

Adverbs

Adverbs are descriptive words used to qualify (mostly) verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Nine Types of Adverbs

Time	When something happened – always, currently, recently, tomorrow
Place	Where something happened – anywhere, here, there, nearby
Manner	How something happened – quietly, slowly, energetically
Degree	Extent to which something occurs – barely, immensely, hardly
Frequency	How often something occurs – frequently, often, rarely
Probability	The chance something will occur – probably, possibly, unlikely
Duration	How long something lasts – shortly, permanently, forever
Emphasis	Accentuates an action – really, certainly, obviously
Interrogative	Asks questions – why, where, when, how

Prepositions

They connect nouns and pronouns with other words in a sentence. They usually give information about time, places, and direction.

1. The position of something: The dog crawled *between* us.
2. The time when something happens: The class starts *at* 9 a.m.
3. The way in which something is done: We went *by* train.

Examples: above, after, among, around, along, at, before, behind, beneath, beside, between, by, down, from, in, into, like, of, off, on, out, over, though, to, up, upon, under, with.

Some prepositions are made up of more than one word. **Examples:** because of, next to, on top

At tells where an object or subject is while **to** refers to another location

We arrived **at** the station.
Mary returned **to** the store.

For measures time while **since** refers to a specific period

He has been travelling **for** five years.
He's been with the company **since** it was established.

Use **in** or **for** with general measurements and **on** or **at** for specific dates

Muriel has a meeting **in** the morning.
The term paper is due **at** 8:00 AM on the 5th.

Specific days require the preposition **on** or **for** while general measurements call for the preposition **in**

The whole family loves to go sailing **in** the springtime.
Are you going to the barbecue **on** the 4th of July?

About, around and **up to** are used to create approximate quantifications

Quantities

In refers to geographic regions, continents, counties and towns

Regions

14 things to keep in mind with prepositions

When referring to a street or road, **on** is the word of choice

There's a bank **on** Birch Street.

Whenever an infinitive is used, a helping verb is required

CORRECT **INCORRECT**
I would like **to** visit Washington D.C.
I would like visit Washington D.C.

In some cases, a preposition is unnecessary

Go home
Go inside/outside
Go upstairs/downstairs
Go uptown/downtown

Some constructions don't need additional prepositions

Off **of** ⇒ Off
Meet **up** with ⇒ Meet with
Where are they **at**? ⇒ Where are they?

Phrases that require a preposition, include

Afraid **of**
Love **of**
Concern **for**
Study **for**
Worry **about**

When making comparisons, the second preposition can be omitted if it's the same as the first. However, it must be included if the second phrase requires a different preposition

We drove **to** the beach and swam **in** the ocean.
The climate **in** the United States is much different than Norway.

Although ending a sentence with a preposition is considered incorrect, these constructions are used every day

Conjunctions

They join words, sentences, phrases, or clauses.

Types of Conjunctions	Definition	Conjunctions
Coordinating Conjunctions	Joins words, phrases and independent clauses Example: The park is green, but it is greener in the winter.	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	Introduces a dependent clause and ties it to an independent clause Example: If you leave, I will be lonely.	after, although, as, as if, as long as, as much as, as soon as, as though
		because, before, even, even if, even though
		if, if only, if when, if then, inasmuch, in order that
		just as, lest, now, now since, now that, now when
		once, provided, provided that, rather than, since, so that, supposing
		than, that, though, til, unless, until
		when, whenever, where, whereas, where if, wherever, whether, which
		while, who, whoever, why
Correlative Conjunctions	A pair of conjunctions that must be used together Example: I either want ice cream or yogurt.	both / and
		not only / but also
		either / or
		neither / nor
		whether / or
		as / as
		such / that
		scarcely / when
		as many / as
		no sooner / than
		rather / than

Interjection

An **interjection** is a kind of exclamation inserted into regular speech. It is a brief and abrupt pause in speech for expressing emotions.

They are unique and have some interesting features:

- Interjections don't have a grammatical function in sentence construction.
- They usually cannot be modified or inflected.

- They do not have to have a relation to the other parts of the sentence.
- They are highly context-sensitive.

Types of interjections

There are basically two types:

1. Primary Interjection

The words that are exclusively interjections and cannot be classified as any other Parts of Speech are called **Primary Interjections**.

List of Primary Interjections			
Phew	Wow	Oh	Blah
Huh	Aw	God	Oops
Hurray	Yuck	Gee	Ugh
Ouch	Alas	Geez	Meh

2. Secondary Interjection

The Nouns, Adjectives, and other Parts of Speech that act as interjections on occasions are called **Secondary Interjections**.

Examples:

- **Indeed**, I was waiting for your premonitions.
- **Goodness**! How did you go through all these books in a day?
- **Holy cow**! You're the last person I expected.

Interjections mainly have four roles:

Rule 1: Interjections express a sudden mood, emotions, and feeling with emphasis. These words fall into the category of interjections.

Example:

- **Wow!** That's an amazing scene.
- **Aw!** I did not want him to come.
- **What?** You never told me that!

Rule 2: Some interjections interrupt a conversation or a thought or hold someone's attention for a moment. These are just sounds, not words because these sounds do not make any sense.

Example:

- Your, **um**, shirt has a stain on the back.

- I want to, uh, ask you out on a date.

Rule 3: Some interjections express only yes or no.

Example:

- Yes! I will most definitely do it.
- Nah, we are not going.

Rule 4: Some are used to get someone's attention.

Example:

- Yo, Alex! Get in the car!
- Hey! Will you give me that ball?
- Yoo-hoo! Is there anyone?

Some examples:

1. This pen rupees.
 - a) costs twenty
 - b) twenty costs only
 - c) costs only twenty**
 - d) only costs twenty
2. It is pride.
 - a) nothing else but**
 - b) nothing else than
 - c) else nothing than
 - d) but
3. I called his house yesterday.
 - a) on
 - b) at**
 - c) of
 - d) to
4. The boy was let in consideration of his tender age.
 - a) about
 - b) of
 - c) off**
 - d) with

5. We listened carefully _____ she was about to disclose the exam results.

- a) **for**
- b) and
- c) but
- d) none of the above

6. Keep quiet go out

- a) and
- b) **or**
- c) but
- d) so that