

ENGLISH

Adjectives: Participles and Nominal Adjectives



Participles

What are Participles?

Let us read the following sentences.

1. The revellers were feasting on the food.
2. Feasting on the food, the revellers sang songs.

In the above sentences, the word **feasting** is used in two different ways.

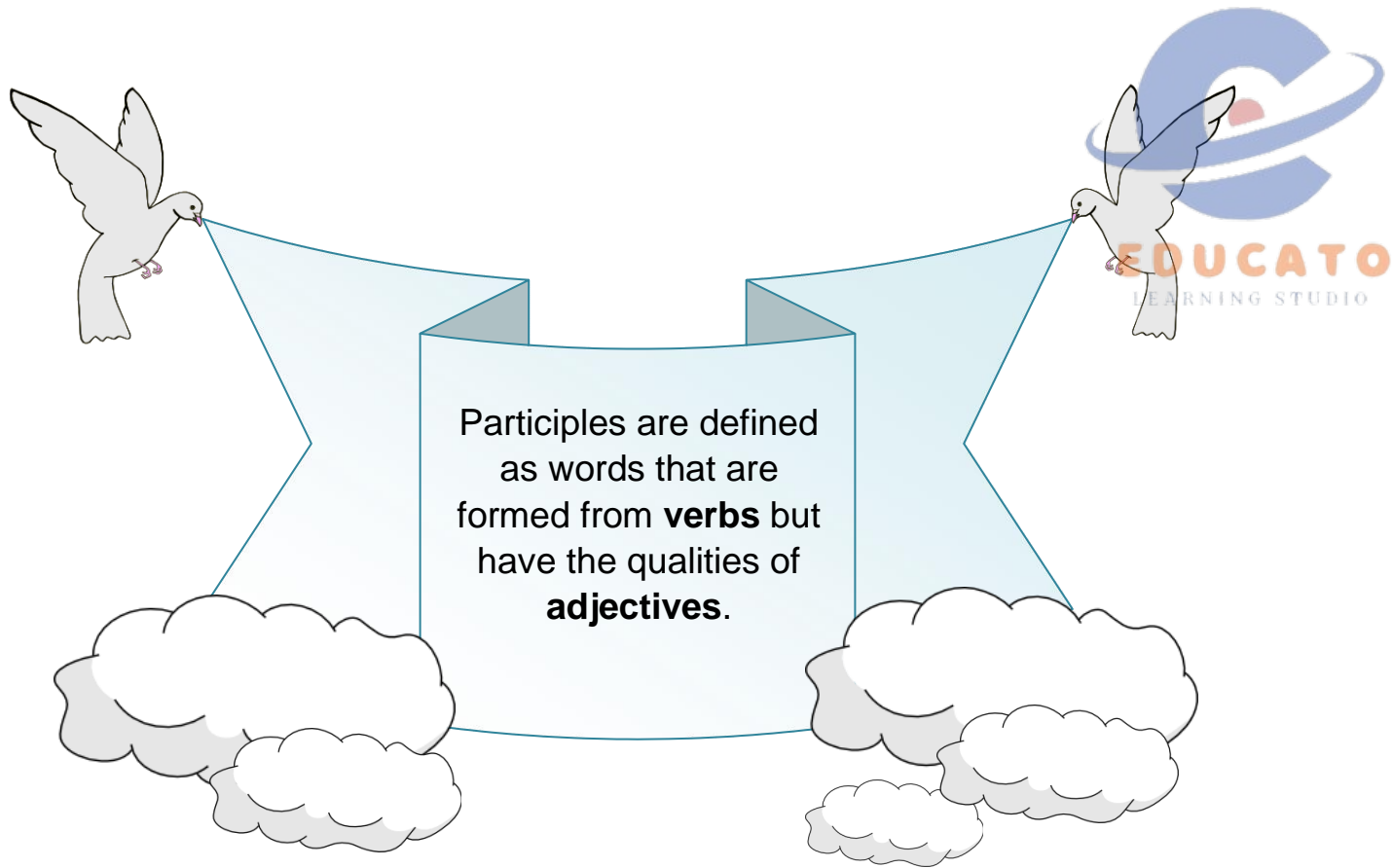
- In sentence 1, the word **feasting** is used as a verb; its subject is the word **revellers**.
- In sentence 2, the word **feasting** qualifies the noun **revellers**. It is formed from the verb **feast**. It also has an object **food**. Therefore, it has the properties of a verb and an adjective.
- The phrase **Feasting on the food** is a participial phrase.

Let us look at more examples.

1. Fatima is singing to her baby.
2. The singing bird perched itself on a branch.

In the above sentences, the word **singing** is used in two different ways.

- In sentence 1, the word **singing** is used as a verb; its subject being **Fatima**.
- In sentence 2, the word **singing** qualifies the noun **bird**.
- It is formed out of the verb **sing**.
- The word not only expresses the action of the noun but also acts as an **adjective**.
- The word **singing** in sentence 2 is therefore a **participle** because it looks like a verb but acts like an adjective.



Participles are grouped into two categories according to their tenses—**past participle** and **present participle**.

- Present participles end in –ing.
 - The captain went down with the **sinking** ship.
 - **Eating a bowl full of cornflakes**, Rajesh answered the door.
- Past participles end in –ed or –en.
 - Mr Shatrugan was **impressed** by the new intern.
 - She brought a pair of **bejewelled** earrings.

Examples of Past and Present Participles



Verb	Past Participle	Present Participle
Fry	The <u>fried</u> eggs	A <u>frying</u> pan
Boil	<u>Boiled</u> vegetables	The <u>boiling</u> point
Interest	<u>Interested</u> buyers	An <u>interesting</u> fact
Embarrass	The <u>embarrassed</u> teenager	An <u>embarrassing</u> situation
Write	The <u>written</u> note	The <u>writing</u> pad
Confuse	The <u>confused</u> pedestrian	The <u>confusing</u> sum
Amuse	<u>Amused</u> onlookers	An <u>amusing</u> anecdote
Bore	<u>Bored</u> students	<u>Boring</u> lesson
Hang	The <u>hanged</u> criminal	The <u>hanging</u> clothes
Overwhelm	<u>Overwhelmed</u> lady	The <u>overwhelming</u> evidence
Shave	His <u>shaven</u> head	The <u>shaving</u> machine
Bend	The <u>bent</u> rod	The <u>bending</u> branch

Nominal Adjectives

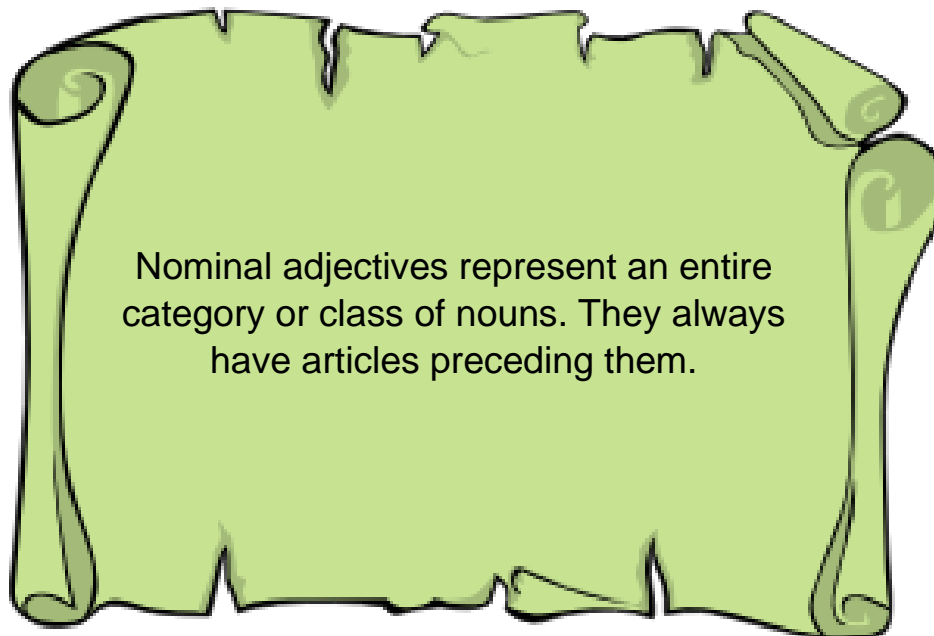


Read the following sentences.

1) The bride was rich, but the bridegroom was poor.

2) The rich will always exploit the poor.

- In sentence 1, the words **rich** and **poor** function as adjectives.
- However, the same words when used in sentence 2 function as nouns.
- They are preceded by the definite article.
- The phrases **the rich** and **the poor** used in sentence 2 are known as **nominal adjectives**.
- **Nominal adjectives** look like adjectives but operate like nouns.



What do nominal adjectives represent?



- Nominal adjectives represent a class marked by their qualities.

- The hazardous
- The young
- The living
- The inspirational

- Nominal adjectives represent nationalities.

- The British
- The Dutch
- The Germans
- The Japanese
- The Indian



- Comparative and superlative adjectives function like nominal adjectives.

- The better of the lot
- The worst
- The most important

Points to remember

Nominal adjectives are always preceded by the definite article.

- The horrible

Nominal adjectives can be modified by other adjectives or adverbs.

- The extremely unfortunate
- The truly honest

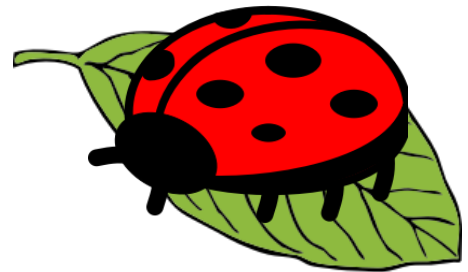
Adjectives: Royal Order of Adjectives



Royal Order of Adjectives

Read these sentences.

1) A red big bug sat on a green small leaf.



2) A big red bug sat on a small green leaf.

Which sentence seems grammatically correct to you? How are the two sentences different from each other? The order of the adjectives in both the sentences is different.

- In sentence 1, **red big** and **green small** are the sequences.
- In sentence 2, **big red** and **small green** are the sequences.

Obviously, sentence 2 sounds right to you. **But how did you arrive at that answer?**

Knowing how to arrange the adjectives is intuitive.

Speakers of English instinctively know that

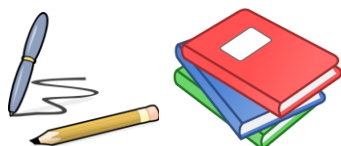
big red bug is correct and **red big bug** is incorrect.



There is an order which governs the placement of adjectives in a phrase. In English grammar, we call it the Royal Order of Adjectives.

Royal Order of Adjectives

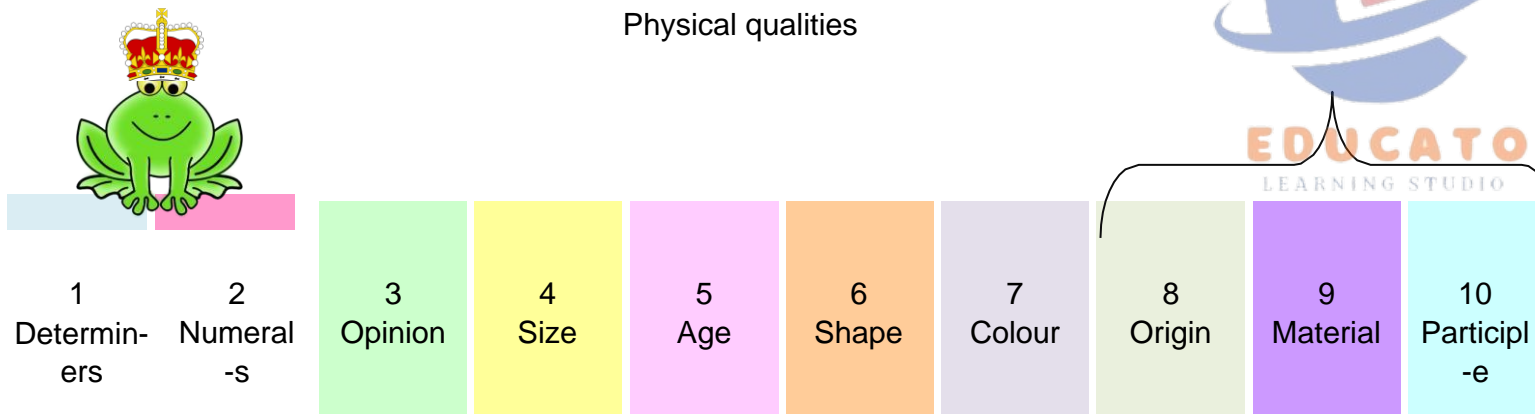
If there is more than one adjective qualifying a noun, then they all have to be arranged in a particular order. This order is predetermined and comes naturally to habitual users of English. Let us learn more!



The expected adjective order is

The Royal Order

Physical qualities



- Determiners:** Determiners are words like articles and demonstrative adjectives that precede nouns.
 - The, a, an, that, these
- Numerals:** Adjectives of number which show the numerical value of nouns come next.
 - One, three, many, some
- Opinion:** Adjectives which are based on opinions. They can differ from person to person. Something that is beautiful or interesting to one person may not hold the same meaning for somebody else.
 - Pretty, good, nice, evil, rotten
- Size:** Adjectives which express the size of the nouns
 - Gigantic, huge, minuscule, small
- Age:** Adjectives which express the age of the noun
 - Old, new, prehistoric
- Shape:** Adjectives which express the shape of the noun
 - Triangular, round, prismatic, oblong
- Colour:** Adjectives which express the colour of the noun
 - Red, blue, yellow, green, maroon, golden
- Origin:** Adjectives which express the nationality or the place of origin of the noun
 - Hungarian, Indian, American, Polish, Gujarati
- Material:** Adjectives which tell us about the materials which make up the noun
 - Glass, silk, wooden, brick, paper
- Participle:** Adjectives which give the purpose for using certain nouns or its qualities.
 - Sewing, frying, sleeping, beloved, frozen

Note

Gold is material.
Golden is colour.

Metal is material.
Metallic is colour.

Silver is material.
Silvery is colour.



Let us look at a few examples.

Determiner	Opinion	Colour	Origin	Material	Noun
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
A	beautiful	brown	Mexican	felt	hat



Determiner	Size	Colour	Material	Participle	Noun
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
A	small	grey	stainless steel	frying	pan



Numerical	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Noun
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
One	ancient	circular	golden	Roman	coin



Determiner	Opinion	Participle	Noun
↓	↓	↓	↓
That	fat	smiling	crocodile



Remember!

These rules are not cast in stone; a few exceptions are possible.

For example, one can say **a black little book** instead of **a little black book** to stress on the **blackness** of the book.

But predominantly, these rules prevail when it comes to sequencing adjectives for nouns.

Adjectives: Types of Adjectives

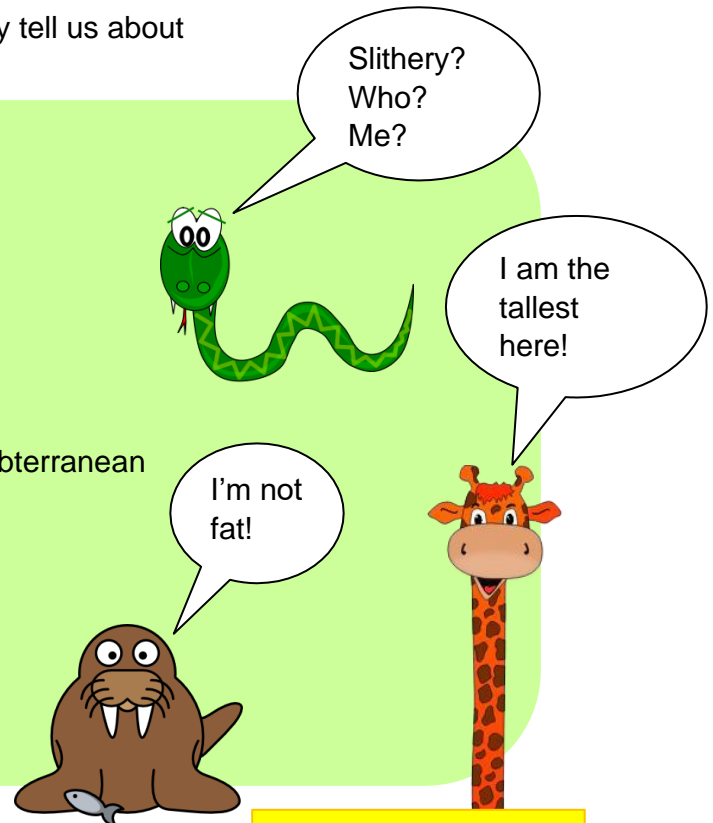


Types of Adjectives

What are Adjectives?

Adjectives are words that tell us more about nouns. They tell us about

- **Quality**
 - Beautiful, sly, slithery, cold, evil, busy
- **Quantity**
 - Some, more, much, 5 kg, 13
- **Colour**
 - Green, silvery, bluish, metallic, red
- **Origin**
 - Mongolian, Arabic, Maharashtrian, Subterranean
- **Shape**
 - Rectangular, triangular, round
- **Size**
 - Big, small, tall, stout, thin
- **Age**
 - Old, new, prehistoric



Placement of Adjectives

There are two ways in which we can use adjectives in English.

- Before the nouns they qualify
 - **Three** sticks, a **queer** sight, **some** gentlemen
- After forms of the verb '**to be**' and with others such as '**looks**', '**seems**', '**sounds**', '**feels**', '**smells**' etc.
 - The house looks **magnificent**.
 - The boy seems **nervous**.
 - I am **busy**.
 - The camper was **asleep** in his tent.
 - They were **victorious** in their efforts.

Note:

Articles 'A', 'An' and 'The' are also adjectives since they precede nouns and qualify them.



Adjective of Quality

An **adjective of quality** is a word which indicates the quality or the attribute of a **noun**.

- To understand the nature of the noun, we ask the question '**What kind of?**' to the noun. The answer which we get is the adjective of quality.



- This is a **slimy** monster.

What kind of monster?

Slimy



Let us look at a few examples.

Sheila was the <u>main</u> nurse.	The boy brought home a <u>shabby</u> dog.
The night is <u>young</u> .	Tabitha was a <u>fat</u> woman.
The sword had a <u>golden</u> handle.	Mallika is <u>intelligent</u> .
The clouds have a <u>silvery</u> hue.	Tariq is an <u>obedient</u> boy.
Doctor Agarwal is a <u>good</u> man.	King Arthur's shield was very <u>ornate</u> .

Adjective of Quantity

An **adjective of quantity** tells us about the quantity of a noun.

- Some, many, few, little, less, much, more, enough, sufficient** are some examples.
- It describes the number of countable nouns.
 - The **three** musketeers, **many** black birds, a **few** enemies

- It describes the volume, amount or quantity of uncountable nouns.
 - **Some** milk, **three** kilo rice, **much** water
- To understand the quantity of the noun or pronoun, we ask the question '**How much/many?**' The answer we get is the adjective of quantity.

There is **some** rice in this bowl.
How much rice?
Some



- It can express an indefinite amount or quantity.
 - **much** water, **less** time, **some** people
- It can also express a definite number.
 - **five** people, **three** little pigs, **5 kilo** rice
- Adjectives like **much**, **little** and **less** are used with uncountable nouns.
 - **much** time, a **little** water
- Adjectives like **many** and **few** are used with countable nouns.
 - **many** bottles, **few** children

Let us look at a few examples.

There is still **some** pride left in me.

Two doves were sitting on a branch.

We have **enough** money to last us a lifetime.

Sabita has **two** sons.

Maria had **little** patience with her son.

I have a **few** friends in dance class.

You wasted so **much** time.

We could see **many** stars in the sky.

Demonstrative Adjectives

Previously, we learnt about demonstrative pronouns which point towards their antecedents. In this chapter, we learn about **demonstrative adjectives**.

- Adjectives like **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are demonstrative adjectives.
- They help the reader or listener understand what or who exactly is being addressed.
- 'This' and 'that' are used for **singular nouns**.
 - **This** cat, **that** house, **this** river, **that** woman

- 'These' and 'those' are used for **plural nouns**.
 - **These** days, **those** gentlemen, **these** toys, **those** moments

Let us look at a few examples.



- **That** man is cooling his heels in the jail as we speak.
- Scarlet is one of **those** women who would do anything to save a penny.
- **These** confectionaries are very delicious.
- **This** seat is reserved for the chief guest.



Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives are those which help in framing questions by appearing before the noun that they qualify.

- **What**, **which**, **whose** are the three interrogative adjectives used in English.

- **Which** bus do we board?
- **What** excuse will you provide?
- **Whose** little dog is this?



- Unlike interrogative pronouns, these adjectives cannot stand on their own and they always appear before a noun.

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives, like possessive pronouns, show ownership or possession of nouns to pronouns.

- **My**, **your**, **his**, **her**, **our**, **its**, **their** are possessive adjectives.
- They appear before the noun they qualify.

His car was damaged in the accident. Henry was proud of his blue shoes.

My computer is not working properly. Your mother is busy.

The dog wagged its tail. Their voices echoed in the hall.

Remember:

Never add an apostrophe with possessive adjectives.
It's - incorrect
Its - correct

To differentiate between a pronoun and an adjective, check where the word is placed.

- If the word appears before a noun, it is an adjective.
 - That man
 - Which bag
- If the word is at a distance from the noun with other words in between, it is a pronoun.
 - That is the man.
 - Which is the best?

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Types of Adverbs

What is an Adverb?

An **adverb** is a word which tells us more about

- A **verb**: Amie **eats quickly**.
- An **adverb**: The squirrel nibbled **quite greedily**.
- An **adjective**: I am **very happy**.

In the previous classes, you have been taught the following types of adverbs:

- Adverb of time (which show when)
- Adverb of place (which show where)
- Adverb of manner (which show how)
- Adverb of degree (which show to what extent)
- Adverb of frequency (which show how often)

These are also called **simple adverbs**. Let us look at a few examples of each type.

Simple Adverbs

- **Adverb of Time**
 - I have seen that picture before.
 - The guests arrived late.
 - We shall now begin the competition.
 - She will never return your favour.
- **Adverb of Place**
 - Swipe your card here.
 - Swati looked around but did not find her mother.
 - I am going back to the library.
 - They looked outside when it started raining.



Simple Adverbs

- **Adverb of Manner**
 - The fox looked at Lucy slyly.
 - He painted on the canvas beautifully.
 - The boy wailed loudly as his mother closed the door.
 - The dog drooled at the meat greedily.
- **Adverb of Degree**
 - Chetan was very sad after his classmate left school.
 - Jeevika almost won the race before she fell on the track.
 - This experiment is partly valid.
 - Arushi was too frightened to say anything about the incident.
- **Adverb of Frequency**
 - Joseph is always worried about his son.
 - My dog rarely sleeps all day.
 - Kimaya would sometimes sit near the lake in the evenings.
 - Rajkamal seldom borrows money from anyone.

Adverbs can also be used in question statements.

Interrogative Adverbs

When an adverb is used in asking questions, it is called an interrogative adverb.

- **Where** is the library? (Interrogative adverb of place)
- **How** did you solve this sum? (Interrogative adverb of manner)
- **When** did the glass break? (Interrogative adverb of time)
- **Why** is the room noisy? (Interrogative adverb of reason)
- **How** many candies were sold? (Interrogative adverb of number)
- **How** high is the Qutub Minar? (Interrogative adverb of degree)

Adverbs are also used in relative clauses.



Relative Adverbs

- The relative adverb **where** is used to refer to places and means 'in which' or 'at which'.
 - This is the place where Shakespeare was born.
 - That is the section where the gas chambers were installed.
- The relative adverb **when** is used to refer to time and means 'in which' or 'at which'.
 - Night is the time when the dog starts howling.
 - Do you remember when you last rode a horse?
- The relative adverb **why** is used to refer to a reason and means 'for which'.
 - I don't know why she stole the book.
 - This is the purpose why the room is locked.

Recap



An adverb modifies another adverb, an adjective or a verb.

Adverbs of **Time** answer the question '**when**' in relation to the verb.

Adverbs of **Place** answer the question '**where**' in relation to the verb.

Adverbs of **Manner** answer the question '**how**' in relation to the verb.

Adverbs of **Degree** answer the question '**to what extent**' in relation to an adjective, a verb or an adverb.

Adverbs of **Frequency** answer the question '**how often**' in relation to a verb.

Interrogative adverbs (when, where, how, why) are used for asking questions.

Relative adverbs (when, where, how, why, how often) refer back to the action in the sentence.

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Articles



What are Articles?

- Articles are words used to qualify nouns.
- 'The', 'A' and 'An' are the articles used in English.
- Articles do not have meanings of their own, but their presence or absence affects the significance of nouns in sentences.
- They appear before nouns and function in a way similar to adjectives; they are, in fact, demonstrative adjectives.

Let us look at a few examples:

- The bridge
- A blue-feathered small bird
- An amazing, unbelievable, awe-inspiring instance



In the above examples, we see that the articles are used immediately before a noun in the first case; before two adjectives and a noun in the second case; and before three adjectives and a noun in the third case. Therefore, we can say that an article may sometimes be used before a noun or sometimes be separated from the noun by adjectives.

Types of Articles



The Definite Article

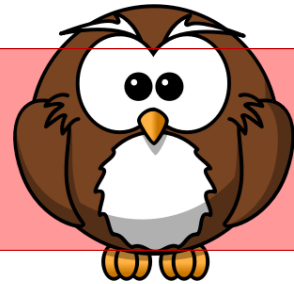
- '**The**' is a definite article.
- We use 'The'
With nouns to refer to specific nouns



- **The Russian doll** on the shelf
- **The homeless man** on the pavement
- **The Duke** of Edinburgh

- To represent a noun kind

- **The whale** is an enormous fish.
- **The owl** is a nocturnal bird.
- **The coconut tree** is known as 'Kalpavriksha'.



- With the names of oceans, rivers, seas, mountain ranges, peaks, forests, gulfs and a group of islands

- The Alps
- The Nile
- The Arctic Ocean
- The Black Forest
- The Lakshadweep



- With the names of historical monuments

- The Eiffel Tower
- The Pyramids of Giza
- The Leaning Tower of Pisa
- The Easter Island Statues
- The Sydney Opera House



- With the names of countries which are titles

- The United States of America
- The United Arab Emirates
- The Republic of China



- With the names of certain countries and provinces

- The Punjab
- The Hague
- The Ukraine

- With the names of things which are unique or are one of a kind

- The Sun
- The Moon
- The sky



- With proper nouns, only if there is an adjective between the two

- The annoying Mr Shekhar
- The talented Leann
- The great Shakespeare

- With proper nouns, to specify a particular person

- She is not **the Katherine** I had in mind.
- This is **the same Mr Suleiman** whom I met yesterday.

- With superlative adjectives

- **The best** slice of cake I have ever had
- **The most important** person in the room
- **The tallest** boy in the class



- With adjectives
In such cases, the adjective functions like a noun.

- **The greedy** will never be satisfied.
- Paradise is reserved for **the brave**.
- **The good** will never lose **to the evil**.

- With surnames, to represent the whole family

- **The Guptas** will be visiting us tomorrow.
- **The Folgers** were in a hurry.
- **The Subramaniums** are our neighbours.

- Before musical instruments

- He can play **the flute**.
- The band played **the trumpet**.
- Mr Woods plays **the violin** beautifully.

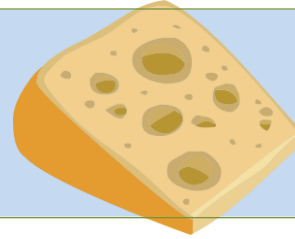


Indefinite Articles

- 'A' and 'An' are indefinite articles.
They are used to
- Refer to nouns which are not specific or certain



- A piece of cheese
- A tall building
- A criminal



- Signify 'one' in the numerical sense

- There was a feather on his hat.
- I need a room to keep my belongings in.
- Leela wanted to have a word with me.



- Refer to nouns which the speaker/hearer is not sure about

- I cannot recall the name of a man who lived here.
- A woman was here asking for you.
- A magician was hired to entertain the guests.



- Convert a proper noun to a common noun

- There is a Kanchan in my class.
- A Delilah betrays a Samson again.
- A Gandhi is born today.

Differences between 'A' and 'An'



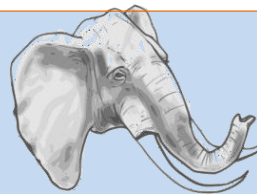
- The articles 'A' and 'An' are similar in function.
- That is, they both qualify nouns that are uncertain.
- However, 'A' precedes nouns that begin with consonant sounds.
- The article 'An' precedes nouns that begin with vowel sounds.

Using 'An'

'An' is used

- With nouns which begin with vowel sounds

- An ant
- An elephant
- An antelope



- With nouns which may begin with a consonant letter but may have a vowel sound

- An honest person
- An heir to the throne
- An hour

- With abbreviations which begin with a vowel sound

- An FIR
- An MBA
- An NYU graduate

- Sometimes, words which begin with the letter 'H' may be pronounced without stressing on the first syllable (pronounced *istoric* instead of *historic*). In such cases, 'An' is used as an article.

- An historic episode
- An hotel

Nouns without Articles

Sometimes, articles are not used with nouns. Articles are not used

- When the noun is used in a universal sense. It could represent all of its kind.

- Child is the father of man.
- Man is a social animal.

- Before the names of material nouns

- Copper is used for making wires.
- Tea is plucked from its shrub.
- Silver is used for making ornaments.

- While using proper nouns which are names of people or places

- Kala is a fantastic dancer.
- Beirut is the capital of Lebanon.
- Romania is a European country.



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Clauses



What is a Clause?

A clause is a group of words containing a **subject (S)** and **predicate (P)**. It can stand on its own expressing complete meaning.

Example:

Seema will come.

The above sentence has a subject, i.e. '**Seema**', and a predicate, i.e. '**will come**'.

The two phrases when combined into one make complete sense and can stand independently as a sentence. Therefore, 'Seema will come.' qualifies as a clause.

Elements of a Clause

Clauses may also have other elements like an object (O), a complement (C) and an adverbial (A).
Examples:

Object

An Object is a noun or a pronoun that gets affected by the actions of the subjects. In other words, it receives the action.

1. **Akbar called** Birbal.

Subject: Akbar

Verb: called

Object: Birbal

Complement

A Complement is a word which is a noun, pronoun or an adjective that follows a verb and tells us more about the subject of the sentence.

2. **Ram is** clever.

Subject: Ram

Verb: is

Complement: clever

Adverbial

An Adverbial is a word or a phrase that answers questions such as when, where, how, how often and why an action is done. It plays the role of an adverb in the sentence.

3. **The rose bloomed** in the morning.

Subject: The rose

Verb: bloomed

Adverbial: in the morning

However, their presence is not mandatory. The subject and the predicate are the only two main components needed to qualify a phrase as a clause.



Types of Clauses

Clauses are classified into two broad categories—main or independent clause and subordinate or dependent clause.

Main Clause

An independent or **main clause** is a clause or a simple sentence which can stand on its own and can convey complete meaning. As the name suggests, it is not dependent on any other phrases or clauses for its meaning. It has only one **verb or verb phrase** which gives it its tense and meaning.

Let us look at some examples of **main** clauses.

- **There were fifty boys in the class.**
- **You have the wrong address.**
- **No man can serve two masters.**
- **We reached the venue** before the bridal party arrived.
- **The host offered us some refreshments** after we reached the venue.

Subordinate Clause

A dependent or **subordinate clause** is a clause which is dependent on the main clause for its complete meaning. Subordinate clauses usually begin with a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun.

Let us look at some examples of subordinate clauses.

- You can come in **whenever you are ready.**
- The food should be ready **before the recess bell rings.**
- Many people voted **in favour of the decision he made.**
- I do not believe **that she can pull off such a trick.**
- He refused to tell the truth **even after being threatened.**

Subordinate clauses are further classified into the following types based on the functions they perform.



Types of Subordinate Clauses

There are three types of subordinate clauses.

- Subordinate Noun Clause
- Subordinate Adjective Clause
- Subordinate Adverb Clause

Subordinate Noun Clause

A subordinate clause which performs the function of a noun in a sentence is called a subordinate noun clause. Asking the question 'What + verb' will reveal the noun clause in the sentence.

Examples:

- **Whatever you ate yesterday** is the cause of your stomach ache.
What is the cause of your stomach ache?
Whatever you ate yesterday
- **What he saw** surprised him immensely.
What surprised him immensely?
What he saw

In the sentences above, the subordinate clauses (marked in green) perform the function of a noun or a subject in the main clause; therefore, they are subordinate noun clauses.

- He does not know **who delivered the parcel**.
- May did not know **that the cat had run away**.

In the sentences above, the subordinate clauses (marked in green) perform the function of a noun or an **object** in the main clause; therefore, they are subordinate noun clauses.

Subordinate Adjective Clause

A subordinate clause which performs the function of an adjective in a sentence is called a subordinate adjective clause. Asking the question 'Which + subject+ verb' will reveal the adjective clause.

Examples:

- The **food** **which was served to us** was stale.

The clause '**which was served to us**' describes the noun **food**; therefore, it is a subordinate adjective clause.

Which food was stale?

The food which was served to us

- The **saplings** **which have grown over a foot** are more likely to survive the harsh summer.

The clause '**which have grown over a foot**' describes the noun **saplings**; therefore, it is a subordinate adjective clause.



Which saplings are more likely to survive the harsh summer?

The saplings which have grown over a foot

- I will be meeting **the man** who promised me a job today.

The clause 'who promised me a job' describes the noun **the man**; therefore, it is a subordinate adjective clause.

Which man will I be meeting today?

The man who promised me a job

- The boy** who saved the lives of seven children during the floods will be felicitated on Independence Day.'

The clause 'who saved the lives of seven children during the floods' describes the noun '**The boy**' therefore, it is a subordinate adjective clause.

Which boy will be felicitated on Independence Day?

The boy who saved the lives of seven children during the floods

Subordinate Adverb Clause

A subordinate clause which performs the function of an adverb in a sentence is called a subordinate adverb clause. Like an adverb, an adverb clause also modifies a main verb or an adjective or other adverbs in a sentence. It answers questions such as when, where, why, how, to what extent, how much and how often.

Examples

- She insisted on leaving **before the guests arrived**.
When did she insist on leaving?
Before the guests arrived
- Since the accused has confessed to the crime**, we can consider this as an open and shut case.
Why can we consider this as an open and shut case?
Since the accused has confessed to the crime
- Katherine's dog ran away **when it heard the sound of approaching footsteps**.
When did Katherine's dog run away?
when it heard the sound of approaching footsteps
- The display of fireworks will start **since the Sheikh graced us with his presence**.
Why did the display of fireworks start?
Since the Sheikh graced us with his presence

ENGLISH

Degrees of Comparison

What is Comparison?

The grammatical structure of **comparison** has three degrees:

1. Positive degree
2. Comparative degree
3. Superlative degree

Let us understand how these degrees are used to compare adjectives and adverbs.

The Positive Degree

The positive degree is used to draw a comparison at a same level.

- Bhushan is as tall as his cousin Jitesh.
- This restaurant is as expensive as the one we went to last month.
- Gaurav ran as fast as Sushant at the race.

The positive degree is formed by using the **adjective** or the **adverb** with the correlative conjunctions '**as...as**'.

The Comparative Degree

The comparative degree is used to compare two unequal qualities or quantities.

- Mount Everest is taller than Mount Fuji.
- Ayush was quieter than his sister at the picnic.

The comparative degree is formed by adding the suffix '**-er**' + '**than**' to the **adjective** or the **adverb**.

However, for some adjectives and adverbs, instead of the suffix, the words '**more**' or '**less**' are used to show the comparative form.

- A dog is more faithful than a cat as a pet (≠ faithfuller)
- Jaya was more hardworking than her brother in school. (≠ harderworking)
- Faisal felt less important than Sumit in his group. (≠ importanter)
- Rohit was less active than Pramila during the warm-up sessions. (≠ activer)

Finally, the comparative forms of some irregular adjectives and adverbs are completely different from the original.

- She was as good as Sharon in the dance competition.

- She was **better** than Sharon in the dance competition.



The Superlative Degree

The superlative degree is used to show the highest or the lowest quality or quantity of an **adverb** or an **adjective**.

- Rahim is **the oldest** member of the group.
- The man in the blue shirt was **the earliest** to arrive for the interview.

The superlative is formed by adding the suffix ‘-est’ to the **adjective** or the **adverb**.

The superlative forms of some irregular adjectives and adverbs are completely different from the original.

- She was **the best** candidate at the competition.
- Parag was **the least** affected by the loss in the family.

Note the use of **the** before the words used in the superlative form. Superlative adjectives and adverbs take the definite article before them as the superlative form is the only one of a series.

Special Adjectives

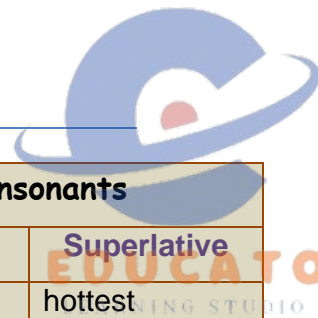
Some adjectives are special and can have two forms of comparison:

- -er/est
- more/most

Let us look at some examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
common	commoner/more common	commonest/most common
likely	likelier/more likely	likeliest/most likely
clever	cleverer/more clever	cleverest/most clever
pleasant	pleasanter/more pleasant	pleasantest/most pleasant
subtle	subtler/more subtle	subtlest/most subtle
polite	politer/more polite	politest/most polite
sure	surer/more sure	surest/most sure
stupid	stupider/more stupid	stupidest/most stupid
quiet	quieter/more quiet	quietest/most quiet
simple	simpler/more simple	simplest/most simple

Examples



1. Add 'er' and 'est'			2. Double the final consonants		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
mild	milder	mildest	hot	hotter	hottest
clean	cleaner	cleanest	slim	slimmer	slimmest
clever	cleverer	cleverest	thin	thinner	thinnest
light	lighter	lightest	fat	fatter	fattest
3. Add 'r' and 'st'			4. Delete the final 'y' and add 'ier' and 'iest'		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
pale	paler	palest	hazy	hazier	haziest
brave	braver	bravest	costly	costlier	costliest
noble	nobler	noblest	wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
fine	finer	finest	dry	drier	driest

5. Comparison using 'more' and 'most'		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
difficult	more difficult	(the) most difficult
courageous	more courageous	(the) most courageous
beautiful	more beautiful	(the) most beautiful
carefully	more carefully	(the) most carefully

6. Irregular adjectives and adverbs		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
many	more	most
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	further	furthest
far	farther	farthest

ENGLISH

Conjunctions



What is a Conjunction?

Conjunctions are words used solely for connecting other words or phrases in a sentence. In the process, they often serve to compress the length of a sentence. They perform no other function what so ever.

Examples:

Complete the task **before** noon.

Seema collected flowers **and** leaves from the garden.

She will not reach in time **even if** she hires a cab.

Different for Other Parts of Speech

Conjunctions are similar in appearance to the other parts of speech like **Relative Pronouns**, **Relative Adverbs** and **Prepositions**. The function they perform is what sets them apart.

To better understand this distinction, let us take a closer look at the examples below.

Conjunction vs. Relative Pronoun

- Words when used as relative pronouns function as the subject of the dependent clause and not just a connector.
- Words when used as conjunctions have a distinct subject following them.

Example 1:

This is the house **which** I was planning to buy. (Relative Pronoun)

Sam did not know **which book** he had to carry. (Conjunction)

In the first sentence, 'which' refers to the noun 'house'; therefore, it is a relative pronoun.

In the second sentence, 'which' is used to connect two clauses; therefore, it is a conjunction.

Example 2:

The shop **that** I entered was deserted. (Relative Pronoun)

Rosy said **that her neighbour** stole her sweets. (Conjunction)

In the first sentence, 'that' refers to the noun 'shop', thus making it a relative pronoun.

In the second sentence, 'that' is used to connect two clauses; therefore, it is a conjunction.

Example 3:

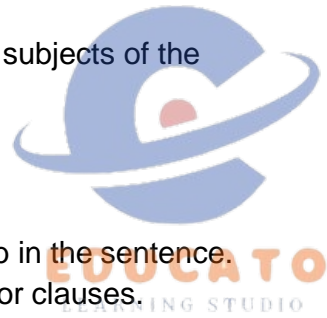
The girl **who** left the letter looked distraught.

I did not know **who the man** at the door was.

In the first sentence, 'who' refers to the noun 'girl', thus making it a relative pronoun.

In the second sentence, 'who' is used to connect two clauses; therefore, it is a conjunction.

- The phrases '**book**', '**her neighbour**' and '**the man**' (highlighted in blue) are the subjects of the dependent clauses in those sentences.



Conjunction vs. Relative Adverbs

- Words when used as relative adverbs function as post-modifiers to the main verb in the sentence.
- When they are used as conjunctions, they merely serve to connect two phrases or clauses.

Example 1:

This photo is taken in the studio **where** I usually **practice**.

Fools rush in **where** angels fear to tread.

In the first sentence, 'where' modifies the verb 'practice', thus making it a relative adverb.

In the second sentence, 'where' connects two complete clauses; therefore, it is a conjunction.

Example 2:

The day **when** she finally **arrived** brought joy to the entire town.

James could not work **when** he was worried.

In the first sentence, 'when' modifies the verb 'arrived', thus making it a relative adverb.

In the second sentence, 'when' connects two complete clauses; therefore, it is a conjunction.

Example 3:

The reason **why** the letter **was returned** was unknown to all.

Anika wanted to know **why** she was not selected.

In the first sentence, 'why' modifies the verb 'was returned', thus making it a relative adverb.

In the second sentence, 'why' connects two complete clauses; therefore, it is a conjunction.



Types of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are broadly classified into three types:

- Coordinating conjunctions
- Subordinating conjunctions
- Correlative conjunctions

I. Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases and clauses of equal rank or importance.

These include

For	And	Nor
But	Or	Yet
So	Either	Neither

Let us look at some examples which use the above coordinating conjunctions.

Examples:

FOR	Mohan did not enter the class for he was late.
AND	Raj came home from school and switched on the television.
NOR	She did not visit me nor did she call when I was ill.
BUT	She worked very hard but failed to produce results.
OR	Would you like some tea or a soft drink?
YET	Mom said she could not make it, yet she was there on time.
SO	I wanted some peace of mind, so I visited Kerala.
EITHER	Either we catch this train or remain stranded her for another two days.
NEITHER	Neither Raj nor Raman knew where the sound came from.

NOTE:

- All coordinating conjunctions except for 'nor' and 'or' can be omitted from a sentence and replaced with a comma (,) a semi-colon (;) or a colon (:).

Examples:

She watches me **but** does not speak.
She watches me; she does not speak.

Mike saw the glass of milk **and** ran out.



Mike saw the glass of milk, he ran out.

- Types of Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions can be further classified into four types based on the functions they perform. These are

- **Cumulative conjunction** – And – Used to sum up or add elements mentioned in a sentence.
Examples: Fruits and flowers, books and pens
- **Adversative conjunction** – But, Yet – Used to highlight opposites or contrast between seemingly similar elements in a sentence.
Examples: Young but bold, quick yet late
- **Disjunctive/Alternative conjunction** – Or, Nor, Neither – Used to highlight a choice within the sentence.
Examples: Tea or coffee, neither good nor bad
- **Illative conjunction** – For – Used to highlight an inference drawn in the sentence.
Example: Sandhya cried for she lost her doll.

II. Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are used to connect a main clause to a dependent or subordinate clause. The use of the subordinating conjunction helps the dependent clause connect to and derive meaning from the main clause.

There is a wide range of words which are included in this category. A few commonly used subordinating conjunctions are listed below:

After	Although	As	Because
Before	If	Since	Than
That	Though	Till	Unless
Until	When	Whenever	Where
Whereas	Wherever	Whether	While

Let us look at some examples which use the above subordinating conjunctions.

Examples:

AFTER Kavita entered the auditorium **after** filling the enrolment form.



ALTHOUGH	Although the hotel is grand, it is not good enough for the royal family.
AS	As we all know, our school has received an award.
BECAUSE	I achieved my goals because you trained me.
BEFORE	Visit the doctor before the illness gets worse.
IF	If I stick around any longer, I will go crazy.
SINCE	Since the matter is grave, I advise you to inform the police.
THAN	She is a more dedicated worker than most others in the office.
THAT	It is a misconception that dental treatment is painful.
THOUGH	Though he was new to the place, he wanted to lead the party.
TILL	They didn't quit till they lost their last penny.
UNLESS	Mr McArthur will purchase the estate unless his wife disapproves of it.
UNTIL	She did not give up until she achieved the first rank.
WHEN	Tom will come home when his wife and his mother agree with each other.
WHENEVER	The child cries whenever he is bathed.
WHERE	He prefers to work where there is no noise.
WHEREAS	Seema loved to read books, whereas her sister loved to dance.
WHEREVER	Jyoti was known for spreading smiles wherever she went.
WHETHER	The cops could not figure out whether the evidence was true or false.
WHILE	While mom was busy cooking, little Tom sneaked out into the garden.

Observe that the clauses in red are the main clauses in the sentences and the ones in black are the subordinate clauses. These subordinate clauses derive their meaning through the support of the subordinating conjunctions which connect them to the main clauses.

III. Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are words used in pairs and whose main function is to establish a relation. Each conjunction in these pairs is immediately followed by the phrases being connected or compared by them.

These include

Either ... or	Neither ... nor	Both ... and
Though ... yet	Whether ... or	Not only ... but also

Examples:

EITHER ... OR	You can have either the ice cream or the candy.
NEITHER ... NOR	Neither Mary nor Martha dared to disobey their father.
BOTH ... AND	Both Mom and dad bought gifts to celebrate my sister's birthday.

THOUGH ... YET **Though** you acted rudely, **yet** I will forgive you.
 WHETHER ... OR **Whether** she decides to come **or** she sends her sister is her decision.
 NOT ONLY ... BUT ALSO Tom **not only** cut the grass **but also** watered the flower pots.



- Compound Conjunctions

Compound conjunctions are phrases used as conjunctions in a sentence. They can function as either coordinating or subordinating conjunctions.

In order that	Even if	Provided that	Inasmuch as	As soon as
On condition that	So that	As though	As well as	As if

IN ORDER THAT He cross checked all the preparations **in order that** he may not miss any details.
 EVEN IF **Even if** I work all day, I will not be able to finish the project in time.
 PROVIDED THAT The results will be declared on Monday **provided that** they are updated on the site by the weekend.
 AS SOON AS I will call you **as soon as** I get some lead on the case.
 SO THAT I took a one-week break **so that** I could attend my cousin's wedding.
 AS THOUGH She looked pale **as though** she had just seen a ghost.
 AS WELL AS I met my cousin **as well as** went to Shaniwar Wada when in Pune.
 AS IF She was chatting with me **as if** she knew me from many years.

ENGLISH



Direct and Indirect Speech

What is Direct and Indirect Speech?

The words of a speaker can be reported in two ways:

1. Using the direct words of the speaker
2. Reporting what the speaker said

Direct speech involves quoting the exact words of the speaker.

Indirect (Reported) speech is used to report what a person said.

Examples

Direct: Suraj said, "I don't like this hotel at all."

Indirect: Suraj said that he doesn't like that hotel at all.

Direct: Kevin said, "Please pass me a sheet of paper."

Indirect: Kevin requested someone to pass him a sheet of paper.

Direct: Lalit asked, "Why is Omi standing outside the class?"

Indirect: Lalit asked why Omi was standing outside the class.

- Use quotation marks to open and close direct speech.
- Place a comma before the quotation marks.

Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech



Tenses	
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Present She said, "It's snowing."	Simple Past She said that it was snowing.
Present Continuous She said, "I'm teaching Geography."	Past Continuous She said that she was teaching Geography.
Present Perfect Continuous She said, "I've been teaching Geography for five years."	Past Perfect Continuous She said that she had been teaching Geography for five years.
Simple Past She said, "I taught quilling yesterday."	Past Perfect She said that she had taught quilling yesterday.
Past Continuous She said, "I was an athlete earlier."	Past Perfect Continuous She said that she had been an athlete earlier.
Past Perfect She said, "The workshop had already started when they arrived."	Past Perfect She said that the workshop had already started when they arrived.
Past Perfect Continuous She said, "I'd already been speaking for five minutes."	Past Perfect Continuous She said that she'd already been speaking for five minutes.

- Use the present tense in indirect speech to report facts and universal truths.
 - **Direct Speech:** "My name is Soham," he said.
 - **Indirect Speech:** He said that his name is Soham.
- Use the present tense to report a future event in indirect speech.
 - **Direct Speech:** "Next week's session is on time management," she said.
 - **Indirect Speech:** She said next week's session will be on anger management.

Rules for Changing Modal Auxiliaries in Indirect Speech



Modals	
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
will She said, "I will buy groceries tomorrow."	would She said that she would buy grocery tomorrow.
can She said, "I can donate books online."	could She said that she could donate books online.
must She said, "I must have a library for the children."	had to She said that she had to have a library for the children.
shall She said, "What shall we make today?"	should She asked what we should make today.
may She said, "May I start on a new page?"	might She asked if she might start on a new page.
There is no change to could , would , should , might and ought to .	

Rules for Changing Expressions of Time



Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
this (evening)	that (evening)
Kamal said, "Can we <u>meet this evening?</u> "	Kamal asked if they could meet <u>that evening.</u>
today	that(very) day
The teacher said, "I need the assignment <u>today.</u> "	The teacher said that she needed the assignment <u>that very day.</u>
yesterday	day before/previous day
"Didn't I warn you <u>yesterday?</u> " said the boss.	The boss asked whether or not he warned him <u>the day before.</u>
these (days)	those (days)
Phillip sighed, "There is no sense of honour <u>these days.</u> "	Phillip sighed that there was no sense of honour <u>those days.</u>
(a week) ago/ last week	(a week) before
Jigar said, "I called you a week ago."	Jigar stated that he called me a week before.
last weekend	previous weekend
Meena said, "We went out <u>last weekend.</u> "	Meena said that they went out the <u>previous weekend.</u>
here	there
Bob said, "Stand <u>here!</u> "	Bob ordered him to stand <u>there.</u>

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
next (week)	following (week)
They asked me, "Can you join us <u>next week?</u> "	They asked me if I could join them <u>the following week</u> ,
tomorrow	next/following day
"Let us go to the park <u>tomorrow</u> " said my friend.	My friend proposed that we go to the park <u>the next day</u> .

Direct to Indirect Speech – Types of Sentences

The reporting verb 'said' is changed according to the following rules from direct to indirect speech.

Declarative Sentences

The reporting verb **said** may change to **replied**, **answered**, **informed**, **warned**, **stated**, **mentioned** or **explained**.

Interrogative Sentences

Said may change to **asked**.

Imperative Sentences

Said may change to

- ☐ **ordered**, **commanded** or **told** for **commands**
- ☐ **asked**, **requested**, **pleaded** or **begged** for **requests**
- ☐ **suggested**, **urged**, **forbade**, **warned** or **advised** for **suggestions**

Exclamatory Sentences

Said may change to **exclaimed with joy/sorrow/delight/anger/fear/surprise** depending on the emotions conveyed.

A direct narration expressing wish or prayer:

Said may change to **wished**, **prayed**, **blessed** or **cursed** based on what needs to be conveyed.



Examples

Direct Speech: Soniya said, "I am going to visit grandma next week."

Indirect Speech: Soniya said that she was going to visit grandma the following week.

Direct Speech: Jalpa said, "Amit, please give my pencil box back."

Indirect Speech: Jalpa requested Amit to give her pencil box back.

Direct Speech: Mother said to me, "What will you eat for dinner? Buy some fresh vegetables on your way back home."

Indirect Speech: Mother asked me what I would eat for dinner and asked me to buy some fresh vegetables on my way back home.

Direct Speech: Noorie said, "Tejal, what have you brought for lunch?"

Indirect Speech: Noorie asked Tejal what she had brought for lunch.

Direct Speech: Jeevan asked Nitin, "Where are you going for vacation? Nitin said, "I am going to Sikkim."

Indirect Speech: Jeevan asked Nitin where he was going for vacation. Nitin replied that he was going to Sikkim.

Direct Speech: Jatin said, "I hope Sunil recovers soon from his illness."

Indirect Speech: Jatin wished that Sunil might recover soon from his illness.

Direct Speech: The teacher said to the students, "You will be taken to the laboratory after five minutes for your practical exam."

Indirect Speech: The teacher told the students that they would be taken to the laboratory after five minutes for their practical exam.

Direct Speech: "Excuse me. Do you know the way to the ticket counter?" the tourist asked Chetan. Chetan said, "Yes. First take the escalator and then the first right."

Indirect Speech: The tourist asked Chetan if he knew the way to the ticket counter. Chetan told him to take the escalator and then the first right.

Direct Speech: Mahesh told Namrata, "I have signed a new contract."

Indirect Speech: Mahesh told Namrata that he had signed a new contract.

ENGLISH

Countable and Uncountable Nouns



What are Countable and Uncountable Nouns

- Most nouns can be assessed in quantity.
- We categorise them as **countable** and **uncountable nouns**.

What is a countable noun?

- A countable noun refers to a thing which can be counted using numbers.
- Indefinite articles '**A**' and '**An**' can be used only with countable nouns.
- The definite article 'The' can also be used with countable nouns.
- 'Many' and 'Few' are adjectives associated with countable nouns.

Examples:

House, bat, key, people, phone



She bought two houses.

How **many** houses did she buy?

The cave was infested by hundreds of bats.

How **many** bats infested the cave?

What are the features of countable nouns?

- They are concrete and specific.
- They are independent things which have to be considered separately from others of their kind.
 - Box, toy, cup, jar
- Indefinite articles 'A' and 'An' can be used only with countable nouns.
 - I need a knife.
 - An old man was at the door.
- We can use the definite article 'The' with countable nouns.
 - Try the cake.
 - The cat is out of the bag.
- Determiners like 'That', 'This', 'These' and 'Those' can be used with countable nouns.
 - That man is innocent.
 - Those books are mine.

What is an uncountable noun?

- An uncountable noun refers to a thing which cannot be counted but measured.
- They answer the question 'How much?'
- The definite article 'The' can be used with uncountable nouns.
- We cannot use indefinite articles with uncountable nouns.
- 'Much' and 'less' are the adjectives associated with uncountable nouns.

Examples:

Milk, water, flour, basalt, air, kerosene, freedom

Pour some milk into the coffee.

How **much** milk should be poured into the coffee?

A lot of water has been wasted.

How **much** water has been wasted?



What are the features of uncountable nouns?

- They are to be considered in mass.
- They cannot be considered as separate, independent things.
 - Powder, syrup, sugar.
- They are usually used with no articles (zero articles).
 - Can you give me coffee?
 - Laughter is the best medicine.
- The definite article 'The' can be used with uncountable nouns.
 - We live in the golden age.
 - Eat the soup before it gets cold.
- We cannot use indefinite articles ('A' and 'An') with uncountable nouns.
- Things in powdered, liquid or gaseous forms are uncountable nouns.

Note:

You can use an uncountable noun in the countable sense by adding a phrase which indicates quantity.

A loaf of bread

A lump of jaggery

Two bags of rice



Using Adjectives with Countable and Uncountable Nouns



- Adjectives are used to quantify countable and uncountable nouns.
- **Adjectives of number** and **indefinite adjectives** are used with countable nouns.
 - **Ten** ducks were flying towards the south.
 - Samuel invited **twenty** people to his party.
 - **Some** students were sent home.
 - The amateur chefs baked **many** cupcakes.
- **Indefinite adjectives** are used with uncountable nouns.
 - I have a **little** time.
 - So **much** water has been wasted by the residents.
 - Vandana has **no** patience.
 - The moneylender sold it for a **lesser** amount.

Some indefinite adjectives are specific to countable and uncountable nouns.

Countable	Uncountable
Few	Little
Fewer	Less/lesser
Many	Much

Examples:

- Few people value time.
- A little kerosene was still left in the lamp.
- Many trees were cut down.
- Much time was wasted.
- By the end of the day, fewer coins were left in my pocket.
- I need less water.

Nouns: Gender



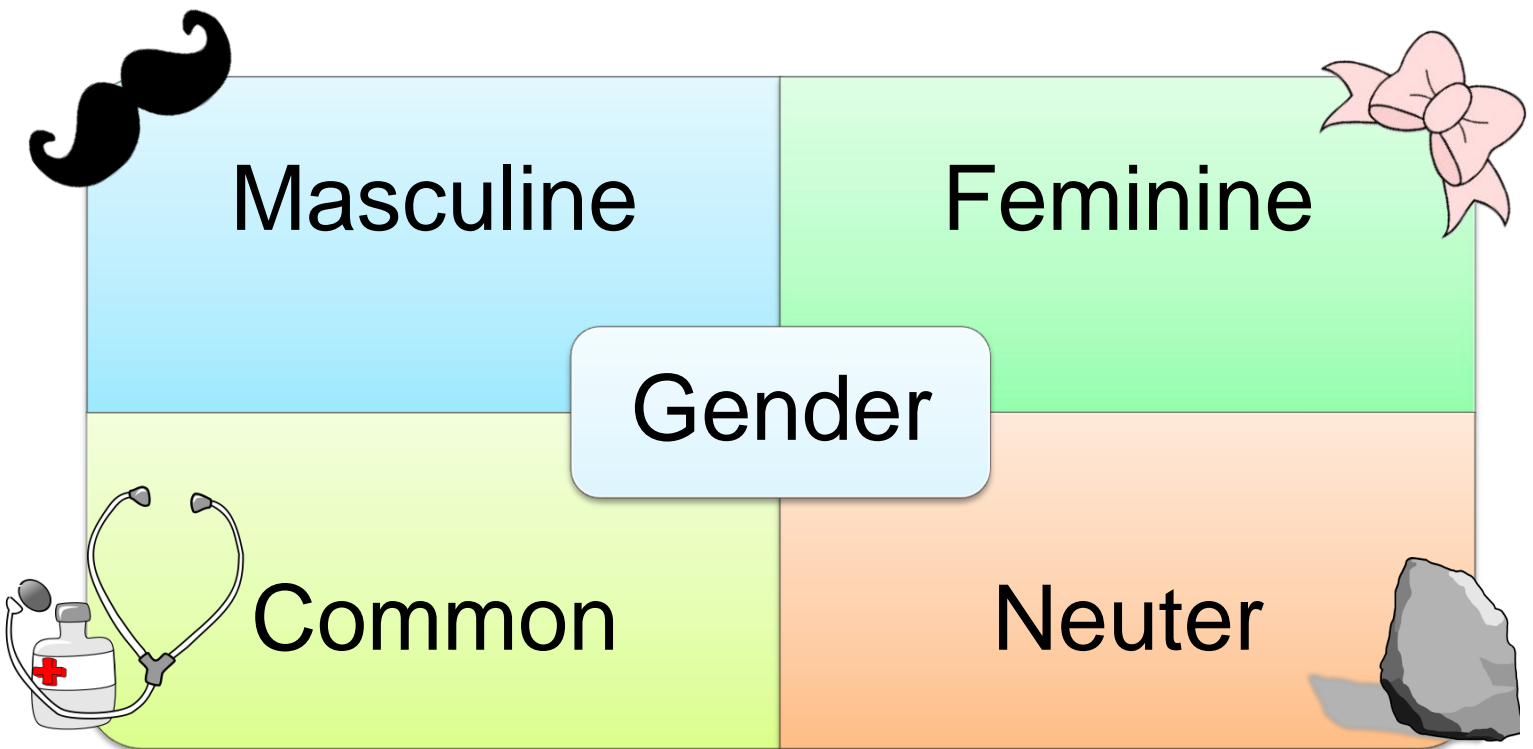
Gender

In grammar, **gender** refers to the sex of the noun. We use grammatical gender to refer to human beings, animals, plants, ideas and things. We shall learn about identifying the gender of the nouns in this chapter.

What are the Types of Grammatical Gender?

We can divide gender into **four** categories:

- Masculine gender
- Feminine gender
- Common gender
- Neuter gender



Masculine Gender



- **Masculine gender** is used to refer to nouns which are **male** (human and animal).

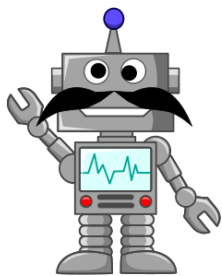
Gentleman	Peacock	Actor	Stag	Bull	King
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- It also refers to nouns associated with strength, harshness and aggression.
 - The Sun bears down on the Earth with **his** hot rays.
 - Power is a strange friend; **his** friendship is never permanent.

Pronouns for Masculine Gender

- Masculine gender nouns agree with masculine pronouns.



Subject: He
Object: Him
Possessive: His
Possessive adjective: His
Reflexive: Himself

Feminine Gender

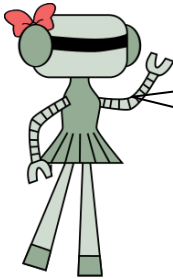


- Feminine gender is used to refer to nouns which are female (human and animal).

Lady	Peahen	Actress	Doe	Cow	Queen
------	--------	---------	-----	-----	-------

- It is also used to refer to nouns which are associated with gentleness, love and softness.
 - The ship cradled us like we were her children.
 - Spring blesses us with her bounty.

Pronouns for Feminine Gender



Subject: She
Object: Her
Possessive: Hers
Possessive adjective: Her
Reflexive: Herself

Common Gender



- Common gender is used to refer to nouns which stand for both male and female.

Doctor	Professor	Preacher	Animal	Person	Imposter
--------	-----------	----------	--------	--------	----------

Examples:

The Vice President is not there at **his/her** office.

The instructor gave us **his/her email** address.

The celebrity spoke about **his/her** private life.

My cousin is in love with **his/her** friend.

Pronouns for Common Gender

Since these nouns can refer to both genders, **masculine** and **feminine** pronouns can be used to refer to them.

Neuter Gender



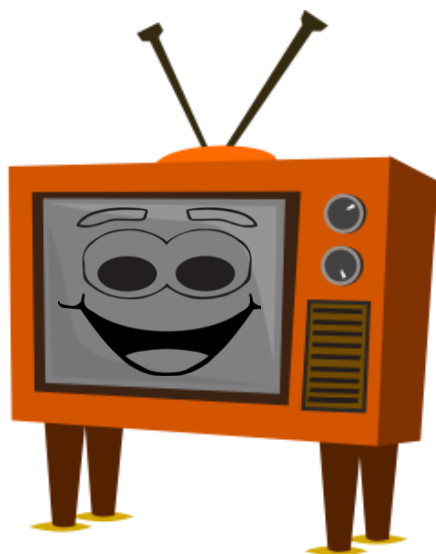
- **Neuter gender** is used to refer to things which are non-living.

Pillar	Place	Computer	Fruit	Building	Cup
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- Apart from concrete nouns, neuter gender nouns also refer to abstract nouns.

Life	Sadness	Joy	Optimism	Beauty	Success
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Pronouns for Neuter Gender



Subject: It
Object: It
Possessive: Its
Possessive Adjective: Its
Reflexive: Itself

Changing Gender of Nouns



Nouns can be changed from masculine to feminine in the following ways:

- By using a completely different word

Masculine	Feminine
Man	Woman
Gander	Goose
Bachelor	Spinster
Monk	Nun

- By using suffixes like '**-ess**'

Masculine	Feminine
Baron	Baroness
Lion	Lioness
Patron	Patroness
Shepherd	Shepherdess

- By using suffixes like '**-trix**'

Masculine	Feminine
Bellator	Bellatrix
Executer	Executrix
Testator	Testatrix

- By dropping the vowel at the end of the masculine noun and adding '**-ess**'

Masculine	Feminine
Actor	Actress
Hunter	Huntress
Tiger	Tigress
Seamster	Seamstress

- By using the pronoun '**She**' as a prefix and joining it to the main word with a hyphen

Masculine	Feminine
Wolf	She-wolf
Devil	She-devil
Goat	She-goat
Fox	She-fox

How to Change the Gender of Compound Nouns?



- **Compound nouns** are made of two or more nouns.

Toothbrush	Milkman	Cleaning lady	Peahen
------------	---------	---------------	--------

- The gender of a compound noun can be changed by modifying a part of the noun by making it feminine or masculine.
- If the compound noun is formed out of one part noun, change the gender of that noun.

Great- uncle	Great- aunt	Landlord	Landlady
Bellboy	Bellgirl	Billy goat	Nanny goat
Queen bee	Drone bee	Queen cat	Tom cat
Pea cock	Pea hen	She -wolf	He -wolf

Nouns: Number









What is Number in Grammar?

Previously, we learnt that nouns can be either **singular** or **plural**.

What is Singular and Plural?

- When one is speaking about a single thing, person, place or idea, the noun used is **singular**.
- When one is speaking about more than one thing, person, place or idea, the noun used is **plural**.

Let us consider the following examples:

Singular	Plural
 Cherry	 Cherries
 Witch	 Witches
 Potato	 Potatoes


- As is evident from the table above, the noun undergoes a change while turning from singular to plural.
- Most nouns become plural on the addition of '–s' at its end. Example: Stone – Stones
- In English, the rules for changing the number of the nouns are quite diverse.
- In this chapter, we shall learn these rules that govern the number of nouns.

Changing Singular Nouns into Plural Nouns



Nouns ending with -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x

- Nouns ending with '**-s**', '**-ss**', '**-sh**', '**-ch**' and '**-x**' become plural on the addition of '**-es**'.

Singular	Plural
 Bus	Buses
Dress	Dresses
Brush	Brushes
Church	Churches
Box	Boxes

Nouns ending with consonant + o

- Some nouns ending with a consonant + o structure become plural on the addition of '**-es**'.

Singular	Plural
Superhero	Superheroes
Echo	Echoes
Tomato	Tomatoes
Archipelago*	Archipelagoes

- Some nouns ending with a consonant + o structure become plural on the addition of '**-s**'.

Singular	Plural
Banjo	Banjos
Piano	Pianos
Kangaroo	Kangaroos

- Some nouns ending with a consonant + o structure become plural on the addition of both '**-es**' or '**-s**'.


Singular	Plural
Buffalo	Buffaloes/buffalos
Halo	Haloes/halos
Desperado*	Desperadoes/desperados

Archipelago* – group of islands

Desperado* – (in Spanish) a reckless criminal who would do anything for money

Nouns ending with '-y'

- The plural form of some nouns ending with '-y' is formed by removing 'y' from the word and replacing it with '-ies'.
- These nouns end with a consonant + y structure.

Singular	Plural
 Baby	Babies
Penny	Pennies
Theory	Theories



- Some nouns ending with '-y' become plural on the addition of 's'.
- These nouns end with a vowel + y structure.

Singular	Plural
Boy	Boys
Way	Ways
Essay	Essays




- Proper nouns ending with '-y' become plural on the addition of 's'.

Singular	Plural
Reddy	The Reddys
McCauley	The McCauleys
Kennedy	The Kennedys

Nouns ending with '-f' and '-fe'

- The plural form of some nouns ending with '-f' or '-fe' is formed by replacing the letters with '-ves'.

Singular	Plural
 Calf	Calves
Loaf	Loaves
Wife	Wives

- Some of these nouns become plural on the addition of 's'.

Singular	Plural
Puff	Puffs
Hoof	Hoofs
Giraffe	Giraffes



Abbreviations and Numbers

- Abbreviations and numbers become plural on the addition of 's'.

In the 1950s, cinema became popular.
They came in sets of threes.
The CVs of the candidates were examined.
The IITs are premier engineering institutes in India.



Compound Nouns

- The plural of compound nouns is formed either by adding 's' in the end or by making the most important word in the compound plural.



Singular

Brother-in-law

She-wolf

Paintbrush


Plural

Brothers-in-law

She-wolves

Paintbrushes

- There are also some variations in certain compound nouns.

Singular	Plural (old)	Plural (new)
Cupful	Cupsful 	Cupfuls
Spoonful	Spoonsful	Spoonfuls
Basketful	Basketsful	Basketfuls

Nouns which are always singular

- Some abstract nouns are always considered singular.

Examples:

Patience is a virtue.

Information has been made available to anyone who seeks it.

Delilah's advice was to add a bit of sugar to the jam.

The damage is done.



- Some uncountable nouns are considered singular.

Examples:

The furniture was sold by the Sharmas.

Rapunzel's hair is golden.

Pure water has become a rare commodity.

The jewellery is stolen.



- Singular nouns ending with ‘-s’ are used with singular verbs.
- They may seem plural but are actually singular.

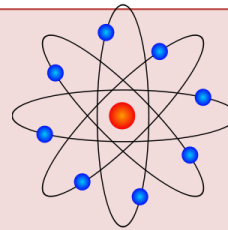
Examples:

Mumps is a contagious disease.

Economics has been my favourite subject for three years.

Politics was of great interest to her.

Thermodynamics is a branch of Physics.



Nouns which are always plural

- Some collective nouns are always used with plural verbs.
- They may seem singular but are actually plural.

Examples:

The police are on their way.

The public have selected their representative.

The gentry were worried about the fate.

The clergy are a corrupt lot.

The cattle, which **were** grazing by the river, ran helter-skelter.

Vermin have infested the old apartment.



- Some common nouns are always in the plural form.

Examples:

These designer goggles are very expensive.

Are my pants ironed?

Those goods were delivered on time.

The remains of the ancient town were discovered by the team of archeologists.

Do these scissors have a case?



Nouns that do not change form


- Some nouns do not change form when they become plural from singular.

Singular	Plural
Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer
Fish	Fish
Trout	Trout
Salmon	Salmon
Moose	Moose
Aircraft	Aircraft

Foreign Words

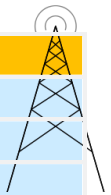
- Some nouns in English are borrowed from other languages like **Greek** and **Latin**.
- These nouns do not follow the same rules as other nouns when it comes to numbers.
- The rules governing these words are distinct to their language of origin.
- Some singular foreign nouns ending with **'-um'** or **'-on'** become plural when the letters are replaced by **'a'**.



Singular	Plural
 Bacterium	Bacteria
Criterion	Criteria
Datum	Data
Memorandum	Memoranda


- Some nouns of foreign origin ending with **'-a'** become plural when **'e'** is added.

Singular	Plural
Formula	Formulae
Antenna	Antennae
Alga	Algae
Larva	Larvae



This is a traditional rule. These days, you can use 's' at the end of the word to make it plural. Examples: Formulas, antennas

- Some nouns of foreign origin ending with **'-us'** become plural when **'i'** is added instead.

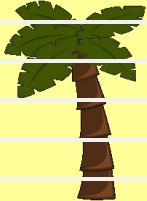
Singular	Plural
 Syllabus	Syllabi
Alumnus	Alumni
Focus	Foci
Cactus	Cacti
Bacillus	Bacilli
Stimulus	Stimuli

- Nouns of foreign origin ending with **'-ex'** and **'-ix'** become plural when **'ices'** is added to them.

Singular	Plural
Index	Indices
Codex	Codices
Apex	Apices/apexes
Appendix	Appendices
Matrix	Matrices



- Nouns of foreign origin ending with **'-is'** become plural when **'is'** is dropped and is replaced by **'es'**.



Singular	Plural
Crisis	Crises
Analysis	Analyses
Ellipsis	Ellipses
Parenthesis	Parentheses
Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Oasis	Oases

- Nouns of foreign origin ending with **'-eau'** take either **'-eaux'** or **'-s'** in the end when they become plural.

Singular	Plural
Tableau	Tableaus/tableaux
Chateau	Chateaus/chateaux
Bureau	Bureaus/bureaux



Nouns - Possessive Case



What is the Possessive Case?

Let us examine the following phrases:

Maria's uncle
Suchita's mother
Mohsin's car
Abel's house
The giraffe's neck
The gorilla's hands
My friend's sister



- In each of the phrases above, the nouns in **blue** belong to the nouns indicated in **red**.
- The apostrophe sign (') is an indicator of the **red noun's** possession.
- This is known as **possessive case** in grammar.
- It answers the question 'Whose?'
- For example, 'Whose uncle? Maria's uncle'.

Relationships Expressed through the Possessive Case

Apart from possession, the possessive case also denotes relationships such as **origin**, **type**, **quality** and **authorship**.

Relationship	Possessive Case		
Ownership	Lalith's restaurant	Shiva's office	Gurmeet's pet
Origin	Israel's Prime Minister	Cuba's cigars	Gandhiji's Satyagraha
Type	Mother's love	Children's wear	Doctor's coat
Quality	Meena's intelligence	Simon's patience	Mustafa's perseverance
Authorship	Hemingway's novel	Wordsworth's poems	Da Vinci's Last Supper

Formation of Possessive Cases

Certain rules are applicable while forming possessive cases from nouns.

Singular Nouns

- When it comes to singular nouns, we have to affix an apostrophe with an 's' at the end of the word.

The minister's vehicle
The farmer's house
The cat's purr
The clown's large ears



- An exception to this case will be when the noun itself ends with the letter 's'. In such cases, only an apostrophe (') will suffice.

The linguistics' theories
Diabetes' progression
Success' tale
Goodness' sake

- This exception is also seen in words ending with a **hissing sound (sss)**. Even in such cases, only an apostrophe can be put at the end of the word.

My conscience' voice
Justice' sake



Plural Nouns

- For plural nouns ending in s, the apostrophe is added at the end of the word after the 's'.

The boys' shoes
The girls' hostel
The workers' association
The farmers' livelihood



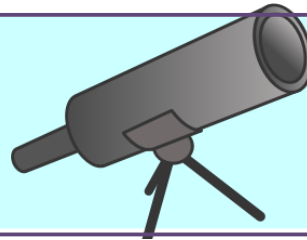
- An exception to this case is seen in plural nouns which do not end in 's'.
- In such cases, 's' is added to the end of the word.

Children's day
Women's association
Men's club
Oxen's shed

Proper Noun

- For proper nouns, 's' is added at the end of the word.

Meena's telescope
Fatima's paintings
Aarti's husband
Lal Bahadur's morals



- An exception to this rule is seen in proper nouns ending in 's'.
- In such cases, an apostrophe is put at the end of the word.

Tejas' aunt
Alexis' car
Charles' wife
Vikas' school



Titles and Compound Nouns

- For titles (made of more than one word) and compound nouns, the apostrophe is put at the end of the last word.

The Prime Minister of India's speech
The Duchess of York's picture
The Statue of Liberty's location
His mother-in-law's house

**Note:**

In the case of non-living things, avoid using an apostrophe to show possession. Though it is not entirely wrong, it can sound awkward. Use 'The wheel of the car' instead of 'The car's wheel'.

Nouns: Types of Nouns



Revision

Previously, we learnt that nouns are names given to people, places, ideas or things. Let us now learn about the types of nouns.

Types of Nouns

- The types of nouns which we will learn in this chapter are
 - Common noun
 - Proper noun
 - Abstract noun
 - Collective noun

Common Noun

- **Common nouns** are names which are given commonly to people, places, things or ideas of the same kind.
- In other words, it is a name shared by all the members of a given category.

The soldier bid goodbye to his wife.

The little house had a tiny window.



- In the above examples, the underlined words **soldier**, **wife**, **house** and **window** are not special names.
- They are common names given to all the members of the category.

Proper Noun

- **Proper nouns** are specific names given to people, places or things.
- They begin with capital or uppercase letters.

Mr Roy is the Vice President of Acme Technologies.

Paris is one of the great centres of culture.

- In the above examples, the underlined words **Roy**, **Acme Technologies** and **Paris** are specific names.
- Sometimes, proper nouns can be used as common nouns.



There are two Marvs in my class.

An Ayodhya emerges on the banks of a Sarayu.

- In the first case, the plural form of **Mary** is used to signify a category of girls who are named Mary.
- In the second case, using indefinite articles with the proper noun **Ayodhya** and **Sarayu** signifies one of many.

Abstract Noun

- An abstract noun is a name given to **qualities, feelings, ideas, beliefs, areas of study** and **time periods**.
- Abstract nouns represent things that exist as notions and which do not have a physical form.

Childhood is an important time in a person's life.

Philosophy is a complicated subject.

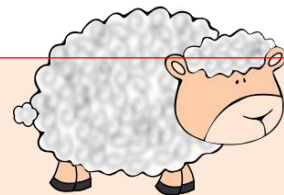
- In the above examples, the underlined words **childhood**, **life**, **philosophy** and **subject** are names given to notions which do not have physical forms.

Collective Noun

- A collective noun is a name given to a group or a collection.
- The things which constitute a collection are taken as a whole.

The little sheep strayed away from the herd.

Miss Glamour was one among the bevy of beauties who ruled Hollywood in the 60s.



- In the above examples, the underlined words **herd** and **bevy** of beauties represent a group or a collection of things.

ENGLISH

Subject and Predicate

What is a Subject and a Predicate?

- A complete sentence is a combination of two parts—a **subject** and a **predicate**.

Subject	Predicate
Tom	was infamous for his bad temper.
The old man	lived all by himself in the big house.
The enemy	did not succeed in infiltrating our borders.

SUBJECT

- A subject is the person or thing on which the sentence is based.

In the first sentence, '**Tom**' is the person about whom something is being said; therefore, it is the subject. The same logic applies to '**The old man**' and '**The enemy**' which are the subjects of the respective sentences which follow.

- A subject consists of a noun; however, pronouns such as 'I', 'we' and 'they' can also be the subjects of sentences.

Examples:

I do not have time to tend to this garden.

We have been working on this project for a very long time.

They did not expect the girl to be so confident.

'I', '**We**' and '**They**' are the subjects of the sentences stated above as the sentences are based on them.

PREDICATE

A predicate (or the second part of a sentence) is the part which tells us more about the subject. It is the part which adds meaning to the subject.

In the first sentence, '**was infamous for his bad temper**' tells us more about '**Tom**' (or the subject); therefore, it is the predicate.

Examples:

I **do not have any plans for this weekend**.

We **have been working on this project for a very long time**.

They **did not expect the girl to be so confident.**



Let us look at some more examples of subjects and predicates within sentences.

Examples:

1. The doctor treated his patients with care and concern.

Subject: The doctor

Predicate: treated his patients with care and concern

2. Neither Sam nor Mike was invited to the party.

Subject: Neither Sam nor Mike

Predicate: was invited to the party

3. We cannot cast a vote in the name of the absent party.

Subject: We

Predicate: cannot cast a vote in the name of the absent party

4. Ramesh will be giving the vote of thanks to the chief guest.

Subject: Ramesh

Predicate: will be giving the vote of thanks to the chief guest

5. Whom were you speaking to on your cell phone?

Subject: Whom

Predicate: were you speaking to on your cell phone?

ENGLISH

Parts of Speech



What are Parts of Speech?

In English, words are categorised into different groups called parts of speech. There are eight parts of speech.

Noun

A noun is a word that names a

Person: mother, son, Rahul, Sunita

Place: city, village, Satara, Venice

Thing: stamp, bottle, bag, tank

Idea: love, happiness, sorrow, cheer

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Personal pronouns: I, we, you, he, she, it, they

Pronouns of quantity: nine, many, few

Reflexive: myself, himself, themselves

Relative: who, which, whom, that, whose

Adjective

An adjective is a word that describes nouns and pronouns.

Which one: **this** book, **that** girl

What kind: **good** food, **bad** weather

How many: **four** bottles, **less** water, **fewer** places



Verb

A verb shows the action performed by the subject in a sentence.

Rohit **laughed** at the poor man.

Nishita **sleeps** at 10 pm.

I **think** this is a good idea.

Virat **threw** the ball at Gaurav.

You must **catch** the ball within 10 seconds.

Adverb

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb.

He was defeated **easily**.

Mother would have **gladly** cooked for us.

You will regret **later**.

Joe **recently** moved to Boston.

Sheetal went **abroad** for her studies.

I am **quite** famished.

Vipul **seldom** stays outdoors until late.



Preposition

A preposition is a word which expresses a class of words in relation to space and time.

Indicating time: Meet me **at** 5 pm in the park.

Indicating place: We were all seated **around** the table.

Indicating movement: Pamela dived **into** the pool.

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word or a group of words which can join words, phrases and clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions: FANBOYS –for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
*I went to the market **and** bought vegetables.*

Subordinating: when, while, because, since, whereas, etc
*Kiran will stay at home **since** she is feeling unwell.*

*I was reading a book **when** the door bell rang.*

Interjection

An interjection is a word used to express strong emotions and is followed by the exclamation (!) mark

Ouch! You stepped on my foot. (Pain)

Alas! The thief was killed by the mob. (Sadness)

Yay! We won the final match. (Triumph)

Arrgh! The neighbour again scattered garbage here.

ENGLISH

Phrases



What is a Phrase?

A **phrase** is a group of words put together to be used in a sentence. Phrases do not hold much value in themselves, but they become meaningful when used along with a noun.

Example: Rajiv is a smart boy.

The phrase 'A smart boy' does not explain much when written independently, but it adds meaning when used in a sentence.

Example: Ram wore a turban for the function.

The phrase 'A turban' or 'for the function' does not explain much when written independently, but they add meaning when they are used in a sentence.

Types of Phrases

Noun Phrase

A **noun phrase** (NP) is a phrase which has a noun as its head word. It usually performs the function of a subject or an object in a sentence. It is the most commonly occurring type of phrase. A pronoun can also be identified as a noun phrase in cases where it functions as the subject or object of a sentence.

Examples:

- **Rama** will be going to the market in some time.
- **The fat boy** enjoyed bullying other children.
- **The old man** sat under the old oak tree.
- **They** did not appreciate his disregard for art.

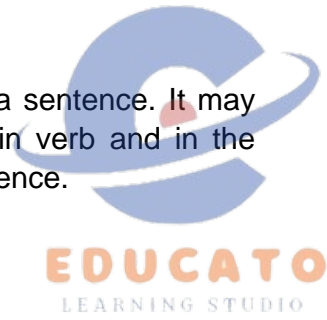
Verb Phrase

Similar to a noun phrase, a **verb phrase** (VP) uses a verb as its head word. It always performs the function of a predicate in a sentence. A single verb can also be called a phrase if it functions as a predicate of the sentence.

Examples:

- Jay **had been kind** to the poor beggar who asked for alms.
- Meera **is** confident that she will crack the test.
- The mat **was** so dirty that the children **threw** it out.
- The sheriff **will help** you if you approach him.

Adjective Phrase



An **adjective phrase** (AjP), just like an adjective, modifies or describes the noun in a sentence. It may occur before or after a **noun** in a sentence. In cases where it occurs after the main verb and in the absence of a noun following it, it stands independently as a complement (C) in the sentence.

Example:

- A **very small book** was lying on the floor.

In the above sentence, '**book**' is a noun and '**very small**' describes the size of the book; therefore, it is the adjective phrase functioning as a **modifier**.

Let us look at some more examples of the same kind.

- The **lukewarm water** did not cure his cold.
- An **extremely valuable ring** was found hidden in the store room.
- The **mildly familiar news** caught his attention.
- A **very old friend** visited me yesterday.
- The **book** lying on the floor is **very small**.

In the above sentence, the phrase '**very small**' occurs after the verb 'is' and is not followed by the verb it describes, i.e. '**book**'; therefore, it is the adjective phrase functioning as a **complement** in the sentence.

Let us look at some more examples of the same kind.

- The **boy** is **too old** for the part.
- **He** was **very proud** of his son's achievements.
- The wounded **puppies** were **very tame**.

Adverb Phrase

An **adverb phrase** (AvP) is a group of words used in a sentence to describe the predicate or the verb phrase in it.

Like adverbs, they answer the questions How, Where Why, When etc.

Examples:

- The thief **entered** the room **very quietly**. (How?)
- The poor boy was told to **sit in a corner**. (Where?)
- The train **should reach** Pune **in an hour**. (When?)

ENGLISH

Functions of Prepositions



What do Prepositions do?

We have studied in the previous chapter that a **preposition** describes the relationship of its object with another word or idea in the sentence. In this chapter, we will study the various functions performed by prepositions to express these relationships.

What are the Functions of Prepositions?

A preposition can be used to indicate

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Place | 6. Purpose |
| 2. Time | 7. Agent |
| 3. Destination | 8. Contrast or Concession |
| 4. Origin | 9. Measure |
| 5. Motion | 10. Possession |

Prepositions Indicating Place

Prepositions are used to indicate the **spatial relationship** (related to space) between the words in a sentence.

The jars are placed **on** the shelf.

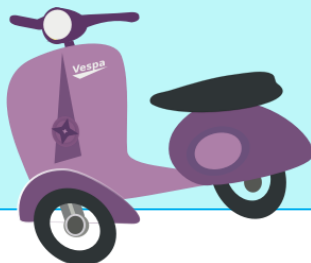
We met our friends **at** the library.

I found a piece of paper **under** the rock.

The Shahs lived **in** this neighbourhood.

The tiger jumped **over** the roof.

I parked my scooter **by** the wall.



Prepositions Indicating Time

Prepositions are used to indicate the temporal relationship (related to time) between the words in a sentence.

The train arrived **at** midnight.

Mr Mehta is flying to Delhi **on** Monday.

Be sure to reach the auditorium **by** 10 PM.

The company has been bankrupt **for** three years.

She has been driving a car **since** her youth.

Jay brushes his teeth **before** sleeping.



Prepositions Indicating Destination

Prepositions are used to indicate the direction of the movement of the subject.

The thieves moved **towards** the exit.

He made a dash **for** the door.

The dog jumped **at** the intruder.

The young woman ran **to** her room.

Reena crawled **onto** her bed.

The mermaid dived **into** the water.



Prepositions Indicating Origin

Prepositions are used to indicate origin or source of an action or movement of the subject.

The Reddys hail **from** Telangana.

Goddess Aphrodite emerged **out of** the ocean.

She came back **from** her trip.

The phoenix rises **out of** its own ashes.

A putrid smell wafted **out of** the room.

Ratnagiri is where the best mangoes come **from**.



Prepositions Indicating Motion

Prepositions can be used to indicate the movement of the subject in the sentence.

The snake darted **across** the floor swiftly.

Rajesh danced **to** his wife's tunes.

The knife went **through** the block of cheese.

Here we go **round** the mulberry bush!

The students marched **along** the road.

The crocodile swam **across** the river.



Prepositions Indicating Purpose

Prepositions can be used to indicate the utility or purpose of the subject of the sentence.

The cloth is used **for** wiping.

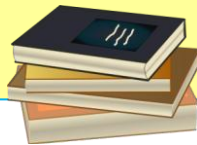
I need a bigger knife **to** cut this.

Jars are used **to** store peanuts.

A servant was called **to** assist her.

I need these books **for** reading.

Jamuna was hired **for** typing.



Prepositions Indicating Agent

Prepositions are used to indicate that something is responsible for an action done on the subject of the sentence. The action is always expressed in the passive voice.

Melissa was hit **by** a ball.

Ivan was employed **by** an agency.

Subbu spoke **with** conviction.

He thrives **on** people's kindness.

The pie was baked **with** lard.



Leena achieved it **with** perseverance.

Prepositions Indicating Contrast or Concession

Prepositions can be used to express contrast between two ideas in a sentence.

For all your arrogance, you are incredibly stupid. With all its faults, this software is the best.
Notwithstanding his lies, the jury saw through his character. Despite Lata's protests, Raju left for Chennai.
For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. In spite of his wealth, Madhukar was greedy.



Prepositions Indicating Measure

Prepositions can be used to express measurement.

I am taller than you by an inch. I drove for two hours.
 The sugar is sold for Rs 30 a kilo. The victim lost blood by the minute.
 Paper is sold by the bundle. Reena purchased them for twenty rupees.



Prepositions Indicating Possession

Prepositions can be used to establish possession of a noun by the other.

The file belongs to the office. I can hear the sound of the sea.
 These are the complete works of William Shakespeare. Students of the chemistry class praised him.
 It is an age of enlightenment. Oh, that naughty dog of mine!



Prepositions



What is a Preposition?

A **preposition** is a word which usually precedes a noun, a pronoun or a gerund. The word which follows the preposition is called the **object** of the preposition.

The man is standing **at** the gate.
The flowers were given **to** her.
I am tired **of** talking.

Prepositions show the relationship of its object with another word or idea in the sentence.

Examples:

1. The car moved **towards** the tunnel.

(Relationship between a car's movement and the tunnel)

2. The eagle flies **in** the sky.

(Relationship between the eagle's flight and the sky)



What are the Types of Prepositions?

There are **five** basic types of prepositions:

1. Simple prepositions
2. Compound prepositions
3. Double prepositions
4. Participial prepositions
5. Phrase prepositions

Simple Prepositions

Prepositions which consist of just **one** word are known as simple prepositions.

to	for	at	by	in	on	off	with	through	over
----	-----	----	----	----	----	-----	------	---------	------

The Sharmas house was set **on** fire.
Granny will visit us **in** May.
Manjula smiled **at** the visitor.
They went **off** the main road.

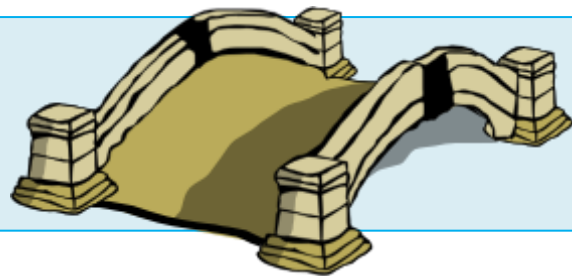


Compound Prepositions

Prepositions which are formed out of prefixing a preposition (a- or be-) with a noun or an adjective are known as compound prepositions.

across	amidst	beneath	inside	along	beyond	between	among	behind	within
--------	--------	---------	--------	-------	--------	---------	-------	--------	--------

A bridge was built **across** the river.
The mouse hid **inside** the cupboard.
Wild flowers grew **along** the road.
There is no honour **among** thieves.



Double Prepositions

When two prepositions come together to convey a single idea, the pair is called a double preposition.

along with	apart from	inside of	from behind	up to	down on	away from
------------	------------	-----------	-------------	-------	---------	-----------

She went **along with** her mother.
Apart from a big bungalow, Mr Moorthy also owns a flat.
Except for Asha, everyone in the class fared badly.
Meenal was always two steps **ahead of** her rival Akshaya.



Phrase Prepositions

Phrase prepositions are formed when a group of words come together to function as a unit. These prepositions usually follow the **Preposition + Noun + Preposition** structure.

Preposition	Noun	Preposition	Phrase Preposition
in	accordance	with	in accordance with
by	the virtue	of	by the virtue of
in	regard	to	in regard to
in	front	of	in front of
in	order	to	in order to
on	behalf	of	on behalf of
for	the sake	of	for the sake of
-	owing	to	owing to

The police arrested the offender **in spite of** his resistance.
Marjorie's performance is pale **in comparison to** Betty's.
Darius has no trouble winning friends **owing to** his friendly nature.
In the course of my career, I have never seen someone as vile as he is.

Participle Prepositions

When a verb ending in **-ing** or **-ed/-en** functions as a preposition, it is called a participle preposition.

considering	notwithstanding	assuming	given	following	regarding	gone
-------------	-----------------	----------	-------	-----------	-----------	------

Given the nature of the situation, it is fair that he apologises.
Assuming she is the mother of the child, the judge should rule in her favour.
Regarding yesterday's problem, I have found a solution for it.
Notwithstanding all his wealth, he was tried like a common man.

ENGLISH



Demonstrative and Possessive Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns

We know that '**demonstrate**' means to show. Therefore, **demonstrative pronouns** are those that show us the nouns or point towards them.

The four demonstrative pronouns in English are **this**, **that**, **these** and **those**.

- Like other pronouns, they too are used to replace nouns.
- Demonstrative pronouns represent nouns which are already mentioned before or are to be understood from context.

Let us look at an example.

This is my favourite.

The noun which stands for the pronoun '**This**' in the above sentence is unclear to us. It can only be clarified if

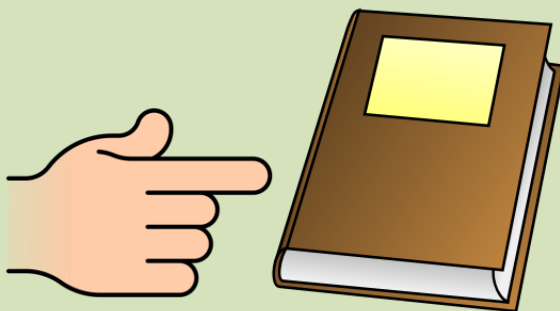
- There is an antecedent in the preceding sentence.

Can you see this book? **This** is my favourite.

Here it becomes clear that the pronoun '**This**' stands for '**book**'.

Or

- The speaker points towards the noun.



This is my favourite.



- Demonstrative pronouns such as **'that'** and **'those'** refer to nouns which are far from the speaker either in time or in distance.
- **'This'** and **'these'** refer to nouns which are close to the speaker either in time or in distance.
- **'This'** and **'that'** stand for singular nouns.
- **'These'** and **'those'** stand for plural nouns.

Demonstrative Pronouns	Near	Far
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

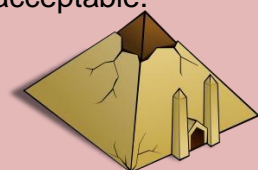
- A demonstrative pronoun can represent an entire noun phrase.

The stew that she made looks delicious.

That looks delicious.

Let us look at a few more examples:

- Your negligence is a cause of great concern to us. This is not acceptable.
- Are these your new pet puppies?
- Those are the tombs of ancient kings.
- You need not worry about the safety of your employees Mr Sharma. That is our responsibility.



Possessive Pronouns



- Possessive pronouns are used to show ownership or possession of nouns to pronouns.
- Pronouns like **mine**, **yours**, **his**, **hers** and **its** are known as singular possessive pronouns.
- Pronouns like **theirs** and **ours** are known as plural possessive pronouns.

The black sneakers are his.



In the above example, the possessive pronoun '**his**' states to whom '**the sneakers**' belong.

- Possessive pronouns are different from possessive adjectives because they do not qualify the noun.

Possessive Adjective

This is her house.

Possessive Pronoun

This house is hers.

- One should never use apostrophes with possessive pronouns to show possession.

The house is their's.



The house is theirs.



Personal Pronouns



What is a Personal Pronoun?

Previously, we have learnt that a **pronoun** is a word used in place of a **noun** which has already been used in a sentence. A **personal pronoun** is used primarily to refer to a specific person, thing or idea. It is used to refer to the first, second or third person in a sentence.

First, Second and Third Person Pronouns

Personal pronouns can be categorised as **first**, **second** or **third person pronouns**.

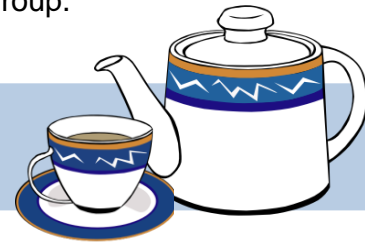
- A **first person pronoun** is used by the speaker to refer to himself or herself.
- It can also be used to refer to the group the speaker is a part of.
- **I, me, us, our, myself, ourselves** are first person pronouns.

- David interjected, "**I** have an idea! Why don't **we** all go to the movies?"
- Tina asked, "Can **I** have another one?"
- The team exclaimed, "Victory is **ours**!"



- A **second person pronoun** is used by the speaker to refer to the person he or she is directly talking to.
- It can be used to address a particular person or an entire group.
- **You, yourself** are examples of second person pronouns.

- Can **I** serve **you** some tea?
- **You** are all equally important to **me**.



- A **third person pronoun** is used by the speaker to refer to the person he or she is not directly addressing.
- **He, she, it, they, him, her** are examples of third person pronouns.

- Greta invited her friends today. **She** is looking forward to meeting **them**.
- Subramaniam has a beautiful voice. **He** practises singing every day.
- The dog held the bone securely in its mouth. **It** was afraid of the bigger dogs.
- The team members exhibited great team spirit. **They** brought home laurels.



Singular and Plural Personal Pronouns

First Person	Singular	Plural
	I	We
Second Person	Singular	Plural
	You	You
Third Person	Singular	Plural
	He, she, it	They

Nominative and Objective Pronouns

According to the role they play in the sentence, pronouns can be categorised as nominative pronouns or objective pronouns.

- A **nominative pronoun** is the **subject** of the verb.
- An **objective pronoun** is the **object** of the verb.

- He was arrested for his involvement in the abduction. (Nominative)
- The office called me. (Objective)
- She was the wife of the celebrated novelist. (Nominative)
- He ate it. (Objective)



Nominative	Objective
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
They	Them
We	Us

Gender of Pronouns

Pronouns can be divided into three categories according to the genders of the nouns they represent.

- Masculine gender pronoun:** He, his, him, himself
- Feminine gender pronoun:** She, her, hers, herself
- Neutral gender pronoun:** It, itself

He is my best friend.
Radha invited her home.
The assassin kept it on the table.



Reflexive, Emphatic, Interrogative and Relative Pronouns



Reflexive Pronouns

The term **reflexive** can be split into two parts—‘**re-**’ (the prefix which means ‘**back**’) and ‘**flex**’ (the root which means ‘**bend**’).

- A **reflexive pronoun** is a pronoun that ‘bends back’ to its antecedent*. In other words, it is used to refer to the **object** when it is the same as the **subject**.
- Pronouns like ‘**myself**’, ‘**yourself**’, ‘**herself**’, ‘**himself**’, ‘**ourselves**’ and ‘**themselves**’ are known as reflexive pronouns.

SUBJECT/ANTECEDENT
Mrs De Winter

VERB
hurt

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
herself.

In the above example, we see that the noun ‘**Mrs De Winter**’ and the pronoun ‘**herself**’ refer to the same person. Both are the subject and the object of the verb ‘**hurt**’. The pronoun ‘**herself**’ bends back to the antecedent ‘**Mrs De Winter**’. Hence, ‘**herself**’ is a **reflexive pronoun**.

Let us look at a few more examples.

- The vain prince admired **himself** in the mirror.
- “Do I need one more pair of shoes?” Kavita asked **herself**.
- Good students have the power to motivate **themselves**.
- A narcissist is a person who loves **himself**.
- I cannot lie to **myself**.



An antecedent* is the noun which the pronoun replaces.

Emphatic Pronouns



- Pronouns like '**myself**', '**himself**', '**herself**', '**itself**', '**themselves**' and '**ourselves**' can also be **emphatic pronouns**. Functionally, however, emphatic pronouns are different from reflexive pronouns.
- While reflexive pronouns are used to refer to the antecedent, emphatic pronouns are used to **lay emphasis on the antecedent**.

SUBJECT/ANTECEDENT

Mrs Dalloway

said she would buy the flowers

EMPHATIC PRONOUN

herself.

In the above example, '**Mrs Dalloway**' is the antecedent of the pronoun herself. In this sentence, 'herself' functions as a word which lays emphasis on its antecedent.

Let us look at a few more examples.

- Margaret **herself** was the forger of the documents.
- The weapon **itself** was missing.
- The judge **herself** was found embroiled in the controversy.
- The detective **himself** was confounded by the crime.



Singular and Plural Reflexive/Emphatic Pronouns

Singular	Plural
Myself	Ourselves
Yourself	Yourselves
Himself, herself, itself	Themselves

Interrogative Pronouns



We know that the term 'interrogate' means to ask questions. **Interrogative pronouns** are those which are used for forming questions.

Who	Whom	Whose
Which	What	Whichever
Whoever	Whomever	Whatever

Let us look at a few examples.

- **Who** ran the fastest?
- **Which** door should be opened?
- **What** is the time?
- **Whose** cat is this?
- **Whom** shall we go to?



- **Whoever** told her she could sing?
- **Whatever** is she reading?
- **Whomever** is he marrying?
- **Whichever** is the correct answer to that question?



Relative Pronouns



- Relative pronouns help us refer back to the antecedent.
- Although they may look like interrogative pronouns, their functions are completely different.

The warrior who was wounded fought bravely.

In this sentence, the pronoun '**who**' refers to the antecedent '**The warrior**'.

- Relative pronouns are also used to join parts of sentences.

The man

+

whom you met

+

is my father.

Usage of Relative Pronouns

Who and Whom	<p>Both pronouns are used to refer to people. They can also be used to refer to animals.</p> <p>Who – used for referring to the subject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This is the writer who wrote 'The Grapes of Wrath'.</i> (the writer is the one who 'wrote'; 'the writer' is the subject) <p>Whom – used for referring to the object</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The man whom I thought highly of turned out to be a fraud.</i> (I thought of the 'man'; 'the man' is the object)
Whose	<p>The relative pronoun 'whose' is used to refer to people who possess something.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This is the uncle whose house I live in.</i> (The pronoun 'whose' refers to the uncle who owns the house)
Which	<p>The relative pronoun 'which' is used to refer to objects or animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The dog which the Fitzgeralds abandoned used to be their pet.</i> (The pronoun 'which' refers to the dog)
That	<p>That is used to refer to people, objects and animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.</i> (The pronoun 'that' refers to 'the hand')

ENGLISH

Advanced Punctuation



What is Punctuation?

Punctuation plays an important role in organising your written content. In the chapter on basic punctuation, you studied about using the full stop, the exclamation mark, the question mark, the comma, quotation marks and capitalisation. In this chapter, we will study and understand the use of

- Brackets
- The Semicolon
- The Colon
- The Apostrophe

Brackets () []

Round brackets () are used to include non-essential information in a sentence. They are also called parentheses.

- *Mount Everest (8,848 m) is located in the Himalayas.*

Round brackets are also used to enclose the comments of the writer.

- *Shivani threw tantrums (as a habit) at the launch party.*

Square brackets [] are used for clarification and addition of information.

- *Born on an unusual day [29th February], Sumit had every reason to believe he was special.*
- *He [the Mayor] announced a reward for anyone who would track the thief.*

Semicolon (;)

A semicolon marks a stronger pause than a comma but is weaker than a full stop.

A semicolon is used

Between independent clauses where coordinating conjunctions are omitted

- *The senior classes are allowed to go to the canteen for lunch; the lower classes must eat in their luncheon cube.*



Between independent clauses set off by transitional elements

- *Bad weather continues to affect the valley; consequently, all the roads leading to the highway are blocked.*

In lists with internal commas

- *The new hospital will have a neonatal ICU on the first level; cafeteria, chemist, radiology and X-ray on the second floor; dialysis department on third floor; and a library, restrooms and an open canteen on the third floor.*

In combination with a comma in elliptical constructions

- *In 1972, Jayant had only a pair of clothes and 20 rupees with him; five years later, he became the owner of the largest garment manufacturing unit in his village.*
- *Some relatives brought food; others, clothing; yet others, merely an aura of disinterest.*

Colon (:)

A colon is used

To introduce a list after an independent clause

- *The restaurant specialises in three cuisines: Vietnamese, Chinese and Japanese.*

Do not use a colon when the listed items are incorporated into a simple sentence.

- **Correct:** *The therapist dealt with patients suffering from anxiety, depression and memory loss.*
- **Incorrect:** *The therapist dealt with patients suffering from: anxiety, depression and memory loss.*

Between independent clauses when the second explains or illustrates the first

- *Terrence has very little time to learn French: his new job starts next week.*
- *All three of her grandchildren are involved in philanthropy: Bernard heads an NGO, Jasmine donates 20% of her annual income to UNICEF and William teaches blind children for free.*

To introduce a quotation after an independent clause

My father's reaction after I told him that the bus school fees would be hiked next month: "Take away all my money!"



Apostrophe (')

An apostrophe is used

To show possession

- *Sujata's gift was delivered in the morning.*
- *The twins' parents were worried about the children's health.*

To show time period

- *We will need a month's time to renovate the house.*

To show omission in contractions

- *It is a wonderful life.*
- *It's a wonderful life.*
- *He'd sit on the shore for hours watching his pet dog play with the waves.*
- *He would sit on the shore for hours watching his pet dog play with the waves.*
- *There's a sale on new books in the store in the next building.*
- *There is a sale on new books in the store in the next building.*

ATTENTION!

The word '**it's**' doesn't refer to a possessive form. The possessive form is '**its**' and it doesn't take an apostrophe.

- *The car wasn't looking bright red anymore. **Its** colour had started to fade in the sunlight.*
- *This is my car. **It's** an SUV. (it's = it is)*

Basic Punctuation



What is Punctuation?

Punctuation is a system of using certain marks to organise one's writing.

Why Use Punctuation?

Read the following unpunctuated sentence:

1. samantha John and Maria ate sandwiches cakes and burgers at the party

Now read the punctuated sentence below:

2. **S**amantha, John and Maria ate sandwiches, cakes and burgers at the party.

Sentence 2 is clearer in readability compared to sentence 1 as punctuation has been correctly used.

Therefore, **punctuation is used to clearly communicate the meaning of a sentence.**

Let us look at some basic punctuation marks.



Basic Punctuation

Let us examine and understand the use of

- Full stop
- Capitalisation
- Question mark
- Exclamation mark
- Quotation marks
- Comma

Full stop (.)

- A full stop is primarily used to **mark the end of a sentence**.
 - I went to buy some grocery in the morning.
 - My name is Rohit. I am a student.

Exception: A full stop is not used to end exclamatory sentences and questions.

- The full stop is also used after **abbreviations, titles, names and degrees**. However, rules regarding this usage vary with British and American English.

British English: Dr, St, Mr, Mrs, Ms, MA, PhD

American English: Dr., St., Mr., Mrs., Ms., M.A., Ph.D.

- The full stop is also used when writing **time** using the British English convention.

British English: 10.30 a.m., 07.15 P.M.

American English: 10:30 am, 07:15 PM

Capitalisation

Writing a word with its first letter as a capital letter and the remaining in lower case is known as capitalisation.

Capitalise the first word of every sentence

- *Prof. Diwan went to the library.*
- *We all would like to wait for the guests.*

Capitalise the first word of direct speech

- *Sam asked mother, "How much more time for father to come home?"*



Capitalise the first word after a period

- *I have three sisters and four brothers. **T**hey are older to me.*

Capitalise proper nouns and proper adjectives

- *The **B**ritish ruled over **I**ndia and **A**ustralia.*
- ***M**arie **C**urie was a **P**olish physicist.*

Capitalise names of days and months

- *We will meet Stanley at the café on **T**uesday.*
- *Geeta is flying to Paris in **N**ovember.*

Capitalise names of institutions

- *Father sent his children to the **O**xford **U**niversity.*
- *Ravi wanted to go to the **N**ational **D**efence **A**cademy.*

Capitalise names of historic buildings

- *The **E**iffel **T**ower is at the Champ de Mars in Paris, France.*
- *The **T**aj **M**ahal is the tomb of Shah Jahan's favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.*

Capitalise names of books, magazines and newspapers

- *My uncle works for **T**he **H**indu.*
- *Shalin is an editor in **I**ndia **T**oday.*
- *Vikram Seth wrote **A** **S**uitable **B**oy.*

Capitalise important historical events

- *The **G**reat **D**epression occurred in the 1930s.*
- *The **H**olocaust was a genocide carried out by Hitler and his army during **W**orld **W**ar II.*

Capitalise the first letter of nationalities, religions, races of people and languages

- *My uncle is a **T**urkish man who settled in India.*
- *Dhruv was a **M**uslim boy adopted by **H**indu parents.*
- *My cousin speaks **S**panish, **S**anskrit and **P**ortuguese fluently.*
- *The skeletal remains belonged to the **M**ongolian race.*

Capitalise the names of festivals

- ***H**oli is a festival of colours.*



- *My friend made a beautiful crib for Christmas.*

Question mark (?)

A question mark is added at the end of a direct question statement.

- *Is that the famous Qutab Minar?*
- *How much does this antique mirror frame cost?*
- *Dorothy asked, "Why are we waiting here?"*
- *Isn't it true that pollution is responsible for global warming?*

Do not use a question mark for indirect questions.

- *Mother asked what I would eat for dinner.*
- *Daniel asked Susanne where they were going in the evening.*

Exclamation mark (!)

Sentences which express strong outbursts of feelings and emotions end with an exclamation mark.

- *This is such a beautiful village!*
- *Oh dear! Your injury looks very bad!*
- *What a pretty sight!*
- *This is insane! (informal)*

Quotation marks (" ") (' ')

Use double quotation marks (" ") to

- Enclose direct speech

"I am going to the departmental store in the evening," Farhan told Riya.

"William," Jeremy called out from the library, "Your books are here on the table."

Use single quotation marks (' ') to

- Insert quotations within quotations

They said, "Mom cried, 'Don't take away my babies.'"

- Enclose titles of films, books etc. when not using *italics*.

The chapter 'Refraction' will be taught by Prof. Kumar.

Do you know who wrote 'Gitanjali'?



Comma (,)

A comma is used within a sentence to introduce a pause.

Use a comma to

Separate words and word groups in a series

- *We bought carrots, potatoes, onions and beetroots.*
- *The dying man nominated his son, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, brother and nephew as the inheritors of his estate.*

Separate words, phrases, clauses and pairs of words in a sentence

- *Laurel and Hardy, Romeo and Juliet, and Charlie Chaplin's movies are timeless classics.*
- *The car rammed into the security cabin, broke the windshield, slid alongside the road, and finally stopped against an old building.*
- *Raghu likes to eat pasta, but his mother says it is unhealthy.*

Separate the words like yes or no from the rest of the sentence

- *Yes, I have finished doing my homework.*
- *No, that is not how you play with your pet.*

Separate transitional words and phrases

- *Life can be very demanding. However, there are ways to reduce stress. In fact, you can begin by leading a simple life.*
- *Of course, you will have to pay a hefty price for last minute cancellation.*

Separate the date and the year when written in the MMDDYY form

- *I was born on June 4, 1998.*

Separate question tags.

- *You are Hetal Diwan, aren't you?*
- *We don't have to wait here until they arrive, do we?*

The full stop, capitalisation, question mark, exclamation mark, quotation marks and comma are basic punctuation marks used in English. Punctuation marks are used in written text to separate sentences and mark pauses to make the content clearer in terms of readability.

ENGLISH

Question Tags and Short Answers



What is a Question Tag?

A question tag is a grammatical structure where a short question is asked to express interest rather than seek information.

Examples

*Sunil loves to ride his horse, **doesn't he?***

*Radha doesn't want to participate in the competition, **does she?***

*Gauri and Ketan have not met grandmother yet, **have they?***

*Children find games amusing, **don't they?***

The phrases **doesn't he**, **does she**, **have they** and **don't they** are question tags.

Question Tags – Pattern

For positive statements: Question tag = Auxiliary + n't + Subject

*The guests have come, **haven't they?***

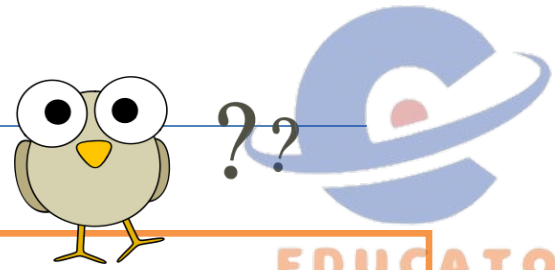
*Puja bought this dress, **didn't she?***

For negative statements: Question tag = Auxiliary + Subject

*The guests haven't come yet, **have they?***

*Puja didn't buy this dress, **did she?***

How to Form Question Tags?



It is easy to form a question tag:

1. Rewrite the sentence replacing the full-stop with a comma (,).
2. Change the verb in the sentence to its contracted form for negative tagging.
3. Add the appropriate verb for positive tagging.
4. Add the appropriate pronoun after the verb/contraction.
5. Add a question mark (?) to finish.

Examples

*He is a librarian, **isn't he?***

*She is not coming, **is she?***

*Dorothy called you several times, **didn't she?***

*They couldn't hear me, **could they?***

*I am the greatest, **aren't I?***

What are Short Answers?

- Short answers are generally used in direct speech or during an engaging conversation.
- The questions to short answers usually begin with auxiliary verbs.



Short Answer - Pattern

Yes + pronoun + auxiliary

Or

No + pronoun + auxiliary + n't (not)

Examples

Are you going to the party?

Yes, I am.
No, I am not.

Can we have some coffee before that?

Yes, we can.
No, we can't/cannot.

Is Joel coming for the party?

Yes, he is.
No, he isn't.

ENGLISH

Tenses



What are Tenses?

Tense is something which tells us **when** the action expressed by the verb **took place**. There are three main divisions of tenses.

- **Past Tense:** The past tense is used to talk about **actions** which took place in the **past**.

They **sang** Christmas carols.

Anshul **was watching** cartoons.

Rahul **had read** all the works of Shakespeare.

Tim **had been working** non-stop for 10 hours.



- **Present Tense:** The present tense is used to talk about **actions** which take place in the **present**.

The cat **yowls** every night.

Diane **is leaving** now.

Vilas **has cooked** lunch for us.

The house **has been lying** unattended.



- **Future Tense:** The future tense is used to talk about actions which will take place in the future.

Hansel and Gretel **will visit** the Gingerbread House.

Farid **will be sleeping**.

The food **will have been** spoilt.

Craters **would have been forming** on the surface of the planet.



Present Tense



The present tense can be divided into three sub-categories:

1. Simple
2. Continuous
3. Perfect

Simple Present Tense

Examples of sentences in the simple present tense:

Habitual actions

Rishabh **ris**es at 7 every day.

Grandpa **feed**s the pigeons.



Events of the near future

I **go** shopping today.

My train **leaves** at 12.



Ability

Gaurav **run**s very fast.

Jayanti **speaks** French.



Facts

The Earth **is** the third planet from the Sun.

Chemistry **is** the study of the composition of matter.



Opinions and words of wisdom

Samantha **is** the rudest girl I have known.

All that glitters **is** not gold.



Simple present tense on a timeline:



Now

Simple Present Tense
Ideas which are generally true.

Present Continuous Tense

- The **present continuous tense** is used to express actions which are currently in progress.
- Progressive helping verbs (is, am, are) are used along with the '-ing' form of the verb.

Helping Verbs	Main Verb (-ing form)
is	eating
are	lying

Examples of sentences in the present continuous tense:

Actions which are in progression

The cat **is lapping** water.

Meena **is cooking** food.



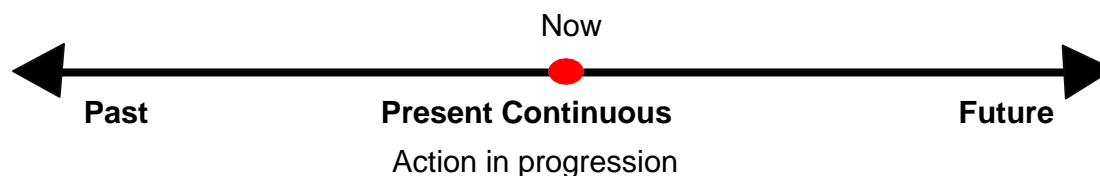
Near future

I **am going** on a treasure hunt tomorrow.

Preeti **is going** home tonight.



Present continuous tense on a timeline:



Present Perfect Tense

- The **present perfect tense** is used to express an action which may have happened at a specific time before now.
- Perfect helping verbs (**has, have**) are used with the past participle form of the verb.

Helping Verbs	Main Verb (Past Participle)
has	reported
have	listened

- The present perfect tense is never used when the time or date of the action is mentioned.
 - The milkman has delivered the milk in the morning. *Incorrect*
 - The milkman delivered the milk in the morning. *Correct*

Examples of sentences in the present perfect tense:

Recently completed action

The ninja **has emerged** from the shadows.

The milk **has gone** cold.



When the time of completion is unspecified

Rama **has baked** a pie.

Sanjay **has flown** a plane.



A past action which is still in continuation

The villain **has plotted** against the girls from the beginning.

Chris **has waited** for hours.

Changes which have happened over time

Gregory's face **has aged** with time.

Gradually, you **have achieved** what you wanted to.

When the consequences are more important than the action itself

It **has rained** for three days. (it's flooded)

She **has trimmed** the last leaf. (no leaves left)

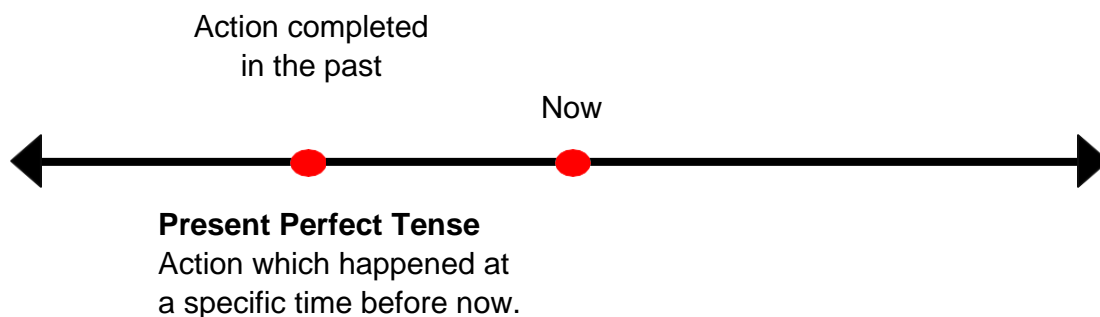
A past action whose benefits can be felt to this day

I **have taken** some pills; I feel better already.

Rob **has fixed** an air conditioner in his room; he is not afraid of summer anymore.



Present perfect tense on a timeline:



Past Tense



The past tense can be divided into four sub-categories:

1. Simple
2. Continuous
3. Perfect
4. Perfect continuous

Simple Past Tense

- The **simple past tense** is used to express an action which was completed at one point of time in the past.

Examples of sentences in the simple past tense:

Completed actions

Gerald **wore** a blue suit.

Tarun **had** a delicious lunch.



Habitual actions of the past

Fred **practised** martial arts.

Deepak **went** for evening walks.



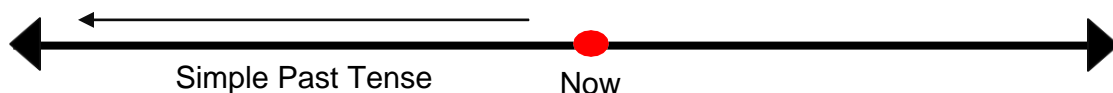
Past facts or generalisations

Greek warriors **were** some of the finest warriors of their time.

The jesters **amused** the courtiers.



Simple past tense on a timeline:



Past Continuous Tense

- The **past continuous tense** is used to express actions which were in progression at one point of time in the past.
- It is formed when progressive helping verbs (was, were) are added to the '-ing' form of the main verb.

Helping Verb	Main Verb (-ing)
was	doing
were	talking

Continuing actions of the past

The dog **was juggling** balls on a unicycle.

The businessman **was talking** to his associate on the phone.



To mention the action of longer duration while comparing two actions

The children **were playing** when their mom returned home.

I was sleeping when the phone rang.



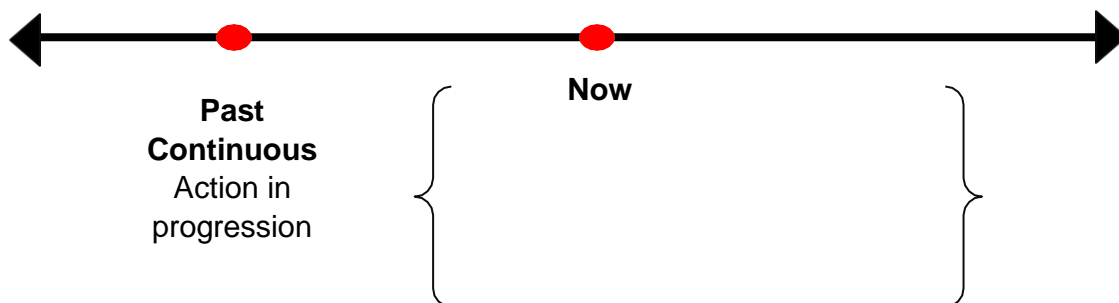
To talk about a progressive action in a narrative

The raven **was sitting** atop a tree.

The monk **was observing** the man in silence.



Past continuous tense on a timeline:



Past Perfect Tense

- The **past perfect tense** is used to express an action which may have happened at a specific time before another action began in the past.
- The perfect helping verb (had) is used with the past participle form of the verb.

Helping Verbs	Main Verb (Past Participle)
had	Started
had	Gone

Examples of sentences in the past perfect tense:

Action completed in the past before another action began

I **had just baked** a cake when the guests arrived.

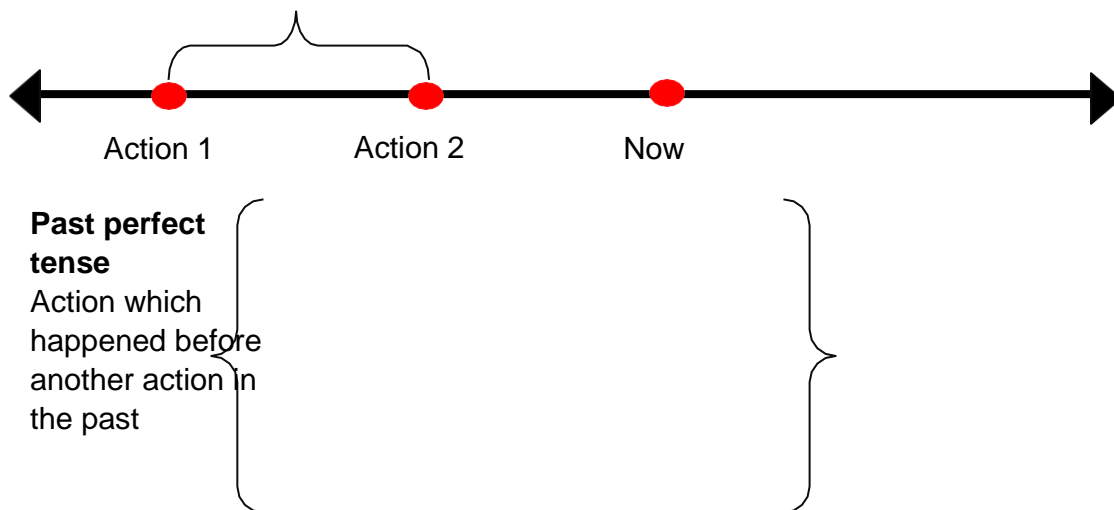
Neha **had just ordered** a pizza when the bell rang.

To change from direct speech to reported speech

Suresh said, "I have a dog."
Suresh said that he **had had** a dog.

Grace stated, "I read the book."
Grace stated that she **had read** the book.

Past perfect tense on a timeline:



Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- The **past perfect continuous tense** is used to express an action which may have started at a particular point of time in the past and may have ended at another point of time in the past.
- It is formed out of the addition of the perfect helping verb (**had**) to the participle form of progressive helping verbs (**been**) and finally to the '-ing' form of the main verb.

Helping Verb	Helping Verb (Participle form)	Main Verb (-ing)
had	been	buying
had	been	playing

Examples of sentences in the past perfect continuous tense:

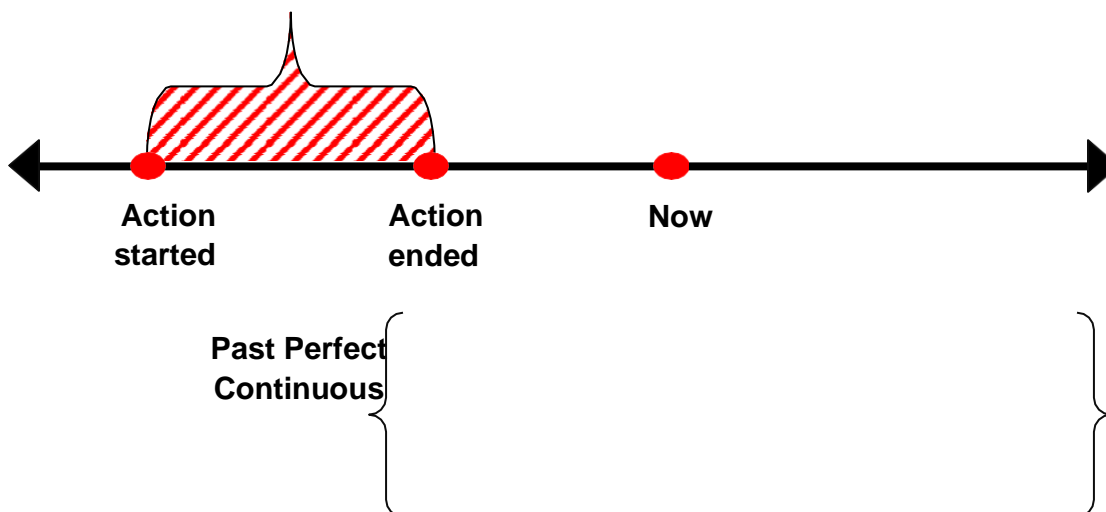
An action which may have started and may have gone on for a while in the past

They **had been watching** television.

Swapnil **had been fishing**.



Past perfect continuous tense on a timeline:



Future Tense



The future tense can be divided into four sub-categories:

1. Simple
2. Continuous
3. Perfect
4. Perfect continuous

Simple Future

- The simple future tense is formed by adding the modal auxiliaries '**will**' or '**would**' to the simple present tense of the main verb.

Modal Auxiliary	Main verb
will	leave
would	come

Events of the future

There **will be** a puppet show.

Winter **will be** here soon.

Consequences of present actions

If you don't preheat the oven, you **will burn** the bread.

If the sailors are not careful, stowaways **may** get into the ship.

Expressing promise or a plan

We **will open** the presents in the morning.

I **will introduce** you to my business associate.

Future facts or habitual actions

Neha **will board** the train to Jaipur tomorrow.

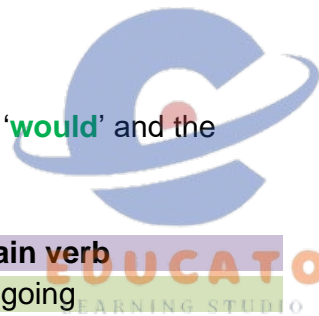
He **will be crowned** the king of England.

Simple future tense on a timeline:



Future Continuous Tense

- The **future continuous tense** is formed by adding the modal auxiliaries '**will**' or '**would**' and the progressive helping verb '**be**' to the '**-ing**' form of the main verb.



Modal Auxiliary	Progressive Helping Verb	Main verb
will	be	going
would	be	breaking

Examples of sentences in the future continuous tense:

Future events which will be in continuation

I **will be writing** the exam at this time today.

Carol and Gerald **would be driving** their car home right now.



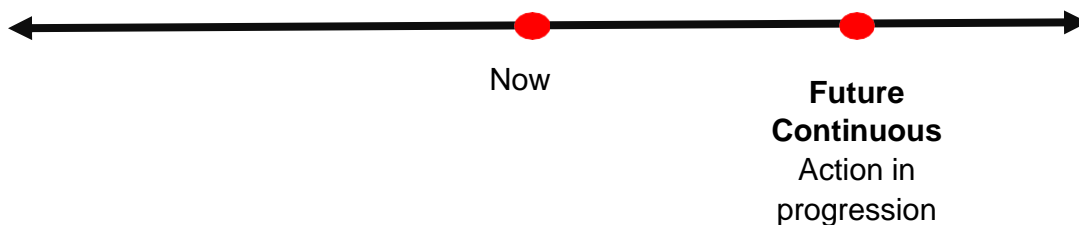
Talk about future events or plans

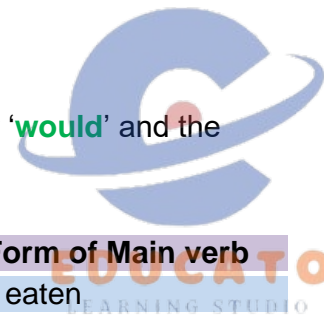
Rajesh **will be working** for us.

We **will be making** Christmas pudding.



Future continuous tense on a timeline:





Future Perfect Tense

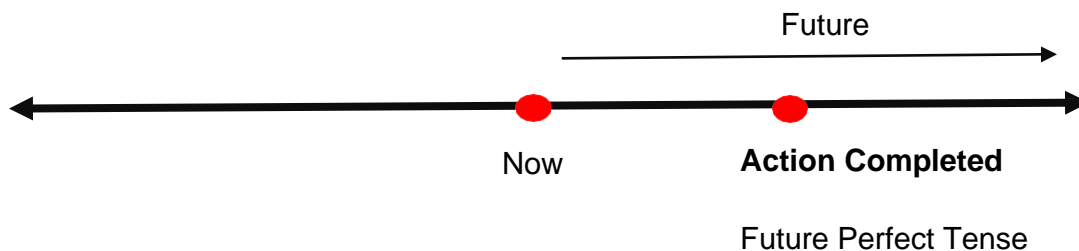
- The **future continuous tense** is formed by adding the modal auxiliaries '**will**' or '**would**' and the perfect helping verb '**have**' to the participle form of the main verb.

Modal Auxiliary	Perfect Helping Verb	Participle Form of Main verb
will	have	eaten
would	have	taken

Future events which will be completed on or by a particular time

Danish **would have sent** the letter by tomorrow.

All the food in the pantry **will have depleted** by the end of the week if we don't replenish it.



Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- The **future perfect continuous tense** is formed by the addition of the modal auxiliaries (will or would); perfect helping verb (have); the past participle form of a progressive helping verb (been); and the present participle (-ing) form of the main verb.

Modal Auxiliary	Perfect Helping Verb	Past Participle Form of Progressive Helping Verb	Present Participle Form of Main Verb
will	have	been	talking
would	have	been	sleeping

Examples of sentences in the future perfect continuous tense:

An action which will start at a particular point in the future and continue up to another point

Janet **will have been sleeping** for 15 hours straight by 8 am tomorrow.

Girish **would have been working** as an electrical engineer for fifteen years by 2015.

Duration before something happens in the future

Toto **would have been gnawing** at the bone for two hours before I give him something to eat.

Sajid **will have been talking** to Apurva for half an hour before Rahul calls.

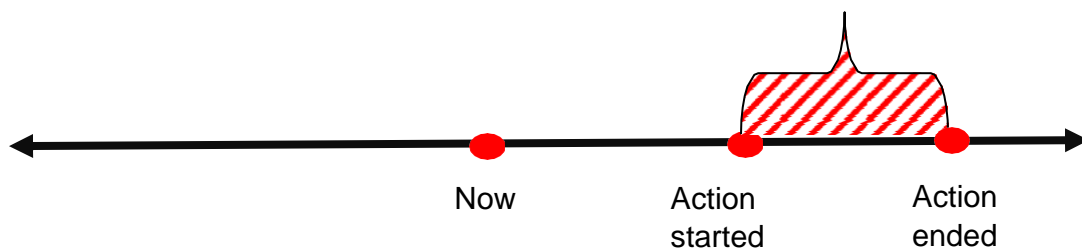


A cause for something in the future

Rashid would be exhausted since he **will have been working** without a break.

My French will improve as I **would have been learning** it for two years intensively.

Future perfect continuous tense on a timeline:



ENGLISH

Types of Sentences – Based on Form



What is a Sentence?

A sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense.

It contains a subject and a verb, and may also contain an object.

Examples:

Kavita plays. (S + V)

Kavita plays the piano. (S + V + O)

Ravi kicks.

Ravi kicks the ball.

Sentences can be categorised based on

- Meaning
- Form

Based on meaning, sentences can be declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory and optative.

Let us see how sentences are categorised based on their form and characteristics.

Simple
Negative Compound
Exclamatory
Affirmative Imperative
Optative
Declarative Complex

Types of Sentences Based on Form/Structure



Sentences

Simple

One Independent Clause

The moon shone brightly.

He could see mother coming.

Some students like to study in the morning.

Compound

Two or More Independent Clauses

Joe always kept a spare umbrella, but today he forgot to carry it.

Mother baked the cake and waited for the guests to arrive.

Years passed, but there was no sign of Johnny returning home.

Complex

One Independent Clause with One or More Dependent Clauses

The referee disqualified Rajiv even though it was the other player's fault.

Because he was weak, Larry was often excluded from sports and picnics.

Martin didn't meet them because he missed his bus to the airport.

Compound-Complex

At Least Two Independent Clauses with One or More Dependent Clauses

She shared her lunch with him and helped him find the canteen although she was too hungry.

She could open an art store or a restaurant because both are lucrative options.

If she is invited to the concert, she might come, but you will have to drop her home

Simple Sentences



- A simple sentence has only one subject and one predicate.
- It has only one independent clause.
- A simple sentence contains one subject and one verb.
- Simple sentences can be both short and long.

Examples:

The fish swam.

Subject: The fish

Predicate: swam

Verb: swam

Gayatri went to the market in the evening.

Subject: Gayatri

Predicate: went to the market in the evening

Verb: went

- Simple sentences can have compound subjects and compound verbs.

Examples:

The dog howled and ran.

Subject: The dog

Predicate: howled and ran

Verbs: howled, ran

Raman and Priya love mashed potatoes.

Subject: Raman and Priya

Predicate: love

Verb: love mashed potatoes

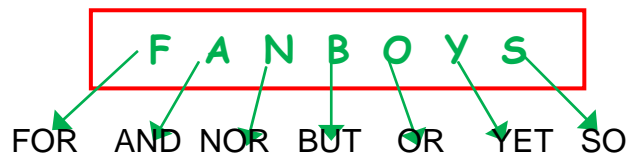
A simple sentence **DOES NOT** contain a dependent clause or another simple sentence.

Compound Sentences



A compound sentence has two or more simple sentences joined by

- A comma followed by a **FANBOYS word** (coordinating conjunction)
*The mouse jumped, **and** the cat ran after it.*
*Manju rose from her chair, **but** Sita had left the room.*
- A semicolon
The mouse jumped; the cat ran after it.
Manju rose from her chair; Sita had left the room.
- A comma when simple sentences are being treated as items in a series.
The mouse jumped, the cat ran after it, and Jeremy followed them.
*Manju rose from her chair, Sita left the room, **and** Hari started yelling.*



Complex Sentences



A complex sentence consists of one independent (main) clause and one or more dependent (subordinate) clauses.

The clauses can be joined by subordinating conjunctions or relative pronouns.

Examples:

The boy who is the captain of the team got injured yesterday.

Independent Clause: The boy got injured yesterday

Dependent Clause: who is the captain of the team

Relative Pronoun: who

A puzzled mind will keep wondering until you finally decide something.

Independent Clause: A puzzled mind will keep wondering

Dependent Clause: until you finally decide something

Subordinating conjunction: until

When the doorbell rang, Jiten shut his textbook and rose to open the door.

Independent Clause: Jiten shut his textbook and rose to open the door

Dependent Clause: When the doorbell rang

Subordinating conjunction: when

Amrita paid the cab driver whose stained teeth made her look at him with disgust.

Independent Clause: Amrita paid the cab driver

Dependent Clause: whose stained teeth made her look at him with disgust

Relative pronoun: whose

Types of Sentences – Based on Meaning



What is a Sentence?

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense.

It contains a subject and a verb, and may contain an object.

Rohit runs. (S + V)

Rohit runs at the race. (S + V + O)

Sunita bakes.

Sunita bakes the pastries.

In the chapter on Idioms, Phrases and Proverbs, we have learnt that a phrase is a combination of words expressing something figuratively. Phrases must be used with other parts of speech to make a complete sentence.

Sentences can be divided based on

- Form
- Meaning

Let us learn about the types of sentences based on meaning.



Types of Sentences Based on Meaning

EDUCATO
LEARNING STUDIO**The Sentence****Declarative**

- Affirmative Declarative
- Negative Declarative
- Affirmative Interrogative
- Negative Interrogative
- Affirmative Imperative
- Negative Imperative

Interrogative

- Yes/no questions
- Yes/no questions with modal auxiliaries
- Wh- questions
- Alternative questions
- Question tags
- Rhetorical questions
- Echo questions

Imperative

- Suggestion, advice, warning
- Request
- Command or instruction
- Invitation
- Permission or prohibition

Exclamatory

- Joy
- Sorrow
- Shock
- Surprise

Optative

- Wish
- Prayer

A **declarative** sentence is a statement that conveys information.

A declarative statement may be

1. **Affirmative Declarative**

The guests have arrived.
Mukul has finished dinner.

2. **Negative Declarative**

I don't have the bag right now.
Priya did not shuffle those papers.

3. **Affirmative Interrogative**

Will you share your sandwich with me?
Have you paid the school fees?

4. **Negative Interrogative**

Aren't you going to introduce me to your friends?
Doesn't this painting look beautiful?

5. **Affirmative Imperative**

Please tie your seatbelts.
Please switch off your mobile phones.

6. **Negative Imperative**

Don't touch any item without permission.
Don't misuse school property.



An **interrogative** sentence is used to ask questions.

Interrogative statements can be classified into

1. **Yes/no questions: These expect the listener to answer a yes or a no.**
Did you lock the back door?
Haven't you seen the Taj Mahal yet?
2. **Yes/no questions with modal auxiliaries: Can be used to seek permission or advice, to request or question.**
May I close the door now?
Can you tell which one looks better?
Could you drop me to the bus stop?
Must I block the access right now?
3. **Wh- questions: These expect the listener to give detailed answers.**
Which is the way to Janpath?
What is your name?
Where did Mahatma Gandhi live?
Why is the baby crying?
4. **Alternative questions: These are used to ask the listener's preference.**
Do you want to order salad or milkshake?
Will you wait here for Jordon or should I drop you?
5. **Question tags: These are short questions asked to conform or contradict a statement.**
Will doesn't own this property, does he?
Suman is going to sell his land, isn't he?
6. **Rhetorical questions: These have the structure of a question but function as declarative sentences.**
Do you think this food comes free? (One has to work hard and earn money to buy food.)
Is the school going to change its policy for one student?
7. **Echo questions: These are direct questions that repeat a part of the question someone else asked.**
Ragini learnt Tai Chi.
Ragini learnt what?
Jyoti shopped from Milan.
Jyoti shopped from where?

An **imperative** sentence

can be used to exercise authority or to make polite suggestions/requests.

Imperative statements can be classified into

1. **Suggestion, advice, warning**

Kindly switch off the fans when not in use.

You must add two spoonfuls of sugar to it.

You have exceeded your daily data usage today.

2. **Request**

Please ask Bijoy to stop eating sweets.

Kindly remove your footwear before entering the premises.

3. **Command or instruction**

Don't open the gate until further instructions.

Paste your photograph in the given box.

4. **Invitation**

Come home tonight for dinner.

Have some more cookies.

5. **Permission or prohibition**

Come in.

Don't take photographs here.

An **exclamatory** sentence expresses sudden rush of emotions.

Exclamatory statements can be used to express many emotions:

Wow! Mother bought me a new pair of shoes! (Joy)

What a tragic end to such a beautiful life! (Sorrow)

What! This pen costs 50 dollars? (Shock)

What a strange name! (Surprise)

How rudely she talks! (Dislike)

What a dirty hotel! (Disgust)

An **optative** sentence is used to express

1. **A Wish**

May you get the best place!

May you meet the best people on your trip.

2. **A Prayer**

May Rasika come back home healthy from the hospital.

May Rajwant win the case.

ENGLISH

Main Verbs, Helping Verbs and Modal Auxiliaries

What are Main and Helping Verbs?

Let us read the following sentences.

Shashi **brought** home a little kitten.

Rita **is serving** dinner to her family.



The word which represents action in Sentence 1 is **brought**; however, in Sentence 2, one word alone does not represent the action. The **phrase is serving** functions as the verb.

When we inspect this phrase, we see it is made of two elements. One word actually carries the main idea of the action, and the other word tells us more about the nature of the action. In the phrase, **serving** is the main verb. The word **is** tells us more about the nature of the main action; hence, it is a helping verb.

Main Verbs

- Main verbs are words which represent the primary or main action of the subject.
- They contain the main meaning.

The jockey is **riding** his horse.

Richard has **finished** his high school.

Harsh was **going** to the post office.



Helping Verbs

- Helping verbs are words which support main verbs.
- They are important to the structure of sentences.
- They also tell us about the nature of the main verb with respect to tense and form.
- They have little or no meaning as compared to the main verb.

The phone **is** ringing.

The boys **had been** away for a long time.

The little dog **had** pleaded for a treat.



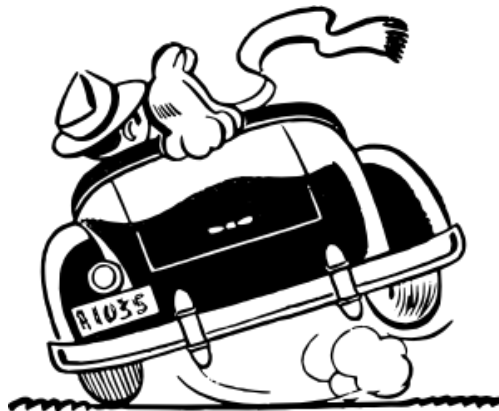
Ring

Ring!

Primary Helping Verbs

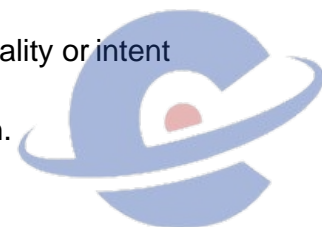
Primary helping verbs are helping verbs which can also function as main verbs. They can be divided into three categories.

- **Be forms (progressive helping verbs):** Verbs like **is, are, am, was, were** are known as **Be forms of helping verbs** or **progressive helping verbs**. They tell us that the action expressed by the main verb is still in progression.
 - **Present progressive:** Rashid **is writing** an essay for English class.
 - **Past progressive:** Greta **was complaining** to me about Greg.
 - **Future progressive:** His friends **will be creating** a ruckus in the college library.
- **Have forms or perfect forms:** Verbs like **has, have, had** are known as **perfect forms** of helping verbs. They tell us that the action expressed by the main verb is finished, complete or perfected.
 - **Present perfect:** Dr Pavlov **has fed** his dog.
 - **Past perfect:** Kavita **had informed** the authorities.
 - **Future perfect:** Bianca **will have completed** three years in the office.
- **Do forms:** Helping verbs like **do, does, did, done** are known as do forms of helping verbs. They are used for
 - **Emphasis:** She **does** remember you.
 - **Negation:** Karim **didn't** call me back as promised.
 - **Forming questions:** **Did** you park the car on the wrong side?



Modal Auxiliaries

- **Modal auxiliaries** or modal verbs are helping verbs which tell us about the modality or intent behind the verb's performance.
- These modalities include permission, suggestion, ability, probability or obligation.
- Without the main verb, the auxiliary will not make sense at all.



Modal	Tense	Meaning	Usage
Can	Present	Ability	Diana can play the piano.
Can	Present	Permission	Can I come in?
Could	Past	Ability	Houdini could free himself from the box he was locked in.
Will	Future	Certainty	Gerald will visit us in London.
Would	Future	Probability	Ravi would be the inheritor of his father's riches.
Shall (used with I and We)	Future	Certainty	We shall contact you.
Shall	-	Permission	Shall I accompany you?
Should	-	Suggestion	You should wear your pink sweater.
Should	-	Obligation	You should complete your work before leaving.
May	Future	Possibility (likely)	It may rain today since the skies turned grey.
May	-	Permission	May I? Yes, you may.
Might	Future	Possibility (unlikely)	Though the sky looks clear today, there is a possibility it might rain.
Must	-	Obligation	You must complete the journal on time.
Must	-	Speculation	Where is Sneha? She must be in the kitchen.
Ought	-	Moral Obligation	One ought to donate some money to the needy.
Ought	-	Probability	Three cups of flour ought to be enough for this cake.

Subject-Verb Agreement, Finite and Non-Finite Verbs

Subject-Verb Agreement

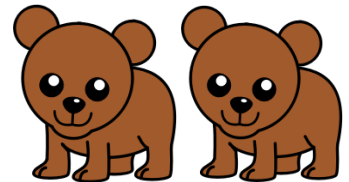


What is Subject-Verb Agreement?

Read the following sentences:



- 1) **The bear cub** **crawls**.
- 2) **The bear cubs** **crawl**.



In Sentence 1, the subject '**The bear cub**' agrees with the verb **crawls**. In Sentence 2, the subject **The bear cubs** agrees with the verb **crawl**. In Sentence 1, the subject is singular; hence, the verb is singular. In Sentence 2, the subject is plural; hence, the verb is also plural.

This agreement between the subject and the verb is known as **subject verb agreement** or **subject verb concord**. In simple words, we can say that when the subject is singular, the verb is singular; when the subject is plural, the verb is also plural.

Let us observe more examples.

Subject	Verb
The dog	barks
The girl	hates
The clowns	juggle
Bianca	tells
The labourers	work
Vijay	approves
The groups	decide

In the above examples, we can see that the subjects agree with their verbs with respect to number.

The subject of a sentence can be a noun, a pronoun or a gerund. The rules of agreement can be different for each.



Rules for Nouns

- **Uncountable nouns** will always agree with singular verbs.

Subject	Predicate
Milk	has calcium.
Love	enriches our lives.
Time	flies .

- **Material nouns** will also agree with singular verbs.

Subject	Predicate
Leather	lasts longer.
Copper	is malleable.
Jute	is a fibre.

- In a **collective noun** phrase, the headword will agree with the verb and not the noun which follows the preposition 'of'.

Subject	Predicate
A bunch of keys	was missing.
Many groups of students	are present.
A herd of elephants	approaches .

- However, some collective nouns will always agree with **plural verbs**.

Subject	Predicate
The police	have arrived.
The public	know .
The clergy	appoint .
The cattle	graze .

- Sometimes, it is the **actions** of the nouns in the collective noun which decides whether it agrees with a singular verb or a plural verb.

- If the **actions** are **united**, the collective noun will agree with a singular verb.

Subject	Predicate
The jury	has selected a winner.
The committee	decides to give him a second change.
The team	has won laurels for the nation.



- If the **actions** are **individualistic** (each member in the group performs separately) or if there is a **disagreement** or **discord** within the group, the collective noun will agree with a **plural verb**.

Subject	Predicate
The jury	have taken their seats.
The committee	were fighting among themselves.
The team	have arrived in their cars.

- If the noun is preceded by the phrase '**a pair of**' or '**pairs of**', the verb will agree with the headword '**pair**' or '**pairs**'.

Subject	Predicate
A pair of socks	was lying on the bed.
Many pairs of shoes	have been stolen.

Rules for Pronouns

- When the subject of the sentence is a **pronoun**, the verb agrees with the pronoun not only in **number** but also in **person**.
- First person pronouns** always agree with **plural verbs**.

Subject	Predicate
I	am
I	talk
I	read

- Second person pronouns** also agree with **plural verbs**.

Subject	Predicate
You	are invited.
You	were missed.
You	dance well.

- **Singular third person pronouns** agree with **singular verbs**.

Subject	Predicate
She	is late.
He	was arrested.
It	meows .

- **Plural third person pronouns** agree with **plural verbs**.

Subject	Predicate
They	are welcomed.
They	have perished at sea.
They	grow crops.

- **Indefinite pronouns** take **singular verbs**.

Subject	Predicate
Something	is missing.
Someone	has forgotten his luggage.
Nothing	is impossible for him.
Everything	was stolen.
Either of the boys	is the thief.
Much	was left desired.
None	is more powerful than him.

Rules for Gerunds

- Gerunds** usually agree with **singular verbs**.

Subject	Predicate
Wasting time	is not a good idea.
Acting	was not considered a profitable profession.
Landing the plane	is difficult in stormy weather.

Miscellaneous Rules for Agreement

And

- Two nouns** joined by the conjunction '**and**' agree with a plural verb.

Noun	Conjunction	Noun	Verb
↓	↓	↓	↓
The political leader	and	the philosopher	were invited

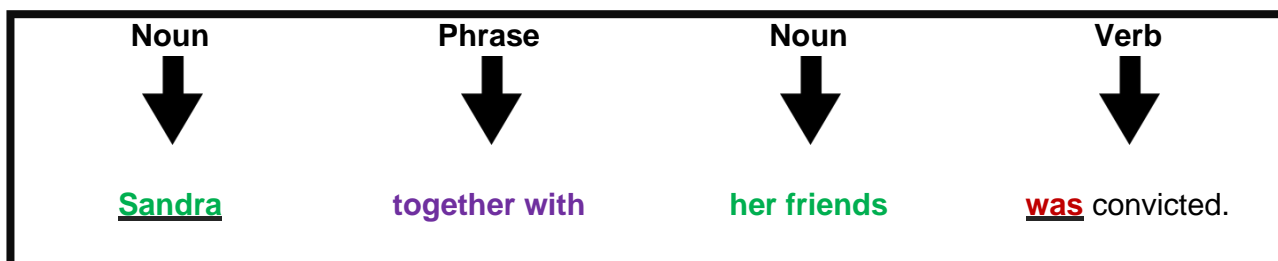
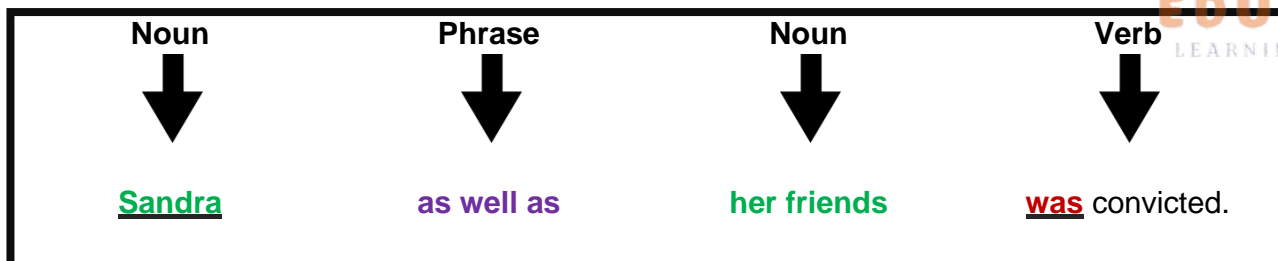
- If there is **no article** with the **second noun**, it means both the nouns function as a **single subject**. In that case, the verb is singular.

Noun	Conjunction	Noun	Verb
↓	↓	↓	↓
The political leader	and	philosopher	was invited

- In the above example, the subject is **singular**.
- This is because there is no article with the second noun '**philosopher**'.
- It means the **political leader** is also a **philosopher**.

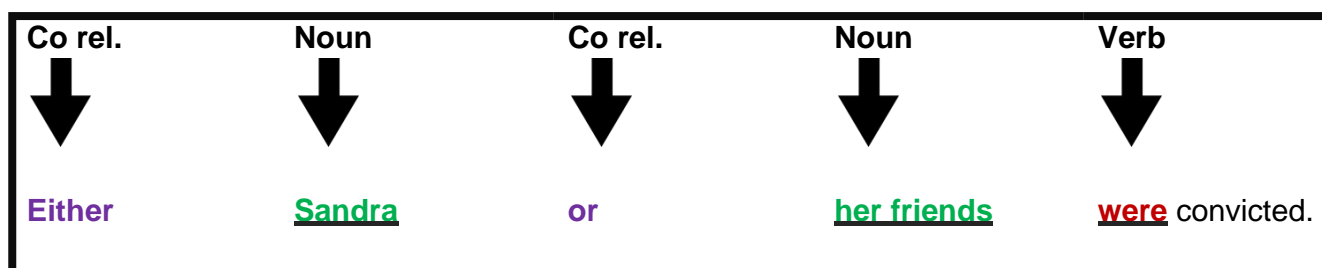
Along with, As well as, Together with

- Phrases like '**along with**' and '**as well as**' and '**together with**' connect two nouns like the conjunction '**and**'.
- But the verbs in these cases will agree with the **first noun**.



Either...or, Neither...nor

- When two nouns are connected by correlatives **either...or** and **neither...nor**, the verb agrees with the **noun** which is **closest** to it.



What are Finite and Nonfinite Verbs?

Read the following sentence.

Paul **loves** **to read**.

The verb highlighted in green in the sentence is **loves**; its tense is the present tense. However, the highlighted phrase in red, **to read**, has no tense of its own despite having a verb in it.

Verbs like **loves** are called **finite verbs** because they have a tense.

Verbs like **to read** are called **nonfinite verbs** because they have no tense.

Examples of finite verbs:

Trisha **called** her father yesterday. (Past tense)

Carol **studies** at Caltech University. (Present tense)

Rohit **will plant** a sapling in his pot. (Future tense)



The highlighted verbs in the above examples have tenses.

Examples of infinite verbs:

Krishna was asked **to read** the lesson aloud.

Manisha is being **questioned**.

Jogging is a good exercise



The highlighted verbs in the above examples do not have tenses.

Verbals



What are Verbals?

- Verbals come under the category of **nonfinite verbs**.
- These are words formed out of verbs but function differently from them.
- They perform functions of other parts of speech.
- There are three main types of verbals in English.
 - Gerunds
 - Infinitives
 - Participles
 1. Present participle
 2. Past participle

The Gerund

- A **gerund** is a verbal which ends in **-ing** and functions like a **noun**.
- It can play the role of a subject.

Stealing is a sin.

Shopping is her favourite recreation.

Driving is fun!



- It can also play the role of the object.

Grandma loves **knitting**.

I tried **cycling**.

There is no use **trying**.



- Gerunds can be single words.

Lying won't help.

Rachael loves **cooking**.


- Or they can be gerund phrases.

1) Talking while eating is a bad habit.

Gerund Phrase

2) Ronald loves singing in the choir.

Gerund Phrase





The Infinitive

- **Infinitives** are verbals which are usually formed when the preposition 'to' is added to a simple present tense of a verb.

To talk	To make	To sleep	To run	To do
---------	---------	----------	--------	-------

- Infinitives are used to express ideas such as purpose.

I brought some chocolates **to gift** the family.

She kept some potted plants **to decorate** the window sill.

- They can function like nouns as a replacement for gerunds.

To err is human, **to forgive** is divine.

Compared to

Erring is human, **forgiving** is divine.

- They can sometimes take an object.

She wanted **to buy** a mansion.

Teacher told him **to do** his homework.



- Or be objects of verbs themselves.

Deepak loved **to read**.

The police wanted **to know** the details.



- They can be complements to objects.

We bought a bone for the dog **to chew**.

The man picked a different route **to jog**.



- They can also complement adjectives.

He is born **to rule**.

Leticia is very impatient **to wait** for another 10 minutes.

- Sometimes, an infinitive can function without the preposition **to** in it.

The teacher made them **read** from the book.

Rajesh can **walk** for two hours at a stretch.



The Participle

- **Participles** are words which are formed from **verbs** but have the qualities of **adjectives**.
- Participles are of two types.

- **Present participle:** Formed out of present tense verbs or **-ing** verbs.

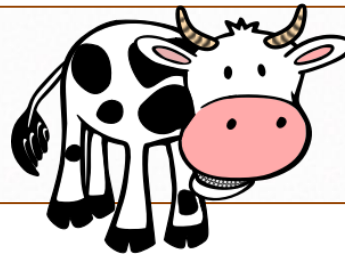
The campers slept inside **sleeping** bags.

She cooked eggs on the **frying** pan.

- **Past participle:** Formed out of past tense verbs ending in **-ed** or **-en**.

Farmer John has a **spotted** cow.

The land was **parched** and **barren**.



- They can be used as complements for subjects.

The twig is **broken**.

The toast tastes **burnt**.



- They can also be used as complements for objects.

The family found the baby crying.

Lalith saw him stealing from the cupboard.



Transitive and Intransitive Verbs



What are Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Object

What is an object?

- An object is the word **which follows a verb**.
- It can be a **noun**, a **pronoun** or a **gerund** which gets affected by the action expressed by the verb.
- It is a part of the **predicate**.

Jamie **chewed** a **bubblegum**.
Supriya **mended** **her shoes**.
The dog **found** a **bone**.



The words highlighted in **red** are the **objects** of the **verbs** which are highlighted in **green**.

Now let us read the following sentences.

Maria **complained** to her landlord.
Fiona **baked** bread in the new oven.
Naina **smiled** at her friends.
Arpita **threw** a stone in the still water.

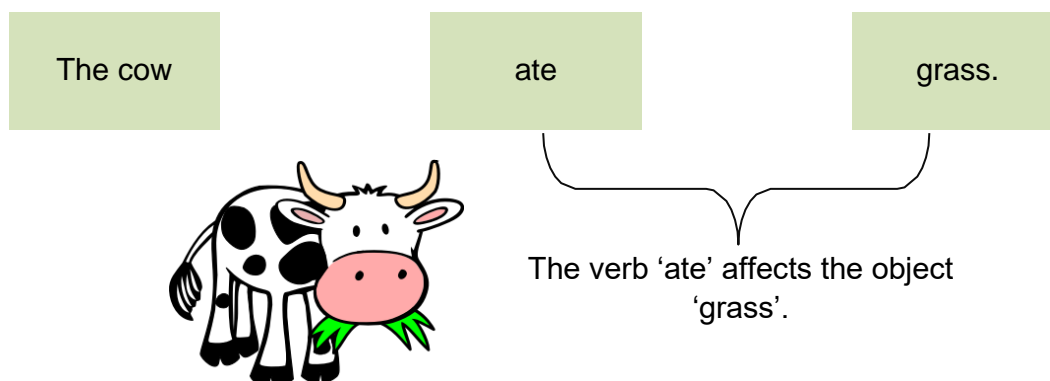


Observe the verbs in the sentences.

- Complained, baked, smiled and threw
- Add the interrogative pronoun 'what' to the verb (verb + what?)
 - complained what? - ?
 - baked what? - bread
 - smiled what? - ?
 - threw what? - stone

- Verbs like **complained** and **smiled** are called intransitive verbs because they do not have objects.
- Verbs like **baked** and **threw** are called transitive verbs because they have objects.

Some verbs have to depend on their objects for the completion of meaning, while some verbs can express meaning on their own. The verbs which need the support of their objects are known as **transitive verbs** and the ones which can stand on their own are called **intransitive verbs**. The actions expressed through transitive verbs affect their objects, whereas intransitive verbs do not have objects to affect.



Read the following verbs and add the interrogative pronoun 'what' or 'whom' to them. Make two columns and write the transitive verbs in one and the intransitive ones in the other.

beat	sleep	hold	try	swim	make	cough	kick
arrive	die	help	pull	live	go	kill	jump

Transitive verbs	beat, hold, try, make, kick, help, pull, kill
Intransitive verbs	sleep, swim, cough, arrive, die, live, go, jump

Let us see how these verbs are used in sentences.

Rajesh **looked** outside.

looked – intransitive, because it does not have an object (looked what?)

Pablo **called** his valet.

called – transitive, because it has an object 'valet' (called whom?)

Jyothi **laughed** loudly.

laughed – intransitive, because it does not have an object (laughed what?)

Jack **brewed** some tea.

brew – transitive, because it has an object 'some tea' (brewed what?)



However, some verbs can function transitively or intransitively depending on the context. Here are a few examples:

She **cried** bitterly. (intransitive)

The thief **cried** **crocodile tears**. (transitive)

The chef **cooked** for a living. (intransitive)

Martha **cooked** **a delicious quiche**. (transitive)

Agatha **wrote** for a living. (intransitive)

Agatha **wrote** **stories of crime and mystery**. (transitive)

Prakash **ate** his fill. (intransitive)

Darlie **ate** **potato chips**. (transitive)





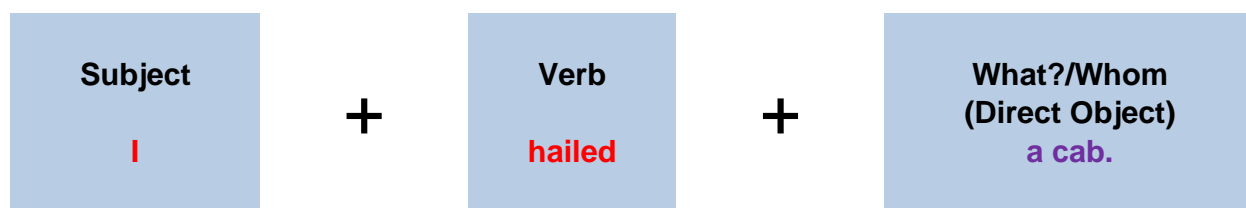
Direct and Indirect Objects

When it comes to transitive verbs, there are two types of objects.

- Direct objects
- Indirect objects

What are Direct Objects?

- Direct objects are those that appear immediately after the verbs.
- They are directly affected by the actions of the verbs. They answer the question 'what?' or 'whom?'.

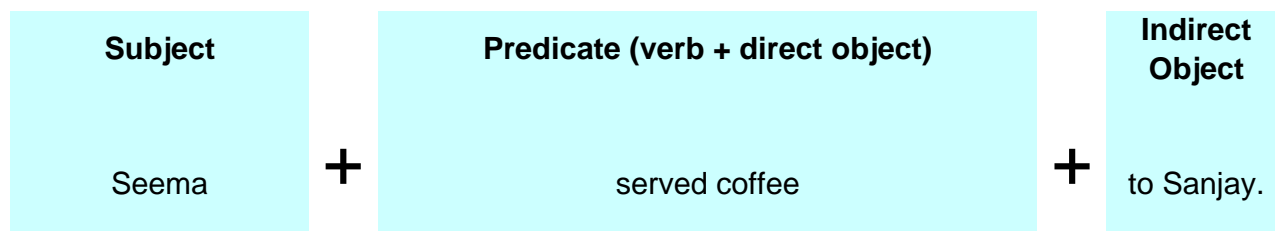


Examples:

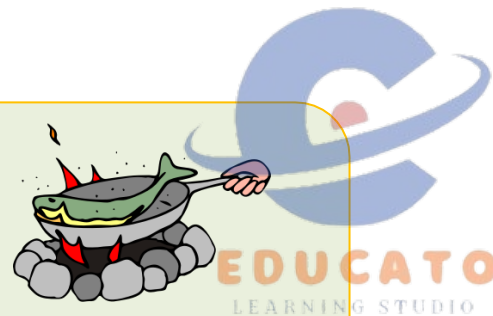
- Siddhi **cut** an apple.
- Rakesh **invited** his parents.
- Rashida **said** her prayers.

What are Indirect Objects?

- Indirect objects are those that do not appear immediately after verbs, but they are separated from the verbs by direct objects.
- They are not immediately affected by the actions of the verbs.
- They answer the question Preposition + what?/Preposition + whom? (to what?/to whom?).
- They are usually associated with verbs of giving or communicating like give, offer, show and ask.
- Indirect objects are either nouns or pronouns and do not form a part of the main predicate unlike direct objects.



- Maria **returned the books** to me.
- The children **constructed a sandcastle** in the sand
- The campers **cooked some fish** for themselves.



Sometimes, the prepositions before the indirect object may not be evident in the sentence. They may be implied.

Subject		Predicate (verb + direct object)		Indirect Object
Rahul	+	told me	+	a story.

Examples:

- Uncle Grumpy **gave Aunt Ida** a cold look.
- She **passed him** the salt.
- I **brought my mother** a brand new bag.



ENGLISH

Homonyms and Homophones



What are Homonyms and Homophones?

- In English, words which share the same spelling and pronunciation but have different meanings are known as **homonyms**.
- Similarly, words which share the same pronunciation but have different spellings and meanings are known as **homophones**.
- Both the terms are derived from the Greek root words *homo*, *nym* and *phone*.

Homo (same) + Nym (name)

=

Homonym (same name)

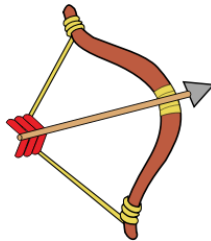
Homo (same) + Phone (sound)

=

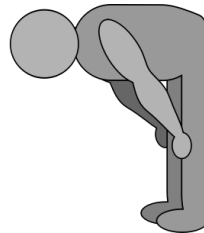
Homophone (same sound)

Examples of Homonyms

Bow (n)



Bow (v)



Cricket (n)



Cricket (n)



Rose (n)



Rose (v; past tense)



Examples of Homonyms in Sentences

1. Mala did not bat an eyelid.

1. The bat flew into the room.

2. The cat will lie on the rug.

2. I dislike people who lie.

3. The landlord was a mean person.

3. He did not mean to hurt his friend.

4. Stalks of wheat swayed in the fields.

4. The hapless woman realised she was being stalked by a stranger.

5. I left my purse in Mrs Mishra's house.

5. The spectators seated towards the left were very boisterous.

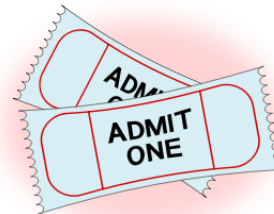


Examples of Homophones

Aloud



Allowed



Wine



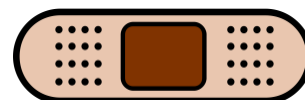
Vine



Heel



Heal



Which



Witch



Sale



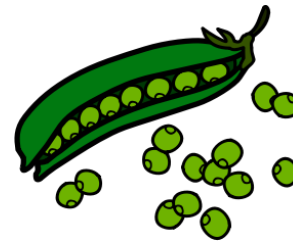
Sail



Peace



Peas



Banned



Band



Ate



Eight



Examples of Homophones in Sentences

1. Accept this flower as a token of my gratitude.
1. Except for a few mistakes, Rahul's work is flawless.
2. The old lady breaks the twig into half.
2. The car swivelled around when its brakes failed.
3. The cat tiptoed on its paws.
3. The lawyer spoke after a long pause.
4. There are no sellers available at this moment.
4. Many of these old colonial style houses are equipped with cellars.
5. The lone sheep strayed away from its herd.
5. I heard what you said.
6. The master strategist used his wiles against the evil assassin.
6. It took us a while to realise that we were heading in the wrong direction.



Commonly Confused Homophones

1. The Sharmas are proud of <u>there</u> daughter.	✗
1. The Sharmas are proud of <u>their</u> daughter.	✓
2. The subject <u>peaked</u> my interest.	✗
2. The subject <u>piqued</u> my interest.	✓
3. The employer wanted to know <u>weather</u> he could join immediately.	✗
3. The employer wanted to know <u>whether</u> he could join immediately	✓
4. The members gathered for the <u>bored</u> meeting.	✗
4. The members gathered for the <u>board</u> meeting.	✓

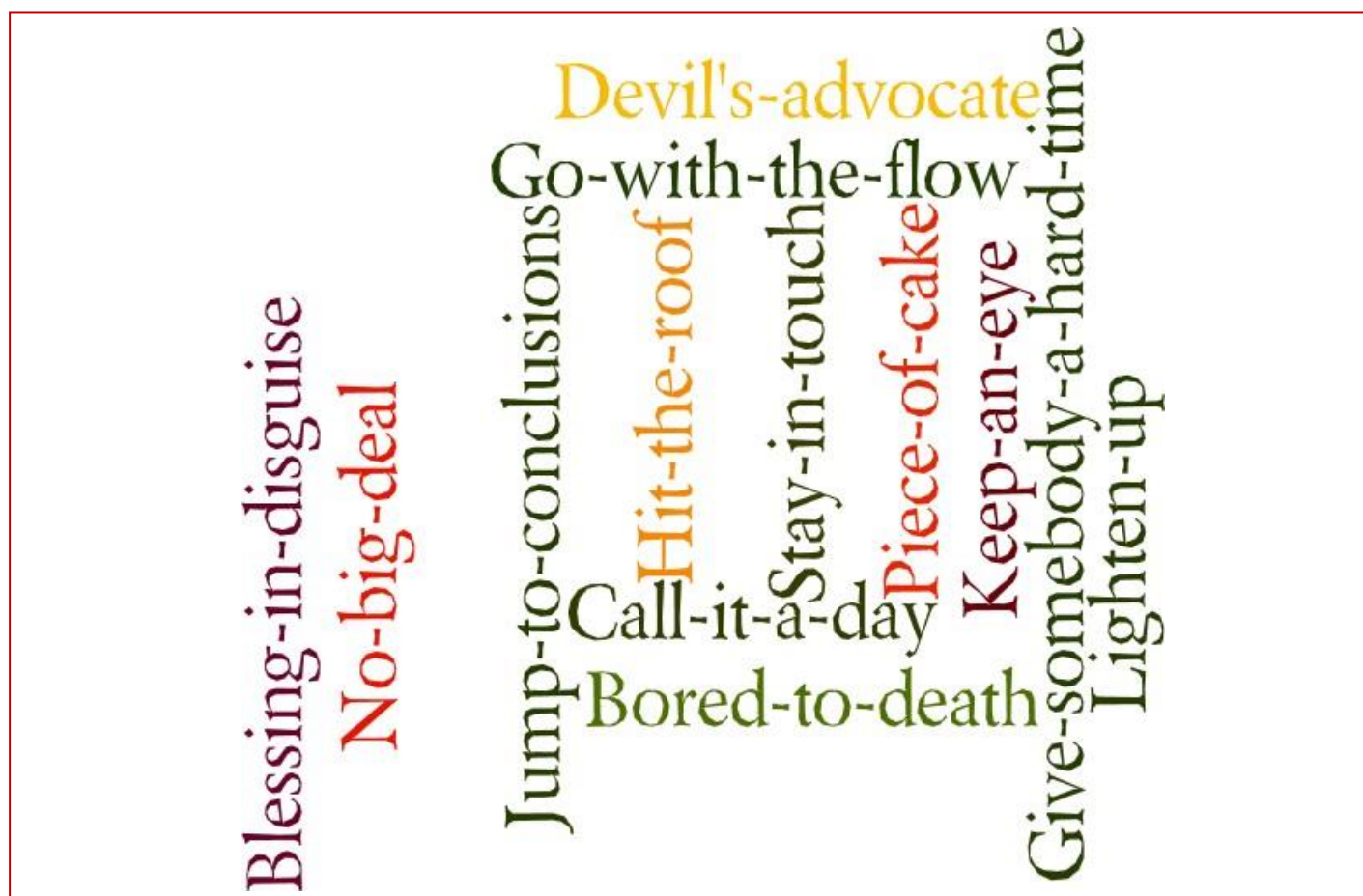
Idioms, Phrases and Proverbs



What are Idioms and Phrases?

In English, idioms, phrases and proverbs are used to enhance written and spoken communication.

- An idiom is a phrase whose figurative meaning is different from its literal meaning.
- A phrase can be a combination of a verb and an adverb, a verb and a preposition, and a verb with an adverb and a preposition.



- Both idioms and phrases can have literal and figurative meanings.
- The only way to learn idioms and phrases is by reading about them and using them as much as you can.

Let us look at some phrases and idioms.



Phrases - Usage

Act on (produce effect) – The strong chemical acted on the marble surface.

Add to (increase) – The famine added to the misery of the farmers.

Bear with (tolerate) – She bore with the shortcomings of her children.

Blow over (to pass) – The wind blew over the fields.

Bring on (cause to bring) – Laziness brings on misfortune.

Cast off (abandon) – The son cast off his old parents.

Fall out (quarrel) – The partners fell out over disagreements on profit shares.

Get through (pass) – They got through the entrance examination.

Hold up (stop) – The traffic was held up for an hour after the accident.

Lay up with (confine to bed) – He is laid up in bed with fever.

Look over (examine carefully) – The supervisor looked over the checklists.

Knocked about (wander about) – Kevin knocked about the town on Sundays.

Part with (give up) – We parted with our land in hope of some fortune.

Strike at (aim at) – The clause strikes at concealing confidential information.



Phrases - Usage

Think over (consider) – Janet must think over her resignation before the meeting.

Treat to – Harold treated me to an ice cream on his birthday.

Suffer from – Mathew suffered from malnutrition while on war.

Work up (excite) – Gautam worked himself up into a fury during the debate.

At best – They were at best the most suitable candidates for the position.

Yield to (surrender) – Women yield to male dominance in some countries.

Turn aside (deviate) – She always turns aside from the main discussion during seminars.

Anything but (certainly not) – Shantaram was anything but a spy.

At one's best – Sharon was at her best today at the recitation competition.

By far – This is by far the scariest movie I have seen alone.

For the most part – The discussion was for the most part useful.

In the guise of – Saloni went to the party in the guise of a man.

At loggerheads (hostile) – Sameer and Arya are at logger heads with each other.

On pretence of - The shopkeeper troubled Shyam on pretence of giving him work.

Idioms - Usage

College was very interesting, but **the acid test** will come when I get a job.
(The true test of the value or the quality of something)

It is mandatory. It is written **in black and white** in the contract.
(With a written proof)

Natasha pretended to be sad, but her mother knew her tears were **crocodile tears**.
(Pretend to be sad about something)

The employees were kept **in the dark** about the company's falling profits.
(Not be informed about something that others know)

Of course, I am interested in the competition. I am **all ears**!
(Listening very attentively)

Jayant's salary is so low that it is difficult for him to **make both ends meet**.
(Live within one's income)

You **have the face** to come here after doing this to me?
(Be bold)

Driving alone on this road is **playing with fire**.
(Take risk)

Reactions to the campaign are arriving in **fits and starts**.
(Not continuous)

She is rude to her parents, but they just **grin and bear it**.
(Accept something bad without complaining)



Idioms - Usage

I am writing about the issue, but I know it is **flogging a dead horse**.
(Wasting time in something that will not succeed)

She came **in a huff** and ordered something to eat.
(In an angry manner)

Saraswati cannot **take a joke** although she is famous for being cheerful in her group.
(Accept being made fun of in good humour)

Now that the project has failed, be ready to **face the music**.
(Accept unpleasant results of an action)

Aunt Kelly's dresses are so **out of date**.
(Old-fashioned)

I'd like to **have a shot at** photography.
(Try something for the first time)

We have been given only a day to rework on this. That's a **tail order**.
(Be very difficult to do)

You mustn't tease him and **rub him the wrong way**.
(To irritate someone)

Those chairs we bought from Kenya are now **white elephants**.
(Something very expensive but a nuisance to keep)

Kevin won't believe that I am unwell until he sees me. He is such a **doubting Thomas**.
(Someone who is always suspicious)



What are Proverbs?

A proverb is a simple statement based on facts and experiences which expresses truth and gives advice on life. You may have heard several proverbs in your moral science class. Let us read some proverbs and understand their meanings.



Fortune favours the brave.

Luck is more likely to be with those who take risks.

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

You shouldn't plan how to utilise good results of something before those results have occurred.

Honesty is the best policy.

Even if it may be useful to tell a lie, you should always tell the truth.

Slow and steady wins the race.

Constant and regular work leads to better results.

Empty vessels make the most noise.

People who have little knowledge usually talk the most and make the greatest fuss.

There is no such thing as a free lunch.

Things which are offered free always have a hidden cost.

God helps those who help themselves.

Work hard to achieve your goals. Don't just wait for good things to happen to you.

Practice makes perfect.

You have to practice a skill a lot to become good at it.

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

Different people have different ideas about what's beautiful.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

When you are really in need, you think of creative solutions to your problems.

A chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

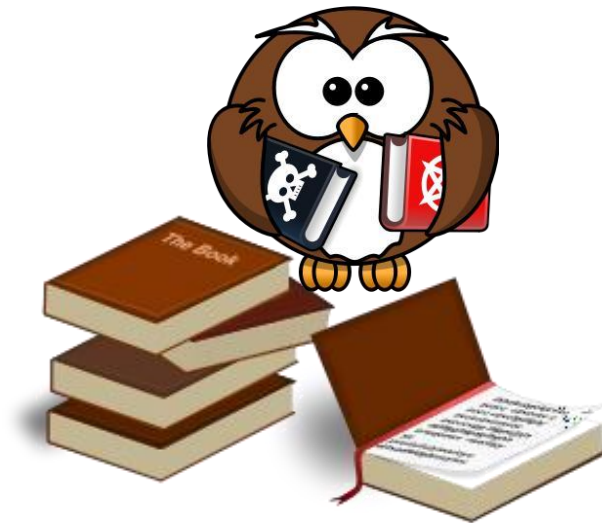
If one member of a team doesn't perform well, the whole team will fail.

Why Use Idioms, Phrases and Proverbs?



Figurative language

- uses fewer words to express more
- is used to share old wisdom and universal ideas
- helps break the monotony of normal writing
- makes writing more visual and enjoyable for readers
- makes the text colourful
- paints a mental picture of the writer's ideas for readers



Prefix and Suffix

English Affixes



- In any language, the system responsible for building vocabulary by affixing groups of words to **root words** or **base words** is known as the affixation system.

Un believ able	Non- exist ent
Di gress ion	A social
Favour able	Youth ful

- This system is made of **prefixes, suffixes, root words** and **base words**.
- The knowledge of English affixation offers us a systematic and effective way of expanding our vocabulary without having to remember a large number of words at a time.
- Though many words in English do not have affixes (chair, bag, horse, time), there are many others which do (**re**turn, **de**monstrat**ion**, **un**do).
- English borrows heavily from languages such as **Latin** and **Greek**.
- Most of the word roots in English can be traced back to these two languages.
- Through this chapter, we will learn the common prefixes, suffixes and root words which constitute English.

Prefixes

- A prefix is a group of letters which is fixed at the beginning of the root or base word.
- The term 'prefix' is derived from the Greek root words 'pre' which means 'before' and 'fix' which literally means 'to fix'.



Un certain	Ir replaceable	Bi focal
Anti social	Mis understand	Re treat
Sub tract	Ambi valent	Pro ceed

Functions of Prefixes

- Prefixes can indicate the presence or absence of an idea.

A moral (without morals)	Non -existent (not existing)
Un important (trifling)	In corporated (taken in)

- Prefixes can indicate position.

De throned (off the throne)	Sub marine (under water)
Super impose (kept on top)	Para military (alongside military)

- Prefixes can also indicate characteristics or qualities.

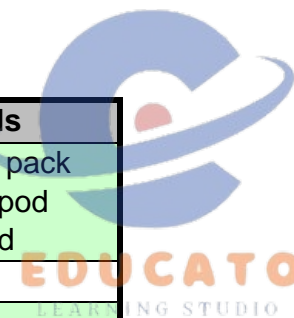
Anti bacterial (resistant to bacteria)	Bi annual (twice every year)
Con genital (with birth)	Trans parent (can see across)

List of Common English Prefixes



Prefix	Meaning	Words	Prefix	Meaning	Words
a-, an-	Not, without	Amoral Amorphous Anarchy	anti-, ant-	Against	Antibacterial Antipathy Antagonist
ante-	Before	Antechamber Ante mortem Ante bellum	auto-	Self	Automatic Autocrat Autonomy
bi-	Two	Biannual Bicycle Binoculars	bio-	Life	Biology Biotic Biogenetics
co-, com-, con-	Together, Joint	Cooperate Company Conjoined	contra-	Against	Contradict Contravene Contravene Contrast
demi-	Half	Demigod	de-	Down	Decrease Decline Degrade
dis-	Off	Dispose Disappear Disturb	e-, ex-	Out	Eject Express Extract
en-	To do, to put	Endanger Enchanted Enable	extra-	Beyond	Extra-terrestrial Extracurricular

Prefix	Meaning	Words	Prefix	Meaning	Words
hemi-	Half	Hemisphere Hemicycle	hepta-	Seven	Heptagon Heptarchy
hyper-	Over	Hyperbole Hyperactive Hyperlink	in-, ill-, ir-, im-	Not	Incapable Illogical Irrelevant Impossible
in-, im-	Inside/into	Internal Indoctrinate Impregnate	inter-	Between	Interschool International Interconnected
mono-	Single/one	Monogram Monarch Monopoly	mega-	Huge	Megawatts Megabyte Megacity
micro-	Small	Microscope Microbiology Microorganism	non-	Not, without	Nonstop Nonsense Non-vegetarian
omni-	All	Omnipotent Omniscient Omnipresent	ob-	Bad, wrong	Obstruct Obnoxious Obdurate
para-	Along	Paramilitary Parallel Parapet	pre-	Before	Prevent Prepare Predict
post-	After	Postcolonial Post mortem Post-partum	poly-	Many	Polygon Polyglot Polymath
re-	Again	Replay Regain Return	retro-	Back	Retrogress Retrograde
sub-	Under	Subway Subtract submarine	super-	Over, above	Supersede Superman Superfluous
syn-, sym-	Together	Synthesis Synchronise Sympathy	semi-	Half	Semicircle Semisolid Semisweet



Prefix	Meaning	Words	Prefix	Meaning	Words
tri-	Three	Tricycle Triangle Trinity	tetra-	Four	Tetra pack Tetrapod Tetrad
trans-	Across	Transparent Translucent Transport	uni-	One	Unity Unicycle Universe
un-	Not	Unfinished Unspoken Uninterrupted	zoo-	Animal	Zoophilic Zoology Zoo

Suffixes

- A suffix is a group of words which is fixed at the end of the root or base word.
- The term suffix is derived from the Greek root words 'sub' which means 'under' and 'fix' which literally means 'to fix'.

Gener <u>ous</u>	Happi <u>ness</u>
Decen <u>cy</u>	Grate <u>ful</u>

Functions of Suffixes

- Suffixes can change the part of speech of a particular word.

Adequ <u>ate</u> (adjective)	Adequ <u>acy</u> (noun)	Adequately <u>ly</u> (adverb)
Toler <u>able</u> (adjective)	Tolerat <u>ion</u> (noun)	Toler <u>ate</u> (verb)
Suprem <u>e</u> (adjective)	Suprem <u>acy</u> (noun)	Supremely <u>ly</u> (adverb)
Demonstr <u>able</u> (adjective)	Demonstrat <u>ion</u> (noun)	Demonstr <u>ate</u> (verb)

- Suffixes can indicate the number of the noun whether it is singular or plural.

Fox (singular)	Fox <u>es</u> (plural)
Ox (singular)	Ox <u>en</u> (plural)

- Suffixes can indicate the tense of verbs.

Toast (present)	Toasted (past)
Freeze (present)	Freezing (continuous)

List of Common English Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Words	Suffix	Meaning	Words
-able (adj)	Having the quality	Unspeakable Admirable Amicable	-acy (n)	Quality	Delicacy Privacy Accuracy
-est (adj)	Highest degree	Biggest Greatest Fastest	-ance, -ence (n)	State or quality	Maintenance Absence Difference
-dom (n)	Place or state	Freedom Kingdom Boredom	-ful (adj)	Full of	Graceful Tactful Beautiful
-er, -or, -eer, -ier (n)	Doer, one who	Trainer Actor Charioteer Chocolatier	-ism (n)	Belief system	Capitalism Hinduism Marxism
-ist (n)	One who	Pianist Terrorist Chemist	-ity, -ty (n)	Quality of	Duplicity Ability Enmity
-ish (adj)	Like	Ticklish Boyish Reddish	-less (adj)	Without	Fearless Blameless Toothless
-ly (adv)	In the manner of	Beautifully Sadly Slowly	-hood (n)	State	Childhood Neighbourhood Sainthood
-ate (v)	To do/make	Create Elevate Punctuate	-en (v)	To make/become	Enliven Frozen Sunken
-kin (n)	A person	Bumpkin	-ed (v)	To do/make	Toiled Cooked Walked
-ee (n)	A person who	Employee Divorcee Examinee	-fy, -ify (v)	To do/make	Verify Clarify Horrrify

-ward	In the direction of	Eastwards Towards Downwards	-ean, -ian (adj)	To have the quality	Vegetarian Herculean Cyclopean
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Root Words and Base Words

- Root words and base words are the parts which contain the primary meaning of the word.
- Prefixes and suffixes are added to the root and base words to create new words and ideas.

Root Word

- A root word cannot stand on its own as an independent word.
- It needs the addition of the prefix or the suffix for the completion of its meaning.
- For example, let us take the words Geologist and Carnivorous.

Geo -	-log-	-ist	Carni-	-vor -	-ous-
(root)	(root)	(suffix)	(root)	(root)	(suffix)

- In the above cases, the roots **geo-**, **-log-**, **-carni-** and **-vor-** cannot stand alone as individual words.
- They are therefore known as root words.

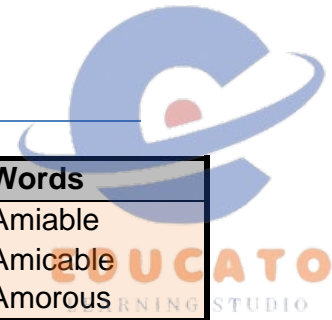
Base Word

- A base word, unlike a root word, can stand on its own like an independent word.
- It does not need the addition of the prefix or the suffix to function as a stand-alone word.
- For example, let us take the words Undo, Precook, Counterattack and Superscript.

Pre	cook	Counter	attack	Super	script
(prefix)	(base word)	(prefix)	(base word)	(prefix)	(base word)

- In the above cases, **do**, **cook**, **attack** and **script** can all function as meaningful words.
- They are therefore known as base words.

List of Common Root Words and Base Words



Root	Meaning	Words	Root	Meaning	Words
-acr-, -ac-	Sharp, bitter	Acrid Acronym Acute	-ami-, -amo-	Love	Amiable Amicable Amorous
-ambi-, -amphi-	Both	Ambivalent Amphibious	-aster-	Star	Asteroid Disaster Astrology
-bene -	Good	Benevolent Benefit Benign	-chrono-	Time	Chronology Chronicle Synchronise
-circ-	Around	Circumnavigate Circumstances Circumference	-dict-	Speak	Dictate Dictator Diction
-duc-	Lead	Duct Abduct Induct	-gen-	Create/birth	Hydrogen Generate Gene
-geo-	Earth	Geography Geologist	-graph-	Write	Calligraphy Graphology
-jur-, -jus-, - jud-	law	Jury Justice Judge	-log-, -logy- - ist	Study	Biology Zoology Psychologist
-luc-	Light	Translucent Lucid	-man-	Hand	Manacles Manuscript Manual
-mis-	Hatred, wrong	Misanthrope Misinform Mistake	-mit-, -mis-	Allow	Permit Admit Transmission
-path-	Feel	Sympathy Empathy Antipathy	-phil-	Love	Philosopher Philology Bibliophile
-photo-	Light	Photosynthesis Photograph Photon	-scribe-	Write	Scribe Scribble Inscribe

-sent-, -sense-	Feel	Sentimental Sensational Sensible	-tele-	Long distance	Telephone Telescope Television
-terr-	Land, ground	Territory Terrestrial Terrace	-vac-	Empty	Vacation Vacant Evacuate
-vid-, -vis-	See	Video Visual Visible	-vol-	Fly	volley

How to Use the Affixation System

- Thorough knowledge of the English affixation system helps us in guessing the meaning of the word purely by the means of its prefix-root-suffix structure.
- Because of the limitations of our memory, it is not easy to remember a large number of words at a time.
- We may find it difficult to associate the meaning of the word with its structure.

Word	Meaning
Subterranean	Underground

- With the knowledge of the affixation system, we can guess the meaning of the given word.

Prefix	Root	Suffix
Sub-	-terran-	-ean
(under)	(ground)	(adj)

The meaning of the above word is 'Underground', and it is used as an adjective.

Thus, to have a rich vocabulary, students should learn **the prefix-root-suffix** method. It is an interesting way to expand your vocabulary with little effort. Students who are well-versed with the affixation system find it easier to tackle difficult words and are more confident about their word usage. It will definitely give you an edge over the others when it comes to words.

Synonyms and Antonyms



What are Synonyms?

Synonyms are words or phrases which are used as substitutes for another. Sometimes, synonyms need not mean exactly the same as the other word. They can also be a close substitute for the other word.

Synonyms can belong to any word category:

Category	Word	Synonym	Synonym
Noun	Pauper	Destitute	Beggar
Adjective	Bright	Dazzling	Luminous
Verb	Laugh	Chuckle	Snigger
Adverb	Beautifully	Exquisitely	Charmingly

Why do Synonyms Exist?

English is a language which has many influences since it has evolved in a natural manner. Today, it is a combination of languages such as Latin, Greek, Celtic, French, Scandinavian and even Hindi. Some words in English are adopted from these languages in addition to the ones which already exist. For example, **mansion** is a word which is adopted from French. At the same time, its synonym **bungalow** is taken from Hindi.

What are the Uses of Synonyms?

Why are synonyms used when one word can convey the idea perfectly? Let us find out.

Situation

Let us consider the words **check** and **investigate**. Though both the words are synonyms of each other, we cannot substitute one for the other in certain situations.

Examples:

A I will check if there is something to eat in the kitchen.	B I will investigate if there is something to eat in the kitchen.
C Inspector Sahasrabuddhe will check the robbery attempt.	D Inspector Sahasrabuddhe will investigate the robbery attempt.

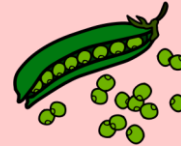
In the above examples, the usage of the word **check** in sentence A seems appropriate. Its synonym **investigate** sounds awkward and pompous in sentence B. Similarly, in sentence C the word **check** lacks the force of the word **investigate** which is used in sentence D. In conclusion, we can say that it is the situation that dictates which word or its synonym has to be used.

Tone

Sometimes a word does not do justice to the emotion behind it. The tone or the emotion behind a person's voice can also dictate which word has to be used.

Examples: **Dislike**, **hate**, **despise**

- A. Manohar **dislikes** peas. (Does not like peas)
- B. Manohar **hates** peas. (Intensely dislikes peas)
- C. Manohar **despises** peas. (Has a very strong and personal hatred towards peas)



Although the three highlighted words are synonyms, they have different tonalities. Hence, one cannot use the word **dislike** to describe a very strong and personal hatred.

Sound

We use a certain word instead of its synonym because it sounds more pleasing.

Examples:

A. A **confederacy** of **dunces**

B. A **group** of **idiots**

In the above examples, **group** and **idiots** are synonyms of **confederacy** and **dunces**, respectively. Sentence A sounds more appealing than sentence B because of the choice of words. Hence, it is important that we use synonyms sometimes to make sentences sound more pleasing.

We can conclude by saying that synonyms make the language rich in meaning by adding variety to it. It also helps the speakers express themselves better and more clearly. The speakers can assess the situation and use appropriate words to deliver the exact message they wish to express.



What are Antonyms?

In contrast with synonyms, **antonyms** are words or phrases which are opposite in meaning to another. This may sound strange, but often, to understand a word better, we have to look at its antonym. We learn the meaning of the word by understanding how it contrasts with its antonym.



Example:
Cantankerous: kan'taŋk(ə)rəs
Opposite of good-natured

Sometimes, to understand a word better, it is important that we look up its antonym along with its synonym. Like synonyms, there can be more than one antonym for a given word.

Category	Word	Antonym	Antonym
Noun	Odour	Fragrance	Aroma
Adjective	Jubilant	Morose	Depressed
Verb	Create	Destroy	Annihilate
Adverb	Excitedly	Nervously	Anxiously

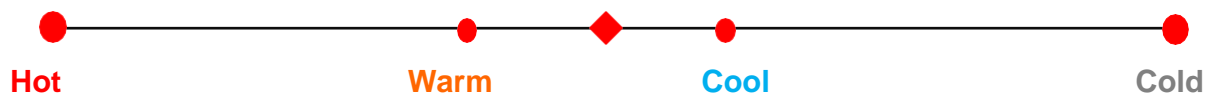
What are the Different Types of Antonyms?

There are three basic types of antonyms:

- Gradable antonyms
- Complementary antonyms
- Relational antonyms

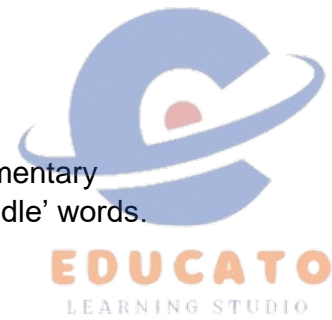
Gradable Antonyms

Gradable antonyms are words which are the extreme opposites of each other. Imagine a spectrum or a scale. Gradable antonyms will be at equal distances from the centre on the scale. However, these words may have a spectrum of words between them. All these words may exist together on the same scale.



In the above example, **hot** is the polar opposite of the word **cold**. But together, they exist on the same spectrum as **warm** and **cool**. Let us look at more examples of gradable antonyms.

Good	Bad	Depressed	Joyful	Intelligent	Foolish
Evil	Saintly	Young	Old	Excited	Bored



Complementary Antonyms

Unlike gradable antonyms which have a spectrum of words between them, complementary antonyms are words which express two extreme ideas without the possibility of 'middle' words. They do not lie on a continuous scale and are the exact opposites of each other.

Let us look at a few examples of complementary antonyms.

Inhale	Exhale	Dead	Alive	Exit	Enter	Right	Wrong
Vacant	Occupied	Similar	Different	Sink	Float	Married	Single

Relational Antonyms

Relational antonyms are words which are opposite to each other by the virtue of their relationship alone. One finds meaning through the existence of the other. For example, the word **up** exists in relation to the word **down**.

Let us look at a few examples of relational antonyms.

Teacher	Student	Husband	Wife	Slave	Master	Parent	Child
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Predator	Prey	North	South

Synonyms and Antonyms



We shall now look at common synonyms and antonyms used in everyday life.

able (adj)

Synonyms

good skilled adequate

Antonyms

disinclined unskilled inadequate

abnormal (adj)

Synonyms

unusual anomalous weird

Antonyms

usual normal common

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accomplish

(v)

Synonyms

do finish attain

Antonyms

begin halt destroy

abandon (v)

Synonyms

leave neglect drop

Antonyms

take up pursue adopt

amusement

(n)

Synonym

delight enjoyment glee

Antonym

boredom gloom sadness

baffle (v)

Synonym

amaze mystify confuse

Antonym

clarify clear up explain

baleful (adj)

Synonyms

deadly dangerous evil

Antonyms

harmless safe

banal (adj)

Synonyms

boring common bland

Antonyms

interesting origin new

banish (v)

Synonyms

dismiss dispel remove

Antonym

accept admit allow

coarse (adj)

Synonyms

rough bumpy rugged

Antonyms

smooth refined fine

candid (adj)

Synonyms

frank honest sincere

Antonyms

biased devious false

chaos (n)

Synonyms

turmoil disarray disorder

Antonyms

harmony organisation orderliness

celestial (adj)

Synonyms

heavenly angelic holy

Antonyms

awful bad horrible

cease (v)

Synonyms

stop halt discontinue

Antonyms

begin continue do


deadly (adj)
Synonyms

dangerous cruel destructive

Antonyms

safe kind strong

dumb (adj)
Synonyms

mute quite mum

Antonyms

sharp talkative speaking

depart (v)
Synonyms

leave escape exit

Antonyms

arrive come enter

decay (n)
Synonyms

decompose rot break down

Antonyms

grow build mature

detailed (adj)
Synonyms

accurate complex exact

Antonyms

inaccurate simple false

demise (n)
Synonyms

death end downfall

Antonyms

birth start rise

endure (v)
Synonyms

bear brave face

Antonyms

halt refuse deny

eccentric (adj)
Synonyms

strange outlandish odd

Antonyms

common familiar ordinary

edible (adj)
Synonyms

eatable consumable savoury

Antonyms

inedible unpalatable harmful

fabricate (v)
Synonyms

create concoct make

Antonyms

demolish ruin destroy

fact (n)
Synonyms

evidence information matter

Antonyms

lie fabrication

fallible (adj)
Synonyms

faulty incorrect imperfect

Antonyms

perfect correct perfect

flabbergasted
(adj)
Synonyms

surprised taken aback dumbfounded

Antonyms

bored clarified explain

faction (n)
Synonyms

part bloc sect

Antonyms

whole entirety unity

general (adj)
Synonyms

broad generic commonplace

Antonyms

specific different extraordinary

garb (n)
Synonyms

clothes disguise garments

Antonyms

reality



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garnish (v)

Synonyms

decorate adorn enhance

Antonyms

ruin disfigure worsen

gloat (v)

Synonyms

brag exult relish

Antonyms

be sad be glum be upset

gaudy (adj)

Synonyms

bright flashy garish

Antonyms

dull refined modest

genial (adj)

Synonyms

friendly amiable cheerful

Antonyms

hostile rude nasty

hasty (adj)

Synonyms

impatient hurried reckless

Antonyms

patient cautious slow

habitual (adj)

Synonyms

chronic addicted

Antonyms

temporary inhabitual infrequent

hale (adj)

Synonyms

healthy fit robust

Antonyms

unhealthy unfit sick

industrious (adj)

Synonyms

hardworking diligent productive

Antonyms

lazy inactive negligent

invite(v)

Synonyms

call attract persuade

Antonyms

discourage ignore reject

ignite (v)

Synonyms

set ablaze burn kindle

Antonyms

put out extinguish quench

jest (n)

Synonyms

joke fun gag

Antonyms

seriousness work gravity

jibe (n)

Synonyms

insult remark abuse

Antonyms

appreciation flattery honour

joyial (adj)

Synonyms

happy joyful blissful

Antonyms

morose sad depressed

kindle (v)

Synonyms

stoke light ignite

Antonyms

put out extinguish snuff

king (n)

Synonyms

emperor Ruler Monarch

Antonyms

subject

knack (n)

Synonyms

expertise flair skill

Antonyms

inability ineptitude incapacity



lavish (adj)

Synonyms

generous luxuriant grand

Antonyms

modest austere economical

liberal (adj)

Synonyms

free broadminded flexible

Antonyms

orthodox narrow minded rigid

linger (v)

Synonyms

stay remain persist

Antonyms

vanish go leave

misogamist (n)

Synonyms

marriage hater sceptic pessimist

Antonyms

believer of marriage confident optimist

monotony (n)

Synonyms

boredom dullness routine

Antonyms

excitement change variety

meagre (adj)

Synonyms

less few insufficient

Antonyms

much many sufficient

neglect (n)

Synonyms

leave abandon carelessness

Antonyms

take up adopt care

negotiate (v)

Synonyms

agree discuss consult

Antonyms

disagree block ignore

naïve (adj)

Synonyms

innocent simple ignorant

Antonyms

artful cunning smart

object (v)

Synonyms

disagree contradict clash

Antonyms

agree accept approve

omnipotent (adj)

Synonyms

all powerful almighty supreme

Antonyms

weak impotent feeble

onset (n)

Synonyms

starting beginning birth

Antonyms

end finish line death

philanthropist (n)

Synonyms

generous social servant humanitarian

Antonyms

villain malefactor antisocial person

pessimist (n)

Synonyms

cynic worrier complainer

Antonyms

optimist positive person hoper



precise (adj)

Synonyms

exact same accurate

Antonyms

imprecise uncertain inaccurate

quest (n)

Synonyms

expedition search adventure

Antonyms

retreat retirement withdrawal

reveal (v)

Synonyms

show expose divulge

Antonyms

hide withhold conceal

recount (v)

Synonyms

convey narrate describe

Antonyms

repress hide conceal

rural (adj)

Synonyms

simple village-like rustic

Antonyms

urban modern civic

scrupulous (adj)

Synonyms

moral upright precise

Antonyms

unscrupulous dishonest careless

scurry (v)

Synonyms

run scamper hurry

Antonyms

dawdle stay walk

simpleton (n)

Synonyms

simple-minded foolish gullible person

Antonyms

smart sophisticated cunning

tender (adj)

Synonyms

soft delicate raw

Antonyms

hardened rough calloused

trot (v)

Synonyms

walk briskly jog hurry

Antonyms

dawdle stop walk slowly

timid (adj)

Synonyms

frightened meek fearful

Antonyms

brave brazen audacious

unanimous (adj)

Synonyms

together united collective

Antonyms

single-handed alone divided

unruly (adj)

Synonyms

uncontrollable unmanageable lawless

Antonyms

disciplined controllable calm

unique (adj)

Synonyms

one of a kind special peculiar

Antonyms

common banal similar

vain (adj)

Synonyms

self-absorbed self-arrogant

vacate (v)

Synonyms

retreat empty depart



Antonyms	obsessed	
humble	modest	shy

<u>vibrant (adj)</u>		
Synonyms		
colourful	exciting	lively
Antonyms		
dull	boring	monotonous

<u>withhold (v)</u>		
Synonyms		
keep back	conceal	not give
Antonyms		
give	show	exhibit

Antonyms		
arrive	occupy	come

<u>wander (v)</u>		
Synonyms		
roam	walk around	stray
Antonyms		
go directly		

<u>wrangle (v)</u>		
Synonyms		
fight	quarrel	brawl
Antonym		
agree	concede	get along

The Same Word Used as Different Parts of Speech



Content and Function Words

In English, a word can be either a content word or a function word.

Content Words Show Information and Meaning

Nouns	house, Pavan, summer, student
Main Verbs	swim, race, eat, frighten
Adjectives	beautiful, thin, expensive, naughty
Adverbs	fast, carefully, late, often

Function Words Make our Sentences Grammatically Correct

Auxiliary Verbs	do, be, have
Articles	a, an, the
Conjunctions	and, but, for, though
Prepositions	in, on, over, beside
Pronouns	you, him, her, they

The combination of these words helps us to form different sentence structures.

They have a beautiful house.

Do you know you are thin because you eat fast?

What a naughty student Pavan is!

They often swim in the lake during summer.

Parts of Speech



Form and content words are further classified into different classes called parts of speech. There are eight parts of speech in English:

1. Noun
2. Adjective
3. Pronoun
4. Verb
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

The same word can belong to different parts of speech according to how it is used in sentences. Let us see how.

Above

The stars are above. (Adverb)

The founders' authority is above the management's. (Preposition)

Rewrite the above examples. (Adjective)

Our luck comes from above. (Noun)

The function of a word in a given sentence determines which part of speech it belongs to.

Identifying the Function of a Word



A word used as a **noun** in a sentence will answer the question ‘*what?*’ and will usually be the subject of the sentence.

If the word is used as an **adjective**, it will answer the question ‘*what kind of/how much?*’ and will describe the noun/s in the sentence.

When used as an **adverb**, a word will answer the question ‘*how?*’ and will tell you more about the verb in a sentence.

Let us look at a few examples:

Round

Adjective	I have a <u>round</u> dining table. (what kind of table?)
Noun	Cut the candles into <u>rounds</u> . (into what?)
Adverb	An eagle circled <u>round</u> overhead. (how did it circle?)

A word used as a **verb** will show an action performed by the noun.

A word which is used as a **preposition** will show location, time and movement.

A word used as a **conjunction** will connect phrases and sentences.

Let us look at a few examples:

Except

Verb	<u>If we except</u> Sumed, all are to be blamed.
Preposition	All the soldiers returned <u>except</u> Hemant.
Conjunction	I didn't say anything <u>except</u> that you are unwell.

Adverb or Preposition?

Some words can be used as both prepositions and adverbs.



Before

Preposition
Adverb

She had to rest before her flight.
We have met each other before.

After

Preposition
Adverb

Shortly after Partition, they moved to Pakistan.
The Duke died soon after.

Near

Preposition
Adverb

His house is near the bank.
A building crashed somewhere near.

Like

Preposition
Adverb

Do not shout like that.
And then he said I was right! I was like so shocked!

Noun or Verb?



Some words can be used both as nouns and verbs.

Race

Noun Wasim won the race by a margin of 2 seconds.
Verb The children were asked to race towards the finishing line.

Love

Noun Mother's love is selfless.
Verb I love eating fresh fruits.

Box

Noun Do not touch the orange box.
Verb I will box your ears if you don't listen to me.

Grace

Noun Ishani performed her dance with grace.
Verb Please grace the occasion with your presence.

The following are some commonly used words which can be used as different parts of speech.



All

Adjective	<u>All</u> children are requested to maintain silence.
Adverb	She was <u>all</u> alone in that dingy lane.
Pronoun	<u>All</u> spoke in his favour.
Noun	<u>All</u> was lost in the war.

Better

Adjective	We are hoping for <u>better</u> facilities here.
Adverb	I am sure you know <u>better</u> .
Noun	The sooner the <u>better</u> .
Verb	His account can hardly be <u>bettered</u> .

Down

Adverb	Sit <u>down</u> and stop shouting.
Preposition	The drawer came crashing <u>down</u> the stairs.
Adjective	I have to catch the <u>down</u> train in twenty minutes.
Verb	<u>Down</u> with the injustice!
Noun	They have had many ups and <u>downs</u> in life.

Either

Adjective	<u>Either</u> offer is good enough.
Conjunction	Ravi must <u>either</u> sign the contract or quit.
Pronoun	They must <u>either</u> beg or starve.

**For**

Preposition
Conjunction

She writes books for children.
Thank Mr Shah, for he saved the day.

Much

Adjective
Adverb
Pronoun

There was much sense in what you said.
Did it hurt very much?
You must bear much of the blame.

Neither

Conjunction
Adjective
Pronoun

Gauri will neither come home nor stay at your place.
Neither side was prepared for the war.
Neither of us believes you.

Once

Adverb
Conjunction
Noun

She was young and beautiful once.
Once the juice was served, breakfast began.
Can you support me for once?

ENGLISH

Active and Passive Voice

What does a Verb do?

A verb tells us more about:

- What a person or thing is doing.
Ishan runs. The bell tolls.
- What is done to a person or thing.
The children are loved. The window is broken.
- What a person or a thing is.
The dog is beaten. The cake is eaten. I feel sick.

A verb can be used transitively or intransitively.

When a verb denotes an action passing from the doer (subject) to the object, it is a **Transitive Verb**.

- *The guard stopped the man.*
- *The child kicked the cat.*

When a verb denotes an action that does not pass from the doer (subject) to the object, it is an **Intransitive Verb**.

- *He spoke rudely.*
- *The guests arrived suddenly.*

A verb can be used in the active or the passive voice.

A verb is said to be in the **Active Voice** when the subject is the doer of the action.

- *Rustum made the bed for grandma.*

A verb is said to be in the **Passive Voice** when something is done by the subject.

- *Grandma's bed was made by Rustum.*

Active and Passive Voice - Usage



- The active voice is used when
The **subject** in the sentence needs to be highlighted.
 - *Durga killed the mosquitoes.*
- The passive voice is used when
The **receiver of the action** in the sentence needs to be highlighted.
 - *The mosquitoes were killed by Durga.*

NOTE:

The object of the verb in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice.

Only transitive verbs can be used in the passive voice.

Let us examine some sentences in the active and passive voice on the next page.

Examples



Active: The guard shot the robber.

Passive: The robber was shot by the guard.



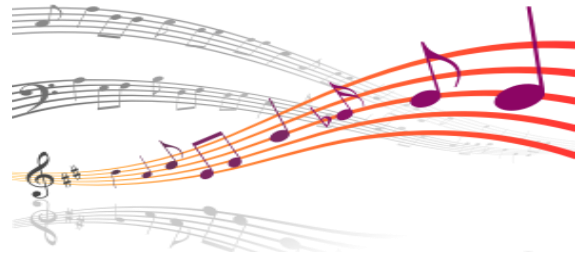
Active: Mr Morris solved the case.

Passive: The case was solved by Mr Morris.



Active: Yesterday Meera called me for lunch.

Passive: Yesterday I was called for lunch by Meera.



Active: Candy ate the cake.

Passive: The cake was eaten by Candy.



Active: Rahul scored a zero in the match.

Passive: A zero was scored by Rahul in the match.

Active: Diya wrote a poem for her teacher.

Passive: A poem was written by Diya for her teacher.

Active: Bad mood often spoils parties.

Passive: Parties are often spoilt by bad mood.

