**PARTS OF SPEECH**

A part of speech is a particular grammatical class of word. There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence.

NOUN :

A noun names a person, place, things or idea.

Examples : dog, cat, horse, student, teacher, apple, Mary and etc...

* Guna is an brave boy.
* They live in China.

VERB : A verb is a word or group of words that describes an action, experience.

Examples : realize, walk, see, look, sing, sit, listen and etc...

* I like apple.
* Come in please.

PREPOSITION : A preposition is used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place,

time, direction in a sentence.

Examples : at, in, on, about, to, for, from and etc... etc...

* She was hiding under the table.
* The book is on the table.

PRONOUN : Pronouns replace the name of a person, place, thing or idea in a sentence.

Examples : he, she, it, we, they, him, her, this, that and etc...

* He is very clever.
* She seems lazy.

ADVERB : An adverb tells how often, how, when, where. It can describe a verb, an adjective or an adverb.

Examples : loudly, always, never, late, soon etc...

* My cat eats quickly.
* That was an existing movie.

ADJECTIVE : An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

Examples; red, tall, fat, long, short, blue, beautiful, sour, bitter and etc...

* We like big cake.
* I have three pencils.

CONJUNCTION : Conjuntions join words or groups of words in a sentence.

Examples; and, because, yet, therefore, moreover, since, or, so, until, but and

* I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty.
* He is tall & slim.

INTERJECTION : Interjections express strong emotion and is often followed by an exclamation point.

Examples : Bravo! Well! Wow! Aha! Hooray! Yeah! Oops! Ouch!

* Wow! What a beautiful car!
* Ouch ! That really hurts.

PREFIX & SUFFIX

**Prefix** is a letter or group of letters, for example ‘un-‘ or ‘multi-‘, which is added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word. For example, the prefix ‘un-‘ is added to ‘ happy’ to form ‘unhappy’.

Auto- : Automatic, autonomous

Bi- : bilingual, bicycle

De- : deactivate, declassify

Dis- : disconnect, dislike

En- : encode, enlarge

Ex- : ex-boyfriend, ex-president

Fore- : Forecasting, forensics

Extra- : Extraterrestrial, extradimensional

**Suffix** is a letter or group of letters, for example `-ly’ or `-ness,’ which is added to the end of a word in order to form a different word, often of a different word class. For example, the suffix `-ly’ is added to `quick’ to form `quickly.

-able : Readable, breakable

-ful : Helpful, joyful

-less :Wireless, breathless

-ity : Similarity, reality

-ment : Government, movement

-ness : Kindness, tiredness

-tion : education, communication

-ive : Active, creative

**Sentence & it’s types**

Clauses

A main (independent) clause contains a subject and predicate and can stand alone

Ex. Houston plays baseball.

A subordinate (dependent) clause contains a subject and predicate but is not a complete thought; it begins with a subordinating conjunction

Ex. Because we won the game

What is a sentence?

A sentence must contain both a **subject** and a **verb** and express a complete thought. A subject is who or what is doing the action.The verb is the action. The verb is also called the **predicate**.

# Subjects & Predicates

* Subject- one subject doing the action Ex. **Susie** called her friend on the phone.
* Compound subject- more than one subject Ex. **Susie and Joan** jumped rope at recess.
* Predicate- one action

Ex. Josh **swam** laps in the pool.

* Compound predicate- two or more actions Ex. Josh **rode** his bike and **skated** this

weekend.

## Simple Subject & Complete Subject

* Simple subject- just the subject, no descriptors

Ex: The young **students** enjoyed the game.

* Complete subject- the subject and descriptors

Ex. **The young students** enjoyed the game.

## Simple Predicate & Complete Predicate

* Simple predicate- the verb or verb phrase Ex. Many students **cheered** wildly.

Ex. Jane **will finish** the test after school.

* Complete predicate- the action word plus descriptors

Ex. Many students **cheered wildly**.

Ex. Jane **will finish the test after school.**

# Simple Sentences

* A **simple sentence** is a basic sentence that expresses a complete thought. It contains:

A subject

A verb

A complete thought

Ex. The train was late.

Mary and Maggie took the bus.

# Compound Sentences

* A **compound sentence** contains *two* main clauses joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semi-colon.
* Compound sentences connect two simple sentences, but they often do not show a clear relationship between the two parts.

Ex. I waited for the bus, but it was late.

Independent clause

# Complex Sentences

* A **complex sentence** contains a main clause and one or more dependent clauses.
* If the dependent clause comes *before* the independent clause, add a comma after the dependent clause. If the main clause comes first, no comma is needed between the two.
* Complex sentences can show a more specific relationship between the parts of the sentence than a compound sentence.

# Complex Sentence Examples

* Independent clause first:

We won the game because we worked together as a team.

* Dependent clause first:

Although I broke my arm, I still cheered for my team from the sidelines.

# Compound-Complex Sentences

* A **compound-complex sentence** contains two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
* This is the most sophisticated type of sentence you can use.

Ex.

*Though Jack prefers watching comedy films, he rented the latest spy thriller, and he enjoyed it very much.*

A sentence is a grammatically complete idea. All sentences have a noun or pronoun component called the subject, and a verb part called the predicate.

There are four types of English sentence, classified by their purpose:

* declarative sentence (statement)
* interrogative sentence (question)
* imperative sentence (command)
* exclamative sentence (exclamation)

1. Declarative Sentence (statement)

[Declarative sentences](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/sentence/type-declarative.htm) make a statement. They tell us something. They give us information, and they normally end with a full-stop/period.

Example:

* I like coffee.
* We watched TV last night.

2. Interrogative Sentence (question)

[Interrogative sentences](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/sentence/type-interrogative.htm) ask a question. They ask us something. They want information, and they always end with a question mark.

Example:

* Do you like coffee?
* Where did you go?

3. Imperative Sentence (command)

[Imperative sentences](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/sentence/type-imperative.htm) give a command. They tell us to do something, and they end with a full-stop/period (.) or exclamation mark/point (!).

Example:

* Don’t give her coffee.
* Do not stop!

4. Exclamative Sentence (exclamation)

[Exclamative sentences](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/sentence/type-exclamative.htm) express strong emotion/surprise—an exclamation—and they always end with an exclamation mark/point (!).

Example:

* What a liar he is!
* What an exciting movie it was!

**Error Spotting**

Error Spotting is the process of detecting errors in transmitted messages and reconstructing the original error-free data. Error Spotting ensures that corrected and error-free messages are obtained at the receiver side.

Read the following sentences and identify and correct the errors.

1. Many peoples attended the funeral of the great man.

Many people attended the funeral of the great man.

2.) The Children was playing in the Garden.

The Children were playing in the Garden.

3.) He speak the English.

He speaks English.

4.) The sweets was distributed between all the children.

The sweets were distributed among the children.

**Tense**

[**https://www.toppr.com/guides/english/tenses/introduction-to-tenses/**](https://www.toppr.com/guides/english/tenses/introduction-to-tenses/)

**Fill in the blanks with correct tense form of the verb given in brackets.**

1. **I\_\_\_\_(finish) my homework.**
2. **I wonder if I \_\_\_\_(get) tickets in advance.**
3. **I \_\_\_\_\_(meet) the author of this book. I \_\_\_\_\_(meet) him last month.**
4. **Who \_\_\_\_\_(make) so much noise in the next room.**
5. **I\_\_\_\_\_(like) to take tea daily**

**I\_\_\_\_\_(to finish) this novel by this time tomorrow.**

**Article**

Basically, an article is an adjective. Like adjectives, articles modify nouns.

English has two articles: **the** and **a/an**. **The** is used to refer to specific or particular nouns; **a/an** is used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns. We call **the** the definite article and **a/an** the indefinite article.

the = definite article

a/an = indefinite article

For example, if I say, "Let's read **the** book," I mean a specific book. If I say, "Let's read **a** book," I mean any book rather than a specific book.

Here's another way to explain it: **The** is used to refer to a specific or particular member of a group. For example, "I just saw **the** most popular movie of the year." There are many movies, but only one particular movie is the most popular. Therefore, we use **the**.

"A/an" is used to refer to a non-specific or non-particular member of the group. For example, "I would like to go see **a** movie." Here, we're not talking about a specific movie. We're talking about any movie. There are many movies, and I want to see any movie. I don't have a specific one in mind.

A + singular noun beginning with a consonant: a boy; a car; a bike; a zoo; a dog

An + singular noun beginning with a vowel: an elephant; an egg; an apple; an idiot; an orphan

A + singular noun beginning with a consonant sound: a user (sounds like ‘yoo-zer,’ i.e. begins with a consonant ‘y’ sound, so ‘a’ is used); a university; a unicycle

An + nouns starting with silent “h”: an hour

A + nouns starting with a pronounced “h”: a horse

In some cases where “h” is pronounced, such as “historical,” you can use an. However, a is more commonly used and preferred.

#### **COUNT AND NONCOUNT NOUNS**

**The** can be used with noncount nouns, or the article can be omitted entirely.

* "I love to sail over **the** water" (some specific body of water) or "I love to sail over water" (any water).
* "He spilled **the** milk all over the floor" (some specific milk, perhaps the milk you bought earlier that day) or "He spilled milk all over the floor" (any milk).

"A/an" can be used only with count nouns.

* "I need **a** bottle of water."
* "I need **a** new glass of milk."

**Questions Tag**

A tag question is a construction in which an interrogative element is added to a declarative or an imperative clause. The resulting speech act comprises an assertion paired with a request for confirmation. For instance, the English tag question "You're John, aren't you?"

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements.

They are mainly used in speech when we want to:

* **confirm that something is true or not**, or
* **to encourage a reply** from the person we are speaking to.

Question tags are formed with the auxiliary or modal verb from the statement and the appropriate subject.

A **positive** statement is followed by a **negative** question tag.

* Jack **is** from Spain, **isn't**he?
* Mary **can** speak English, **can't** she?

A **negative** statement is followed by a **positive** question tag.

* They **aren't**funny,**are**they?
* He**shouldn't** say things like that,**should**he?

**Read the following statements and fill in the gaps using correct question tags.**

**1.) Juhi is from Mumbai,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 2.) We are late for the Movies,\_\_\_\_\_\_? 3.) I was wrong about this,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 4.) Sheena won’t mind if I use her book,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

**Synonyms & Antonyms**

Write the Synonyms and Antonyms for the following words:

1. Abate – subside, dull, ease / advance, forward
2. Barbarous – Cruel, Brutal / Benevolent, Kind
3. Calamity – Disaster, Tragedy, misfortune / Peace, Blessings, fortune
4. Denounce – decry, criticize , / praise
5. Ecstasy – euphoria, bliss, cloud nine / misery, depression, sorrow
6. Fanatical – extreme, Narrow minded / moderate, Open minded
7. Gracious -polite, courteous/ ungracious, cruel
8. Hazard - menace, danger, problem / safety, protection, assurance
9. knotty – complex, complicated / simple, uncomplicated
10. Redeem – rescue, justify/ abandon, regret.