



By:-
Palak Thakkar

Let's eat Grandpa.
Let's eat, Grandpa.



**We're going to learn
to cut and paste kids!**

FAIL




"A woman, without her man, is nothing."

"A woman: without her, man is nothing."

Punctuation is powerful.



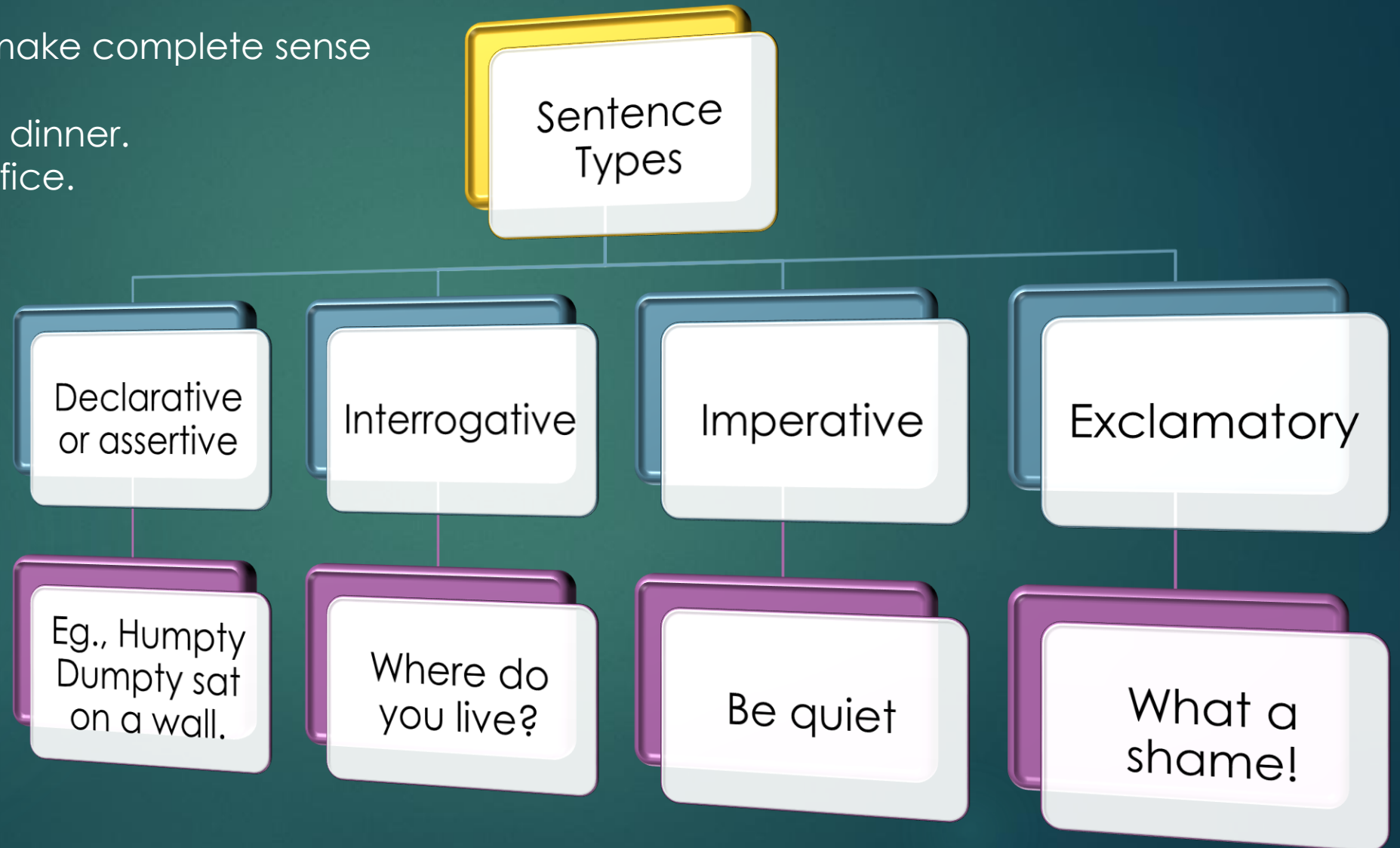
 Grammarly Cards

Sentence And Its Types

A group of words that make complete sense is called a sentence.

Eg., Jhonny is eating his dinner.

Disha is going to office.



Subject And Predicate

The Subject:

It is the person or thing carrying out an action or the doer of the action.

Eg., The girls are dancing on the stage.

The Predicate:

Once the subject has been identified, the remainder of the sentence tells us what the subject did. This part of the sentence is called the predicate of the sentence.

Eg., Michael Schumacher drove the race car.

The Object:

The object is the person or thing receiving the action of the subject. But not all sentences have objects.

Eg., He opened the door.

No	Part of Speech	Function	Examples	
1	Noun	The naming word for a thing or a person or anything	Pen, dog, work, music, town, London, love, John	This is my <u>dog</u> . <u>He</u> lives in my <u>house</u> . We live in <u>London</u> .
2	Pronoun	Substitutes for a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. <u>She</u> is beautiful.
3	Verb	An action or a state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	Wikipedia <u>is</u> a website. I <u>like</u> Wikipedia.
4	Adjective	Describes a noun, in any manner—quantitative or qualitative	a/an, the, 25, some, good, big, red, friendly, bold	My dog is <u>big</u> . I like <u>big</u> dogs. My dog has <u>four</u> puppies.

No	Part of Speech	Function	Examples	
5	Adverb	Describes a verb, adjective or another adverb	Quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats <u>quickly</u> . When he is <u>very</u> hungry, he eats <u>really</u> quickly.
6	Conjunction	Joins clauses or sentences or words	And, but, when	I like dogs <u>and</u> I like cats.
7	Preposition	Links a noun to another word	To, at, after, on	We went <u>to</u> school <u>on</u> Monday.
8	Interjection	Short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	Oh, ouch, hi, well, yahoo	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well, I don't know

The young boy quickly climbed the tall tree, and he sat there with his cat.

Nouns

A Noun is a word used as a name of a person, place, thing, state, quality, activity, action, etc.

Eg., Mr. John is our English teacher.
Harvard University is the oldest building.

Noun Types

Proper

Italy is a developed country

Common

Italy is a developed country

Collective

A herd of cows is crossing the road

Abstract

Laughter is the best medicine

Nouns



Pronouns

	Gender	Singular	Plural
1 st Person		I	We
2 nd Person		You	You
3 rd Person	Masculine	He	They
	Feminine	She	
	Neuter	It	

Pronoun Cases:

I own this building.
This Building belongs to me.
This building is my building.
This building is mine.

Pronouns

		Person	Subjective	Objective	Possessive Adjective/Possessive
Singular		First	I	Me	My/Mine
		Second	You	You	Your/Yours
		Third Masculine	He	Him	His/His
		Third Feminine	She	Her	Her/Hers
		Third Neuter	It	It	Its/Its
Plural		First	We	Us	Our/Ours
		Second	You	You	Your/Yours
		Third	They	Them	Their/Theirs

Adjectives

Degrees of Comparison

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Opinion

Dimension

Age

Shape

Colour

Origin

Material

Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs. They tell us how something is done.
Eg., How does she sing? She sings beautifully.

They also modify other adjectives or adverbs.
Eg., She is extremely beautiful.
He drives really quickly.

These answer to the question how?

Manner

These answer to the question where?

Place

These answer to the question when?

Time (yet & still)

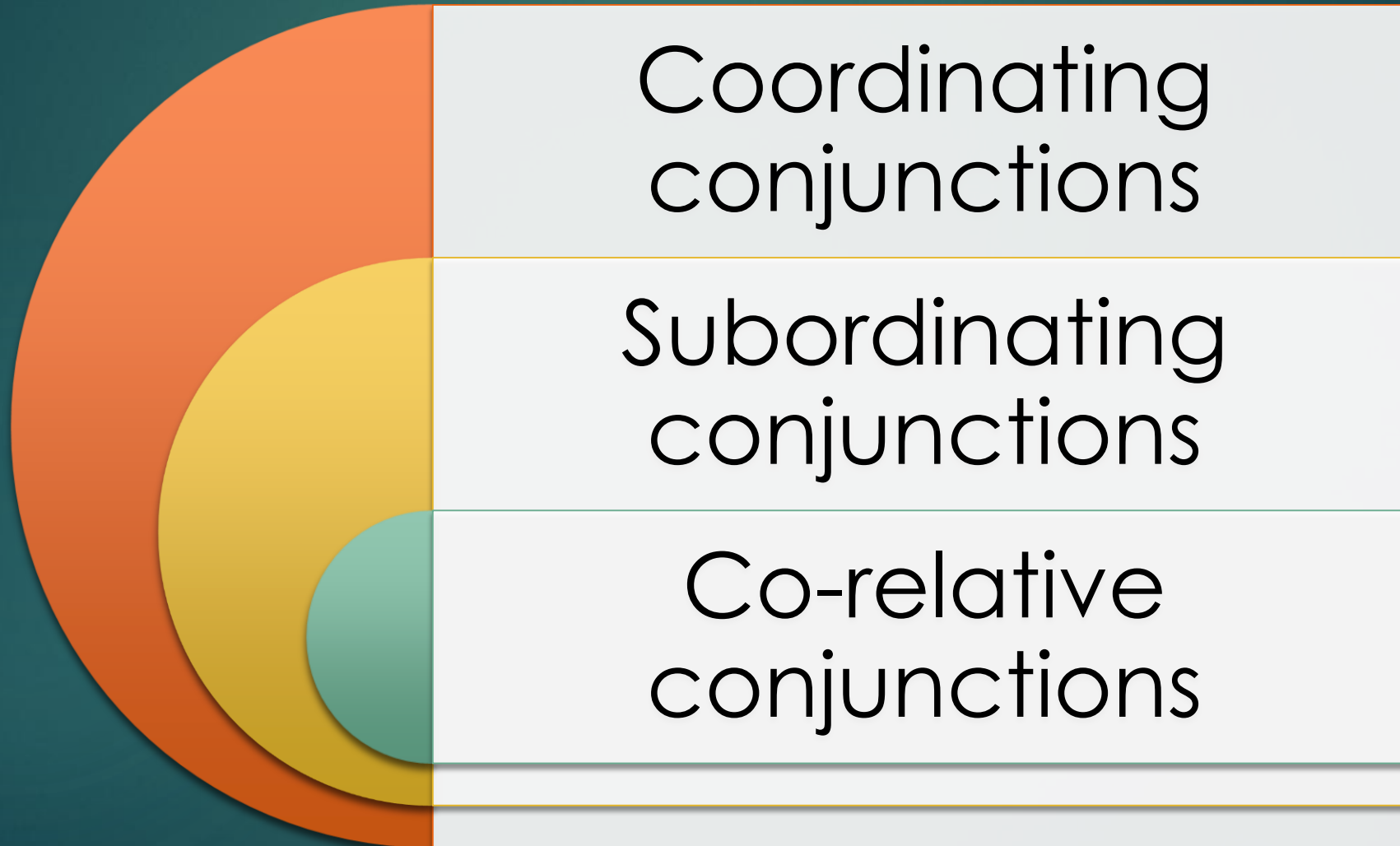
These answer to the question how many times?

Frequency

These answer the question to what extent?

Degree

Conjunction



Preposition

Place (inside, outside, across, into, through, etc)

Time (after, before, at, in, from, until, within, etc)

Agent or instrument (with, by, through, with, etc)

Cause or reason (for, of, for, through, etc)

Possession (on, with, of, etc)

Measures, standard, rate, value (by, at, etc)

Contrast or concession (in spite, for, with, etc)

Inference, motive, source or origin (from)

Punctuation

- Periods, question marks, exclamation points

- Commas

- Semicolons, colons, dashes, brackets

- Hyphens

- Apostrophes

- Quotation marks

Comma

- Before a coordinator conjunction
- To separate items in a series
- After an introductory word group
- Use a pair of commas to set off interruptions

Apostrophes

- To show omission of letters
- With –s for possessives of singular nouns
- Without “s” for possessives of most plural nouns
- When two or more nouns possess the same thing
- Not with possessive pronouns
- Not to use to form a plural