# Unit IV - Grammar

## Parts of Speech

### 1. Noun:

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns are the building blocks of sentences because they often serve as the subject or object in a sentence.

### Types of Nouns:

1. **Common Noun**: Refers to general items or concepts, not specific names (e.g., *dog*, *city*, *book*).

2. **Proper Noun**: Refers to specific names of people, places, or organizations, and is always capitalized (e.g., *John*, *Paris*, *Google*).

3. **Concrete Noun**: Names things that can be experienced with the five senses (e.g., *apple*, *music*, *car*).

4. **Abstract Nouns:** Abstract nouns refer to ideas, concepts, or qualities that cannot be experienced directly through the five senses (sight, smell, touch, taste, or hearing). They represent intangible things that you cannot see or physically interact with.

    Examples:

    i.   Love – an emotion or feeling.

    ii.  Freedom– a concept or state of being.

### Examples:

| Common Noun | *dog* | Refers to a general animal, not specific. |
|---|---|---|
| Proper Noun | *Sarah* | Refers to a specific person, capitalized. |
| Concrete Noun | *apple* | Something you can touch or taste. |
| Abstract Noun | *happiness* | Refers to an emotion or idea. |
| Collective Noun | *team* | Refers to a group of people. |
| Countable Noun | *book* | Can be counted, has a plural form. |
| Uncountable Noun | *water* | Cannot be counted, seen as a whole or mass. |
| Compound Noun | *basketball* | Made up of two words to form a new noun. |
| Possessive Noun | *John's* | Shows ownership or possession. |

### 2. Pronoun:

A word that takes the place of a noun (e.g., *he*, *she*, *they*, *it*).

**3. Verb:**

A verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being. Verbs are essential to sentences because they tell what the subject is doing or what state the subject is in. (e.g., *run*, *is*, *jump*).

**3.1 Finite Verb**

A finite verb is a verb that shows the time (tense) of an action and matches the subject of the sentence. It changes depending on whether the action is happening now, happened in the past, or will happen in the future. It also changes depending on who is doing the action (like "he," "she," or "they").

   - Finite verbs tell us **when** something happens (now, in the past, or in the future).

   - They also change based on **who** is doing the action.

**Examples:**

  i) He **walks** to school**.** ("Walks" is a finite verb. It shows the present tense and changes because "he" is doing the action.)

  ii) They **played** a game yesterday**.** ("Played" is a finite verb. It shows the past tense and changes because "they" are doing the action.)

**3.2 Non-Finite Verb**

A non-finite verb is a verb form that does not show tense or change based on the subject. Unlike finite verbs, non-finite verbs cannot stand alone as the main verb of a sentence because they do not indicate when the action happens (present, past, or future) and do not agree with the subject. They are often used with other verbs in sentences.

Types of Non-Finite Verbs:

  1. **Infinitives**: The base form of a verb, often preceded by "to" (e.g., *to eat*, *to run*).

  2. **Gerunds**: The "-ing" form of a verb used as a noun (e.g., *running*, *eating*).

  3. **Participles**: Verb forms used as adjectives or to form verb tenses (e.g., *eaten*, *running*).

**Examples:**

  i) She wants **to travel** next year**.** (Here, *to travel* is a non-finite verb in its infinitive form, and it does not show tense.)

  ii) They enjoy **playing** football. (Here, *playing* is a gerund, a non-finite verb that acts as a noun.)

| Aspect | Finite Verbs | Non-Finite Verbs |
|---|---|---|
| **Tense** | Shows tense (changes with past, present, future) | Does not show tense (remains the same) |
| **Subject Agreement** | Changes according to the subject (singular/plural) | Does not change with the subject |
| **Function in a Sentence** | Can be the main verb of a sentence | Cannot be the main verb, used with finite verbs |
| **Example 1** | *He **runs** fast.* (Present tense, singular) | *He wants **to run**.* (Infinitive form) |
| **Example 2** | *They **played** soccer.* (Past tense, plural) | *They enjoy **playing** soccer.* (Gerund form) |

### 3.3 Transitive Verb

A transitive verb is a verb that requires a direct object to complete its meaning. In other words, the action of the verb is done to someone or something. Without the object, the sentence would feel incomplete.

**Examples:**
  i) She **bought** a book. (The verb *bought* is transitive because it requires the direct object *book* to complete the meaning of the sentence.)
  ii) He **kicked** the ball. (The verb *kicked* is transitive because the action is directed towards the object *ball*.)

In these sentences, the verbs *bought* and *kicked* need direct objects (*book*, *ball*) to make sense.

### 3.4 Intransitive Verb

An **intransitive verb** is a verb that does **not** require a direct object to complete its meaning. The action of the verb stands alone without needing something or someone to receive the action.

**Examples:**
  i) He **slept** soundly. (*Slept* is intransitive because it does not need an object; the sentence is complete with just the verb.)

ii) The baby **cried** loudly. (*Cried* is intransitive because the action of crying does not need an object.)

In both examples, the verbs *slept* and *cried* do not act on a direct object, so they are intransitive.

| Aspect | Transitive Verbs | Intransitive Verbs |
|---|---|---|
| **Definition** | Requires a direct object to complete its meaning | Does not require a direct object; the action stands alone |
| **Object** | Has a direct object that receives the action | No direct object; the action is complete without one |
| **Function** | The action is done to something or someone | The action happens without affecting anything directly |
| **Example 1** | *She **kicked** the ball.* (Ball is the direct object) | *He **slept** peacefully.* (No object needed) |
| **Example 2** | *They **bought** a car.* (Car is the direct object) | *The baby **cried** loudly.* (No object needed) |

### 3.5 Regular Verbs

Regular verbs are verbs that follow a consistent pattern when forming their past tense and past participle. To create these forms, you simply add **-ed** (or sometimes just **-d** if the verb ends in "e") to the base form of the verb.

**Examples:**

i) **Walk → walked** (past tense) → **walked** (past participle)

ii) **Play → played** (past tense) → **played** (past participle)

In both examples, the verbs follow the regular pattern of adding **-ed** to form their past tense and past participle.

### 3.6 Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs are verbs that do not follow the regular pattern of adding **-ed** to form their past tense and past participle. Instead, they change their form entirely or follow different rules when forming these tenses.

**Examples:**

i) **Go → went** (past tense) → **gone** (past participle)

ii) **Eat → ate** (past tense) → **eaten** (past participle)

In these examples, the verbs *go* and *eat* change form completely in their past tense and past participle, which makes them irregular. They do not follow the typical **-ed** pattern of regular verbs.

| Aspect | Regular Verbs | Irregular Verbs |
|---|---|---|
| **Definition** | Verbs that form their past tense and past participle by adding **-ed** or **-d** to the base form | Verbs that do not follow a consistent pattern to form the past tense and past participle |
| **Past Tense Formation** | Add **-ed** or **-d** to the base verb | Change form completely or follow irregular patterns |
| **Past Participle Formation** | Also formed by adding **-ed** or **-d** | Often changes in an unpredictable way, sometimes similar to past tense |
| **Example 1** | **Walk → walked** | **Go → went** (past tense) → **gone** (past participle) |
| **Example 2** | **Play → played** | **Eat → ate** (past tense) → **eaten** (past participle) |

## 4. Adjective:

An **adjective** is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun, giving more information about it. Adjectives can describe qualities, quantities, size, shape, color, and more.

**Examples:**

   i) The **blue** sky looks beautiful. (*Blue* describes the color of the sky.)

   ii) She has a **small** dog. (*Small* describes the size of the dog.)

In both examples, the adjectives (*blue* and *small*) give more details about the nouns (*sky* and *dog*).

## 5. Adverb:

A word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb, often indicating how, when, where, or to what extent something happens (e.g., *quickly*, *yesterday*, *very*).

## 6. Preposition:

A word that shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and other words in a sentence, usually in terms of time, place, or direction (e.g., *in*, *on*, *under*, *before*).

## 7. Conjunction:

A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Conjunctions help to show relationships between different parts of a sentence, such as addition, contrast, cause, or choice.

**Examples:**

i) I wanted to go to the park, **but** it started raining. (*But* shows contrast between wanting to go and the rain stopping it.)

ii) She likes tea **and** coffee. (*And* connects two things she likes.)

In both examples, the conjunctions (*but* and *and*) link ideas or items, showing how they relate to each other.

**Types of Conjunctions**

## 7.1. Coordinating Conjunctions:

Coordinating conjunctions connect words, phrases, or independent clauses that are of equal importance in a sentence. The most common coordinating conjunctions can be remembered using the acronym **FANBOYS** (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

**Examples:**

i) I like apples **and** oranges. (Here, *and* connects two nouns of equal importance.)

ii) He was tired, **but** he kept working. (Here, *but* connects two independent clauses, showing contrast.)

## 7.2. Subordinating Conjunctions:

Subordinating conjunctions connect an independent clause with a dependent (subordinate) clause, making one idea more important than the other. Common subordinating conjunctions include **because, although, since, if, while, when**.

**Examples:**

i) She went home **because** she was feeling ill. (Here, *because* introduces the reason for her going home.)

ii) **Although** it was raining, they played outside. (Here, *although* introduces a contrasting idea, connecting the subordinate clause to the main clause.)

| Aspect | Coordinate Conjunctions | Subordinate Conjunctions |
|---|---|---|
| **Definition** | Connects words, phrases, or clauses of equal importance | Connects a dependent (subordinate) clause to an independent clause |
| **Clause Dependency** | Joins clauses that are independent and can stand alone | Creates a dependent clause that cannot stand alone |
| **Function** | Joins two ideas or elements of equal importance | Shows a relationship such as cause, time, condition, or contrast between the clauses |
| **Common Conjunctions** | **And**, **but**, **or**, **nor**, **for**, **yet**, so | **Because**, **although**, **since**, **if**, **when** |
| **Example 1** | *I wanted to go to the park, **but** it started raining.* | *She stayed home **because** she was sick.* |
| **Example 2** | *He likes tea **and** coffee.* | *I'll call you **when** I arrive.* |

## 8. Interjection:

A word or phrase that expresses strong emotion or surprise, often standing alone (e.g., *Wow!*, *Oh no!*, *Yay!*).

# Articles

Articles are words used before nouns to define whether the noun is specific or general. There are two types of articles: definite and indefinite.

## 1. Definite Article:

The definite article is **"the"**, and it is used to refer to a specific noun that is known to the speaker and the listener.

**Examples:**

i) *Please pass me **the** book on the table.* (Here, "the book" refers to a specific book that both the speaker and listener know about.)

ii) *She went to **the** park yesterday.* ("The park" refers to a specific park that is known or has already been mentioned.)

In these cases, **"the"** is used because the noun is definite and refers to a specific, particular thing.

## 2. Indefinite Articles:

The indefinite articles are **"a"** and **"an"**, and they are used to refer to a non-specific noun or something mentioned for the first time. The choice between **"a"** and **"an"** depends on the sound that follows them:

- **"A"** is used before words that begin with a consonant sound.
- **"An"** is used before words that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).

**Examples:**

i) (using **"a"**): *She adopted **a** dog.* ("A dog" refers to any dog, not a specific one.)

ii) (using **"an"**): *He wants to eat **an** apple.* ("An apple" refers to any apple, not a specific one.)

| Type of Article | Article | Explanation | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Definite Article** | "the" | Refers to a specific or known noun | *The sun rises in the east.* |
| **Indefinite Article** | "a" | Refers to a general or non-specific noun, before consonant sound | *He saw **a** cat in the yard.* |
| **Indefinite Article** | "an" | Refers to a general or non-specific noun, before vowel sound | *She ate **an** orange.* |

In short, **"the"** is used for specific things, while **"a"** and **"an"** are used for non-specific or general things.

## Conditional Clauses

Conditional clauses, also known as "if-clauses," describe a condition and its possible result. There are three main types of conditional clauses: **Zero Conditional**, **First Conditional**, and **Second Conditional**. Each one expresses a different level of possibility or likelihood of the condition happening.

## 1. Zero Conditional:

The **zero conditional** is used to express general truths or facts—situations that are always true when the condition is met. Both the condition and the result are in the present tense.

| Structure | Examples |
|---|---|
| If + present simple, present simple | If you heat water to 100°C, it boils. (A scientific fact) |
| | If it rains, the grass gets wet. (A general truth) |

## 2. First Conditional:

The **first conditional** is used to express a real or possible situation in the future. It describes something that is likely or possible to happen if the condition is met.

| Structure | Examples |
|---|---|
| If + present simple, will + base verb | If I study hard, I will pass the exam. (A realistic future possibility) |
| | If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic. (A possible future event) |

## 3. Second Conditional:

The **second conditional** is used to express hypothetical or unlikely situations. These are imagined situations that are not true or are unlikely to happen in the present or future.

| Structure | Examples |
|---|---|
| If + past simple, would + base verb | If I won the lottery, I would travel the world. (A hypothetical situation) |
| | If I were you, I would take that job. (An unreal situation, imagining yourself in someone else's place) |

| Type | Condition | Structure | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Zero Conditional** | General truths or facts | If + present simple, present simple | *If you heat ice, it melts.* |
| **First Conditional** | Real or likely situations in the future | If + present simple, will + base verb | *If it rains, we will stay indoors.* |
| **Second Conditional** | Hypothetical or unlikely situations in the present or future | If + past simple, would + base verb | *If I had a car, I would drive to work.* |

In summary, the zero conditional talks about facts, the first conditional talks about realistic future possibilities, and the second conditional talks about imaginary or unlikely situations.

## I. Use the suitable tense:

1. The Earth _____ around the sun.
    a) rotates    b) is rotating    c) is revolving    d) revolves
2. He _____ a book now.
    a) is reading    b) is read    c) read    d) has read
3. He _____ asleep while he was driving.
    a) fall    b) fell    c) has fallen    d) had fell

## II. Identify the Part of speech of the underlined word

1. Jeeva went to play volleyball.
2. Ravi works happily.
3. She was looking at a doll
4. Namitha is not coming today.
5. My mom will be leaving to Bangalore tomorrow.
6. The teacher asked the students to stand.
7. He is my brother.
8. There is a cat under the table.
9. The clothes did not dry as it was raining all night.
10. Sheena and her sister dance well.
11. I am wearing a green dress for the party.
12. Oh! That is really sad.
13. She is coming with me.

## III. Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns.

1. Shyam is my brother. ___ study in the same class
2. Between Ritu and me, __ am the younger one.
3. Do you see this book with my name on it? It is ___.
4. Miss Gwen is our new class teacher. ___ is very sweet.
5. While cutting vegetables, Mitu cut ___.
6. The jury got divided among ___.
7. I'm coming too. Please wait for __.
8. Is the mug ___? It was on your table.

## IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns:

1. Students _____ speak English well easily get jobs.
2. The dress _____ she wears was bought in London.
3. This is the house _____ I was born.
4. Your father is the person _____ you should thank.
5. The car _____ is blue is mine.
6. Did you receive the book _____ I sent you last week?
7. We want to appoint a woman _____ handwriting is good.
8. This is the man _____ you praised.
9. The man _____ wrote this poem must be a genius.
10. Ravana came to the cottage _____ Sita was staying.

## V. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences:
1. She is a clever girl.
2. I have taught you many things.
3. Sunday is the first day of the week.
4. The ship sustained heavy damage.
5. My uncle lives in the next house.
6. Chennai is a large city.
7. Ravi is an honest man.
8. Ravi is an intelligent boy.

## VI. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences:
1. We have seen this before.
2. The postman comes to her daily.
3. The man repeated the same thing thrice.
4. Your friend called again.
5. The horse ran away.
6. The army fought bravely.
7. The mangoes are almost ripe.
8. Are you keeping well?

## VII. Rewrite the sentences using adverb form for the underlined words:
1. It is probable that he will come today.
2. He is certain to come.
3. Her dress was poor and mean.
4. His action was both prompt and wise.

## VIII. Rewrite the sentences using verb form for the underlined words:
1. There is a great difference between the two languages.
2. It was not my intention to harm you.
3. I hope you will achieve success in all your undertakings.
4. They had their dinner before your arrival.

## IX. Supply the missing preposition in the following sentences:
1. The boy was scolded -------- being indifferent.
2. She had a passion ---------- music.
3. You should not interfere --------- my work.
4. Ravi has objected -------- our plan.
5. He is jealous ---------- his friend's success.
6. In the morning, I hardly get the time -------- glance ----------- the newspaper headlines.
7. My neighbour was afflicted --------- a serious illness and was hospitalized -----------
   more than two months.
8. The widow was anxious ------------ the safety of her children.

### X. Fill up the suitable conjunction:

1. My brother has brought a puppy ___ a kitten home with him.
   a) but    b) since    c) and    d) or
2. I am getting good grades _____ I study every day.
   a) or    b) yet    c) but    d) because
3. _____ I was a bird, I would fly high.
   a) since    b) for    c) if    d) because

### XI. Join the following pairs of sentences using suitable conjunctions:

1. They were tired. They stopped work.
2. He ate all the food. He was hungry.
3. Jim worked hard. He got poor marks in the exam.
4. You talk in class. The teacher will be angry.
5. Churchill was a statesman. He was also a writer.
6. Shalu is poor. She has peace of mind.
7. Eliot was a critic. He was a poet.
8. It was raining. We stayed at home.
9. The radio is new. It gives a lot of trouble.
10. James is rich. His brother is poor.

### XII. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. Iron is _____ useful metal.
2. I am going to _____ library.
3. Mary is in _____ kitchen.
4. I saw _____ woman with _____ baby in her arms.
5. Yesterday I bought _____ interesting novel.
6. This morning I met _____ old friend.
7. I have _____ good book on Phonetics.
8. _____ encyclopaedia is _____ useful book.
9. Last week I bought _____ dictionary and _____ book of quotations.___ dictionary is still with me but _____ book of quotations is missing.
10. The man who is sitting there is _____ great painter.