

UNIT III

Basic English Grammar and Vocabulary: Part-1

- Parts of Speech- Articles & Prepositions
- Question Tags
- Idioms and Phrases
- Vocabulary: Synonyms, Antonyms,
Homonyms, Homophones and
Homographs.

PARTS OF SPEECH

- 1. Noun**
- 2. Pronoun**
- 3. Verb**
- 4. Adverb**
- 5. Adjective**
- 6. Preposition**
- 7. Conjunction**
- 8. Interjection**

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PARTS OF SPEECH

1. I applied for a bank loan.
2. Banks play an important role in a country.
3. You should not bank on your friends for help.

PARTS OF SPEECH

1. Nouns: A noun is a word used to name something: a person/animal, a place, a thing, or an idea.

Nouns are classified in several ways...

1. Nouns can be singular or plural.
2. Proper nouns
3. Common Nouns
4. Nouns can also be collective.
5. Nouns can also be either count or non-count.
6. Nouns can be Abstract or Concrete.

2. Pronouns: A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun. They eliminate the need for repetition.

There are several types of pronouns.

1. Personal Pronouns: refer to specific persons or things. Personal pronouns can act as subjects, objects, or possessives.

Singular: I, me, (first person)/ you (Second person)/

She, her, he, him, it (Third person),

Plural: we, us (First person)/ you (Second person)/

They, them (Third person),

I, you, she, he, it, we, and they are used as subjects of sentences.

For example: *She* knew the grammar rules very well.

The personal pronouns that can be used as **objects** are:

Me, you, him, her, it, them

2. Possessive Pronouns indicate ownership or possession.

Singular: my, mine, your, yours, hers, his, its

Plural: yours, ours, theirs,

For Example: **She returned *my* pencil to me because it was *mine*.**

3. Reflexive Pronouns name a receiver of an action who is identical to the doer of the action.

Singular: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself

Plural: ourselves, yourselves, themselves

For example: **Meena congratulated *herself* on her good grades.**

Here, *Manuela* is both the doer and the receiver of the action.

Q: So, who did Manuela congratulate? A: Herself.

4. Reciprocal Pronouns express shared actions or feelings.

They are: **Each other, one another.**

For Example:

Ricky and Rockey *each other* with their homework.

kannan and his girlfriend dance with *one another* when they go clubbing.

5. Demonstrative Pronouns are also considered noun markers. They "point" towards nouns.
this, that, these those.

For Example:

*That **woman** attends Jnana vikasa **College**.*

That points out which woman.

The woman attends Jnana vikasa College.

Q: Which woman? A: *That* woman.

6. Interrogative Pronouns introduce questions.

Who, Whom, Whose, Which, What

For Example:

Who is going on vacation? To whom will the teacher give an "A"?

What are you doing?

3. Verbs: Verbs generally express action or a state of being. There are several classifications for verbs- action verbs,/linking verbs, main verbs/auxiliary verbs, transitive/intransitive and phrasal verbs.

1. Action verbs show action.

He *runs*. He *plays*. They *study*.

2. Linking Verbs link the subject to an adjective.

Ricky Martin *is* beautiful.

The linking verb *is* links the adjective *beautiful* with the subject *Ricky Martin*.

1. Main verbs can stand alone.

2. Auxiliary verbs, also called helping verbs, serve as support to the main verb.

Verbs can be transitive or intransitive.

1. Transitive Verbs require a direct object in order to make sense.

For Example:

Yolanda takes aspirin for her headaches.

Here, *takes* is a transitive verb since the sentence *Yolanda takes* has no meaning without its direct object *aspirin*.

2. Intransitive Verbs do not need direct objects to make them meaningful.

For Example: Julio swims.

The verb *swim* has meaning for the reader without an object.

For Example:

The cars *race*. – Here, *race* is **intransitive**. It does not need an object.

My father *races horses*. – Here, *a race* is **transitive**. It requires the object *horses* in order to make sense.

4. Adverbs: An adverb is a word that modifies an action verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Types of Adverbs:

1. Adverbs of manner describe the manner of an action done by the verb. They are happily, effectively etc.

They lived *happily*.

2. Relative Adverbs introduce questions and dependent adverbial clauses. They answer the questions *When?* and *Where?* They are:
When Where

When I was young, I liked to play outside.

Q: When did I like to play outside? **A:** When I was young.

3. Adverbs of Frequency indicate answer the question *how often?*

They are: Always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never

The students in ESOL 98 *always* study very hard.

They *rarely* forget to do their homework.

4. Adverbs of place refers where the action done. They are here, there etc.

I went ***there***.

Please come ***here***.

5. Adverbs of time describe when the action is done. They are now, yesterday, soon etc.

She will come here ***soon***.

They came ***yesterday***.

6. Adverbs of degree describe how the action is done. They are how long, very etc., soon etc.

How long will you stay in Bangalore?

He is ***very*** great.

5. Adjectives: An adjective modifies (describes) a noun or pronoun. Normally in English, the adjective comes before the noun.

I feel *happy*.

She is *afraid*.

Kinds of Adjectives:

1. Adjective of quality: An adjective is used to talk about the quality of the person or thing is known as adjective of quality.

For example: Wealthy, regional, industrial, fundamental, elementary, and primary.

Telugu is *regional* language.

2. Adjective of quantity: An adjective is used to talk about the quantity of things is known as adjective of quantity.

For example: little, much, enough, no, any, whole, all, great, half, sufficient.

There is a *little* milk in the jug.

My father earned *enough* money.

3. Adjective of number: An adjective is used to talk about the number of the things is known as adjective of quality.

For example: five, few, first, one.

Only ***few*** people are kind to the poor.

4. Demonstrative adjective: An adjective is used to point out the persons or things are known as **Demonstrative adjective**.

For example: This, that, these, those.

This book is very interesting.

6. Prepositions: Prepositions are words that, like conjunctions, connect a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence. Some common prepositions:

- 1. Simple prepositions** are as, to, of, by etc.
- 2. Double prepositions** constitute two words they are out of, next to etc.
- 3. Compound prepositions** are about, above, inside etc.
- 4. Phrase prepositions** are in favour of, on account of, in order to, in addition to etc.

7. Conjunctions: They join together words and phrases. There are three kinds of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and subordinating conjunctions.

I like to have tea **and** coffee.

1. Coordinating Conjunctions There are seven coordinating conjunctions in English. You can use the mnemonic device *fan boys* to remember them.

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So,
Ignacio loves to dance, **but** Rocío has no rhythm.

2. Correlative Conjunctions also join ideas, but they do not work in pairs. They are:

Both...and, neither...nor, whether...or, either...or, not only...but also

Not only am I happy about the grades, ***but*** I am also excited that you are learning!

3. Subordinating Conjunctions join an independent clause to a subordinate clause. That is, they join a clause that can stand alone with a clause that cannot stand alone. Some frequently used subordinating conjunctions are:

After, although, as, as if, because, before, even if, even though, if, since, so that, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, wherever, whether, while.

4. Compound/Combined Conjunctions also join ideas, but they work in pairs. They are: as well as, as soon as, so that etc.

8. Interjections:

Interjections are words used to express emotional states. They can usually be found in narrative writing, interviews, and in spoken English. They can stand alone.

For example:

Oh! Wow! Ouch! Oops! Hey!

Punctuation Note: They are punctuated with either commas or exclamation marks. Mild interjections are followed by a comma, but stronger interjections are punctuated with an exclamation mark (!).

Oh, we're late for the movie.

Generally, the movie is not an important destination. Therefore, the person making this statement will sound less urgent than the next example.

Oh! I'm late for work.

Identify the parts of speech for the underlined words given in the paragraph below.

An engineer might interact with technology all day, but that doesn't mean he has no interaction with other people. He communicates with other engineers, with team members outside of engineering and often with customers as well. Within engineering, effective communication makes it possible to transform requirements into the best possible working or workable solutions. Outside of engineering, effective communication makes it possible to verify the team is working on all of the right requirements, and to ensure the resulting solution can, in fact, be implemented. While all engineers should have good communication skills, global engineers face additional challenges, making effective

Answers

1.Engineer: Noun

2.Communicates: Verb

3.Often: Adverb

4.Effective: Adjective

5.Of: Preposition

Articles & Prepositions

What are articles?

In English, articles define/modify the nouns in a sentence. There are two kinds of articles: 'a', 'an' (indefinite) and 'the' (definite)

Eg. Let's go to a movie. (any movie)

Eg. The movie at Big Cinema is getting good reviews. (that particular movie)

The use of indefinite article 'a/an'

The indefinite articles are used:

- before a noun which has not been introduced earlier

Example: Once upon a time there lived a farmer in the village. (The speaker is introducing the 'farmer' for the first time in the story)

Articles

Grammar

Articles

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graph TD; A[Articles] --> B[a]; A --> C[an]; A --> D[the]; B --- E[Indefinite articles]; C --- E; D --- F[definite article];
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a

an

the

Indefinite articles

definite article

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

A, an and **the** are called articles

A, an are called indefinite articles

The is called definite article



We use a, an, or the before nouns that we want to introduce.

Nouns are names of people, places, animals or things.

A Person



A Place



A thing

'A' is used

➤ Before beginning with a consonant sound.



(Eg) a boy, a bird

➤ Before a singular noun beginning
(Eg) a book, a school, a dog.



➤ Even before vowel letters which
don't have vowel sound.

(Eg) a European, a unit, a union.

Some words start with a **vowel** letter but begin with a consonant sound, so we use **u** before these words too.



a university



a uniform



a one-rupee note

We use **a** before words that begin with a consonant.



a girl

a clock



a lamp



‘An’ is used

Before a word beginning with a vowel

(Eg) an idiot, an apple



Before a word beginning with ' h' but not sounded

(Eg) an honour, an hour, an honest man

We use an before words that begin with a vowel sound .

a, e, i, o, u are vowels



an orange



an umbrella



an eye

'The' is used



1. *Before unique objects*

(Eg) the sun, the sky, the moon

2. *Before the names of mountains, rivers, oceans, deserts etc.*

(Eg) the Ganges, the Sahara, the Pacific



3. *Before the names of books*

(Eg) the Bible, the Ramayana, the Quran

4. *Before the superlative degree*
(Eg) *the best, the tallest*



5. *Before musical instruments*
(Eg) *the flute, the violin*

6. *Before an adjective to denote a whole class*
(Eg) *the old, the rich, the poor*

We use the when we know that there is only one of a particular thing.



the sky

the world



the North Pole

Omission of the articles

Articles are not required:

- before proper names of people, languages, countries, cities, towns, streets and single mountains

Examples: India is known for unity in diversity.

I speak Telugu.

- before the names of academic subjects

Example: I study biology.

- before plural nouns (mainly biology, animals, birds, people) in the generic sense

Examples: Tigers are in danger of becoming extinct.

Indians are very caring.

- before abstract and material nouns in the general sense

Examples: Life is full of surprises.

Tourism is destroying many beautiful natural spots.

Platinum is costlier than gold.

- before singular countable nouns when they are used in the generic sense

Example: I travel by bus. (the 'bus' here is a means of transport)

My younger brother goes to school everyday. (general habit of my younger brother)

We have rice for lunch and *rotis* for dinner. (general food habits and not restricted to a particular lunch or dinner)

Task 1

Underline the indefinite articles in these sentences.

1. Ahan Parekh was interested in renewable energy; he completed an internship with a company dealing in solar energy last year.
2. A great deal of time and effort has been devoted to finding a cure for cancer.
3. The nucleus of an atom holds a positive charge and has a specific number of protons and neutrons.

The use of the definite article 'the'

The definite article 'the' is used:

- before a noun which has already been introduced earlier
Example: Once upon a time, there lived a farmer in the village. The farmer had a son and a daughter. (In the first reference an indefinite article is used, while in the second one, the definite article gets used.)
- before some geographical areas and entities like seas, rivers, oceans, groups of islands, mountain ranges which do not have clear political boundaries
Example: the Himalayas, the Deccan Plateau, the Pacific Ocean
- with the names of some countries which are historically a group of territories (Example: the United States of America, the Netherlands)
- before nouns which are unique and only one of their kind (Example: the Sun, the Internet)
- before superlative adjectives (Example: the most difficult question, the highest peak)
- before common nouns which are made unique by the use of adjectives such as 'first', 'primary', 'main' etc. (Example: the main reason, the primary target)

- before nouns when they refer to the entire class or species in order to make the referent of the noun generic (Example: The tiger is in danger of becoming extinct.)
- before socio-cultural institutions and industries (Example: the media, the government, the newspaper)
- before adjectives which are used as nouns (Example: using 'the poor' to mean 'the poor people')

Task 2

Underline the definite articles in these sentences.

1. Farmers used the constellations in the night sky for predicting the seasons.
2. The man who invented the USB technology didn't make any money out of it.
3. The primary advantage of Li-Fi technology is that it allows for faster transmission of data as compared to the existing Wi-Fi technology.
4. The Netherlands is a beautiful country.
5. The integrated circuits used in computers were replaced by microprocessors in the 1970s.
6. The only way to account for the variations in the readings was to repeat the procedure a number of times.

THE END!!!





PREPOSITIONS



PREPOSITIONS



- Prepositions are words that we use before nouns or pronouns to show their relationship with other words in a sentence.

- Eg: I am sitting on a chair.

I am walking to her.

- There are prepositions of **location**, **direction** and **time**.



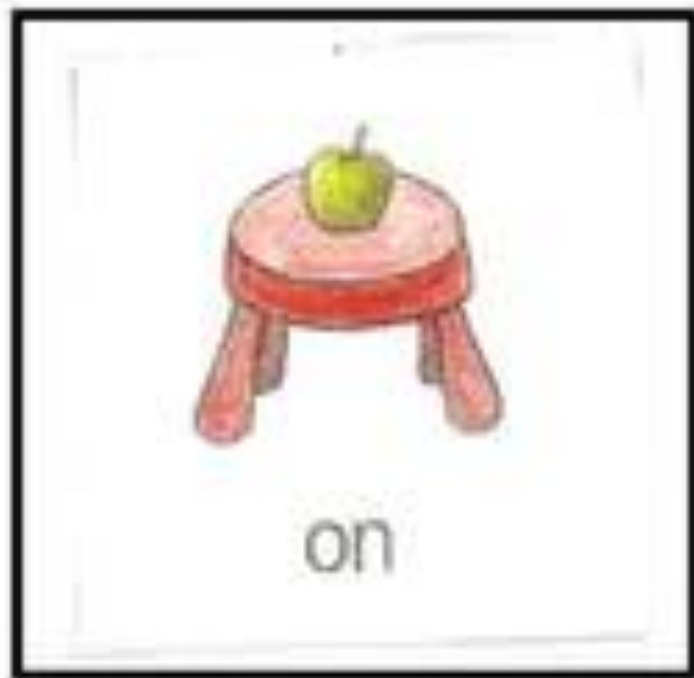


PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION



- Are used to indicate the locations or position of objects.
- Eg: on, in, under, in front of, among, between.





on



under







against



inside / in





- Against - means next to & touching on upright surface for support.

- Eg:

- i) The boy is leaning against the wall.
- ii) I'm leaning against the white board.
- iii) Don't lean against the wall. It's just been painted.





between



among





beside



behind

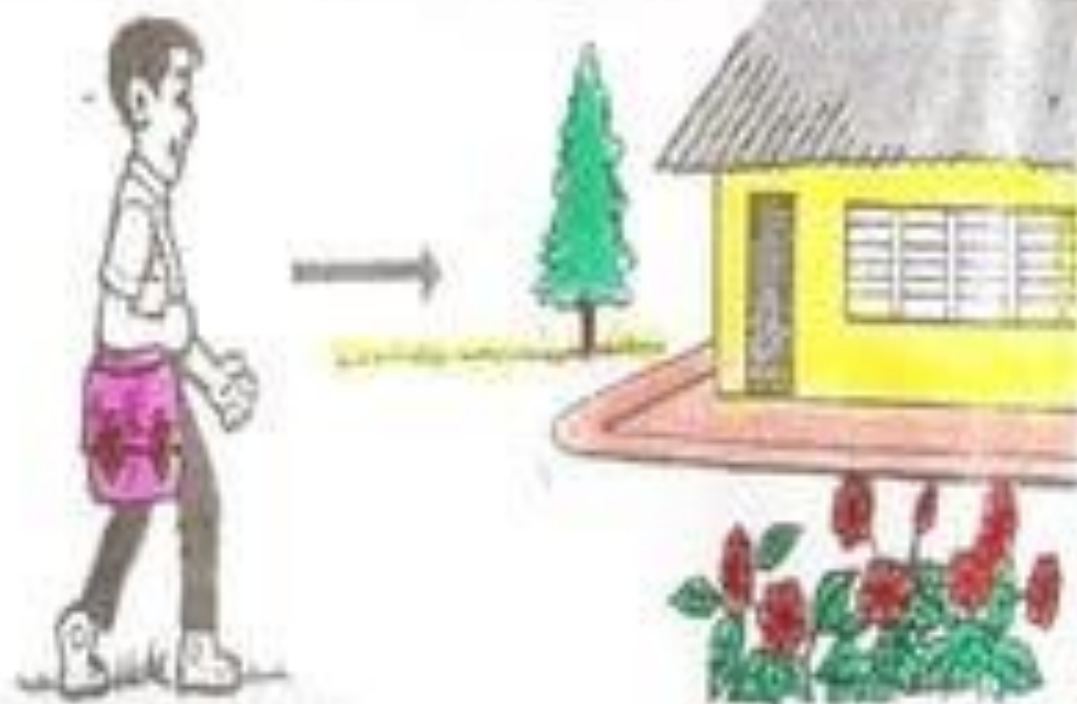


PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION



- ✓ Are used to show direction of movement to and from a fixed point.
- ✓ Eg: to, from, into, along, over, through, across and around.





I am walking **to** school.



- Into - used to show motion or movement.

- Eg:

- i) The cat jumped into the box.

- ii) The ball fell into the river.

- iii) She poured some boiling water into the teapot.

- iv) The man threw rubbish into the river.





Richard came **into** the room.





They walked **along** the row of houses.



Eg: There are many gift shop along Jalan Chow Kit



The boys ran **across** the road.





- Across - means on the opposite side.
- Eg:
 - i) The boy swam across the pond.
 - iii) Siti is walking across the road.
 - v) Ali walked across the river by using the old bridge.





They are running **around** the tree.





- Around- means moving in a circle.

- Eg:

i) The cat ran around the stool chasing the mouse.





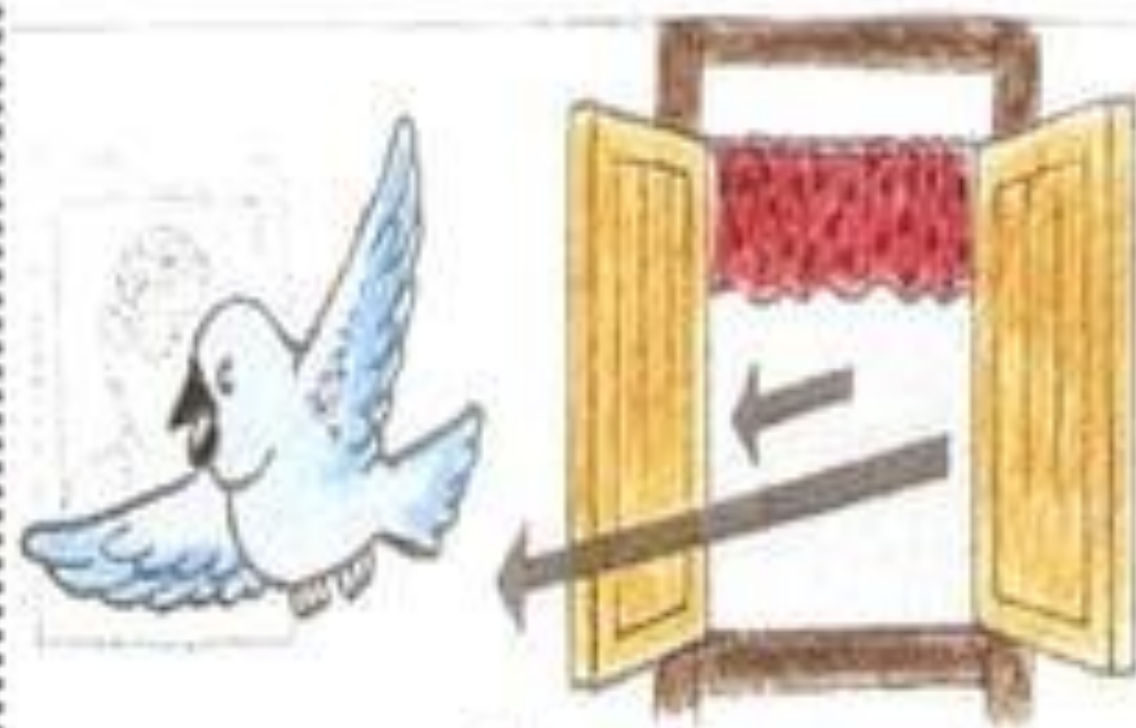
Tim jumped **over** the fence.



• Eg:

- The boy jumped over the fence.
- The cat leaps over the drain.





The bird flew in **through** the window.





• Eg:

- Ali kicked the ball through the window.
- Amir threw the rubbish through the window.



PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

- Are used to show when things happen.
- Eg: by, for, before, after, since, at and during.



QUESTION TAGS

QUESTIONS TAGS

A question tag is a short question added to the end of a positive or negative statement. Questions are used mainly for:

- verifying information which we think is true
- checking information which we are not very sure about
- making a strong point or conveying sarcasm.

These are used mostly in spoken English.

WHAT ARE QUESTION TAGS?

- a short question at the end of a statement

He won the prize, *didn't he?*



question tag

- question tags are used when we want to check if information is correct

FORM

- at the end of a sentence
- can be positive or negative

- **Positive Statement + Negative Tag**

You have written your homework, haven't you?

- **Negative Statement + Positive Tag**

You didn't pass your last exam, did you?

- **If the sentence contains a negative word (never, hardly...) the question tag is positive**

Ann never goes anywhere, does she?

FORM

- question tags consist of:

AUXILIARY VERB + PRONOUN

I shouldn't laugh, should I?

Sarah was winning, wasn't she?

- we use the auxiliary verb that is used in the previous sentence

- if there is no auxiliary verb, "do/does" (present tense) and "did" (past tense) must be used

You live near here, don't you?

You turned left, didn't you?

- the pronoun refers to the subject of the previous sentence

FORM: Exceptions

I am → aren't I?

⇒ I'm helpful, aren't I?

There is → isn't there?

⇒ There is a chemist's near here, isn't there?

There are → aren't there?

⇒ There are many shops in the area, aren't there?

This is / That is → isn't it?

⇒ That's your wife over there, isn't it?

ANSWER TO QUESTION TAGS

- we often use short answers:

A: You are French, aren't you?

B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. ← **SHORT ANSWERS**

A: She's got a dog, hasn't she?

B: Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't. ← **SHORT ANSWER**

A: You smoke, don't you?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't. ← **SHORT ANSWERS**

Complete the statements using suitable question tags.

1. Rashid plays football very well, _____?
2. You were very busy yesterday, _____?
3. The book was extremely interesting, _____?
4. Arun wasn't planning to fly down to Bhopal, _____?
5. This talk isn't very interesting, _____?
6. Don't forget to deliver the message to the Head of the Department, _____?
7. I'm a little confused about this equation, _____?
8. Nobody from this group volunteered for the Clean Environment initiative, _____?
9. Let's go for the talk on Li-Fi, _____?
10. It's difficult to complete this assignment in two days, _____?



IDIOMS AND PHRASES

An idiom is an expression whose meaning is different from the meaning of its constituent words..

- **Once in a blue moon:** If something happens once in a blue moon, it happens rarely.

Many startups turn in a profit **once in a blue moon**.

Phrasal verb:

A phrasal verb is a verb plus a **preposition** or **adverb** which creates a meaning different from the original verb.

Look after: take care of someone or something.

Difference between a phrasal verb and idiom

Phrasal verb: a phrase which consists of a verb in combination with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts as highlighted in the following sentences:

Examples:

1. The child is well looked after by his parents. (Looked after=taken care of)
2. He has gone down with fever. (gone down with=becomes ill with disease)

- **Idiom:** (figurative language)
- group of words in a fixed order forming an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements/words.

Idioms

Crafting
CONNECTIONS

-phrases that do not mean exactly what they say



Hit the hay

Go to bed



Tie the knot

To get married



Eat crow

to have to admit that you made a mistake



Bent out of shape

to feel upset or annoyed about something



Pie in the sky

something you hope will happen, but is very unlikely



A bad egg

someone who behaves in a dishonest way



Buy a lemon

to buy something that doesn't work well
(usually refers to cars)



A drop in the bucket

a very small or unimportant amount



A couch potato

someone who sits around and watches too much TV



To kill 2 birds with 1 stone

to solve 2 problems at once with 1 action

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF

Changing for the better

After Ajit was released from prison, he decided to **turn over** a new **leaf** and become an honest man.

HIT BELOW THE BELT

To act in an unfair manner

The candidate of the opposition party spread false rumors about the Minister. People felt that he was **hitting below the belt**.

GIFT OF THE GAB

The ability to speak well

Pooja was able to keep the audiences amused with her stories.
She surely has the **gift of the gab**.

FACE THE MUSIC

To face the consequences of one's action

I lost my father's pen. I will have to **face the music** when I reach home.

Phrasal Verbs with LOOK

Look after	● to take care of someone or something
Look ahead	● to think about and plan the future
Look to	● to rely on someone or something for help or advice
Look at	● to consider or examine something
Look back	● to think about something in the past
Look for	● try to find or search for someone or something
Look on	● to watch an event without taking part in it
Look out	● warning to be careful or to be vigilant



Give meaning and frame a sentence with the given idioms.

1. To smell a rat
2. Backstairs influence
3. Black and white
4. A black sheep
5. To pick holes
6. End in smoke
7. Bread and Butter
8. The apple of one's eyes
9. Once in blue moon
10. Read between the lines

Vocabulary-Synonyms, Antonyms, Homonyms, Homophones and Homographs

synonyms

- These are words that mean the same as each other.
- For example- shut and close.
- Please can you shut the door?
- Please can you close the door?
- They mean the same.





ANTONYMS



Examples :

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| ◆ Teach X learn | absence X presence |
| ◆ Doctor X patient | ancient X modern |
| ◆ Buy X sell | attack X defense |
| ◆ Borrow X lend | attractive X repulsive |
| ◆ Husband X wife | cheap X expensive |
| ◆ Give X receive | cruel X kind |
| ◆ Predator X prey | guest X host |
| ◆ Instructor X pupil | humble X proud |
| ◆ Servant X master | imitation X genuine |
| ◆ Come X go | sober X drunk |
| ◆ Above X below | transparent X opaque |

Homophones

Homonyms

Homographs

What do all of these words have in common? How are they the same?

- **Homo**phone
- **Homo**nym

Each begins with the root word *homo*.

Homo means same.

All of these words have to do with sameness.

Homophone

Phone = sound

Homophone = same sound

Words that sound the same but have different spellings are homophones.

Examples: Mail Vs Male

Two Vs Too

Homonym

Nym = name **Homonyms** = same name

Words that have the same spelling but DIFFERENT pronunciations and DIFFERENT meanings.

Examples: Lead (Metal) Vs Lead (Go in front of)

Homograph

Homographs are **words that have the same spelling but different meanings, whether they're pronounced the same or not.**

- **Bat** - piece of sports equipment OR an animal.
- **Bow** – type of knot OR to incline.
- **Down** – a lower place OR soft fluff on a bird.
- **Entrance** – the way in OR to delight.