



Lecture 3: Adjectives & Types, Pronoun & Types with Task

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▼ Adverb

The word that modifies the verb, as well as the adjective, is called adverb. In rare cases, adverb also modifies adjective as well as phrases.

Following are the types of adverbs we will study:

▼ Adverb of Manner:

An adverb that shows how someone does something or how something happens is known as an adverb of manner. This adverb answers the question 'how?'.

Examples:

1. Please drive **Carefully**.
2. They waited **eagerly** for the English quiz result.
3. She left the room **quietly**.

Examples of Adverbs of Manner		
Extravagantly	Gently	Comfortably
Passionately	Loudly	Lovingly
Superficially	Slowly	Generously
Quickly	Earnestly	Rapidly
Briefly	Anxiously	Barely
Carefully	Boldly	Badly
Cheerfully	Brightly	Accidentally
Carelessly	Busily	Calmy
Clearly	Deliberately	Doubtfully
Enormously	Eventually	Fiercely
Foolishly	Gracefully	Greedily

Foolishly	Gracefully	Greedily
Hardly	Hungrily	Joyously
Jovially	Madly	Mysteriously
Neatly	Nervously	Obediently
Perfectly	Politely	Quietly
Poorly	Powerfully	Promptly
Regularly	Recklessly	Roughly
Seriously	Sensibly	Smoothly
Repeatedly	Suspiciously	Successfully
Tenderly	Tightly	Tactfully
Tremendously	Truthfully	Unexpectedly
Victoriously	Vicariously	Vividly
Violently	Warmly	Wastefully

▼ Adverb of Time:

This adverb can tell us when an action (now, soon, etc) happens or how often an action happens. This adverb answers the question 'when?'.

Examples:

1. English quiz will be held on **Thursday**.
2. I'm sorry, but I have a meeting **tomorrow**.
3. **Eventually**, we will not have time for each other.

Examples of Adverbs of Time		
Soon	Daily	Weekly
Monthly	Yearly	Annually
Quarterly	Tomorrow	Yesterday
Today	Day before yesterday	Day after tomorrow
Recently	Now	Often
Then	Always	Currently
Momentarily	Rarely	Everyday
Immediately	Later	Last year
Last month	Last week	Earlier

▼ Adverb of Place:

This adverb contains information about the place or location where an action is taking place. This adverb answers the question ‘where?’.

Examples:

1. Are you going **out** today?
2. A bunch of squirrels were **here**.
3. He ran **towards** his father.

Examples of Adverbs of Place		
Somewhere	Here	There
Everywhere	Nowhere	Northwards
Eastwards	Southwards	Westwards
Backwards	Towards	Forward
Nearby	Miles apart	Up
Down	Away	Around
Out	In	Below
Behind	North	Southeast
Northeast	West	East
Homeward	Someplace	Abroad
Upstairs	Downstairs	Anywhere

▼ Adverb of Degree:

These adverbs show the intensity, extent, or measure of the action. This adverb answers the question ‘to what extent?’.

Examples:

1. Maya is **very** tall.
2. I **almost** completed the English notes.
3. Predictions show that this winter will be **extremely** cold.

Examples of Adverbs of Degree		
Too	Very	Extremely
Horribly	Unusually	Wonderfully
Almost	Completely	Deeply
Barely	Absolutely	Fully
Quite	Somewhat	Fairly
Hardly	Terribly	Incredibly
Enough	Largely	Pretty
Really	Scarcely	Insanely
Remarkably	Badly	Greatly
Highly	Most	Little
Less	Much	Least
Just	Intensely	Purely
Strongly	Thoroughly	Utterly

▼ Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that refers to someone or something when we don't need to use a noun because the person or the thing is mentioned earlier.

Following are the types of adverbs we will study:

▼ Personal Pronoun

A personal pronoun indicates numbers or gender.

OR

A personal pronoun is used to refer to the speaker or the person spoken to, or to a person or thing whose identity is clear, usually because they had already been mentioned.

First Person Pronoun		Second Person Pronoun		Third Person Pronoun	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I, Me	We, Us	You	You	He/Him, She/Her, It	They/Them
Examples: I like having coffee in the morning. Did you call me around 11?	Examples: We are going to visit the new museum tomorrow. All of us have been invited to the wedding ceremony in Dubai.	Examples: You can take whatever you want from the shelf. Did they inform you about the reopening?	Examples: You (plural) brought this up. Weren't you all asked to wear the uniform saree on Mondays?	Examples: He reached the station on time. She was asked to replace the weights on the stand. Is there any way you could ask him to accompany my brother? Would it be possible for her to find out if Suraj is coming to the birthday	Examples: They will be spending their Christmas holidays in London this year. Davis asked them to pitch in as bridesmaids as it was time.

▼ Demonstrative Pronoun

It is a word used for pointing out the one referred to and distinguishing it from others of the same class.

OR

When a noun is not used after the words (this, that, these & those) in a tense then the mentioned words are demonstrative pronouns.

Singular	This	Refers to a particular person, place, animal or thing that is closer in time and distance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is my mom. • This is my pet dog. • This is my favourite restaurant. • This is the book I was looking for.
	That	Refers to a particular person, place, animal or thing that is further away in time and distance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That is my student. • That is the dog that chases all those who go on two-wheelers. • That is the place where you can buy books at a lower cost. • That is the box with all the money.
Plural	These	Refers to a number of people, places, animals or things that are closer in time and distance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the children who missed their bus. • These were the cats that were rescued from the nearest neighbourhood. • These are too expensive. • These cost a lot less than what I had expected.
	Those	Refers to a number of people, places, animals or things that are further away in time and distance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those are the women who have been waiting at the counter for more than an hour now. • Those belong to my neighbour. • There are so many birds here, but those are my favourite. • The cafes around the corner are a lot more expensive than those down the street.

Demonstrative Pronoun / Demonstrative Adjective	Used as a Demonstrative Pronoun	Used as a Demonstrative Adjective
This	This is the book I read last month.	This city is beautiful.
That	That is the car that hit the little boy.	That dish is delicious.
These	These are my cousins.	These bags are heavy.
Those	The boxes you have are smaller than those.	I know it was hard to make those decisions.

▼ Possession Pronoun

A word that is used to show possession or ownership of some asset or a relation.

Examples:

1. Alina, is that **yours**?
2. Out of all the cars, the black one is **theirs**.
3. Is this book **yours**?

▼ Interrogative Pronoun

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun that substitutes a person or an object when asking questions. What, which, who, whom, and whose are the five interrogative pronouns in the English language.

Examples:

1. **Who** was that man, you were talking to?
2. **Whom** did you speak to?
3. **Which** one is better?

Interrogative Pronoun / Interrogative Adjective	Used as an Interrogative Pronoun	Used as an Interrogative Adjective
What	What are you looking for here?	What colour do you think I should wear?
Who	Who is the man who stole your purse?	'Who' cannot be used as an interrogative adjective as it always refers to people who are nouns that play the role of a subject or an object.
Whom	Whom did you bring along with you for the wedding?	'Whom' cannot be used as an interrogative adjective as it always refers to people who are nouns that play the role of a subject or an object.
Whose	So many of them had lost their phones that night. Whose did you find?	Whose acting did you like the most?
Which	Which is the book you read last month?	Which book did you decide to buy?

▼ Reflexive Pronoun

These pronouns refer back to the subject in the sentence. Examples of these pronouns can be found in the below image.

Personal Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Myself
You	Yourself/Yourselves
He	Himself
She	Herself
They	Themselves
We	Ourselves
It	Itself
One	Oneself

Examples:

1. They looked at **themselves**.
2. She worked on **herself**.
3. Ask questions about **oneself**.

▼ Reciprocal Pronoun

These pronouns refer to a mutual relationship or action between two subjects, two objects, or between subject and object. There are only two pronouns of this type i.e 'Each other' and 'One another'

Examples:

1. In the midst of chaos, we were found blaming **one another**.
2. They like **each other** to the core.
3. They blocked **each other** proposal.

▼ Relative Pronoun

This is the pronoun that relates one subject's or object's condition to a certain conclusion, result, or outcome in a sentence. 'Who', 'Which', and 'that' can also be used as relative pronouns.

Examples:

1. The car **that** was stolen has been found in the river.
2. Sir Faraz, **who** is our English teacher, likes to take a Student-Centered teaching approach.
3. Ayesha is the girl **whom** I was talking about.