

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

A Sentence has 2 parts- 1.subject –what the sentence is speaking about 2.object-what is told about the subject.

Noun - Name of person, place, animals or things/objects.

Verb -any action word or a word which involves actions, Eg. Eat, play, writing, talk, walking.

Etc. (is are, was-are also categorized as verbs)

Adverbs- day, month, year, time, week, today, tomorrow, yesterday etc.

Types of adverbs .1. Adverb of place – anything which refers to a place.

2. Adverb of time-anything which refers to a time.

3. Adverb of manner-anything which refers to a manner or quality. Usually ends with 'LY' Eg. Beautifully, quickly, happily.

Infinity-infinity= to +verb. Eg. To play, to talk, to cook , Etc.

SIMPLE SENTENCES

1.Simple sentence-format (subject/verb/object)

Eg. The cat/is sitting/on the wall.

2. Subject/verb/adverb

Eg. Raghu /is absent/today.

3. Subject/verb/infinity

Eg. She /is going/to play.

4. Compound sentence-Combine two simple sentences with a conjunction(and ,or,but)in between.

Simple sentence+ conjunction+simple sentence.

Eg.I ran fast/but/I missed the train.

COMPLEX SENTENCE

1.Noun clause

Subject+ verb+ that+ simple sentence

(use any one in the place of verb- believe, suggest, think, argue, emphasis, urge)

1. I believe/that /the climate is getting colder.
2. Doctors/suggest/that/walking is good for health.
3. Some/think/that/social media is also helpful in spite of its drawbacks.

2. Adverb clause

Use any of the below words between two simple sentences.

Simple sentence + (any word listed below) +simple sentence

(If, because, although, even though, as, when, though, whenever, whether)

- Eg.1.He cleared the exam/although/the exam was very tough.
2. I will go abroad/if/ I get my visa on time.
 3. I was absent yesterday/because/ I had some personal work.

3. Adjective clause

Describes about the noun of a sentence using two words

- 1.which - Which is used when your noun is not a person.
- 2.who - Who is used when your noun is a person

Note: *A sentence may have two or more nouns, always describe the first noun.*

- Eg.1.Education which is very important/should be given to all
2. Fruits which are good for health/should be consumed by all.
 3. Children who are underprivileged/deserve free education.

VOCABULARY**NOUNS**

1. Paragon - Perfect example
2. Proclivity - Inclination towards a particular thing.
3. Novice - Beginner
4. Veracity - Conformity to facts; Truthfulness
5. Pioneer - Discoverer
6. Endeavour - An attempt to achieve a goal
7. Onus - Responsibility
8. Panacea - A solution or remedy
9. Succour - Assistance and support
10. Requisite - Necessity; Essential requirement
11. Mettle - Courage; Spirit
12. Slew - Uncontrollable sliding movement
13. Impediment - Hindrance; Obstruction
14. Dexterity - Skill; esp. with hands
15. Agility - Ability to move quickly and easily
16. Prominence - The state of being important
17. Amelioration - Improvement
18. Dissident - Person who disagrees
19. Parity - Equality
20. Apathy - Lack of interest

VOCABULARY**VERBS**

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Corroborate | - | Conform or give support to |
| 2. Gainsay | - | Deny or contradict |
| 3. Burgeon | - | Increase rapidly |
| 4. Embrace | - | Accept; Welcome |
| 5. Transcend | - | Go beyond; Surpass |
| 6. Dwindle | - | Decrease |
| 7. Envisage | - | Foresee; Predict |
| 8. Postulate | - | Suggest |
| 9. Concur | - | Agree |
| 10. Expostulate | - | Disagree |
| 11. Exhort | - | Encourage |
| 12. Surmount | - | Overcome |
| 13. Perpetuate | - | Make something continue indefinitely |
| 14. Jeopardize | - | Threaten |
| 15. Undermine | - | Lessen the effectiveness |
| 16. Discern | - | Recognize or find out |
| 17. Instigate | - | Provoke; To start |
| 18. Infer | - | Conclude |
| 19. Edify | - | Educate |
| 20. Deteriorate | - | Become progressively worse |

VOCABULARY**ADJECTIVES**

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sanguine | - Optimistic or positive |
| 2. Intemperate | - Excessive |
| 3. Cumbersome | - Difficult to carry |
| 4. Novel | - New; Unusual |
| 5. Pervasive | - Spreading everywhere |
| 6. Stringent | - Strict or severe |
| 7. Skeptical | - Doubtful |
| 8. Astute | - Clever; Sharp-witted |
| 9. Prudent | - Wise |
| 10. Diligent | - Hard-working |
| 11. Imperative | - Vital; Important |
| 12. Fallacious | - Erroneous; False |
| 13. Opulent | - Luxurious |
| 14. Trivial | - Unimportant |
| 15. Salubrious | - Health-giving |
| 16. Indigent | - Poor; Needy |
| 17. Robust | - Strong |
| 18. Precarious | - Unstable; Risky |
| 19. Nascent | - Emerging |
| 20. Perennial | - Everlasting |

AGREE OR DISAGREE**INTRODUCTION**

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Adjective clause (topic description).

Phrases: In this modern world, In this 21st century, Nowadays.

Sentence 2: Noun clause (opponent view).

Sentence 3: This contentious topic has been profoundly debated in several forums.

Sentence 4: Noun clause (your view).

Sentence 5: I will reason my stance meticulously before implicating a rational conclusion.

PARAGRAPH 1(your view)

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Noun clause (opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Throwing weight behind my view.

Sentence 2: Adjective clause(description).

Sentence 3: Moreover/ Furthermore + Noun clause (opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Sentence 4: To illustrate, Adjective clause(example).

PARAGRAPH 2(opponent view)

Sentence 1: Phrase +Noun clause (opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Juxtaposed to my view.

Sentence 2: Adjective clause(description).

Sentence 3: Moreover/ Furthermore + Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Sentence 4: For instance, Adjective clause(example)

CONCLUSION

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason should be Although/Even though).

Phrases: To reiterate, To recapitulate.

DISCUSS BOTH THE VIEWS AND GIVE YOUR OPINION

INTRODUCTION

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Adjective clause (topic description).

Phrases: In this modern world, In this 21st century, Nowadays.

Sentence 2: Noun clause (rephrase the first view).

Sentence 3: Whereas/In contrast, Noun clause (rephrase the second view).

Sentence 4: These contentious topics have been profoundly debated in several forums.

Sentence 5: I will discuss both the views meticulously and give my opinion from a bird's-eye stance.

PARAGRAPH 1 (first view)

Sentence 1: Phrase +Noun clause (opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Throwing light on the first view.

Sentence 2: Adjective clause(description).

Sentence 3: Phrase +Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Moreover, Furthermore, In addition.

Sentence 4: To illustrate, Adjective clause(example).

PARAGRAPH 2(second view)

Sentence 1: Phrase +Noun clause (opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Paradoxically.

Sentence 2: Adjective clause(description).

Sentence 3: Phrase+ Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Moreover, Furthermore, In addition.

Sentence 4: For instance, Adjective clause(example)

CONCLUSION

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason should be Although/Even though)

Phrases: To summarise.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

INTRODUCTION

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Adjective clause (topic description).

Phrases: In this modern world, In this 21st century, Nowadays.

Sentence 2: Noun clause (rephrase the question in general view).

Sentence 3: This contentious topic has been profoundly debated in several forums.

Sentence 4: I will gauge both the advantages and disadvantages meticulously before inclining towards a rational conclusion.

PARAGRAPH 1(advantages)

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Noun clause (opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Throwing light on the advantages.

Sentence 2: Adjective clause(description).

Sentence 3: Moreover/Furthermore +Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Sentence 4: To illustrate, Adjective clause(example).

PARAGRAPH 2(disadvantages)

Sentence 1: Phrase +Noun clause (opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: To expound over the disadvantages,

Sentence 2: Adjective clause(description).

Sentence 3: Moreover/Furthermore +Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Sentence 4: For instance, Adjective clause(example)

CONCLUSION

Sentence 1: To summarise, Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason should be Although/Even though).

CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Adjective clause (topic description).

Phrases: In this modern world, In this 21st century, Nowadays.

Sentence 2: Noun clause (rephrase it with general view).

Sentence 3: This contentious topic has been profoundly debated in several forums

Sentence 4: I will elucidate the pertinent reason for causes and pragmatic solutions meticulously before inclining towards a rational conclusion.

PARAGRAPH 1(causes)

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Noun clause (opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Throwing light on the causes.

Sentence 2: Adjective clause(description).

Sentence 3: Phrase+ Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Moreover, Furthermore, In addition.

Sentence 4: To illustrate, Adjective clause(example).

PARAGRAPH 2(solutions)

Sentence 1: Phrase+ Noun clause (opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: To expound over the solutions,

Sentence 2: Adjective clause(description).

Sentence 3: Phrase+ Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason).

Phrase: Moreover, Furthermore, In addition.

Sentence 4: For instance, Adjective clause(example)

CONCLUSION

To summarise , Noun clause(opinion)+Adverb clause(reason should be Although/Even though

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

1. an arm and a leg-Very expensive.
2. over the moon-Extremely pleased or happy
3. Jumping the gun-Doing or starting something too early.
4. Once in a blue moon-Happening very rarely
5. piece of cake-Very easy
6. a drop in the ocean-A very small part of something much bigger
7. a blessing in disguise-Something positive that isn't recognized until later.
8. Every cloud has a silver lining-Believing that every bad situation has a positive side / eventually leads to something good.
9. Found my feet-To become comfortable in what you are doing
10. Go the extra mile-Doing much more than is required when doing something.

QUOTES for essays (except for type -1)

Conclusion

Sentence 3- As goes by the famous saying "....."

1. The only good is knowledge and the only evil is ignorance.
2. Men are not disturbed by things but the view they take of things.
3. It's the action and not the fruit of the action that is important.
4. A man is the product of his thoughts. What he thinks, he becomes.
5. Imagination is more important than knowledge.
6. Change is the only constant .
7. Wisdom is conquered through experience.
8. Health is costlier than any jewel.
9. Be the change that you wish to see in the world.
10. The future depends on what you do today.