURAL)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 RD PERSON (PLURAL)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

ARTICLES

In English grammar, an article is a word that is used to modify a noun, which is a person, place, thing, or idea. Articles provide information about the nouns they modify, indicating whether the noun is specific or general in nature. There are two types of articles in English: definite articles and indefinite articles.

1. **Definite Articles:**

- **"The"** is the only definite article in English. It is used to refer to a specific noun that is already known or can be easily identified by the reader or listener. For example, "the cat," "the book," or "the teacher."

2. **Indefinite Articles:**

- **"A" and "An"** are indefinite articles. They are used to refer to non-specific nouns, indicating that the speaker is not referring to a particular instance of the noun. "A" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound, while "an" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound. For example, "a dog," "an apple," or "a student."

Articles play a crucial role in conveying precise meaning and clarity in English sentences. They help in distinguishing between something known or specific and something unknown or general. Mastering the usage of articles is important for constructing grammatically correct and coherent sentences in English.

TYPES OF ARTICLES

ARTICLE DEFINITION

An **article** is a word that modifies or describes the Noun. It is used before the noun to show whether it refers to something specific or not.



TYPES OF ARTICLE

Definite Article

Indefinite Article

DEFINITE ARTICLE

- **Definite:** To be clear, exact or obvious about something.
- It is called definite because it is used in relation to a particular thing or person.
- **"The"** is the definite article in English, which is used to refer to particular nouns, the identities of which are known.
- The definite article indicates that the noun is specific. The speaker talks about a particular thing.

For examples:

- **The** cat sat on the couch.
- **The** dog attacked me and ran away.

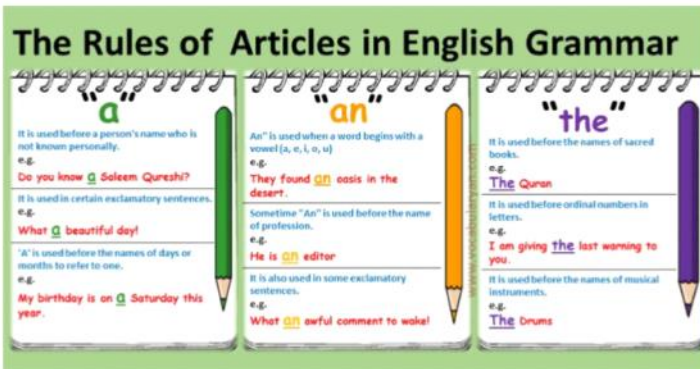
INDEFINITE ARTICLE

- **Indefinite:** Something which is not clear, obvious or exact.
- It is called indefinite because the identity of the thing or person being spoken about is left unclear or indefinite.
- It indicates that the noun is not someone or something in particular.
- The speaker talks about any one of that type of things. The indefinite articles in English are **"a"** and **"an"**.

For examples:

- Do you have **a** pencil?
- I want to have **an** apple.





A, an (indefinite articles) and the (definite article) are the noun makers, noun modifiers, or determiners that appear before the noun or noun equivalents to specify general or specific nouns.

A and An are used before the countable singular non-specific or generic nouns.

The is used before the specific nouns no matter either is singular or plural, countable and uncountable. Although having a robust grip on article usage is one of the most daunting tasks for multilingual writers, it can be your second nature if you practice it thoroughly and precisely. Let's practice!

There are two kinds of Articles which are following.

(a) Indefinite Article

(b) Definite Article

INDEFINITE ARTICLES

“A” and “An” are known as Indefinite Articles.

(a) The Use of Article “A”

Examples:

- Do you have a motorbike?
- There is a spider in the bath.
- Twelve inches make a foot.
- I have bought a pair of shoes.

(b) It is used before certain words that express an amount of something.

Examples:

- **A few weeks** from now I shall be in Lahore.
- I get paid once a month.
- The eggs cost Rs. 80 a dozen.

It is used before a noun to mean all things of that type.

Examples:

- **A square** has four sides.
- **A dog** is faithful to its master.
- **A cow** eats grass.
- **A circle** has a round shape.

USING A, AN, THE

A	An	The
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific. • We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns. • If a noun starts with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun. • Examples: a cat a bird a child a doctor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific • We don't use an before uncountable or plural nouns. • If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "an" comes before the noun. • Examples: an apple an egg an ant an orange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We use 'the' in front of all nouns (It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable) to describe someone or something specific or unique. • Examples: the earth the world the sky the air the weather

It is used before two nouns that mentioned together so often that they are thought of as one thing.

Examples:

- You should bring a cup and saucer for me.
- Does everyone have a knife and fork?

It is used before singular nouns, especially words for actions, meaning one example of that action.

Examples:

- Take a look at this.
- It needs a good clean.

It is used before the -ing form of verbs when they are used as nouns.

Examples

- The driver paid no attention to a crashing of gears.
- They decided to arrange a singing competition.
- He tried to read writing in French.
- We have learned to read in loud voice.

It is used before an uncountable noun when other information about the noun is added by an adjective or phrase.

Examples:

- Candidates must have a good knowledge of Math.
- She had a beauty that became legendary.

It is used before single things or people which are not particular in sense.

Examples:

- Can I have a banana, please?

- The only furniture in the room was a bed, a table, and two chairs.
- I have got a hole in my shoe.
- There was a sudden loud noise.
- We went to a really good restaurant last night.
- A man stopped me and asked me how to get to the station.
- I heard a child crying.

It is used to state what type of thing or person something or someone is. Examples:

- Is this flower a China rose?
- This is a very mild cheese.
- Experts think that the recently discovered painting may be a Picasso.

It is used before a name to mean having the same qualities as that person or thing.

Examples:

- She may look good on the cinema screen but she will never be a Kate Winslet.
- She was hailed as a new Marilyn Monroe.
- Gamma was a Rustam of his age.
- He is considered to be a Bernard Shaw in Urdu literature.

It is used before a person's name who is not known personally.

Examples:

- There is a Shazia on the phone for you.
- There is a Mr. Kamran Ahmad to see you.
- Do you know a Saleem Qureshi?
- A certain Mrs. Nadia Irfan wishes to speak to you.

'A' is used before the names of days or months to refer to one example.

Example:

- My birthday is on a Saturday this year.
- Well, it is certainly been a June to remember!

It is used in certain exclamatory sentences.

Examples

- What a beautiful day!
- What a silly mistake!
- Bravo! What a wonderful catch.
- Oh! What a terrible storm.

'A' is used before consonants and the vowels which are pronounced as consonants.

Examples:


- I am just going to have a wash.
- Saima is a university student.
- A European teacher came to our college.

- She became frightened of a one-eyed man.
- A kilogram is a unit of mass.
- You saw a boy on a motorbike,
- Saira received a B.A. degree from Karachi University

DEFINITE ARTICLE~THE

"The" is used to give information about particular or known nouns.

Use of 'THE' in Case of Count and Non-count Nouns



"THE" can either be used with **non-count nouns** or **the article can be omitted entirely**. For example:

- "She liked to sail over **the** water." - Here, some specific body of water is being talked about.
- "She liked to sail over water." - Here, no particular water is being talked about. It can refer to any water.

Use of 'THE' in Case of Geography

We Use the Definite Article THE with

- **Points of compass:** *the North, the South, the East, and the West*

E.g. The northernmost point on land is Kaffeklubben Island in **the North**.

- **Unions of countries, states:** *the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, etc.*

E.g. **The Russian Federation** is the biggest country in the world.

- **Groups of islands:** *the Philippines, the Caribbean, the Canaries, etc.*

E.g. **The Bahamas** are the richest islands in the world.

The Use of Article 'An'

"An" is used when a word begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)

They found an oasis in the desert.

It is used before such consonants which are pronounced with the sound of a vowel.

Saleem is an L.L.B. from S.M. Law College.

"An" is used in some phrases.

The boy is not looking to take an interest in his studies.

It is also used in some exclamatory sentences.

What an awful comment to wake!

"An" is used before such words begin with 'll' but not accepted on the syllable.

She has just come here an hour ago.

Sometime "An" is used before the name of profession.

He is an editor.

No article is used when they are used for their primary purpose.

✓ *I go to bed every night at 10 o'clock.*

✗ *I go to the bed every night at 10 o'clock.*

Michael is in bed.

Jonathan has just got out of bed.

When the person who should be there is there, then we don't use the article.

My children go to school every day.

The children normally spend their time in school.

My friend is sick and is in hospital.

Sick people usually spend their time in hospital.

I go to church on Sundays.

People who are following their religion tend to go to church on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

My son is 20 and is studying economics in university.

Students who study spend their time in universities.

If people are not normally there, then we use the article **THE**.

Zero Article

The zero article is an occasion in speech or writing where a noun or noun phrase is not preceded by an article (*a*, *an*, or *the*).

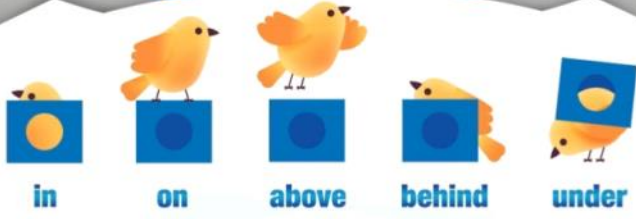
In general, the zero article is used with proper nouns, mass nouns (non-count noun) where the reference is indefinite, and plural count nouns where the reference is indefinite. Also, the zero article is generally used with means of transport ("by plane") and common expressions of time and place ("at midnight," "in jail").

PREPOSITION

Prepositions are an integral part of English grammar that play a crucial role in expressing relationships between different elements in a sentence. They are words that typically indicate location, direction, time, or relationships between nouns or pronouns and other elements in a sentence.

Common examples of prepositions include words like "in," "on," "at," "under," "over," "between," and "through." These words help provide context and clarify the spatial or temporal relationships between different parts of a sentence.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



A preposition of place is a preposition which is used to refer to a place where something or someone is located.

Preposition of place examples:

- ***In America***
- ***In a car***
- ***On a plane***
- ***On the Internet***
- ***At the corner***
- ***At the bus stop***

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Prepositions of place are used to show the position or location of one thing in the relation to another.

ON

- On a bus
- On the way
- On the left
- On the right
- On a ship
- On a plane
- On the train
- On a bicycle
- On a motorbike
- On a horse
- On an elephant
- On television
- On the second floor

IN

- In a car
- In a taxi
- In Park Street
- In a row
- In the sky
- In the newspaper
- In a lift
- In a boat
- In a helicopter
- In the bathroom
- In Paris
- In the World
- In the kitchen

AT

- At reception
- At the side
- At the bottom
- At the top
- At college
- At university
- At school
- At work
- At home
- At the door
- At a concert
- At the dinner

UNDER

- Under a tree
- Under the table
- Under the chair
- Under you bed
- Under a bridge
- Under the water
- Under the sea
- Under the mistletoe
- Under the ground
- Under mine(my)
- Under the flowerpot



Types of Prepositions

There are five types of prepositions in English grammar.


1. Prepositions of time (*ago, before, since...*)
2. Prepositions of place (*under, behind, between...*)
3. Prepositions of movement/ Direction (*up, down, over...*)
4. Prepositions for agent, instruments, devices, machines...(*by, with, on...*)

5. Prepositional phrases (*in time, on time, in love...*)

PREPOSITIONS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Prepositions are the words which are used to connect the different nouns, pronouns, and phrases in a sentence.



TYPES OF PREPOSITIONS

<p>Simple Prepositions</p> <p>These prepositions are constructed by only one word like: <i>On, at, about, with, after, for, etc.</i></p> <p>E.g.: He found the book about dogs on the table, in the bedroom.</p>	<p>Compound Prepositions</p> <p>These prepositions are two-word prepositions.</p> <p><i>According to, because of, next to, due to, etc.</i></p> <p>E.g.: He was upset because of his son's behaviour.</p>
<p>Double Prepositions</p> <p>These prepositions are formed by combining two words or two Simple Prepositions: <i>Into, within, upon, onto, etc.</i></p> <p>E.g.: The dog jumped onto the bed and left marks upon the sheets.</p>	<p>Participle Prepositions</p> <p>Participles are actually verbs that end with '-en' or '-ing': <i>Considering, during, given, including, etc.</i></p> <p>E.g.: Considering what he had to work with, he did a pretty good job.</p>
<p>Phrase Prepositions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A combination of the preposition + a modifier (optional) + the object• Used to modify the nouns, verbs or sentences and also complete clauses. <p><i>At home, in time, with me, from my father, under the blanket, etc.</i></p> <p>E.g.: The clothes left on the bed have been ironed and kept back.</p>	

These classifications are based on the construction of the prepositions themselves. Apart from this, prepositions are also categorized based on their use in a sentence as:

Prepositions of Place

Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of Movement

CONJUNCTION

In English grammar, a conjunction is a part of speech that connects words, phrases, or clauses within a sentence. Conjunctions serve as bridges, linking various elements to create coherence and flow in written and spoken language. They play a crucial role in expressing relationships between different ideas, helping to convey the logical connections and structure of a sentence.

Conjunctions can be broadly categorized into three types: coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions.

What is a Conjunction?

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect two or more than two different words, phrases, clauses in a sentence.

Coordinating Conjunction

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

1. I chose that car as a birthday gift **for** my son.
2. Rambo **and** Charlie are good soldiers.
3. Angela is good at singing **but** poor at dancing.
4. The theme of tonight's party is **yet** to decide.

Subordinating Conjunction

As, after, before, even, than, that

1. **Because** of the nonstop rain, we had to cancel our trip.
2. The stadium was looking like garbage **after** the match had finished.
3. I feared **lest** he said something inside?
4. The lawyer has **provided** the essential documents in the courtroom.

Correlative Conjunction

Not only - but also, either-or, not - but,

1. She became a topper **not only** in the district **but also** in the state.
2. They can have **either** whiskey **or** wine at a party.
3. **Both** my brother **and** I are gamers.
4. **Neither** the shopkeeper **nor** my friend has this game set.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- These conjunctions help to ensure coordination between two sentences, two nouns, two verbs, two adjectives, or two adverbs.
- When it enters between two sentences, a comma is used at the end of the sentence before it.
- It is preferred to be used in the same direction, to indicate contrasts or to provide options.
- And, but, or, yet, so, nor, and for are examples of these.

Conjunctions

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions

join words that are similar.

and I like strawberries **and** bananas on my cereal.

nor Bob does not like broccoli **nor** do I.

but Jill likes oranges **but** does not like apples.

or We can eat salad **or** vegetables for dinner.

so Dad went to the bakery, **so** we can have dessert.

Correlative conjunctions

join similar words, but are always used in pairs.

both...and The dinner was **both** delicious **and** nutritious.

either...or I will eat **either** carrots **or** peas for dinner.

neither...nor Natalie likes **neither** milk **nor** ice cream.

whether...or Do you care **whether** we have noodles **or** rice for dinner?

not only...but also **Not only** will we have coke for dessert, **but also** ice cream.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- It is used to indicate the relationship between a main and a side sentence.
- If it comes before the main sentence; a comma is used at the end of the main sentence, followed by a side sentence.

- A comma is not used if it comes after the main sentence, i.e. before the side sentence.
- Subordinating conjunctions can be defined by grouping them in the form of the condition, cause, and effect, time, purpose, State.
- Because, when, although, however, as soon as, even if, just as, so that, by the time, while and whereas are examples of these.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

- Similar conjunctions; connect two objects, subject, verb, or sentence.
- They consist of binary patterns and are found in both sentences.
- Neither...nor... notes references.but also... then, either...or..,both..and.., examples of these.

Conjunctions

Because	Because is used to show reason.	She usually eats at home, because she likes cooking.
Although	Although is used to show two opposite statements.	Although he speaks seldom, he says meaningful words.
Whereas	Whereas is used to show contrast.	She is very funny whereas he is boring.
But	But is used to join two ideas that are opposites.	I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty.
Besides	Besides means in addition to, also. It is a preposition.	She speaks three languages besides Spanish.
Unlike	Unlike means different from, not similar to.	Jack is completely unlike his father.
Therefore	Therefore is used to show the result /effect of an action.	She came first. Therefore she got a good seat.
Provided	Provided means if or only if.	They can listen to music provided they disturb nobody.
Unless	Unless means, except on the condition that	You don't need to go unless you want to.
Since	Since is used to show result.	Since I see you, I am better.
So	So is used to show result.	Whoever says so is a liar.
If	If is used to show condition.	Let me know if you go to the school.
Yet	Yet shows contrast or joins opposites.	We haven't finished eating the watermelon yet .
After	After tells us about order, sequence.	I can pass after the green light is on.

Conjunction	Definition	Example
Further	Further is an adverb. It means	He is very clever, further father is very rich.

	<p>“also”, “additionally”, “besides”.</p>	
Likewise	<p>Likewise means “in the same way”, “in the same manner”.</p>	<p>I think apples are good. Likewise, i think oranges are good.</p>
For example	<p>For example means “Examples of something”, “for instance”.</p>	<p>Lots of animals, like for example lions eat meat</p>
Both ... and	<p>Both ... and refers to two things or people together.</p>	<p>You can be both mother and bu. woman.</p>
Besides	<p>Besides means as well, in addition</p>	<p>What do you like beside apple?</p>
Eventually	<p>Eventually means “finally”, “in the end”.</p>	<p>I think you should eventually chang your style.</p>
Either ... or	<p>Either refers to any one of the two things or</p>	<p>Either he or she cooks dinner.</p>

people.

Anyway means “besides”, “for the rest”.
Mum, Thanks **anyway**. I

In brief means “in short”, “in a nutshell”.
In brief, you should not smoke.

Although means “in spite of something”.
Although he ran very fast she lost the final race.

Unless means; except on the condition that.
She will be sick **unless** she stops eating.

Whereas links two ideas that contrast with each other.
He is careful, **whereas** I take risks.

.....

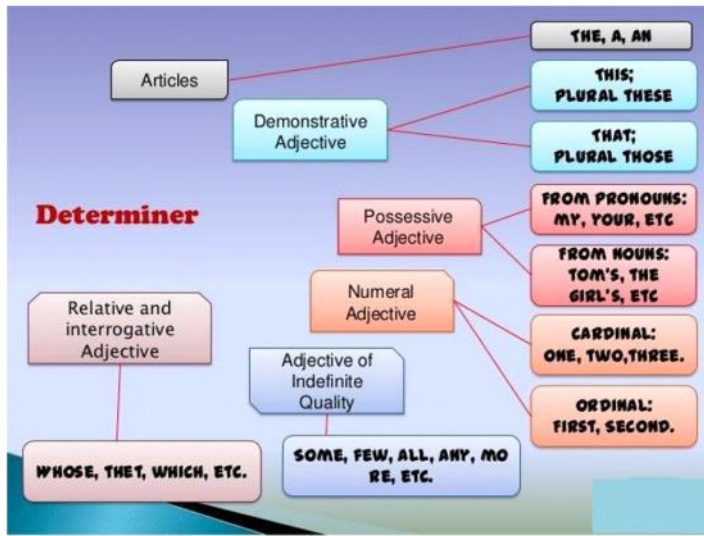
ADJECTIVES AND DETERMINERS

Determiners, on the other hand, are the guiding hands that help us navigate the vast expanse of language by specifying and quantifying nouns. They include articles (such as "a," "an," and "the"), demonstratives (like "this" and "those"), possessives ("my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," and "their"), and quantifiers (such as "some," "many," "few," and "several"). Determiners provide clarity, ensuring that we understand not just any car but "the sleek car" or not merely a cat but "my curious cat."

Types of Determiners

Use this mat to help you to identify different types of determiners and to use them in your writing.

Definite and Indefinite Articles	Possessive Determiners	Interrogative Determiners	Demonstrative Determiners	Quantifiers	
the a an	her his our my your their	which what whose	this those these that	more less any few lots of some many	one, two, three, etc. all several enough
The boy sat on a chair.	Their house is in London.	Which street is it on?	Those books over there.	Many people celebrate at Christmas.	



Together, adjectives and determiners create a symphony of expression, allowing us to craft sentences that are not only grammatically precise but also rich in detail and meaning. Whether we seek to convey the beauty of a sunset, the enormity of a challenge, or the intimacy of a moment, adjectives and determiners are indispensable tools in our linguistic palette.

Adjectives are the vibrant hues that paint a picture in our minds. They are words that modify or describe nouns, bringing vividness and detail to our language. Whether it's the radiant sun, the swift cheetah, or the cozy blanket,

adjectives add the necessary flair to transform ordinary nouns into rich and imaginative expressions.

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun such as a person, place, thing, or idea.

An adjective can tell . . .

Color

black
blue
coral
green
pink

Size

big
huge
large
little
short

Shape

boxy
oval
round
square
triangular

Taste

bitter
sour
sweet
tangy
tart

Odor

flowery
fresh
musty
salty
stinky

Texture

bumpy
furry
slimy
smooth
squishy

Sound

faint
harmonious
loud
pleasant
quiet

Number

few
fifty
many
sparse
two

Weather

clear
dry
foggy
rainy
windy

EXAMPLE A **pleasant** purr came from the **furry black** kitten.
(adjective) (adjective)(adjective)





Many adjectives either come before **nouns** or can come along with the **linking verbs** like feel, seen, appear, etc. Some adjectives never come before the noun, while some are placed just after the noun. There are eight different types of adjective.

An adjective also improves the noun or a pronoun. Some sentences contain more than one Adjective.

1. Descriptive Adjective:

Descriptive Adjectives are used to illustrate or describe the qualities of a noun or pronoun of a sentence.

Examples of descriptive adjective are in sentences.

1. Harley Davidson is an **expensive** bike.

2. The Great Khali is a **tall** man in the wrestling industry.
3. Oxford University has an **attractive** infrastructure

2. Demonstrative Adjective:

Demonstrative adjectives demonstrate about things, people, or animals.

It is use to express the position of the noun. It comes before other adjectives in phrases or sentences.

- This, these, that, those are demonstrative adjectives.

Examples of demonstrative adjective are in sentences.

1. **This** movie is so funny.
2. **Those** are Harry's bikes and car collections.
3. **These** are my batchmates.

3. Distributive Adjective:

Distributive Adjectives are generally used to point to a particular group or individual and are used with singular nouns. It is used to modify nouns.

"Each, neither every, and either" is four distributive Adjectives.

Examples of distributive adjective are in sentences.

1. **Each** student has to take part in cultural events.

2. There were two washing machines, but **neither** worked properly.
3. I will be happy with **either** decision.
4. **Every** bogie of a train is filled with coal.
5. The monkey divides the piece of bread and gives them to **each** cat.

4. Interrogative Adjective:

Interrogative adjectives are used to interrogate nouns and modify them.

There are three interrogative adjectives, “which, what, and whose,” respectively.

Examples of interrogative adjective are in sentences.

1. **What** is the exact location of your residence?
2. **Which** of these bracelets do you want to purchase?

5. Numeral Adjective:

A numeral adjective determines us about the number of the nouns present in any sentence.

Numeral Adjectives are of three types:

1. Definite Numeral Adjectives(cardinal and ordinal)
2. Indefinite Numeral Adjectives
3. Distributive Numeral Adjectives.

Examples of numeral adjective are in sentences.

1. Mark purchased **five** Bugatti cars from the showroom.
(Cardinal)
 2. The **second** part of this movie is mind-blowing. (Ordinal)
-

8. Types of Adjective

1. *Descriptive Adjective*

2. *Demonstrative Adjective*

3. *Distributive Adjective*

4. *Interrogative Adjective*

5. *Numeral Adjective*

6. *Quantitative Adjective*

7. *Proper Adjective*

8. *Possessive Adjective*

6. Quantitative Adjective:

The quantitative Adjective is used to explain the noun (person or thing)and its quantity in the sentence. Sometimes a numeral adjective is also called a quantitative adjective though it specifies the numbers.

- Little, more, much, few, all, large, small, tall, thirty, fifty, etc.

Examples of quantitative adjective are in sentences.

1. He played the guitar for the very **first** time.
2. I scored **98** marks in a recent test.

7. Proper Adjective:

Proper Adjective indicates an appropriate person, thing, animal, or object.

It refers to a particular person of existence and hence needs to be capitalized.

Examples of proper types adjective are in sentences.

1. **Asian** countries organized a Commonwealth Games.
2. **The Indian Ocean** is the third-largest ocean on Earth.
3. I tasted different types of food, but **Indian** food has the best taste.

8. Possessive Adjective:

A Possessive adjective shows the possession nature of the noun to a person or people in a sentence. The possessive Adjective also performs as a possessive pronoun.

- First-person: my, our.
- Second-person: yours.
- Third-person: his, her, its, their, whose.

Examples of possessive types adjective are in sentences.

1. **My** PC is working better now as it has worked in the beginning.

2. **His** car is costlier than **my** vehicle.
.....

ADVERBS

Adverbs are versatile and essential components of the English language that add depth, clarity, and nuance to our expressions. As a diverse category of words, adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, providing crucial details about the manner, frequency, time, place, or degree of an action or state. Through their ability to enhance and refine the meaning of a sentence, adverbs contribute significantly to effective communication and the overall richness of language.

Whether subtly altering the tempo of an action, pinpointing the location of an event, or intensifying the description of an adjective, adverbs play a pivotal role in shaping the nuances of our communication. Understanding the various types and functions of adverbs allows us to wield them skillfully, elevating the precision and expressiveness of our written and spoken language. This exploration of adverbs unveils the dynamic nature of these linguistic tools, inviting us to appreciate the artistry and functionality they bring to our everyday communication.

6 TYPES OF ADVERBS



TYPES	ADVERBS	EXAMPLES
Adverbs of Time	Already, ago, before, yet, never, yesterday, soon, lately...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have heard this before. I have not seen him since. I haven't spoken to her yet. She'll be here soon. 
Adverb of Frequency	Always, usually, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, once...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's always cold in this room. I normally go to the gym. They often go out for dinner. I occasionally eat junk food. 
Adverb of Place	Here, everywhere, near, nearby, down, away, backwards, upwards...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is that your scarf there? I've lived here for about two years. I walked backwards towards the door. She turned her face upwards to the sun.
Adverb of Manner	So, slowly, badly, beautifully, delightfully, loudly...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soldiers fought bravely. Is that so? She dresses beautifully. We waited anxiously by the phone.
Adverb of Degree	Almost, fully, rather, quite, too, enough, perfectly...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am fully prepared. I am rather busy. She's almost 30. They're perfectly suited. 
Adverb of Affirmation	Certainly, surely, apparently, obviously, no, undoubtedly...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surely you are mistaken. Apparently, it's going to rain today. The design certainly looks good on paper.

Adverbs

An **adverb** describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells us how, where, when, why and with what frequency. Here are some adverbs:

How

quickly
cheerfully
efficiently
painfully
easily
secretly
quietly
peacefully
cleverly

Where

at the park
inside the bag
outside the shop
in the theatre
on the desk
in the cupboard
at home
near the tree
on the farm

When

now
yesterday
in a minute
at night
tomorrow
at 5 o'clock
before sunset
soon
today

Why

because she was late
as everyone was asleep
because he was tired
for peace of mind
as it was time to leave
because he couldn't sleep
as they were hungry
because he turned too quickly
because it was her birthday
as Peter was very angry

Frequency

often
sometimes
every week
monthly
always
never
hourly
seldom
frequently
annually

For the most part, an adverb will end in the letters -ly, however, there are some exceptions to this such as the word fast, which appears exactly as the adjective counterpart for the word but serves as an adverb.

- *This is a fast car. (adjective)*
- *This car can drive **fast**. (adverb)*

In the first sentence, the word fast is used as an adjective, however, in the second, it is being used as an adverb. Let's take a look at some further examples of adverbs within a sentence.

- *My sister swims **badly**.*
- *The soccer match ended **quickly**.*
- ***Fortunately**, my friends were not late for my birthday party.*

Adverbs with Adjectives and Other Adverbs

An adverb also has the ability to modify either another adverb or an adjective. This is a great way to cause the adjective to become more intense and descriptive, giving a much more clear indication of what is being spoken about. Consider the phrase “he is tall.” The adjective here is tall, but with the use of an adverb, we can describe how tall he is. Look at the sentence once it has been modified:

- *He is **very** tall.*

Here are some more examples of how an adverb can modify an adjective.

- *My sister is **rather** attractive.*
- *The beach was **unexpectedly** busy.*
- *My teacher is **always** well-dressed.*

ADVERBIAL PHRASES

DEFINITION

- An adverbial phrase also referred to as an adverb phrase, is a multi-word phrase that takes the role of a verb in a sentence. An adverb describes a verb, adjective, or even another adverb. A multi-word adverbial phrase can further modify an adjective, adverb, and a verb.
- Adverb phrases are known to answer the questions that describe how, when, where, or how something was done, as shown in the following adverb phrase examples.

ADVERB PHRASES SHOW WHEN, WHERE, HOW, AND WHY

Just like adverbs, adverb phrases modify other words by describing when, where, why, or how something was done. They can also explain the condition of an object or action or the extent to which an action or object was affected.

WHEN

- As fast as possible
- Any time
- Today afternoon
- After the break
- Before midnight

WHERE

- At home
- Around the sun
- By the mailbox
- Under the table
- Right here

HOW

- Quite interesting
- Doing well
- Enjoyable
- Very well
- Quite easily

HOW

- To record a statement
- For committing crime
- For pity's sake
- To revise thoroughly
- To have a happy marriage

ADVERBIAL PHRASES EXAMPLES

- Meet her **at the bridge hotel this afternoon**.
- You need to clean your house **better than that**.
- He completed the task assigned **as quickly as possible**.
- **To avoid disturbing the sleeping students**, David chose to tiptoe to bed.
- He completed the task **hurriedly**.
- Peter needs to ride her new motorbike **much more carefully**.
- To have a clear view of the mountain, John climbed **to the top**.
- She walks to school **every day**.
- The bride and groom opened their presents **with delight**.



ACTIVE- PASSIVE VOICE

Active and passive voice are two fundamental ways to express the relationship between the subject and the action in a sentence. These voices play a crucial role in shaping the overall tone and emphasis of a statement, providing writers with the flexibility to convey information in different manners. Understanding the distinction between active and passive voice is essential for effective communication, as it influences the clarity, precision, and impact of written and spoken language.

In active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action, taking center stage and driving the narrative forward with a direct and straightforward approach. On the other hand, passive voice shifts the focus from the subject to the receiver of the action, creating a more nuanced and varied expression of ideas. Both voices have their unique strengths and applications, and mastering their usage empowers writers to convey messages with precision and rhetorical effectiveness.

This exploration of active and passive voice will delve into their definitions, characteristics, and usage, shedding light on how writers can employ them strategically to enhance the quality and impact of their communication. Whether crafting persuasive essays, informative articles, or engaging

narratives, the ability to navigate between active and passive voice is a valuable skill that adds depth and sophistication to written expression.

ACTIVE vs. PASSIVE VOICE

SENTENCES IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Here are examples of sentences written in both the active voice and the passive voice, with the active voice sentence appearing first.

ACTIVE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE	PASSIVE VOICE
	Tells what a person or thing does. <ul style="list-style-type: none">The subject performs the action and typically comes before the action (verb).The object is who or what receives the action and typically comes after the action (verb).		Tells what is done to someone or something. <ul style="list-style-type: none">The subject performs the action and typically comes after the action (verb).The object is who or what receives the action and typically comes before the action (verb).

What's the difference between passive and active voice?

- An active voice tells what a person thinks or does.
- A passive voice tells what is done to something or someone.

Seriously, why does all this voice stuff matter?

In active voice everything revolves around the subject of the sentence. In passive voice the subject is kind of tagged on at the end with usually more words than you really need in the middle.

Formulas of Active and Passive Voice



TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple Present Tense	Sub + <u>V¹</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>am/is/are</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Simple Past Tense	Sub + <u>V²</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>was/were</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Simple Future Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + V ¹ + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + be + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Present Continuous Tense	Sub + <u>am/is/are + V¹ + ing</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>am/is/are + being</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Past Continuous Tense	Sub + <u>was/were + V¹ + ing</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>was/were + being</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Future Continuous Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will + be + V¹ + ing</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will + being</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Present Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>have/has + V³</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>have/has + been</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Past Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>had + V³</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>had + been</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Future Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will + have + V³</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will + have + been</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun

ACTIVE

VERSUS

Passive

COMPARING THE 2 TYPES OF VOICE

 The Prime Minister (subject) always answers (verb) MPs questions (object) at Prime Minister's Question Time (PMQs)	 The MPs questions (object) are always answered (verb) by the Prime Minister (subject) at Prime Minister's Question Time (PMQs)
Thousands of tourists (subject) view (verb) Buckingham Palace (object) every year.	Buckingham Palace (object) is viewed (verb) by thousands of tourists (subject) every year.
The government (subject) will celebrate (verb) their victory (object) tomorrow.	The victory (object) will be celebrated (verb) by the government (subject) tomorrow.
ACTIVE	Passive.

Examples of Active Voice and Passive Voice

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	The teacher always answers the students questions	The students questions are always answered (by the teacher)
Past Simple	The health inspector closed the restaurant	The restaurant was closed (by the health inspector)
Future Simple	My mother will buy that house	That house will be bought by my mother
Present Continuous	The mechanic is fixing the car	The car is being fixed (by the mechanic)
Past Continuous	The chef was cooking the dinner	The dinner was being cooked (by the chef)
Present Perfect	The police have arrested five people	Five people have been arrested (by the police)

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	She delivers the letters.	The letters are delivered.
Past Simple	She delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered.
Future Simple	She will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered.
Present Continuous	She is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered.
Past Continuous	She was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered.
Going to	She is going to deliver the letters.	The letters are going to be delivered.
Present Perfect	She has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered.
Past Perfect	She had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered.
Infinitive	She has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered.
Modals	She must deliver the letters.	The letters must be delivered.

It should be noted that the following tenses are not changed passiveness voice:

1. Present perfect continuous tense
2. Past perfect continuous tense
3. Future continuous tense.
4. Future perfect continuous tense

Some more examples

- 1) Active :Bob drives a tractor.
Passive : A tractor is driven by Bob.
- 2) Active : Fiona is making clay pots.
Passive : Clay pots are being made by Fiona.
- 3) Active: Mom has cooked dinner.
Passive: Dinner has been cooked by Mom.
- 4) Active : lane washed the dishes.
Passive : The dishes were washed by lane.
- 5) Active :The children were reading books.
Passive : Books were being read by the children.
- 6) Active : Veronica had finished her homework.

Passive The homework had been finished by Veronica.

7) Active : Lack will drop Harry at school.

Passive : Harry will be dropped at school by lack.

8) Active : Julia will have eaten the chocolates.

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