

What are abstract nouns? Give two examples.

Abstract nouns refer to ideas, qualities, and conditions that cannot be experienced with the five senses (i.e., they cannot be seen, heard, touched, tasted, or smelled). They represent concepts, emotions, or states of being.

Examples: Love, Courage

What are the eight Parts of Speech?

The eight **Parts of Speech** in the English language are:

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

What is a noun? Give examples.

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples: Book, New York, Teacher

What is a verb? Give examples.

A **verb** is a word that describes an action, occurrence, or state of being.

Examples: Run, Think, Is

5. Use the suitable tense:

The Earth rotates around the sun.

He is reading a book now.

He fell asleep while he was driving.

Fill up the suitable conjunction:

My brother brought a puppy and a kitten home.

I am getting good grades because I study every day.

If I were a bird, I would fly high.

Identify the Part of speech of the underlined word:

Jeeva went to play volleyball.

a) verb (went)

Ravi works happily.

b) adverb (happily)

She was looking at a doll.

c) preposition (at)

What is a finite verb? Give two examples.

A **finite verb** is a verb that has a subject and shows tense (either past, present, or future). It can stand alone as the main verb of a sentence.

Examples: She **eats** dinner. He **ran** fast.

What is a non-finite verb? Give two examples.

A **non-finite verb** is a verb that does not show tense and cannot stand alone as the main verb in a sentence. These include infinitives, gerunds, and participles.

Examples: To **run** is healthy. I enjoy **reading**.

What is a transitive verb? Give two examples.

A **transitive verb** is a verb that requires an object to complete its meaning.

Examples: She **bought** a car. He **kicked** the ball.

What is an intransitive verb? Give two examples.

An **intransitive verb** does not require a direct object to complete its meaning.

Examples: He **sleeps**. They **arrived** early.

What are regular verbs? Give two examples.

Regular verbs are verbs that form their past tense by adding **-ed** or **-d** to the base form.

Examples: Walk → **Walked**, Jump → **Jumped**

What are irregular verbs? Give two examples.

Irregular verbs are verbs that do not follow the regular pattern of adding **-ed** for their past tense.

Examples: Go → **Went**, Eat → **Ate**

What is an adjective? Give two examples.

An **adjective** is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun, giving more information about the object described.

Examples: Beautiful, Tall

What are conjunctions? Give two examples.

Conjunctions are words used to connect clauses, sentences, or words in the same clause.

Examples: And, But

Types of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join clauses, sentences, or words. There are two main types of conjunctions:

1. **Coordinating Conjunctions:** These conjunctions join elements of equal grammatical rank, such as two independent clauses or two words. Common coordinating conjunctions include **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so** (FANBOYS).
 - **Example:**
 - She wanted to go to the party, **but** she was too tired.
 - We can go to the museum **or** the park.
2. **Subordinating Conjunctions:** These conjunctions connect a dependent clause to an independent clause, showing a relationship of time, cause, condition, or contrast. Common subordinating conjunctions include **because, although, if, since, while, unless**.
 - **Example:**
 - **Because** it was raining, we stayed inside.
 - She will pass the test **if** she studies hard.

Types of Nouns

Nouns can be categorized into several types based on their usage and meaning:

1. **Common Nouns:** General names of people, places, or things.
 - **Example:** dog, city, car.
2. **Proper Nouns:** Specific names of people, places, or things.
 - **Example:** New York, Shakespeare, India.
3. **Concrete Nouns:** Nouns that refer to things that can be observed through the senses.
 - **Example:** table, apple, river.
4. **Abstract Nouns:** Nouns that refer to ideas, qualities, or states that cannot be physically touched.
 - **Example:** freedom, happiness, love.
5. **Countable Nouns:** Nouns that can be counted.
 - **Example:** book, cat, chair.
6. **Uncountable Nouns:** Nouns that cannot be counted.

- **Example:** water, air, information.
- 7. **Collective Nouns:** Nouns that refer to a group of individuals or things.
 - **Example:** team, flock, bunch.

Types of Articles

Articles are words that define whether a noun is specific or unspecific. There are two types of articles:

1. **Definite Article:** "The" is used to refer to specific or particular nouns.
 - **Example:**
 - **The** cat is sitting on the couch (a specific cat).
 - I found **the** book you were talking about (a particular book).
2. **Indefinite Articles:** "A" and "An" are used to refer to non-specific nouns.
 - **Example:**
 - I saw **a** bird in the park (any bird, not specific).
 - **An** apple a day keeps the doctor away (referring to any apple).

Underline the Adjectives

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.

Underline the Adverbs

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**.

Underline the Adjectives

1. My uncle lives in the **next** house.
2. Chennai is a **large** city.
3. Ravi is an **honest** man.
4. Ravi is an **intelligent** boy.

Underline the Adverbs

1. The horse ran **away**.
2. The army fought **bravely**.
3. The mangoes are **almost** ripe.
4. Are you keeping **well**?

Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Pronouns

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

Rewrite Sentences Using the Adverb Form of the Underlined Words

1. It is **probably** that he will come today.
2. He is **certainly** coming.
3. Her dress was **poorly** and **meanly** designed.
4. He acted **promptly** and **wisely**.

Rewrite Sentences Using the Verb Form of the Underlined Words

1. There is a great **difference** between the two languages. → They **differ** in many aspects.
2. It was not my **intention** to harm you. → I did not **intend** to harm you.
3. I hope you will achieve **success** in all your undertakings. → I hope you will **succeed** in all your undertakings.
4. They had their **dinner** before your arrival. → They **dined** before your arrival.

Identify the part of speech of the underlined words.

Namitha is not coming today.

Namitha: Proper Noun

(Explanation: Namitha is a specific name of a person, which is categorized as a Proper Noun.)

My mom will be leaving to Bangalore tomorrow.

Will be leaving: Verb phrase

(Explanation: This is a verb phrase indicating future action.)

The teacher asked the students to stand.

Students: Common Noun

(Explanation: "Students" refers to a general group of people, making it a Common Noun.)

He is my brother.

My: Possessive Pronoun

(Explanation: "My" shows possession of the noun "brother," making it a Possessive Pronoun.)

There is a cat under the table.

Under: Preposition

(Explanation: "Under" shows the relationship between the cat and the table, indicating location. Hence, it is a Preposition.)

The clothes did not dry as it was raining all night.

As: Subordinating Conjunction

(Explanation: "As" connects the dependent clause to the independent clause, indicating a reason or cause, making it a Subordinating Conjunction.)

Sheena and her sister dance well.

Well: Adverb

(Explanation: "Well" describes how they dance, modifying the verb "dance," so it is an Adverb.)

I am wearing a green dress for the party.

Green: Adjective

(Explanation: "Green" describes the noun "dress," which qualifies it as an Adjective.)

Oh! That is really sad.

Oh!: Interjection

(Explanation: "Oh!" is an expression of emotion or surprise, making it an Interjection.)

She is coming with me.

With: Preposition

(Explanation: "With" shows the relationship between "she" and "me," functioning as a Preposition.)

Explanation of the Eight Parts of Speech:

1. **Nouns:** Words that name people, places, things, or ideas.
 - **Example:** *John* is a doctor. (*John* is a noun naming a person.)
2. **Pronouns:** Words that replace nouns to avoid repetition.
 - **Example:** *He* is my brother. (*He* replaces the noun *John*.)
3. **Adjectives:** Words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns.
 - **Example:** She wore a *beautiful* dress. (*Beautiful* describes the dress.)
4. **Verbs:** Words that express actions, occurrences, or states of being.
 - **Example:** They *run* every day. (*Run* shows action.)
5. **Adverbs:** Words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
 - **Example:** He runs *quickly*. (*Quickly* modifies the verb *runs*.)
6. **Prepositions:** Words that show relationships between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence.
 - **Example:** The book is *on* the table. (*On* shows the relationship between *book* and *table*.)
7. **Conjunctions:** Words that join words, phrases, or clauses.
 - **Example:** I like tea *and* coffee. (*And* joins two nouns.)
8. **Interjections:** Words that express strong emotions or feelings.
 - **Example:** *Wow!* That was amazing. (*Wow* expresses emotion.)

Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns:

1. Students **who** speak English well easily get jobs.
2. The dress **that** she wears was bought in London.
3. This is the house **where** I was born.
4. Your father is the person **whom** you should thank.
5. The car **which** is blue is mine.

Supply the missing preposition in the following sentences:

1. The boy was scolded **for** being indifferent.
2. She had a passion **for** music.
3. You should not interfere **with** my work.

4. Ravi has objected **to** our plan.
5. He is jealous **of** his friend's success.

Join the following pairs of sentences using suitable conjunctions:

1. They were tired, **so** they stopped work.
2. He ate all the food **because** he was hungry.
3. Jim worked hard, **but** he got poor marks in the exam.
4. If you talk in class, the teacher **will** be angry.
5. Churchill was a statesman, **and** he was also a writer.

Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns:

1. Did you receive the book **that** I sent you last week?
2. We want to appoint a woman **whose** handwriting is good.
3. This is the man **whom** you praised.
4. The man **who** wrote this poem must be a genius.
5. Ravana came to the cottage **where** Sita was staying.

Supply the missing preposition in the following sentences:

1. In the morning, I hardly get the time **to** glance **at** the newspaper headlines.
2. My neighbour was afflicted **with** a serious illness and was hospitalized **for** more than two months.
3. The widow was anxious **about** the safety of her children.

Join the following pairs of sentences using suitable conjunctions:

1. Shalu is poor, **but** she has peace of mind.
2. Eliot was a critic, **and** he was a poet.
3. It was raining, **so** we stayed at home.
4. The radio is new, **yet** it gives a lot of trouble.
5. James is rich, **whereas** his brother is poor.

Explanation of the Three Types of Conditional Clauses:

1. **Zero Conditional:** Used for general truths or laws of nature.
 - **Example:** If you heat water, it boils.
(Explanation: The result is always true if the condition is met.)
2. **First Conditional:** Used for real or possible situations in the present or future.
 - **Example:** If it rains, we will stay inside.
(Explanation: There is a real possibility that it will rain, and the future consequence is staying inside.)
3. **Second Conditional:** Used for hypothetical or unlikely situations.
 - **Example:** If I were a millionaire, I would travel the world.
(Explanation: The condition is hypothetical, and the consequence is imagined.)

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:

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