

PARTS OF SPEECH - MEANING!!



PARTS

SPEECH



LET'S GET
STARTED-PARTS OF
SPEECH

WANT
CLARITY??



“Danny crossed the busy street and he enthusiastically yelled, ‘Hey!’ to his friend.”



The boy yelled, “Help!” and he saw a brave dog quickly run to the rescue

NOUNS (GREEK: ONOMA-MEANING NAME, LATIN: NOMEN)

Naming
Words:

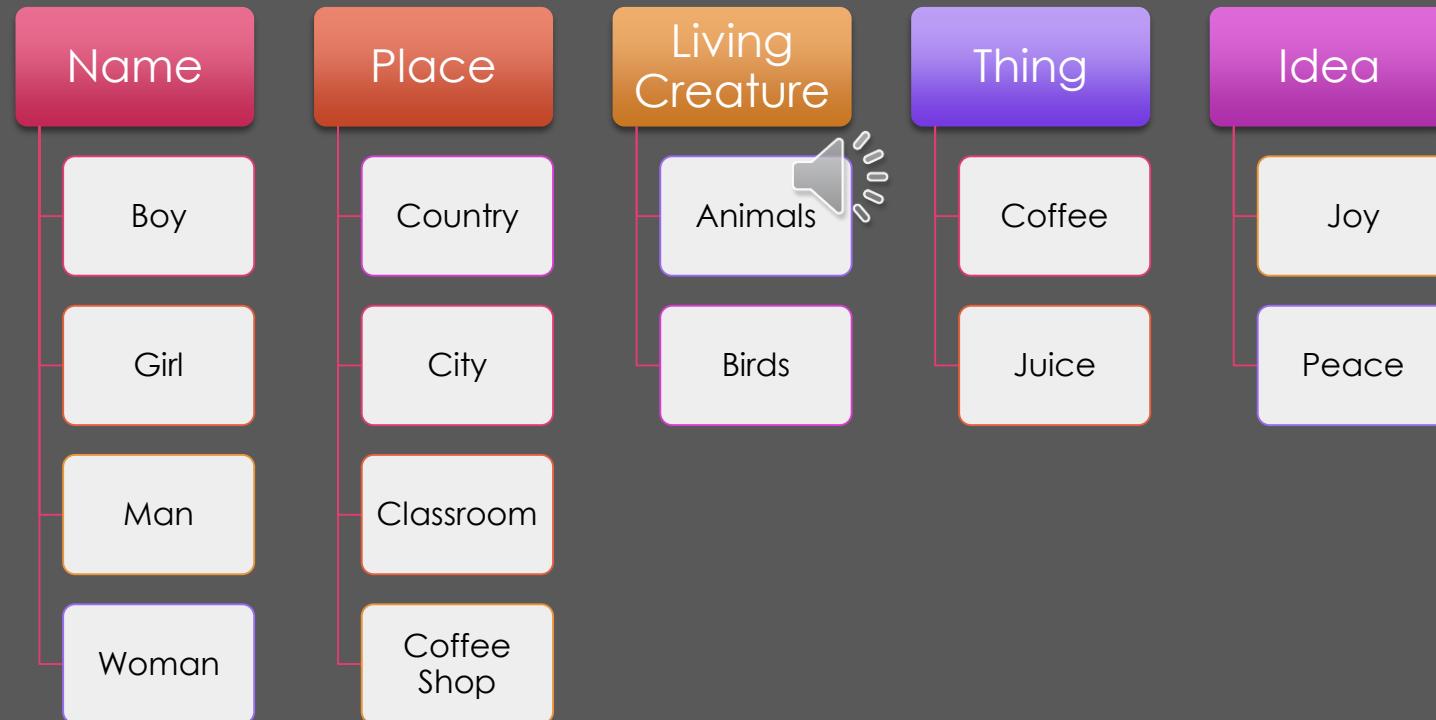
- Person (Boy, Vivansh)
- Place (Country, India)
- Object (Tree, Banyan Tree)
- Idea/Emotion (Love, Patriotism)
- Living creature (Lion, Sher Khan)
- Quality (Loyalty, Wisdom)

TYPES OF NOUNS

- ▶ Common Noun
- ▶ Proper Noun



COMMON NOUNS (GENERAL NAMES)



PROPER NOUNS (SPECIAL NAMES)

Person

- Albus Dumbledore
- Chhota Bheem
- Damon Salvatore



Place

- Hogwarts
- Dholakpur
- Mystic Grill

Thing

- Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows
- Titanic (Ship)
- Vampire Diaries

CATEGORIES OF COMMON NOUNS

Collective Nouns (Can be felt using sense organs)

- Jury
- Team



Material Nouns (Can be felt using sense organs)

- Iron
- Gold

Abstract Nouns (Cannot be felt using sense organs)

- Love
- Peace

SOME MORE CATEGORIES OF COMMON NOUNS



Countable

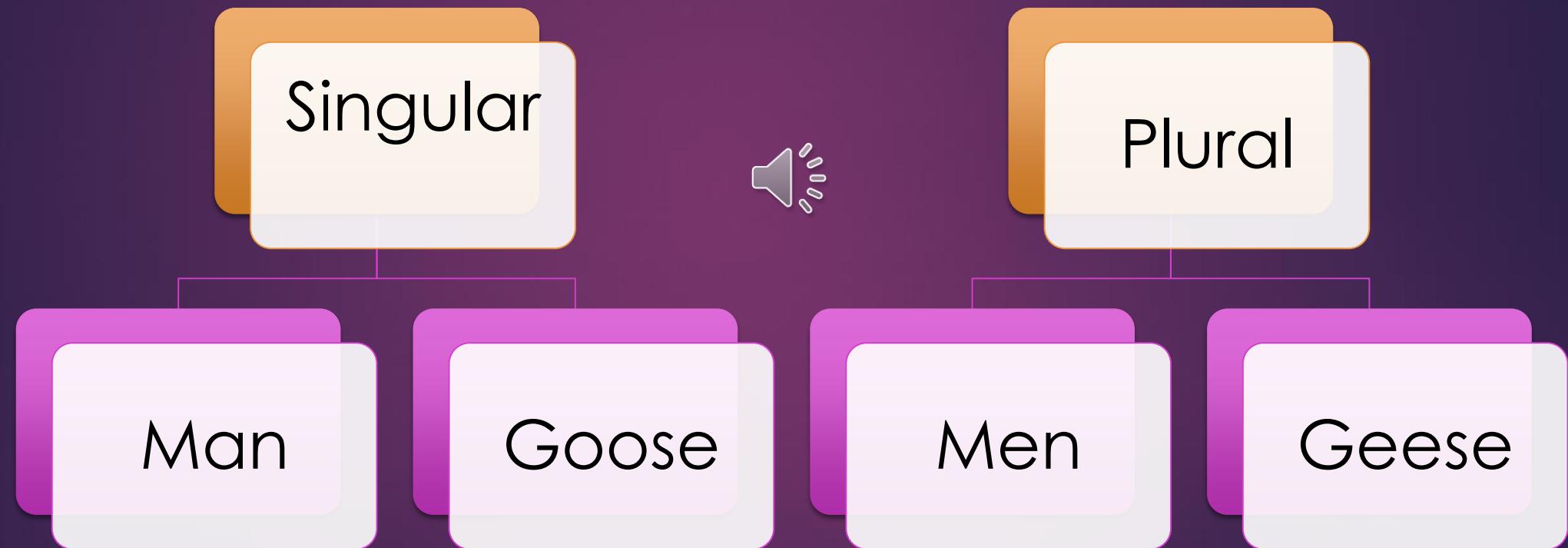
Dog
Pen
Cup
Chair



Uncountable

Milk
Rice
Sugar
Butter

NOUNS BASED ON NUMBER



BASED ON GENDER

Masculine

- Drake
- Man

Feminine

- Duck
- Woman



Neuter

- Table
- Laptop

Common

- Baby
- Animals

HOW TO MAKE PLURAL FROM SINGULAR?

Man-Men

Table-Tables

Story-
Stories(letter
before "Y" is a
consonant)

Ray-Rays (letter
before "Y" is a
vowel)

Dress-Dresses

Watch-
Watches

Wife-Wives

Potato-
Potatoes
(Exception:
Photo, Piano...)

Focus-Foci

Axis-Axes

Phenomenon-
Phenomena

CERTAIN DIFFERENT CASES

Child-
Children

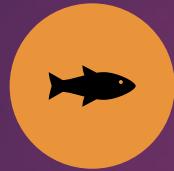


Person-
People

SOME NOUNS DON'T CHANGE



SHEEP



FISH



CATTLE 



DEER



SPECIES



SERIES



SCENERY

WHAT IS GRAMMAR WITHOUT RULES?

Proper Noun:

Starts with a capital letter

May be used as common noun, if it refers to the quality

Collective Noun:

Is treated as singular when there is no difference in opinion

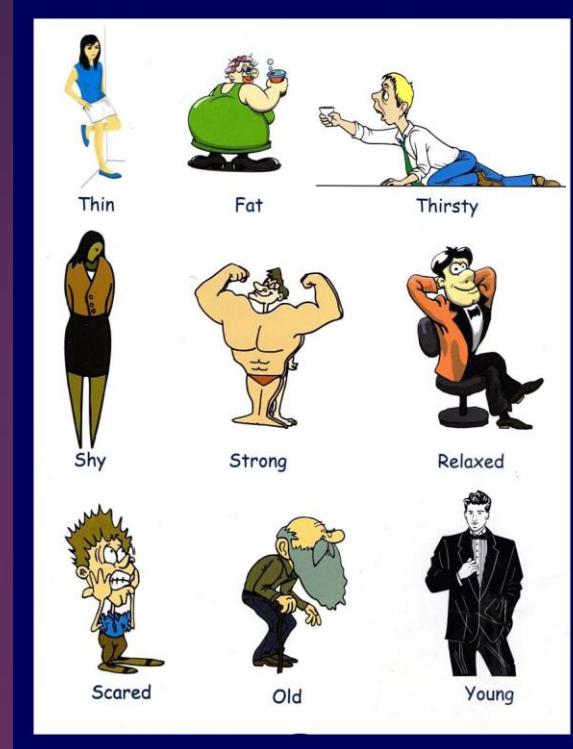
Is treated as plural when there is a difference in opinion

Material Noun:

Can't be turned into Plural

Abstract Noun:

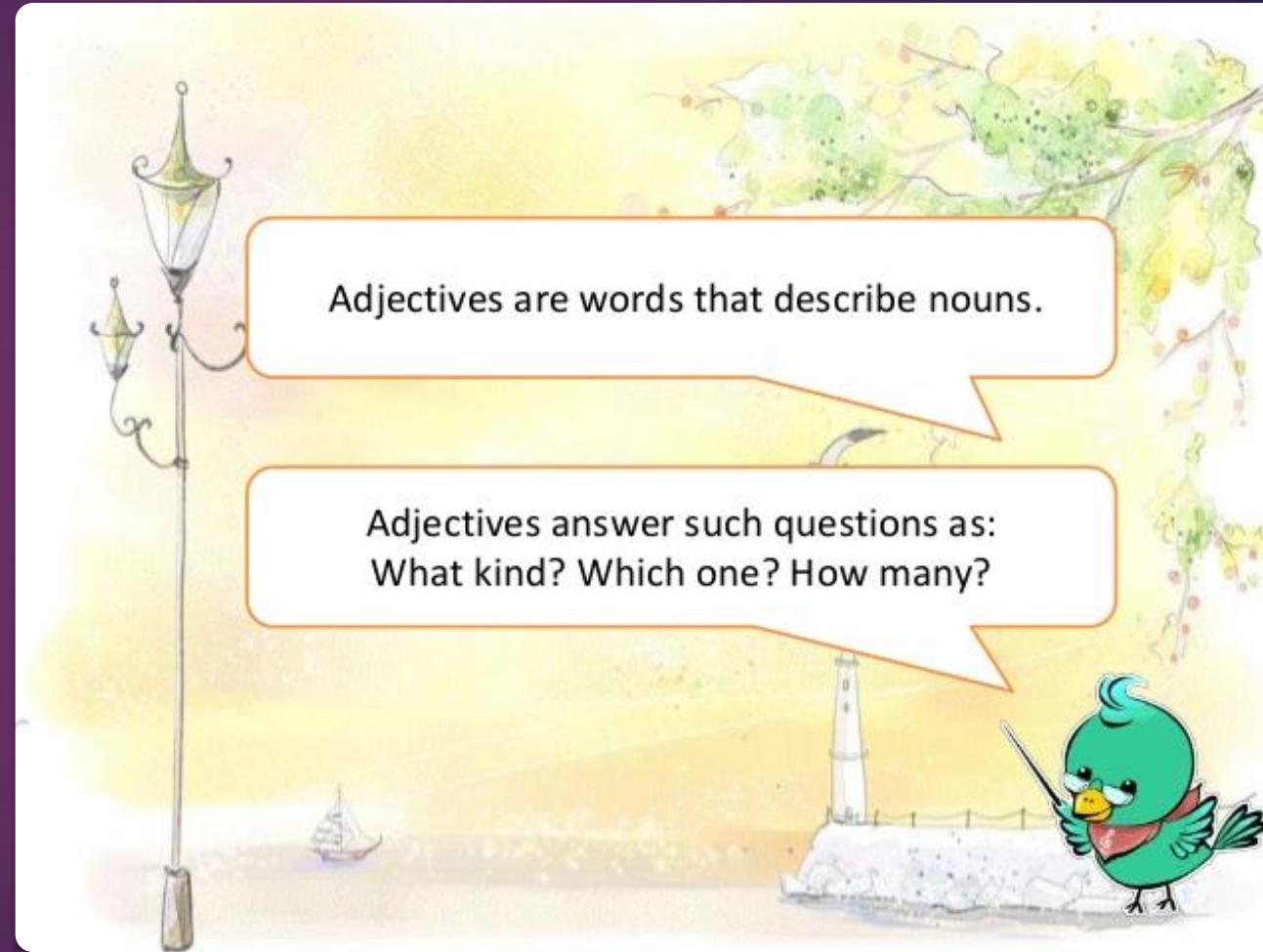
Can't be turned into Plural



ADJECTIVES



WHAT ARE ADJECTIVES ARE?



CAN BE USED TO DESCRIBE:

Adjectives can be used to describe:

Colour

e.g. blue, red,
green, brown,
purple, yellow,
black.

Opinion

e.g. good, pretty,
right, wrong,
funny, light, happy.

Size

e.g. big, small,
long, short.

Age

e.g. Old, young

Shape

e.g. round,
triangle,
rectangular,
square, oval.

Origin

e.g. German,
Malaysia

Material

e.g. glass, metal.

Distance

e.g. long, short,
near, far

Temperature

e.g. cold, warm,
hot, cool

Time

e.g. late, early.



TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

Qualitative or
Descriptive
Adjective

Quantitative
Adjective

Demonstrative
Adjective

Possessive
Adjective

Interrogative
Adjective

Distributive
Adjective

Compound
Adjective



1. Qualitative / Descriptive Adjectives

To describe the quality of a person or thing, for example, its size, general description (physical), age, shape, colour, material, origin and purpose.

Examples: tall, excellent, slim, young, square, plastic

1. The *tall* girl is my classmate.
2. The students achieved *excellent* results.



2. Quantitative Adjectives

To indicate the number or amount of things

Examples: some, much, little, enough, all , no, any, whole, several

1. She found *many* pens under the table.
2. There was *no* milk in the jug.
3. There are *thirty seven* students in this class.



3. Demonstrative adjectives

To point out nouns.

Examples: this, these, that, those

1. *This* is my friend, Dina. (Not an adjective)
2. *Those* books belong to her.

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

This – That – These – Those

Demonstrative Adjective describes a noun

This chair is broken.
That car is expensive.
These clothes are wet.
Those birds are flying south.

Demonstrative Pronoun identifies someone or something

This is my chair.
That is Peter's house.
These are her clothes.
Those are migrating birds.



4. Interrogative Adjectives

Used with noun to ask questions.

Examples: what, whose, where, why, how and which

Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives are words, such as which ,whose and what that are used along with nouns to ask questions .

Examples:-

- Which plants should be watered twice a week?
- What book are you reading?



1. *Whose* pen is this?
2. *Which* way shall we go?

Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns such as who, whose, which and what are used to ask questions .

Examples:-

- Who are the singers of the Declaration of Independence?
- Who will design the new logo



5. Possessive Adjectives

Used to show possession.

Examples: my, your, his her, our, their, its.

1. This is *her* hat.
2. *Their* parents came to *my* house yesterday.

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	my	mine
You	your	yours
He	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	its
We	our	ours
You	your	yours
They	their	theirs



6. Distributive Adjectives

To show that the persons or things are counted collectively.

Normally used with singular nouns.

Refer to members of a group as individuals.

Examples: each, every, either, and neither.

Distributive Adjectives

Distributive Adjectives point out the persons or things named individually or collectively. There are only a few adjectives belonging to Distributive Adjectives.

They are....

Each, Every, Either, Neither

Examples:

Each player has to play well.

Every student has sent an email.

Either girl can solve this puzzle.

Neither problem is easy to solve.



1. *Each* participant was asked to complete a survey.
2. *Either* of these movies would be interesting to me.
EITHER here is not an adjective)



Tips to improve English Grammar

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

Distributive pronouns are pronoun that describes members of a group / person / thing separately and not collectively.

Distributive pronoun is always singular and as such it should be followed by a singular noun and verb.

Distributive pronouns are words like:

Each, every, either, neither, everyone, none, no one, any etc.

Examples : English Clinic

- (1) *Each* of the girls got a medal.
- (2) *Everyone* loves flowers.
- (3) *None* of the four answers is correct.
- (4) *Either* of you has to come for the wedding.
- (5) *Neither* of the newspapers is English.

Get more details at : www.englishmirror.com

7. Compound Adjectives

Made up of two or more words.

Often linked together with hyphens to link the words together to show that it is one adjective.

Examples: light-weight, duty-free, four-foot, part-time, cold-blooded, well-behaved.

1. We have to be *open-minded* about things.
2. The lady is wearing a pair of *high-heeled* shoes.

Comparison of adjectives

- There are three forms of comparison:
 - **positive**
 - **comparative**
 - **superlative**

A - Comparison with -er/-est

We use -er/-est with the following adjectives:

positive	comparative	superlative
clean	clean er	clean est
dirty	dirt ier	dirt iest
clever	clever er	clever est
simple	simpl er	simp lest
Narrow	narrow er	narrow est

B - Comparison with more - most

positive	comparative	superlative
difficult	more difficult	(the) most difficult
beautiful	more beautiful	(the) most beautiful



C - Irregular adjectives

positive	comparative	superlative	comment
good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
much	more	most	uncountable nouns
many	more	most	countable nouns
little	less	least	
little	smaller	smallest	

D - Special adjectives

Some adjectives have **two** possible **forms** of comparison (-er/-est and more/most).

positive	comparative	superlative
clever	cleverer / more clever	cleverest / most clever
common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
likely	likelier / more likely	likeliest / most likely
polite	politer / more polite	politest / most polite
simple	simpler / more simple	simplest / most simple

Questions

Identify the adjectives.

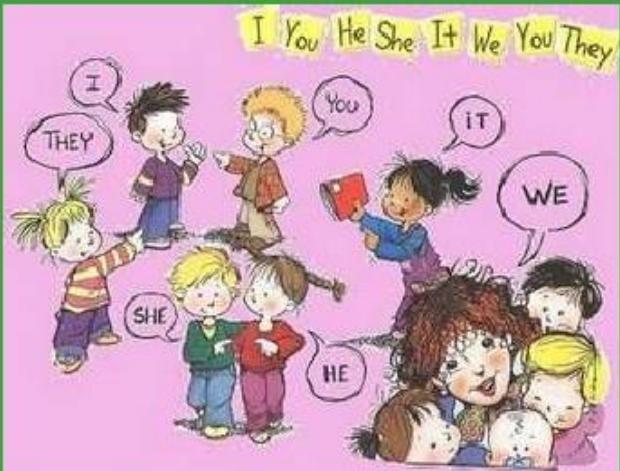
1. Try using this paintbrush in art class.
2. Many people came to visit the fair.
3. I went into the duty-free shop but I did not buy anything.
4. He doesn't seem intelligent, but he is.

Answer

1. this
2. Many
3. duty-free
4. intelligent

PRONOUNS

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun.



Male: **He**
Female: **She**
Animal, place or thing: **It**

TYPES OF PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns

Possessive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns

Interrogative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns

Indefinite Pronouns

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Represent specific people or things

Are used in place of person or people we are talking about

These are used in language, depending on

Number: Singular (I) or Plural (WE)

Person: 1st Person (I), 2nd Person (YOU), 3rd Person (HE)

Gender: Male (HE), Female (SHE) or Neuter (IT)

Case: Subject (WE) or Object (US)

Here are the personal pronouns, followed by some example sentences:

number	person	gender	personal pronouns	
			subject	object
singular	1st	male/female	I	me
	2nd	male/female	you	you
	3rd	male	he	him
		female	she	her
		neuter	it	it
plural	1st	male/female	we	us
	2nd	male/female	you	you
	3rd	male/female/ neuter	they	them

Examples (in each case, the first example shows a **subject pronoun**, the second an **object pronoun**):

EXAMPLES

I like coffee.

Harry helped
me.

Do **you** like
tea?

Hermione
loves **you.**

She runs fast.

Did Ron beat
him?

He is clever.

Does
Dumbledore
know **him?**

We went to
Hogwarts.

Misha drove
us.

It doesn't
work.

Can the
mechanic
repair **it?**

Do **you** need
a seating for
three?

They played
well.

Harry and
Ron beat
them.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Refer to a specific person or thing (THE ANTECEDENT) belonging to a person (and sometimes belonging to an animal or thing)

Are never found near a noun, even though these are the genitive of personal pronoun

Are used depending on:

Number: Singular (MINE) or Plural (OURS)

Person: 1st Person (MINE), 2nd Person (YOURS) or 3rd Person (HIS)

Gender: Male (HIS) or Female (HERS)



POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

number	person	gender (of "owner")	possessive pronouns
singular	1st	male/female	mine
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male	his
		female	hers
plural	1st	male/female	ours
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male/female/neuter	theirs

Possessive Pronouns

A Possessive Pronoun replaces a possessive adjective + noun to avoid repeating information that is already clear.

- This book is **my book**, not **your book**. (Sounds repetitive)
- This book is **mine**, not **yours**. (Sounds more natural)

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
MY My shirt is green.	MINE The shirt is mine .
YOUR Your book is new.	YOURS The book is yours .
HIS His pillow is soft.	HIS The pillow is his .
HER Her dog is small.	HERS The dog is hers .
ITS Its bone is old.	---- * We don't use its as a possessive pronoun.
OUR Our bird is noisy.	OURS The bird is ours .
YOUR Your house is big.	YOURS The house is yours .
THEIR Their car is slow.	THEIRS The car is theirs .

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl



EXAMPLES



Look at these pictures.
Mine is the big one.

(Subject: My picture)



I like your painting. Do
you like **mine**?

(Object: My painting)



All the essays were
good but **his** was the
best.

(Subject: His essay)



Elena found her
passport, but Melanie
couldn't find **hers**.
(Object: Her passport)



REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- ▶ Are used with an active voice verb in order to reflect the action of the verb back on the subject(the ANTECEDENT)
- ▶ These end with **SELF** or **SELVES**
- ▶ Following are the reflexive pronouns:

Singular	Plural
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Myself• Himself• Herself• Itself	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ourselves• Yourselves• Themselves



EXAMPLES

Reflexive Pronouns

Grammar Bite		
I	● myself	I sometimes talk to <i>myself</i> .
you (singular)	● yourself	Do you ever ask <i>yourself</i> this question?
you (plural)	● yourselves	Please take good care of <i>yourselves</i> .
he	● himself	He hurt <i>himself</i> with the knife.
she	● herself	She looked at <i>herself</i> in a mirror.
it	● itself	The cat licked <i>itself</i> .
we	● ourselves	We will clean the room <i>ourselves</i> .
they	● themselves	They had a nice time. They enjoyed <i>themselves</i> .

Note: Reflexive pronouns are used in three situations:

(1) Reflexive Pronouns are used when the subject and object are the same.

Example: "The cat licked *itself*."

(2) Reflexive pronouns are used as the object of a preposition, when the subject and object are the same.

Example: "I sometimes talk *to myself*."

(3) Reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize the subject.

Example: "We will clean the room *ourselves*."



I prepared the lunch **myself**.

Have you seen it **yourself**?

She spoke to her father **herself**.



DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

- ▶ Are used to demonstrate the pronoun(thing or person).
- ▶ Words used are same as used in Demonstrative Adjectives
- ▶ Difference lies in their placement in a sentence.
- ▶ Demonstrative Adjectives are always placed before a noun (That book is good.)
- ▶ Demonstrative Pronoun are placed near a noun (That is a good book)(This is Sakshi speaking!)(Take these to the faculty)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This, That, These, Those

The former, The later

The first, The last

The other, The others



Used to ask questions



Who, Whom, Which, What, Whose are some commonly used Interrogative Pronouns



Examples:

Who asked you?

Whom did you tell?

What has happened?

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

This – That – These – Those

Demonstrative Adjective describes a noun

This chair is broken.
That car is expensive.
These clothes are wet.
Those birds are flying south.

Demonstrative Pronoun identifies someone or something

This is my chair.
That is Peter's house.
These are her clothes.
Those are migrating birds.



RELATIVE PRONOUNS

These relate to a person they modify

Who(for subject)

Whom(for object)

Which(for things)

Whose(for possession)

That(for people or things as subject or object)



EXAMPLES

The person **who** phoned me last night is my teacher.

The car **which** hit me was red.

The person **whom** I met last evening was my friend

The car, **whose** driver jumped out just before the accident, was destroyed.



INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- ▶ Are vague or not definite
- ▶ Don't refer to any specific person, thing or amount

Singular	Plural
• Another	Much
• Anybody	Nobody
• Anyone	No one
• Anything	Neither
• Each	One
• Everybody	Somebody
• Everyone	Someone
• Everything	Something

All, most, none, any and some can be singular or plural, depending on the phrase that follows them.



EXAMPLES

All is forgiven.

All have submitted the assignment.

We can start the class because everybody has joined.

Elena like coffee but not tea. I think both are good.



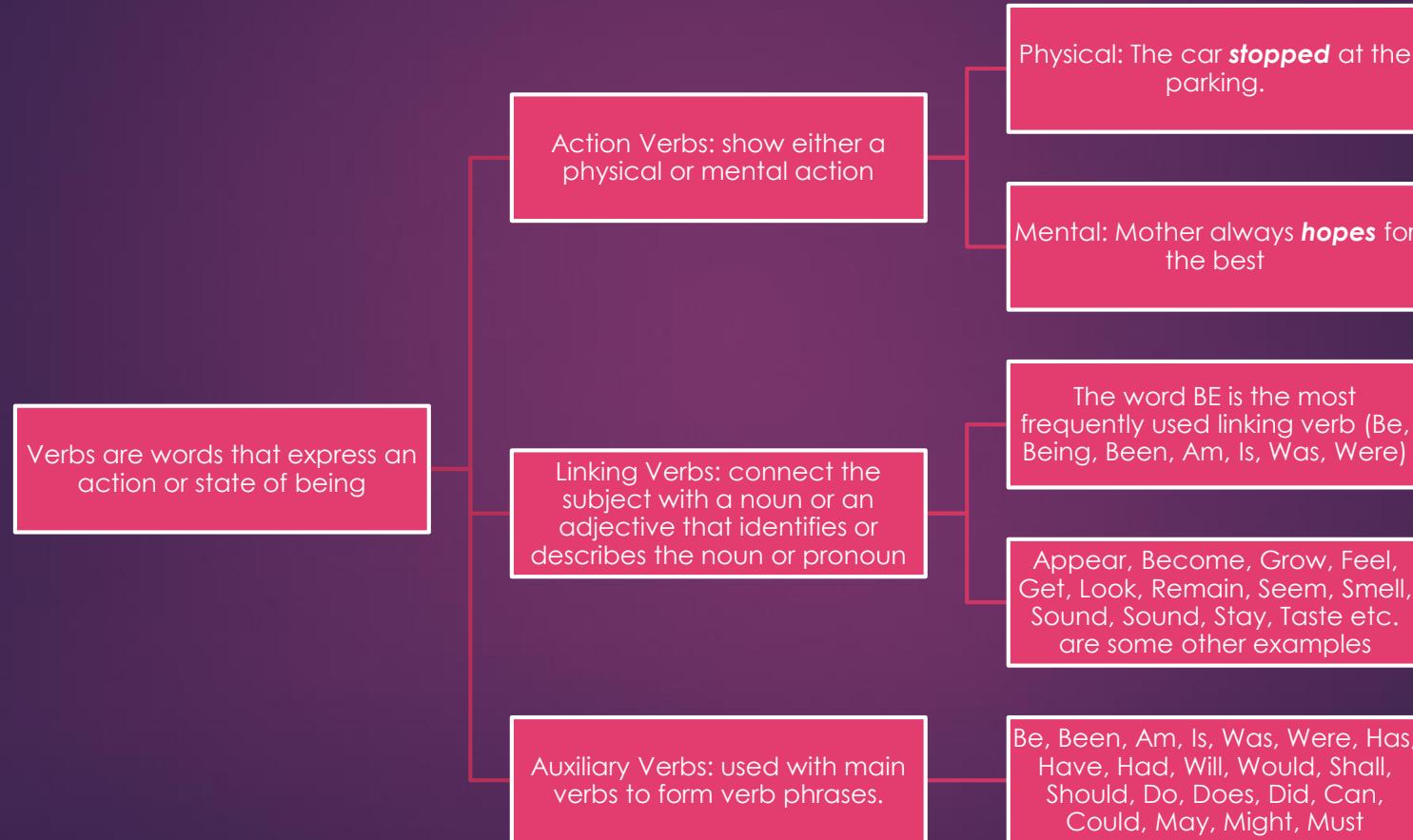
VERBS



WHAT ARE VERBS?



KIND OF VERBS



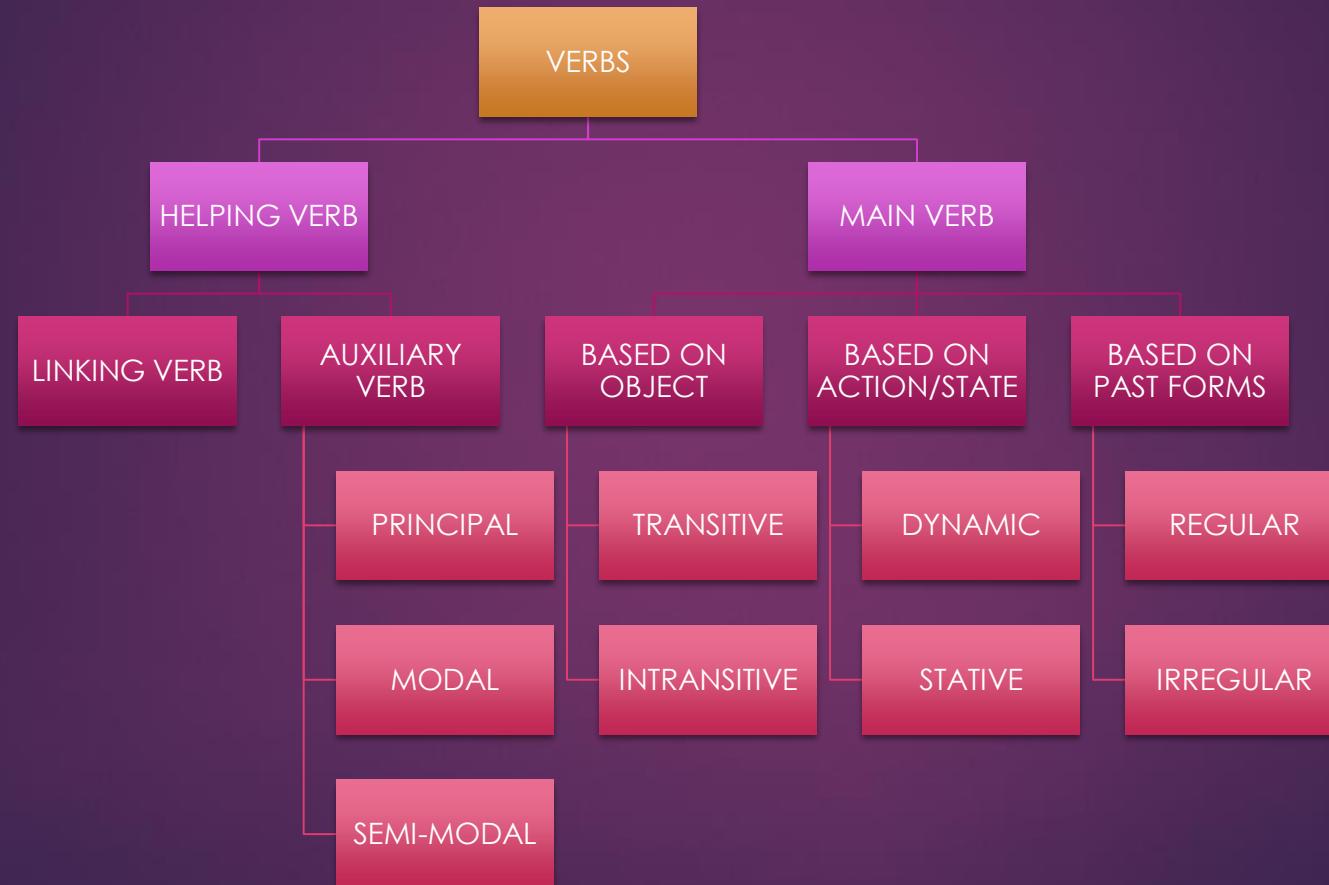
VERBS

Are the verbs used in the sentences same?

- Mr. Gupta is a doctor.
- We must pay our taxes in time.
- The earth revolves round the sun.



CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS



LINKING/COPULAR VERBS

Show equality(=) or
a change to a
different state
(→)

Are mostly used
intransitively

Common linking
verbs: Be, Seem,
Become, Look etc.

Examples:

Manisha is
intelligent.
(Manisha =
intelligent)

Dr. Gupta is a
surgeon. (Dr Gupta
= surgeon)

Rohit seems tired.
(Rohit = tired)

Ashok sounds
greedy. (Ashok =
greedy)

The sky became
dark. (the sky
→ dark)

The bread has
gone stale. (the
bread → stale)

His body turned
pale. (body
→ pale)



Principal Auxiliary

4



To be (is, are, am, was, were, will, shall)



To have (have, has, had)



To do (do, did, does)



Examples:

I am(/was) your teacher.
I have(/had) done the assignment.
I did not complete the assignment myself.



Modals

- ▶ *can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, and would*
- ▶ do not change form for different subjects
- ▶ Express various meanings of necessity, advice, ability, expectation, permission, possibility, etc.

I
you (singular)
she
we
you (plural)
they

can speak
well.



Shall

- Used with I person to express **Simple Future** (I/We shall meet tomorrow)
- Used with II and III persons to indicate **some promise** (This shall be revealed to you tomorrow)
- Used for **polite questions** (Shall I take a leave?)
- Used to show **obligation** (The class representative should report to the class coordinator daily)



Will

Used with II and III persons to express Simple Future (You will meet your boss tomorrow)

Shows determination/intention, specially in the first person (I will attend all my classes today)

Expresses willingness (We are going to the picnic. Will you join us?)

Expresses prediction

Specific: The class will get over soon

Timeless: Rain will ruin my picnic plans

Habitual: This lake will get dry every summer



Would

8



Expresses willingness(polite): Would you please lend me your pen?



Expresses characteristic activity:

Customary: After his classes, he would go home and take tuitions.

Typical/Casual: She would cause the whole family to be late, every time.



Expresses hypothetical meaning: My St. Bernard would weigh a ton if I let him eat what he wants.



Expresses sense of probability: I hear a whistle. That would be the three o'clock train.



Should

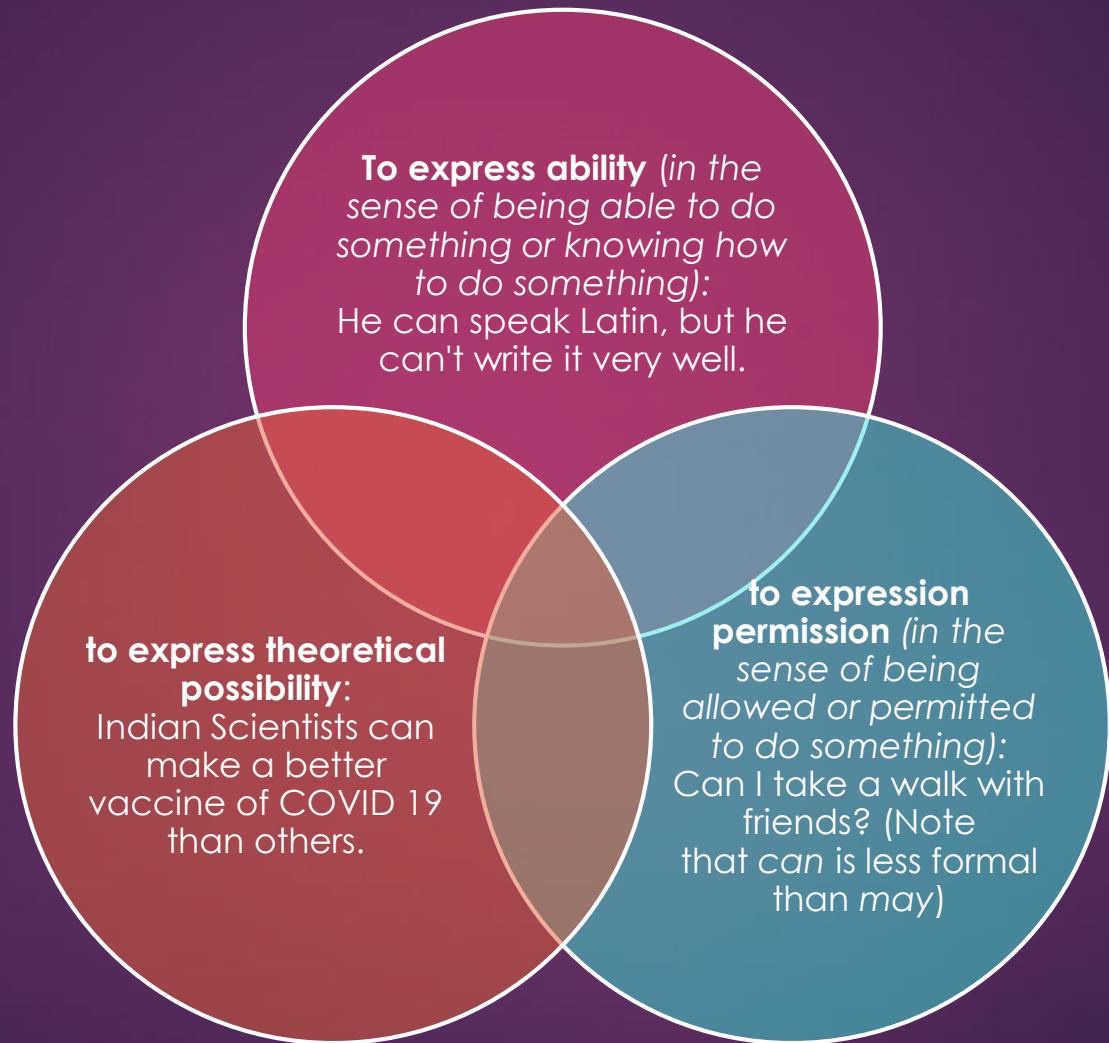
Expresses moral obligation: India should win the match.

Expresses liking towards something: I should prefer hot coffee.

Expresses tentative opinion: I should have given it a thought before speaking.



Can



Could

**to express an ability
in the past:**

I could always beat
you at badminton
when we were kids.

**to express past or
future permission or
make polite
request:**

Could I bury my pet
in your back yard?
Could you provide
me with the notes?

**to express present
possibility:**

We could always
spend the evening
walking on the
beach.

**to express
possibility or ability
in contingent
circumstances:**

If he studied harder,
he could pass this
course.



Do, Does, Did

In the simple present tense, do functions as an auxiliary **to express the negative and to ask questions**

- I don't study at night.
- She doesn't work here anymore.
- Do you attend the classes regularly?
- Did you not take the permission to leave the class?

Expresses similarity and differences

- My mum likes roses and so does my dad.
- My mum doesn't like roses, neither does my dad.

Used to sound emphatic

- He never did understand his mother.



Used for asking "Yes-No" questions

- Did you enjoy the last interactive class?



Used to avoid repetition

- He bunked his classes; so did his best friend.



Has, Have, Had

- ▶ **Expresses probability and possibility:**
 - ▶ **As an affirmative statement:** He might have known about the gifts.
 - ▶ **As a negative statement:** He might not have known about the gifts.
 - ▶ **To ask about possibility or probability in the past:** Could he have known about the gifts?
 - ▶ **For short answers:** Did he know about this? I don't know. He may have.
 - ▶ **Expresses possession or experience:** I have had my lunch.



May, Might



When used in the context of granting or seeking permission, **might** is the past tense of **May**.



Might is considerably more tentative than **may**.

May I leave the class?

It might rain in the evening.



Express possibility:

She may be the next class representative.

She might be the next class representative.



Semi-Modals

- ▶ Also knowns as Marginal Modals
- ▶ May be used as both Main verbs or Modals
 - ▶ Dare, need, ought to, used to, be able to, have to



Used to

Expresses an action that took place in the past, perhaps regularly, but now that action no longer regularly takes place:

We used to go for International Vacations every year until Covid 19.

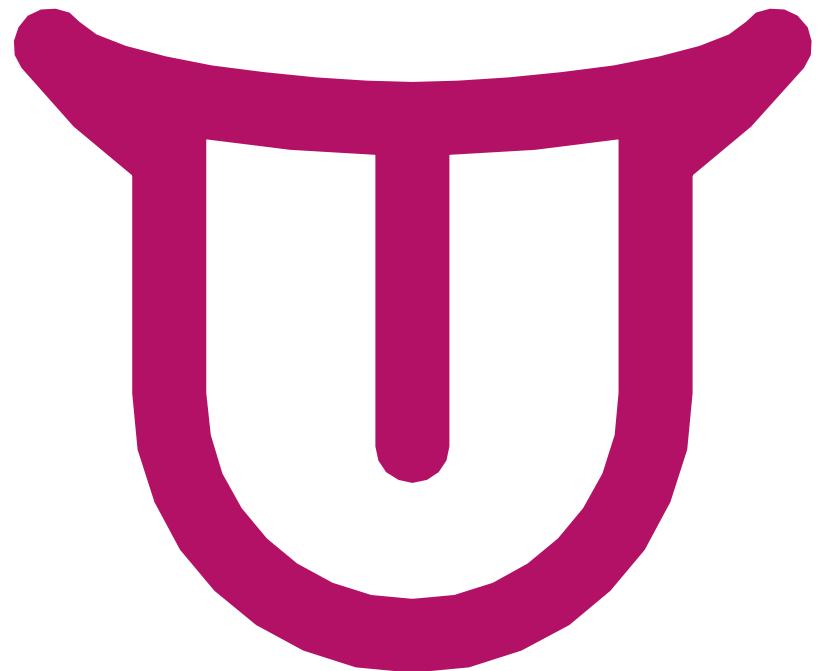
Expresses sense of being accustomed to or familiar with something:

I like these old sneakers; I'm used to them.



Ought to

- ▶ Expresses advise or opinion
 - ▶ You ought to improve your communication skills



Be able to

Express ability:

I am not able to understand the lecture.

Were you able to do the assignment on Nouns?



Have to

Expresses obligation

- I have to tidy my room this weekend.

Shows that something is unnecessary

- I don't have to study today. It's a Sunday!



Need to, Need not

Shows
obligation

- I need to finish my assignment today.

Shows that
something is
unnecessary

- You need not come with me.



Dare

Expresses challenge when used as main verb

- I dare you to spend a night in the jungle where “The Hills Have Eyes” was shot.

As modal, it expresses “Be brave enough to”

- How dare you sit without asking?
- Don’t you dare comment on her.



Main Verbs

2

I write

Children play

They run

We laugh



Classification of Main Verbs



TRANSITIVE AND
INTRANSITIVE



DYNAMIC AND
STATIC



REGULAR AND
IRREGULAR



Transitive and Intransitive

- ▶ Transitive Verbs take a direct object
 - ▶ Somebody killed the dragon
- ▶ Intransitive verbs do not require an object
 - ▶ He died





Regular Verbs:

Ones that follow a same pattern and create the past simple and past participle form of verbs(by adding an “-ed” at the end of the base form).

- Cook, cooked, cooked
- Turn, turned, turned
- Arrive, arrived, arrived
- Marry, married, married



Irregular Verbs:

Verbs that have the same base form, past simple and past participle form

- Cut, cut, cut
- Hurt, hurt, hurt
- Let, let, let
- Put, put, put



Regular and Irregular Verbs

- ▶ **Irregular Verbs:**

- ▶ ***Verbs that have the same past simple and past participle form***

- ▶ Bring, brought, brought
 - ▶ Make, made, made
 - ▶ Keep, kept, kept
 - ▶ Teach, taught, taught

- ▶ ***Verbs that have the same base form and past participle form***

- ▶ Come, came, come
 - ▶ Run, ran, run
 - ▶ Become, became, become



Regular and Irregular Verbs

► Irregular Verbs:

► **Verbs that have a different base form, past simple and past participle form**

- Be, was/were, been
- Break, broke, broken
- Choose, chose, chosen
- Do did, done
- See, saw, seen



ADVERBS



WHAT ARE ADVERBS?

Words that are used to modify
(describe) Adjective, Verb or
another Adverb

e.g. The **economically** weak
sections should be **very**
gradually uplifted.



TYPES OF ADVERBS

According to Meaning

- Adverbs of Time
- Adverbs of Place
- Adverbs of Manner
- Adverbs of Frequency
- Adverbs of Degree/Quantity

According to Use

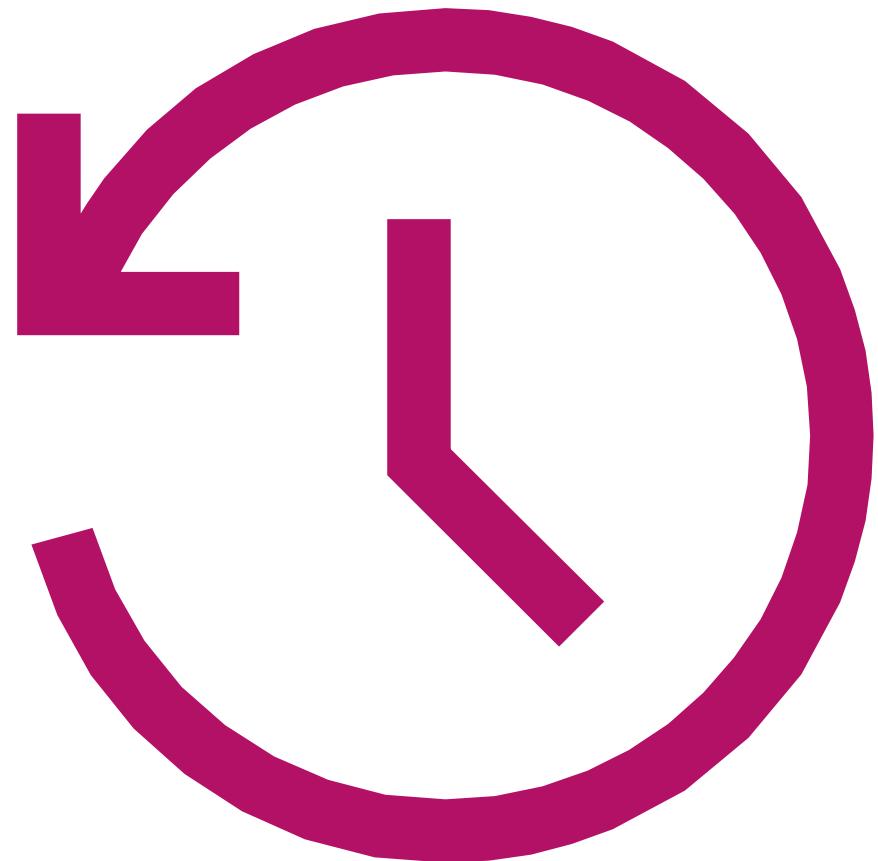
- Interrogative Adverb
- Relative Adverb



Adverbs of Time

- ▶ Tell us *when* an action takes place
 - ▶ I shall take an interactive class *today*.

When shall I take the class? The answer is:
Today

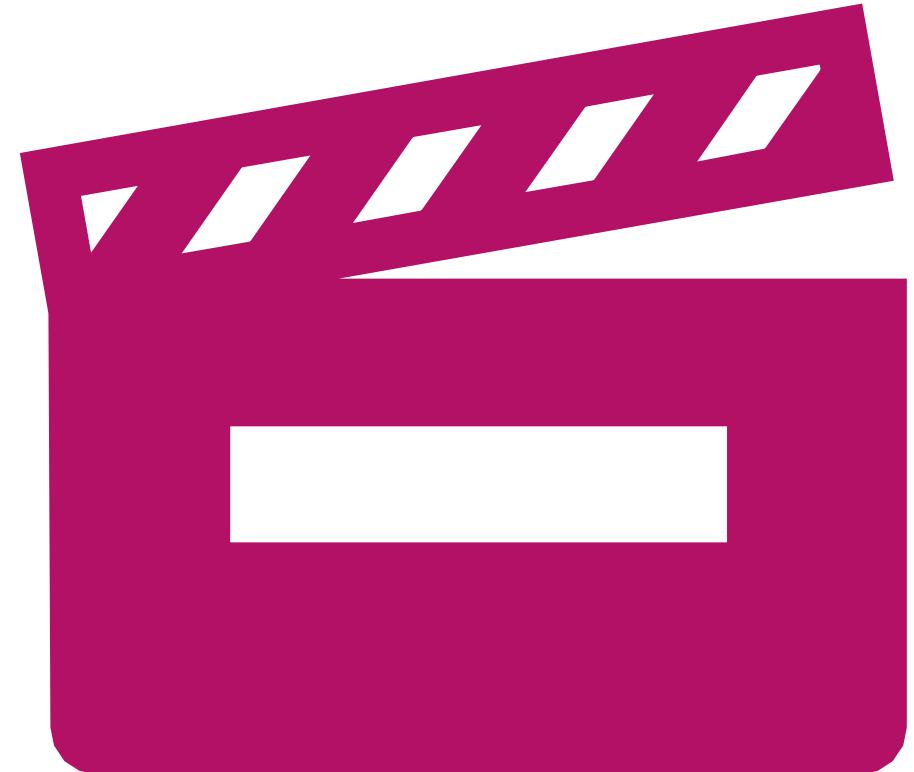


Adverb of Place

- ▶ Tell us *where* an action takes place
 - ▶ He left his laptop *there*.

Where did he leave his laptop? The answer is:

There



Adverbs of Manner

- ▶ Tell us *how* an action takes place or *in what manner*
 - ▶ The students were studying *attentively*.

How/In what manner were the students studying? The answer is: **Attentively**



Adverbs of Frequency

- ▶ Tell us *how often* an action takes place
 - ▶ The students join the class *always*.

How often do the students join the class? The answer is: Always

Adverbs of Degree/Quantity

- ▶ Tell us *how much or in what degrees or in what quantity*
 - ▶ The students have written enough and now they are taking a rest

How much/to what extent have the students written? The answer is: **Always**



Interrogative Adverbs

- ▶ These not only modify some words but introduce a question as well

- ▶ *How* did you come to the University?

How modifies the verb *come* as well as introduces a question.



Relative Adverbs

- ▶ These not only modify some words but also refer to some antecedent
 - ▶ How can I forget the day *when* everyone came to my rescue

When modifies the verb *forget* as well as refers to the antecedent day.



Rules!

1. **So** as an adverb of degree must not be used absolutely

Incorrect: He is **so** rich.

Correct: He is **so** rich that he can buy the entire estate.

Or

Correct: He is **very** rich

Rules!

2. **That** should not be used instead of **So** as an adverb

Incorrect: He went only **that** far.

Correct: He went only up to **that** limit/distance.

Other sentences where THAT can be used as an adverb may be:

Did he go **that** far? (Interrogative)

He did not go **that** far. (Negative)

Rules!

3. The adverb **TOO** should not be used instead of very or much and vice versa

Incorrect: He is **too** boring.

Correct: He is **very** boring.

Or Correct: He is **too** boring to go for a movie late night.

Incorrect: He is **very** boring to go for a movie late night.

Correct: He is **so** boring that he cannot go for a movie late night.

Rules!

4. Much is used with Past Participles (used as adjectives) not with Present Participles

*Incorrect: This match became **much** interesting.*

*Correct: This match became **very** interesting.*

*Incorrect: The boy was **very** interested in photography.*

*Correct: The boy was **much** interested in photography*

Rules!

5. Adjectives should not be used for Adverbs

*Incorrect: The moon shown **bright** in the sky.*

*Correct: The moon shown **brightly** in the sky.*

(Adjectives can be converted to Adverbs by adding an “ly” at the end of the word. Although, some adjectives retain their form when used as an adverb)

e.g.: fast, next, back, little, ill, better, best, early, only, enough, much

Rules!

6. Some Adverbs have two forms, the form ending with “ly” and the form which is the same as adjectives

Incorrect: He fought **hardly** for the No. 1 spot.

Correct: He fought **hard** for the No. 1 spot.

Incorrect: It would **hard** rain today.

Correct: It would **hardly** rain today.

Hardly: scarcely, almost ignorable

Hard: tough, with all the potential

Incorrect: He never comes **lately**.

Correct: He never comes **late**.

Late: Not early

Lately: Recently

Rules!

7. Adverbs ending in “ly” form the comparative by adding more and the superlative by most.

*Incorrect: The petrol price hike issue has been debated **hotlier** than the urea scam.*

*Correct: The petrol price hike issue has been debated **more hotly** than the urea scam.*

Rules!

8. If the Adverb is of one syllable(word or part of word which has a vowel sound), the comparative is formed by adding **-er** and the superlative by adding **-est** to the positive.

Incorrect: He ran **more fast** than the dog.

Correct: He ran **faster** than the dog.

Rules!

9. Adverbs of Manner, Place and Time are generally placed after the verb or after the object if there is one.

*Incorrect: The sun is **brightly** shining.*

*Correct: The sun is shining **brightly**.*

*Incorrect: He wrote **last year** a book.*

*Correct: He write a book **last year**.*

Rules!

10. When there are two or more adverbs after a verb(and its object), the normal order is: adverb of **manner**, adverb of **place**, adverb of **time(MPT)**.

Incorrect: I did the assignment yesterday diligently at home.

*Correct: I did the assignment **diligently** **at home** **yesterday**.*

Diligently: Adverb of Manner

At home: Adverb of Place

Yesterday: Adverb of Time

Rules!

11. **Adverb of Frequency** and most of the **Adverbs of Quantity** are:

- a. normally put between the subject and the verb if the verb consists of any one word
- b. put after first word if there are more than one words in the verb
- c. put after the verb if the verb is am/are/is/was/were
- d. put before an auxiliary or a form of the verb be, when the adverb is stressed

Incorrect: He comes home late often.

Correct: He often comes home late.

Home: noun used as an Adverb of Place.

Late: Adverb of Time

Often: Adverb of frequency

Incorrect: He usually is seen playing with his clubmates.

Correct: He is usually seen playing with his clubmates.

Rules!

12. **The Adverb of Frequency** and **Quantity** should be placed before the auxiliaries **have to** and **used to**

Incorrect: I used to **often** take a break from my packed schedule for playing Tennis.

Correct: I **often** used to take a break from my packed schedule for playing Tennis.

Rules!

13. When an Adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the adverb usually comes before it

*Incorrect: He ran fast **tremendously**.*

*Correct: He ran **tremendously** fast.*

Rules!

13. The word **enough** is always after the word it modifies.

Incorrect: It is **enough** hot to make you desire an ice-cream.

Correct: It is hot **enough** to make you desire an ice-cream.

Rules!

14. Two negatives should not be used in the same sentence unless we wish to make an affirmation

Incorrect: She did not despise **none** of her lovers.

Correct: She did not despise **any** of her lovers.

Correct: She despised **none** of her lovers

Negative words: **not** and **none**, if put together would mean she despised one or more than one of her lover

Rules!

15. **Else** should never be used for **never**

Incorrect: She seldom or **ever** has sweet talks with her brother.

Correct: She seldom or **never** has sweet talks with her brother.

Rules!

16. **Else** should be followed by **but**

*Incorrect: It is nothing **else than** fatigue.*

*Correct: It is nothing **else but** fatigue.*

Rules!

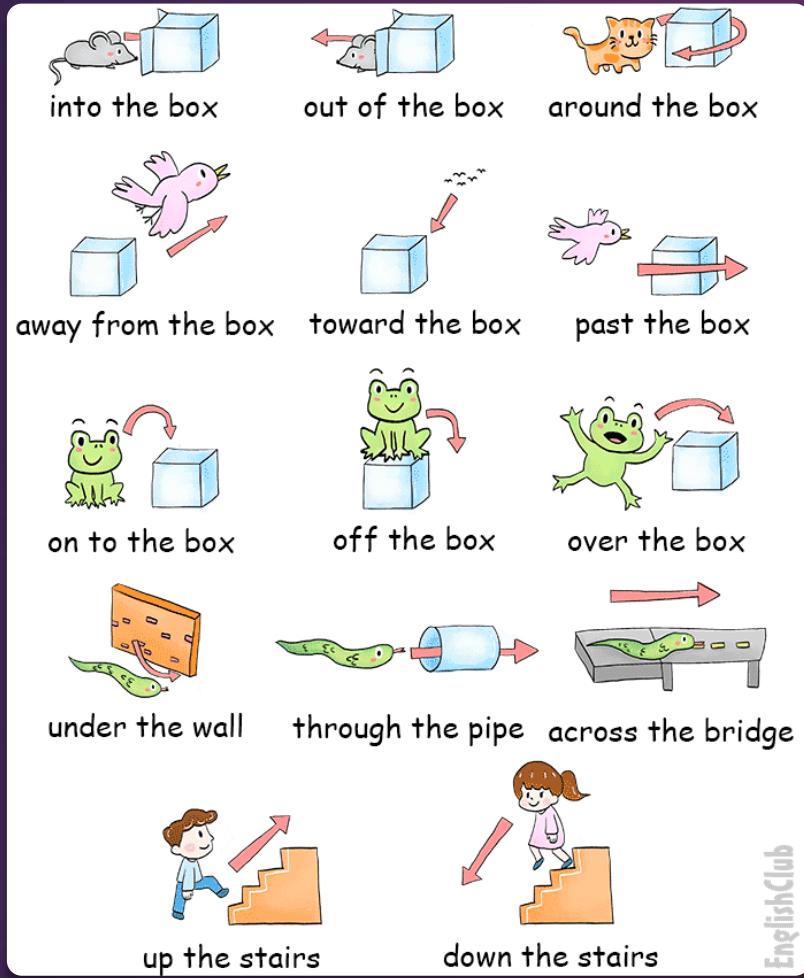
17. **Never** should not be used for **not**

*Incorrect: She met her friend after a long-time and her friend **never** recognized her.*

*Correct: She met her friend after a long-time and her friend **did not** recognize her.*

Thank
you!





PREPOSITIONS

DEFINITION

“ ”

Word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands with respect to something else.



It connects different nouns, pronouns and phrases in a sentence

TYPES OF PREPOSITIONS

TYPES OF PREPOSITIONS

Simple Prepositions These prepositions are constructed by only one word like: On, at, about, with, after, for, etc. E.g.: He found the book about dogs on the table, in the bedroom.	Compound Prepositions These prepositions are two-word prepositions. According to, because of, next to, due to, etc. E.g.: He was upset because of his son's behaviour.
Double Prepositions These prepositions are formed by combining two words or two Simple Prepositions: Into, within, upon, onto, etc. E.g.: The dog jumped onto the bed and left marks upon the sheets.	Participle Prepositions Participles are actually verbs that end with ' -en ' or ' -ing ': Considering, during, given, including, etc. E.g.: Considering what he had to work with, he did a pretty good job.
Phrase Prepositions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A combination of the preposition + a modifier (optional) + the object• Used to modify the nouns, verbs or sentences and also complete clauses. At home, in time, with me, from my father, under the blanket, etc. E.g.: The clothes left on the bed have been ironed and kept back.	

These classifications are based on the construction of the prepositions themselves. Apart from this, prepositions are also categorized based on their use in a sentence as:

Prepositions of Place

Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of Movement



PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

AT - IN - ON



English
Grammar

AT

- At college
- At home
- At reception
- At school
- At the bottom
- At the cinema
- At the corner
- At the crossroads
- At the desk
- At the dinner
- At the door
- At the end of the lane
- At the end of the road
- At the entrance
- At the exit
- At the front desks
- At the side
- At the top
- At the top of the page
- At university
- At work

IN

- In a taxi/ a car
- In the sky
- In the building/tower
- In a row
- In the newspaper
- In the garden
- In a boat
- In Germany
- In the store
- In the kitchen
- In my pocket/bag
- In the room
- In the book
- In a building
- In the park
- In a lift
- In a helicopter
- In a box
- In the picture
- In Park Street
- In the bathroom
- In the world

ON

- On the way
- On the radio
- On the page
- On a bicycle
- On a ship
- On a horse
- On a train/a bus
- On the right
- On the floor
- On the menu
- On the left
- On the cover
- On the rug
- On an elephant
- On the table
- On the carpet
- On a page
- On a plane
- On television
- On the wall
- On the television

PREPOSITION OF PLACE

- **AT:** Used for a point
- **IN:** Used for enclosed places or larger areas
- **ON:** Used for surfaces

SOME OTHER PREPOSITION OF PLACE

UNDER: Under a tree, Under the table, Under the chair,
Under the sea

BELOW: Below the surface, Below the ceiling, Below
the table, Below 0°

OVER: Over my head, Over the floor, Over 18 years old

ABOVE: Above the car, Above the clouds, Above the
dog, Above the washbasin

PREPOSITION OF TIME

AT - IN - ON

AT

'At' is used for precise times

- At 10.30am
- At 8 o'clock
- At bedtime
- At breakfast
- At Christmas
- At dawn/dusk
- At dinnertime
- At midday
- At night/noon
- At Southern
- At sunrise/sunset
- At ten o'clock
- At that time
- At the beginning
- At the end
- At the moment
- At the present
- At the same time
- At the weekend

IN

'In' is used for months, years, decades, centuries, and long periods of time

- In 16 year's time
- In 1991
- In December
- In January
- In the 1970's
- In the 21st century
- In the 70s
- In the afternoon
- In the Christmas holiday
- In the Dark Ages
- In the evening
- In the future
- In the morning
- In the past
- In the seventies
- In the Summer
- In this century

ON

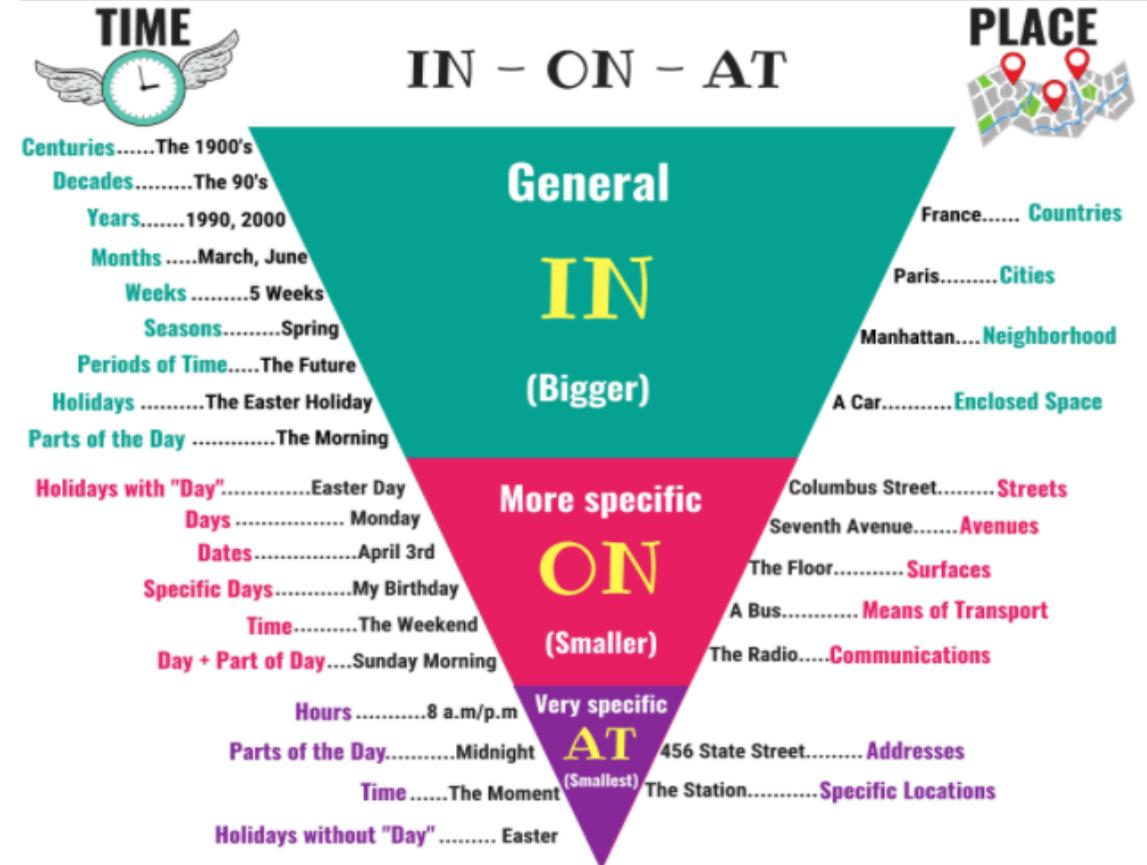
'On' is used for days and dates

- On a Summer evening
- On Christmas day
- On Christmas
- On Friday
- On holiday
- On January 3rd
- On my birthday
- On my wedding day
- On that day
- On the 10th
- On the 10th of January
- On the first day
- On the last day
- On Tuesday night
- On Wednesday
- On West day



IN-ON-AT

TIME	ON	AT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the morning • in the afternoon • in (the) summer • in 1980 • in 1900s • in the 17th century • in the Easter holiday • in the next century • in the future • in the 10 years time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Monday • on Saturday • on June 3rd • on 1st October 2013 • on Christmas day • on my birthday • on Tuesday evening • on time • on a winter evening • on a warm day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in England • in Chinatown • in a building • in a car • in a taxi • in a boat • in a helicopter • in a traffic jam • in Time Square • in the article 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 9 am • at 8 o'clock • at 6 pm • at night • at noon/ midday • at Easter • at Christmas • at dinner time • at dinner • at that moment
PLACE		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on a bus • on a plane • on a horse • on the phone • on the Internet • on the television • on the floor • on the page • on the menu • on Oxford street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 675 State Street • at the bus stop • at the door • at the top of page • at someone's house • at the entrance • at the crossroads • at the front • at the back • at the bottom



PREPOSITION OF MOVEMENT

PREPOSITION	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
TO	Used to indicate a destination or direction.	The boys go to school in groups.
TOWARD(S)	In the direction of someone or something.	She pushed her face towards him.
THROUGH	Movement from one side to another but "in something", such as long grass or a forest.	David walked slowly through the woods.
INTO	Movement that enters a space, usually with a verb that expresses movement.	Don't put new wine into old bottles.
OVER	Movement at a higher level than something else	He jumped over the wall.
ACROSS	Movement from one side of something to the opposite site (road, river).	The truck skidded sideways across the road.
ALONG	Movement of something in a line that follows the side of something long.	We went for a walk along the beach at twilight.
FROM	The place where someone or something starts.	What time does the flight from Korea arrive?
AROUND	Movement in circles or in the vicinity of something	Her hair whipped around her face in the wind.
ONTO	Movement to a position on a surface	I slipped as I stepped onto the platform.
UP	Movement to a higher position.	She doesn't like riding her bike up these hills.
DOWN	Indicates movement to a lower position	It's easier to run down the hill than go up.

CONFUSING PREPOSITIONS

UNDER: In, to or through a lower place/position

BELLOW: In or to a lower position (often used when in the same building, hill, part of the body etc.)

UNDERNEATH: under something, used when being covered or hidden by another thing

BENEATH: under something, used when being covered or hidden by another thing (more formal than Underneath)

ABOVE: indicates higher level, when there is no contact between the things referred to, to refer in writing

OVER: Used when one thing covers the other, with numbers, to refer to extended period

RULES!!

1. **Till** is used for time and **To** is used for place

Incorrect: *The office will remain open **to** six in the evening.*

Correct: *The office will remain open **till** six in the evening.*

2. **With** often denotes the instrument and **By** the agent.

Incorrect: *The ball was hit **by** the bat.*

Correct: *The ball was hit **with** the bat.*

3. Both **Since** and **From** are used before a noun denoting some point of time. However **Since** is preceded by a verb in the perfect tense, **From** is used with the non-perfect tense

Incorrect: *India has been playing test cricket **from** 1932.*

Correct: *India has been playing test cricket **since** 1932.*

Incorrect: *He will start work **since** Vijayadashami.*

Correct: *He will start work **from** Vijayadashami.*

RULES!!

4. While **Since** or **From** is used with a point of time, **For** is used with a period.

Incorrect: *The parcel has been lying there since 10 days.*

Correct: *The parcel has been lying there for 10 days.*

5. **Beside** means by the side of while **Besides** means in addition to.

Incorrect: *He sat besides the chair.*

Correct: *He sat ball beside the chair.*

6. **Between** is used for two things or persons while **among** is used for more than two.

Incorrect: *You must choose among tea and coffee.*

Correct: *You must choose between tea and coffee.*

RULES!!

7. **Amongst/Amidst** is used when the following word starts with a vowel sound and **Among/Amid** is used when the following word does not start with a vowel sound.

Incorrect: You must share the toffees **amongst** yourself.

Correct: You must share the toffees **among** yourself.

Incorrect: The toffees must be distributed **among** all.

Correct: The toffees must be distributed **amongst** all.

8. **Above** and **Below** merely denote position while **Over** and **Under** also carry a sense of covering or movement.

Incorrect: The bird flew **above** the lake.

Correct: The bird flew **over** the lake.

9. **In time** means early enough and **On time** means at a particular designated time.

You must report **in time**. (Before the designated time)

You must report **on time**. (At the designated time)

TRICKY PREPOSITIONS

INTO

"Into" shows motion towards the inside of a place/answers "where?"



"We drove **into** the city."

VS

IN TO

Double-check by replacing "to" with "in order to"



"A customer came **in to** order a pizza."

ASK FOR

To request an object (noun), use "ask for"



"Ask for a donut."

VS

ASK TO

To request an action (verb), use "ask to"



"She will **ask to** ride horses for her birthday."
She doesn't want horses, she wants to "ride."

THINK OF

Includes invention or a specific choice



"Think of a number between one and ten."

THINK ABOUT

Can hint that something was pondered for a period of time



"That hat made me **think about** you. You popped into my head."

HEARD OF

"Heard of" speaker is at least aware of something



"I have **heard of** the band Orange Waffles"
The speaker knows they exist.

HEARD ABOUT

"Heard about" hints that speaker knows more details



"I have **heard about** the band Orange Waffles"
The speaker may be hinting at details he has learned about them, such as some recent news.

AMONG

"Among" is used for multiple nouns



"An elk stood **among** the trees."

BETWEEN

"Between" is used for two nouns



"Anne's shop is **between** the library and a diner."

What's the Difference?

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SINCE

1. refers to a specific point in the past
2. always used with the perfect tenses
3. we always go back to the beginning

*I've known **about** this job since January.*



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FOR

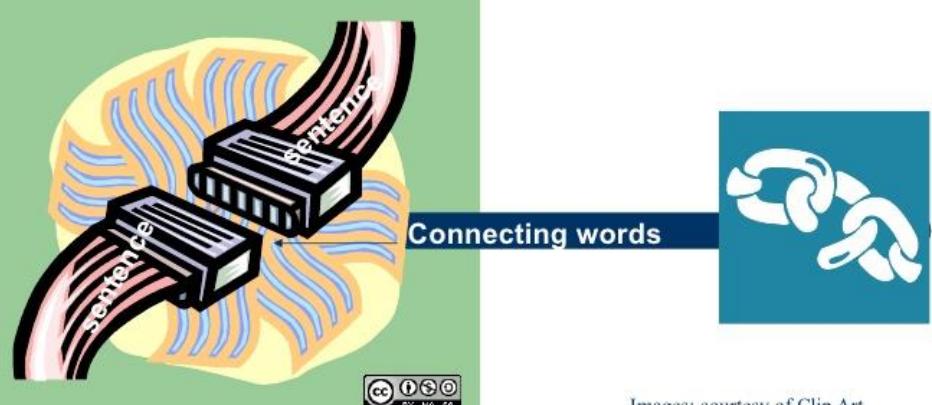
1. it's always about specific periods of time (days, hours, months, etc)
2. can be used with other verb tenses, including the future

*I've known **about** this job for six weeks.*



Topic: Parts of Speech (Conjunctions)
Audience: English language learners
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Connecting Words

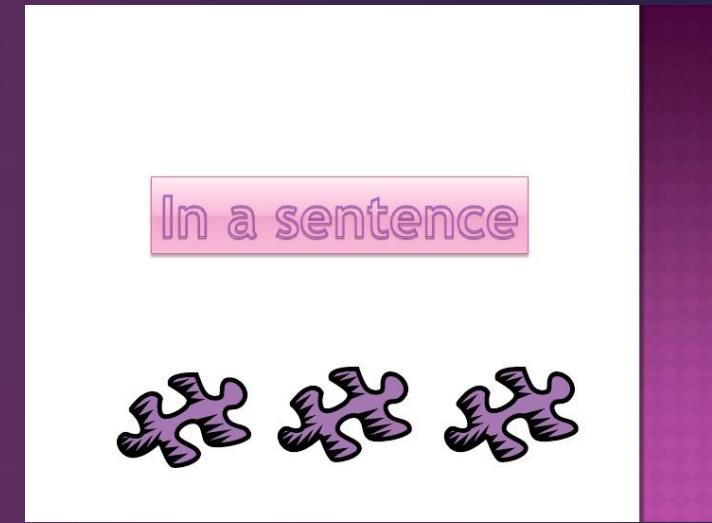
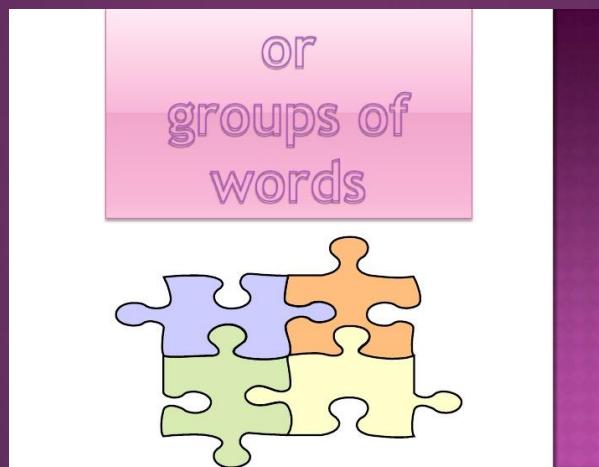
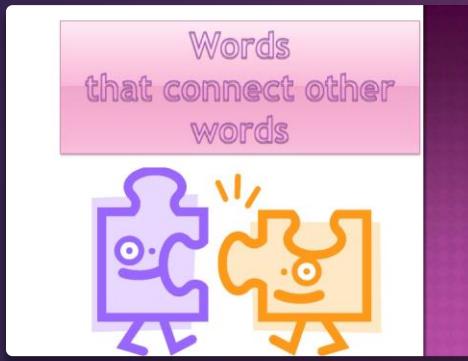


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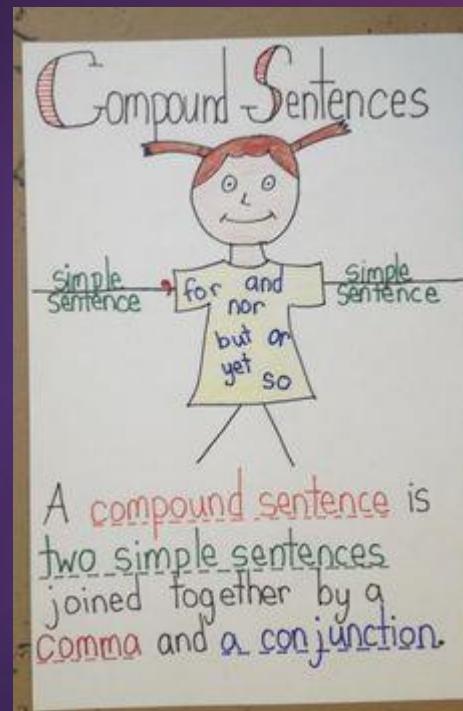
CONJUNCTION



CONJUNCTION ARE:



WHAT DOES A CONJUNCTION JOIN?



Words express a particular meaning

- A sound
- A letter
- A group of sounds or letters

Phrases

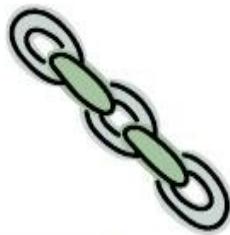
- Group of words
- First of all, a bar of chocolate

Clauses

- Independent: phrase that can stand alone as its own sentence
- Dependent: phrase that needs to have another one in order to make it a complete sentence



Conjunctions

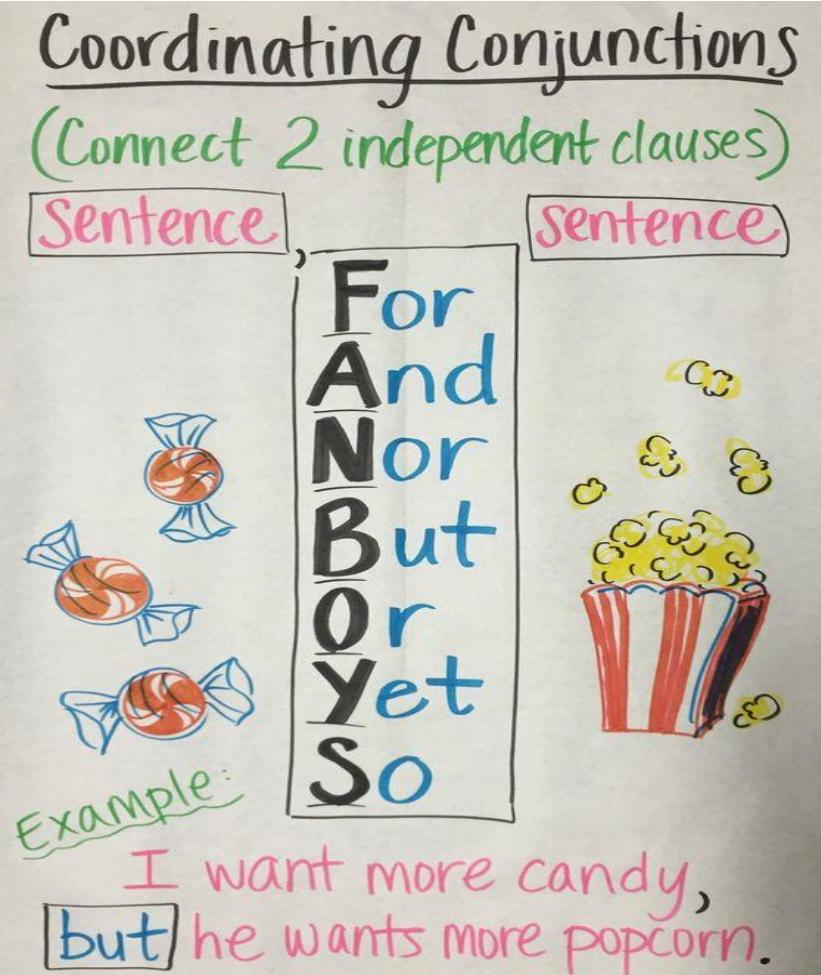


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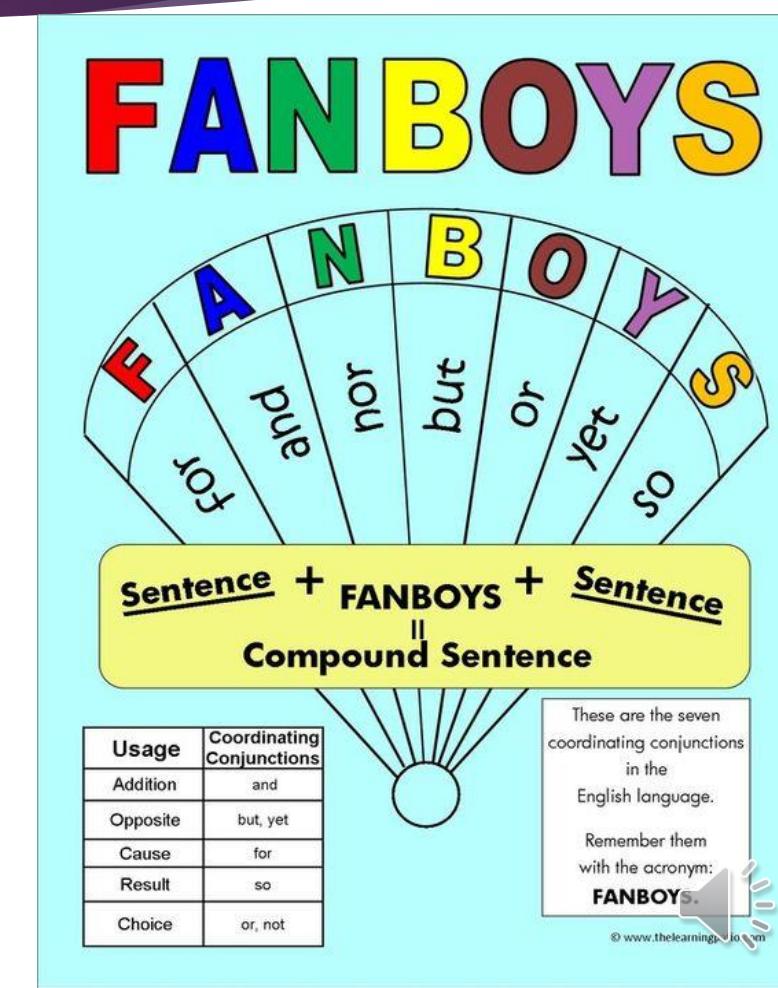
TYPES OF CONJUNCTION



COORDINATING CONJUNCTION



- ▶ Coordinating means of **Equal Rank**
- ▶ Joins two **independent clauses**



Conjunctions

For - A fancy because EX: Could you please pass me the salt, for my arm cannot reach

And - greedy, adding more EX: I want ice cream, and I want a cookie.

Nor - Doesn't like anything EX: I will not help you now nor will I help you later.

But - Disagrees or debates EX: Literacy class is fun, but it can be tough sometimes

Or - has choices EX: Do I want fish or chicken for dinner?

Yet - a fancy version of "but" EX: I was enjoying the party, yet I wanted to go home.

So - gives a reason EX: I went to the mall so I could buy some new jeans.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION



EXAMPLES:

- ▶ She must have been very hungry, **for** she ate everything immediately.
- ▶ I take milk **and** sugar in my tea.
- ▶ Switzerland is not in the European Union, **nor** is it a member of NATO.
- ▶ I like coffee, **but** my husband prefers tea.
- ▶ Would you prefer tea **or** coffee?
- ▶ He's seventy-two, **yet** he still swims, runs and plays football regularly.
- ▶ I have drunk six cups of coffee today, **so** I have got a headache.



FUNCTIONS OF COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

For: for explaining why [more formal and less common than because]

- I study hard, **for** I want to succeed.

And: the same, similar or equal; without contrast

- I study hard, **and** I review all my work.

Nor: for two non-contrasting grammatically negative items (not + not)

- I do not miss classes, **nor** do I arrive late.

But: for contrast, shows difference

- I work hard, **but** I need to work harder

Or: before an alternative (offers choice)

- I must try harder, **or** I will not succeed

Yet: for contrast, despite something [nevertheless, but still]

- I study hard, **yet** I do not get the result I want.

So: for showing the consequence of something

- I must study harder, **so** I can get results I want



SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION



Common Subordinating Conjunctions

after
although
as
as if
as long as
as though
because
before
even if
even though

if
if only
in order that
now that
once
rather than
since
so that
than
that

though
till
unless
until
when
whenever
where
whereas
wherever
while



SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

- ▶ Join two clauses in which one is dependent on the other.
 - **If** the paperwork arrives on time, your cheque will be mailed on Tuesday.

Here, the subordinating conjunction “**IF**” introduces the **dependent clause** “IF THE PAPERWORK ARRIVES ON TIME”

- Ali cried **when** his favorite car crashed.

The subordinating conjunction **WHEN** introduces the **dependent clause** “WHEN HIS CAR CRASHED”



SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION EXPRESS



Cause/Reason:
because, so that,
as, since



Time: as soon as,
until, before,
whenever, when,
after, once, since



Comparison:
whereas,
although, than, as



Condition: if, even
if, providing,
unless



Concession:
although, even
though, though,
while, despite
(used to end an
argument or
disagreement)



**Purpose/re
sult/conseq
uence:**
That, lest



EXAMPLES



CO-RELATIVE CONJUNCTION

These are pairs



Connect two
balanced clauses



Correlative Conjunctions



Hardly ... when	I had hardly closed my eyes when she came.
Such ... that	He is such a smart boy that he passes his math exams successfully.
Neither ... nor	Neither George nor his brother is very tall.
Whether ... or	He must do it, whether he likes it or not.
As ... as	He's not singing as loudly as he can.
Rather ... than	I would rather go out than stay at home today.
Scarcely ... when	Scarcely had I gone to bed when the doorbell rang.
Both ... and	Michael can both read and write.
Not only ... but also	Not only Mary but also Gabriel is from Italy.
Either ... or	I can have either cola or tea.
So ... as	Her story isn't so boring as theirs.
No sooner ... than	We had no sooner gone to bed than the phone rang.
The more ... the more	The more you can dream, the more you can do.
So ... that	My mother speaks so quickly that nobody understands what she says.

CO-RELATIVE CONJUNCTION



Coordinating Conjunctions

For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So



Subordinating Conjunctions

after	if only	provided	when
although	if when	provided that	whenever
as	if then	rather than	where
as if	inasmuch	since	whereas
as long as	in order that	so that	where if
as much as	just as	supposing	wherever
as though	lest	than	whether
because	now	that	which
before	now since	though	while
even	now that	til	who
even though	now when	unless	whoever
if	once	until	why



Correlative Conjunctions

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



RECAP





INTERJECTION



WHAT IS AN INTERJECTION?

An interjection is word that expresses a sudden feeling or expression

An interjection at the beginning of the sentences is followed by an exclamation mark or comma at times

Wow! That was the best goal of the entire tournament.

Oh, I forgot to get my book!

Great! We can leave now.



TYPES OF INTERJECTION

Doubt <i>Hmm!</i> <i>Er!</i> <i>Um!</i>	Pity <i>Dear!</i> <i>Alas!</i>	Realization <i>Aha!</i> <i>Ah!</i>	Disapproval <i>Tsk -tsk!</i> <i>Tut - tut!</i>
Irritation <i>Hmhp!</i> <i>Huh!</i> <i>Hey!</i> <i>Oy!</i>	Panic <i>Help!</i> <i>Ah!</i> <i>Uh-oh!</i>	Dismay <i>Oh!</i> <i>Oops!</i> <i>Oh, no!</i>	Disappointment <i>Aw!</i> <i>Drat!</i>
Embarrassment <i>Ahem!</i> <i>Er!</i>	Pain <i>Oww!</i> <i>Oh!</i> <i>Ouch!</i>	Disgust <i>Ugh!</i> <i>Ew!</i> <i>Yuck!</i>	Surprise <i>Eek</i> <i>Oh!</i> <i>Well!</i> <i>Ooh!</i> <i>Eh!</i> <i>Wow!</i> <i>Yikes!</i> <i>Really!</i>
Elation <i>Hurrah!</i> <i>Ha!</i> <i>Yippee!</i> <i>Whoopee!</i> <i>Woo - hoo!</i>	Pleasure <i>Mmm!</i> <i>Yeah!</i> <i>Hooray!</i>	Relief <i>Whew!</i> <i>Whoa!</i> <i>Phew!</i>	Boredom <i>Blah!</i> <i>Ho - hum!</i>



EXAMPLES

- ▶ Bravo! John has taken a wicket.
- ▶ Brilliant! Your article is very helpful.
- ▶ Well done! You have done a good job.
- ▶ Splendid! I like your work.
- ▶ Yummy! The cake is so delicious.
- ▶ Yum! This ice-cream is good!
- ▶ Hey! What's that you are carrying?
- ▶ Alas! Humanity has sunk to a new low.
- ▶ Hurrah! We have won the match.



EXAMPLES

- ▶ Shh! You will wake the baby.
- ▶ Ah, there you are!
- ▶ Aha, so it's you hiding there!
- ▶ Ha! Just as I had expected.
- ▶ Oh, how dreadful!
- ▶ Wow! What a fantastic dress.
- ▶ Tut! I have got some ink on my shirt.
- ▶ Milk and bread? Yuck! I can't have that for food.
- ▶ Hello! Could I speak to Mr. Nair.
- ▶ Ahem! Your idea is risky.
- ▶ “Mr. D’Souza, I arrest you on a charge of drug trafficking.”
“What!”



MAKING ABSTRACT NOUNS FROM OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH

Adjective	Abstract Noun
Atrocious	Atrocity
Degenerate	Degeneration
Fragrant	Fragrance

Verb	Abstract Noun
Imitate	Imitation
Know	Knowledge
Live	Life
Please	Pleasure



MAKING ABSTRACT NOUNS FROM OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH

Common Nouns	Abstract Noun
Queen	Queenship
Scholar	Scholarship
Woman	Womanhood



MAKING PLURAL OF COMPOUND NOUNS

Singular	Plural
Vice-admiral	Vice-admirals
Brother-in-law	Brothers-in-law
Court-martial	Courts-martial



NOUNS THAT ARE USED ONLY IN THE PLURAL

- ▶ Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair
 - Bellows, pliers, scissors, spectacles, tongs
- ▶ Names of certain articles of dress
 - breeches, drawers, trousers
- ▶ Names of certain diseases
 - Measles, mumps
- ▶ Names of certain games
 - Billiards, draughts
- ▶ Certain collective nouns
 - Cattle, gentry, poultry, people



3



1



4



2



FORMS OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Case →	Nominative		Accusative		Possessive	
Person ↓	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	I	We	Me	Us	My Mine	Our Ours
Second Person	You	You	You	You	Your Yours	Your Yours
Third Person Masculine Feminine Neuter	He She It	They	Him Her It	Them	His Her Hers Its	Their Theirs



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EACH AND EVERY

Each	Every
Used ordinarily when emphasis is not required	A stronger word, it means 'each without exception'
Used in speaking of two or more things	Used in speaking of more than two
Directs attention to the individuals forming any group	Brings to mind the total group
Used only when the number in the group is limited and definite	Used when the number is indefinite



FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Noun	Adjective
Affection	Affectionate
Crystal	Crystalline
Law	Legal
Joy	Joyous

Verb	Adjective
Answer	Answerable
Attract	Attractive
Benefit	Beneficial
Talk	Talkative



FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Adjective	Adjective
Black	Blackish
Lone	Lonely
Tragic	Tragical
Whole	Wholesome



CONFUSING ADJECTIVES

Later, Latter; Latest, Last:

- Later and Latest refer to time
- Latter and Last refer to position

Elder, Older; Eldest, Oldest

- Elder and Eldest are used for members of the same family
- Older and Oldest are used in the general sense

Farther, Further

- Farther is used for distance
- Further is used for more, additional and extra

Nearest, Next:

- Nearest denotes distance
- Next denotes position



POSITION OF PRONOUNS

- ▶ When a person is speaking of himself and others, he should first mention the second person, then the third person and finally the first person
(Also known as 231 manners)
- ▶ **123 Rule:** When a pronoun refers to more than one noun or different persons of pronoun, it must be of the first-person plural in preference to the second-person plural, and second-person plural in preference to the third.
 - ▶ If you have all three persons, then the word used for referring to them will be the one replacing first person(first person plural)
 - ▶ If you have second and third person in a sentence, then the referring word will be replacing the second person (second person plural)





! ? " punctuation
! ? adjective ;
ENGLISH
- @ ` } verb
noun } subject &

PARTS OF SPEECH-SENTENCE CORRECTION



The capital of
bihar is patna.



The capital of Bihar
is Patna.

(Proper nouns are
always written with
a capital letter at
the beginning)

Incorrect: Eliezer is James Bond of the class.

Correct: Eliezer is the James Bond of the class.

Proper nouns are sometimes used as common nouns; James Bond does not mean Ian Fleming. The word here stands for the possessor of qualities that James Bond is most known for - wit, maturity and intelligence.

So, James Bond here means the man who is witty, mature and intelligent, therefore **the** should be used in the sentence

Incorrect: The parliament is divided on the bill.



Divided suggests the difference in opinion. Therefore, the collective noun "Parliament" is treated as a plural entity, hence the use of plural verb "are".



Correct: The parliament **are** divided on the bill.



Incorrect: The cotton is a cash crop.



Correct: Cotton is a cash crop.



A material noun does not take an article (a, an, the) before it.

Incorrect: Phunsukh Wangdu had a herd of cows. He hired Millimeter to look after her.

Correct: Phunsukh Wangdu had a herd of cows. He hired Millimeter to look after **it**.

Collective nouns, even when they denote living beings, are considered of the neuter gender. Here, **herd** consists of cows (females) not bull(males). So, do you think herd is a feminine noun? It is incorrect. Being a collective noun, it is neither male nor female.



Incorrect: There is no money in the bank in Jethalal's and Daya's joint account.



Correct: There is no money in the bank in **Jethalal** and Daya's joint account.

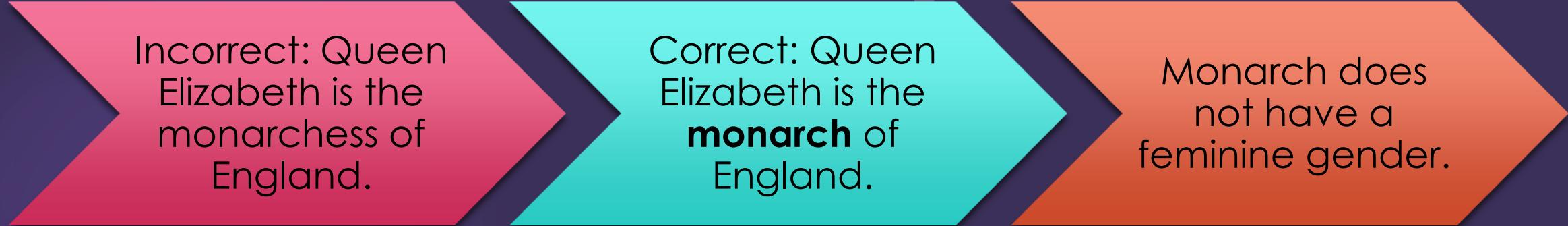


Using two possessives would imply separate accounts. It is clearly mentioned in the sentence that it is a joint account. So, possessive must be used with latter only.

Incorrect: Who shall
win if there is a
contest between
the vampires and
the werewolfs?

Correct: Who shall
win if there is a
contest between
the vampires and
the **werewolves**?

Most of the nouns
ending in “f”, have
their plural formed
using “ves” in the
end.



Incorrect: Queen Elizabeth is the monarchess of England.

Correct: Queen Elizabeth is the **monarch** of England.

Monarch does not have a feminine gender.

Incorrect: Sushmita Sen is one of those Miss Universe contestants who attributed her success to her parents.

Correct: Sushmita Sen is one of those Miss Universe contestants who attributed **their** success to **their** parents.

Pronouns *her* and *her* both are associated with the relative pronoun **who**. **Who** refers to *those* and not *one*. So, pronouns should be in plural.

Incorrect: Either the principal or the students should be responsible for the management of his school.

Correct: Either the principal or the students should be responsible for the management of **their** school.

The subject nearest to the verb is plural (students), therefore a plural verb (their) should be used.

Incorrect: The campus of the school is larger than the college.



Correct: The campus of the school is larger than **that of** the college.



We can compare two institutions , but not the campus of one with the institution.





Incorrect: I have contributed to the team as much as him.



Correct: I have contributed to the team as much as **he**.



As much as joins the clauses I have contributed to the team and he (has contributed to the team). The words within the bracket are understood. Therefore, objective case him must be replaced with nominative case.



Incorrect: He earns more than her.



Correct: He earns more than **she**.



The former sentence gives an understanding as if **her** is an object of **preposition (than)**, but, **than** is not a preposition here, it is rather a conjunction joining two clauses (He earns more than she earns. Where earn is hidden but understood)



INCORRECT: NO FRIEND WILL
COME TO YOUR PARTY BUT I.



CORRECT: NO FRIEND WILL
COME TO YOUR PARTY BUT **ME**.



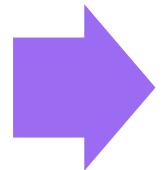
BUT IS A PREPOSITION MEANING
EXCEPT. THEREFORE, OBJECTIVE
CASE (**ME**) WILL BE USED.

Incorrect: My friend and brother have come.

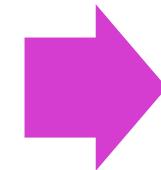
Correct: My friend and brother **has** come. (both friend and brother refer to one man)

Correct: My friend and my brother **have** come. (two persons are being talked about, one friend and one brother)

Incorrect: He has joined
a three years course.



Correct: He has joined a
three-year course.



Three-year is a
compound adjective.
With compound
adjectives, the unit (here
year) is always singular.

Incorrect: Among the politicians, who could be more honest?

We are talking about more than two politicians, therefore the use of superlative degree.

Correct: Among the politicians, who could be **the most** honest?



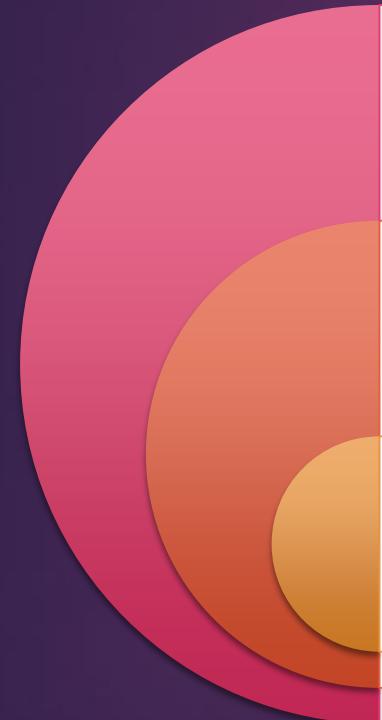
Incorrect: Apples from Uttarakhand are inferior than those from Himanchal.



Correct: Apples from Uttarakhand are inferior to those from Himanchal.



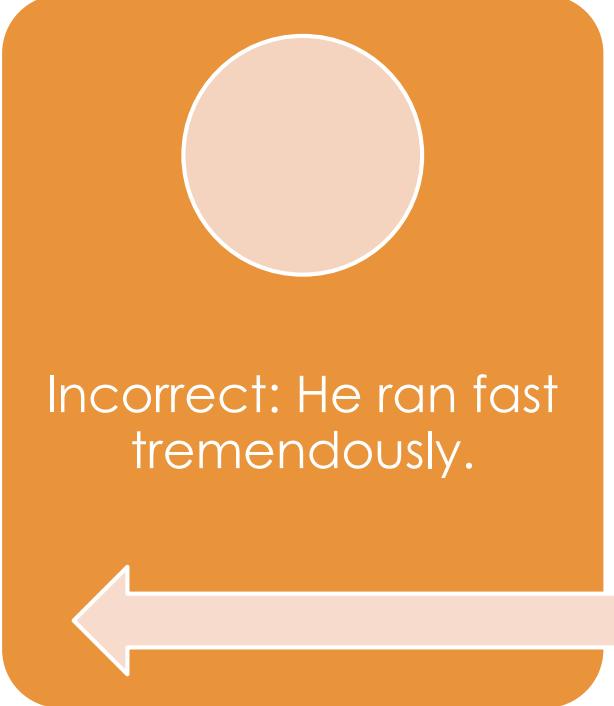
Inferior/superior/senior/junior/preferable use “to” after them.



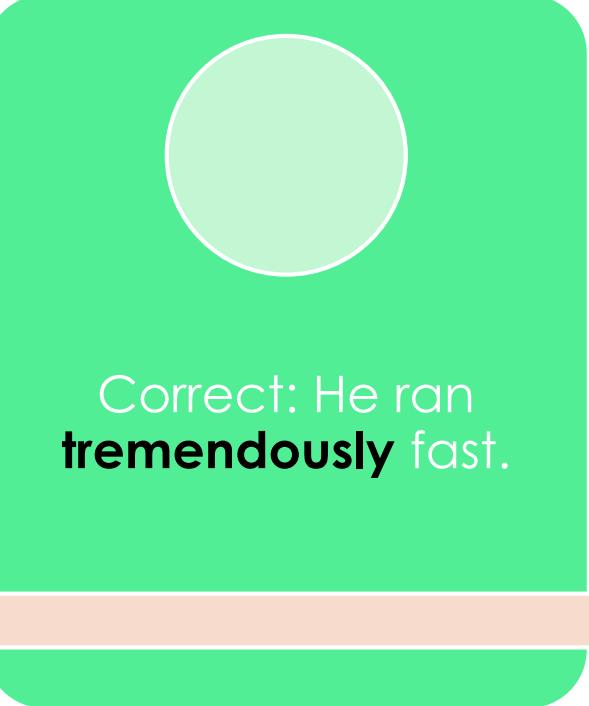
Incorrect: It is the most unique choice.

Correct: It is **a unique** choice.

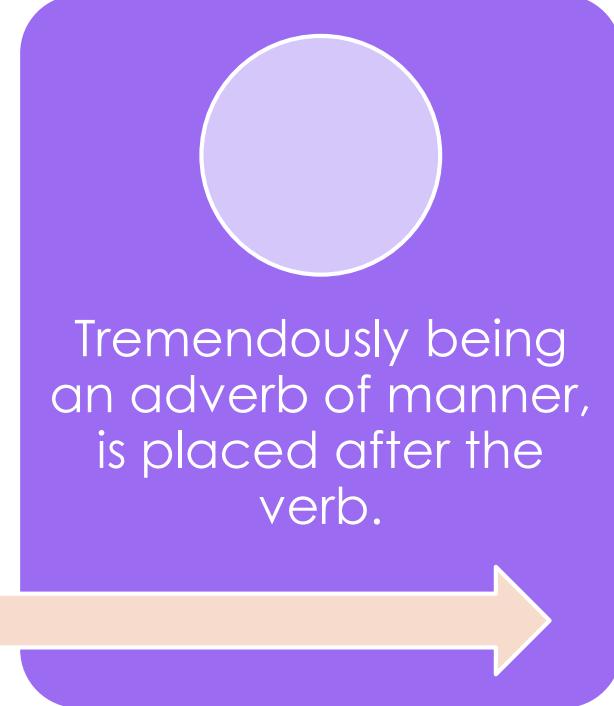
Unique means *the only one of its kind*. If it only one, how can it be compared?



Incorrect: He ran fast
tremendously.



Correct: He ran
tremendously fast.



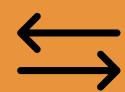
Tremendously being
an adverb of manner,
is placed after the
verb.



Incorrect: The river flows below the bridge.



Correct: The river flows **under** the bridge.



Below means position, under denotes position (cover) as well as movement.



INCORRECT: THEY HAD HARDLY FINISHED THEIR MEALS THAT AT ONCE THEY RESUMED THEIR DUTY.



CORRECT: THEY HAD HARDLY FINISHED THEIR MEALS **WHEN** AT ONCE THEY RESUMED THEIR DUTY.



HARDLY SUBSTITUTES SCARCELY, THEREFORE USES WHEN

Incorrect: Neither Prannoy nor his wife were aware of the arrangements made for the journey.

Correct: Neither Prannoy nor his wife **was** aware of the arrangements made for the journey.

Wife is a singular subject therefore the verb that follows will be singular

SENTENCE CORRECTION -TENSES





Why (talk) are you
talking? You should be
listening to me!



Jun-Sik (clean) cleans his
teeth before breakfast
every morning.



Sorry, you can't borrow
my pencil. I (use) am
using it myself.



As you (see / can) can
see , I (become) have
become a real London
fan already.





I (learn)**have been learning** English for seven years now.



But last year I (not / work)**was not working** hard enough for English, that's why my marks (not / be) **were not** really that good then.



As I (pass / want) **want to pass** my English exam successfully next year, I (study) **am going to study** harder this term.



During my last summer holidays, my parents (send) **sent** me on a language course to London.



It (be) **was** great, and I think I (learn) **learnt** a lot.



Before I (go)went to London, I (not / enjoy) had not enjoyed learning English.

But while I (do) was doing the language course, I (meet) met lots of young people from all over the world.

There I (notice) noti ced how important it (be) is to speak foreign languages nowadays.

Now I (have) have more fun learning English than I (have) had before the course.

At the moment I (revise) am revising English grammar.





And I (begin / already) have already begun to read the texts in my English textbooks again.



I (think) think I (do) will do one unit every week.



My exam (be) is on 23 December, so there (not / be) isn't any time to be lost.



If I (pass) pass my exams successfully, I (start) will start an internship in September.



And after my apprenticeship, maybe I (go) would go back to London to work there for a while.



(be) **Has** John ever (win)
won a prize at a race?

I (fall) **fell** asleep yesterday
when I (watch) **was**
watching TV.

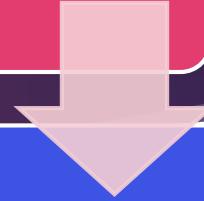
George **has** never (be)
been to Canada.

I (not find) **have not found** my
ring yet which I (lose) **lost** at
the party yesterday.

They (build) **built** this castle in
1762.



Would you like to have something to eat? No,
thank you. I (just have) **have just had** dinner.



I (be) **have** not (see) **seen** his dog since
~~yesterday~~ morning. *last*



Mike (play) **is playing** on his notebook now.
How long **has** he (play)**been playing** ?



"(Be)**Do** you (speak) **speak** English?" she was
asked.





When they (work) were working in the garden, the phone (ring) **rang**.



When he (arrive) arrived, we (have) were having dinner.



I (not see) have not seen him for two days.



Look! It (snow) is snowing now.



She (have) had a motorcycle accident last winter.



SENTENCE CORRECTION BASED ON VERBS AND TENSES





Harry did nothing **but cursed his fate.**

Harry did nothing but **curse** his fate.

- **But** is a preposition here meaning except, therefore will be followed by a noun.



Hagrid intended **to have punished Malfoy yesterday.**

Hagrid intended **to punish** Malfoy yesterday.

- To + have + V3 (perfect infinitive) is used to indicate an arrangement that was made but not carried out. Here, any information regarding the non-carrying-out of action is not given, therefore perfect infinitive won't be used.



What is wanted are brooms that can score points in quidditch.

- What is wanted **is** brooms that can score points in Quidditch.

Hermione hoped **to have won** the game yesterday.

- Hermione hoped **to win** the game yesterday.

The **beauty** of his clothes **seem** to undo his personal elegance.

- The beauty of his clothes **seems** to undo his personal elegance.

He is **one of the servants** who hardly ever **works**.

- He is one of the servants who hardly ever **work**.
- Relative pronoun who does not refer to one, but to servants



- ▶ He **would sooner** to quit the job than bear such insult.
 - ▶ He would **sooner quit** the job than bear such insult.
- ▶ The crowd **have** no answer to what the culprit says.
 - ▶ The crowd **has** no answer to what the culprit says.
- ▶ He **denied** that he was **not** a thief.
 - ▶ He denied that **he was a** thief.
 - ▶ Denied: declared untrue (un is a negative so why use another negative(not), if used will give a meaning: He declared untrue that he was a thief)





I **shall be watching** television
for six hours when you return.

I shall **have been watching** television for six hours when you return.

When you mention a certain period over which an action has gone, you use perfect cont.



You **need not to take** such drastic steps.

You **need not take** such drastic steps.



The train **just left** the station.

The train **has just left** the station.(immediate past)



He **lived** in Patna since January 2000.

- He **has been** **living** in Patna since January 2000.

I **remembered** that he **has** forgotten his glasses.

- I remembered that he **had** forgotten his glasses.
- Simple past tense in principal clause is followed by simple past tense in subordinate clause

He **never saw** the Red Fort before.

- He **had never seen** the Red Fort before.

How **dare you to speak against the king?**

- How **dare you speak** against the king?



He hinted that he wants money.

He hinted that he wanted money.

He said that honesty was the best policy.

He said that honesty is the best policy.

Either she or I will pay the fees.

Either she or I shall pay the fees.

Either she will pay the fees, or I shall.

Five hours are too short a time to judge one's character.

Five hours is too short a time to judge one's character.

There is no alternative but to help him out.

There is no alternative but help him out.





SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

Why do subjects and verbs have to agree? After all, they are only words!



Why??

WHAT IS SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT?

Subject-Verb Agreement

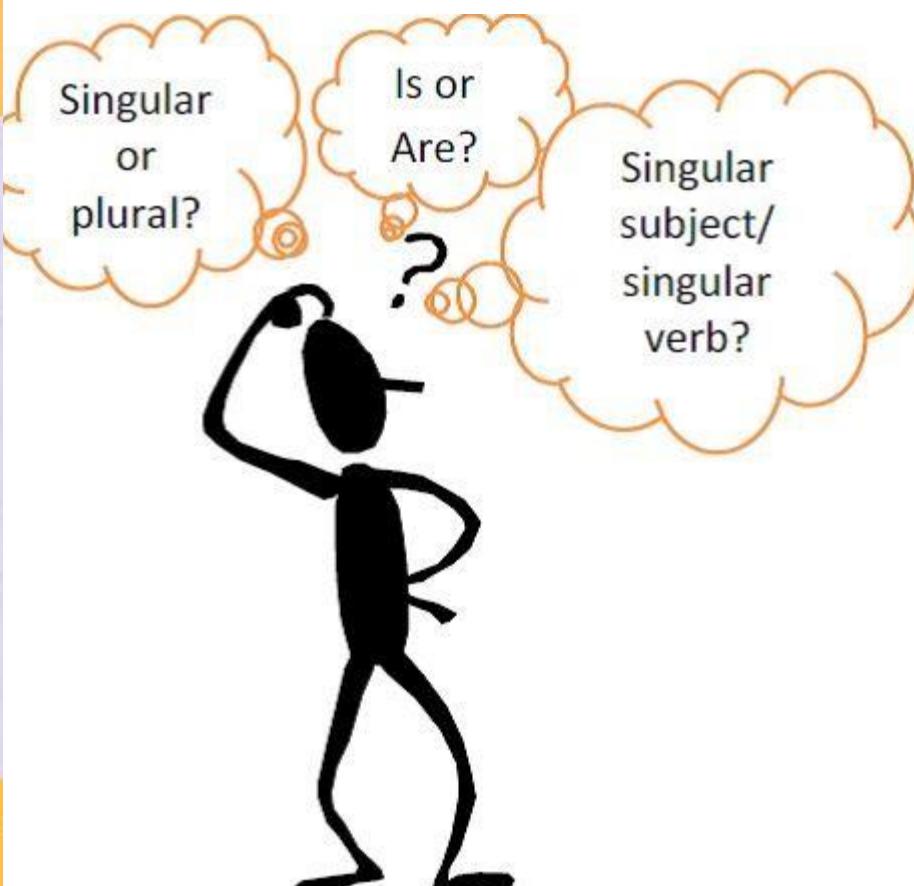
A cartoon illustration of a person with a large head and a small body, looking very confused with hands on their head. Three thought bubbles above them contain text related to subject-verb agreement.

Neither Alex nor Peter **is** here.

Neither Alex nor Peter **are** here.

Which sentence is correct?

Learn at
Really Learn English! ✓



search ID: ear0728

To be correct, subjects and verbs must agree...

Do not be confused. ☺

To make a noun plural, we **add -s**

Singular: girl

Plural: girls

To make a verb plural, we **take away the -s**.

Singular: he talks

Plural: they talk

MAKING PLURAL

Watch the verb endings!

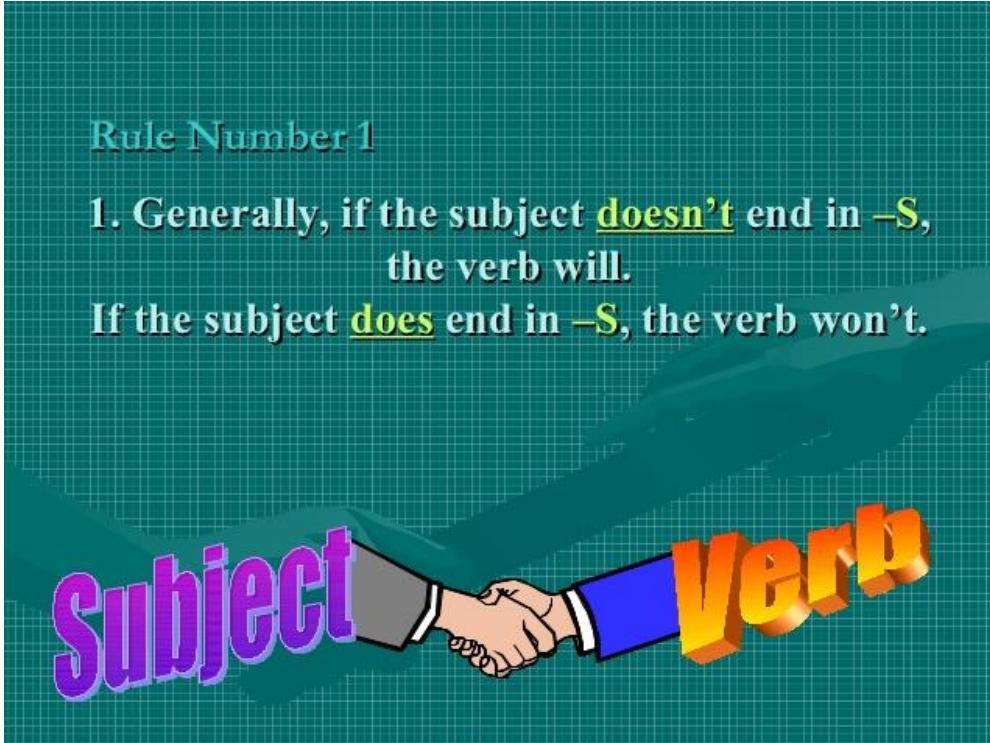
Singular

- I walk
- You walk
- He/She/It walk s
 - Joe walks.
 - The girl walks.

Plural

- We walk
- You walk
- They walk
 - Joe and Maria walk.
 - The girls walk.

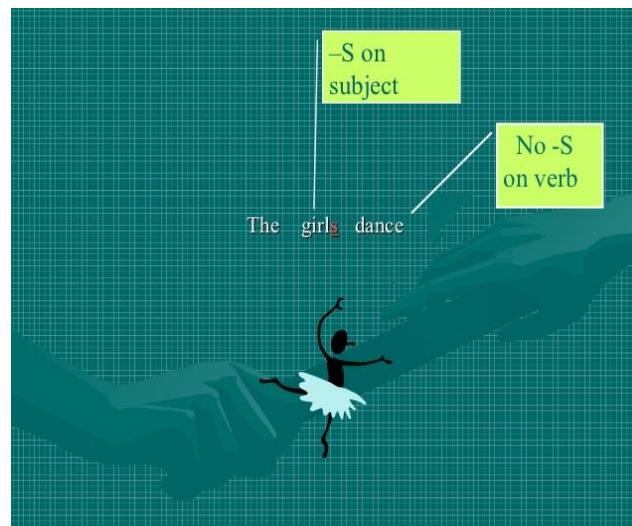
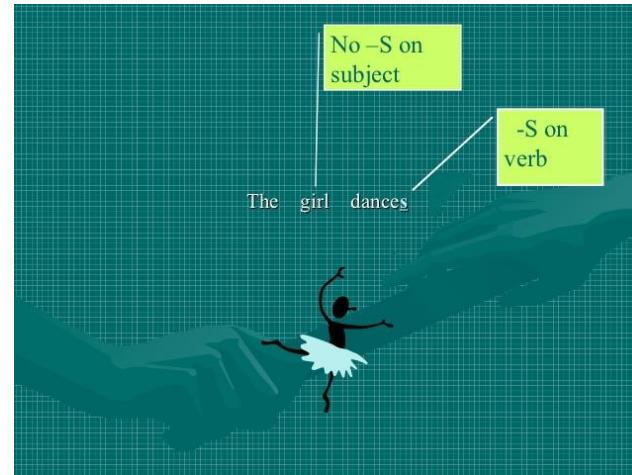
OBSERVE!!



Rule Number 1

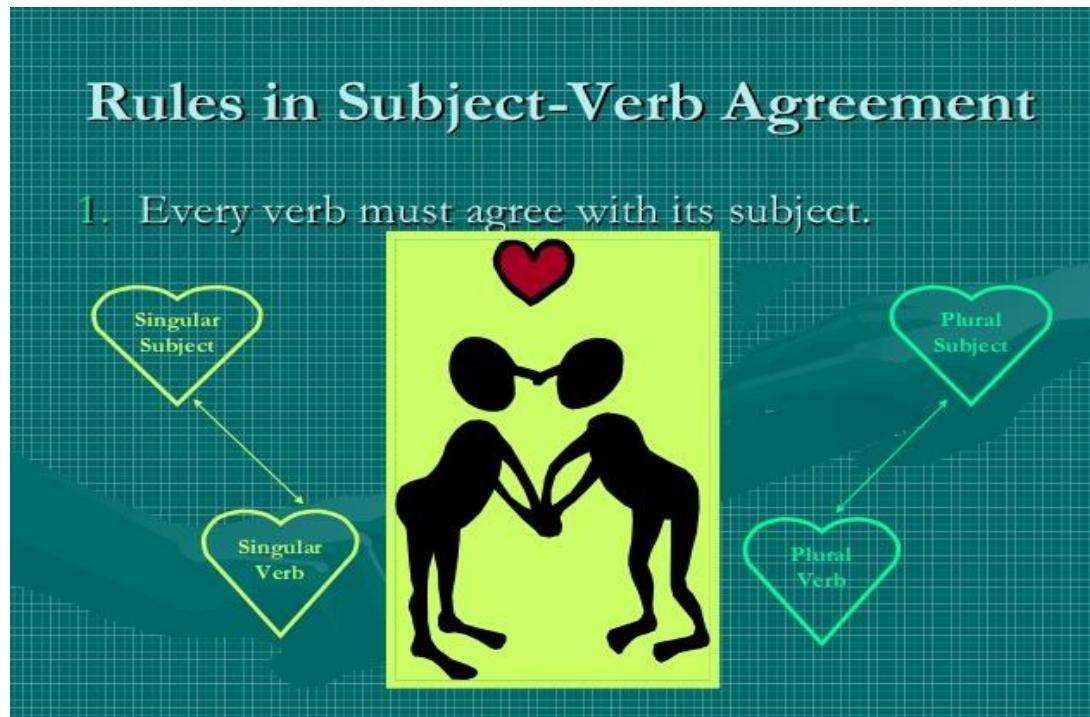
1. Generally, if the subject doesn't end in -S,
the verb will.

If the subject does end in -S, the verb won't.



BASIC RULE

- ▶ Singular subjects must have singular verbs
- ▶ Plural subjects take plural verbs





MORE RULES

- ▶ Two or more singular subjects connected by **AND** usually take a verb in the plural
 - ▶ Hermione and Ron are friends.



If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular

- ▶ Padfoot and Snuffles was Harry's godfather.
(Sirius Black)
- ▶ My teacher and class-coordinator is Ms. Ally.
- ▶ The poet and critic has been honored.

If two subjects together express one idea, the verb is in the singular form

- ▶ Bread and butter is essential for life.
- ▶ The horse and the carriage is at the door.



#152605166

If any of the following indefinite pronouns is the subject, the verb is singular: Everybody, Each, No one, Another, Anybody, Nobody, Every, Nothing, Everything, Anyone, Either, Neither, Everyone, Somebody, Somebody

Each girl and boy in this class **is** a student.

Every man and woman in a family **is** responsible for the upbringing of the child.

Everyone has done the assignment.

Nobody ever **goes** to see her.

Either situation **is** fruitful.



Two singular subjects joined by EITHER/OR, NEITHER/NOR
take a singular verb.

- ▶ **Either** Snape **or** Sirius **was** killed by Bellatrix.
- ▶ **Neither** Neville Longbottom **nor** Parvati Patil **was** in Slytherin House.

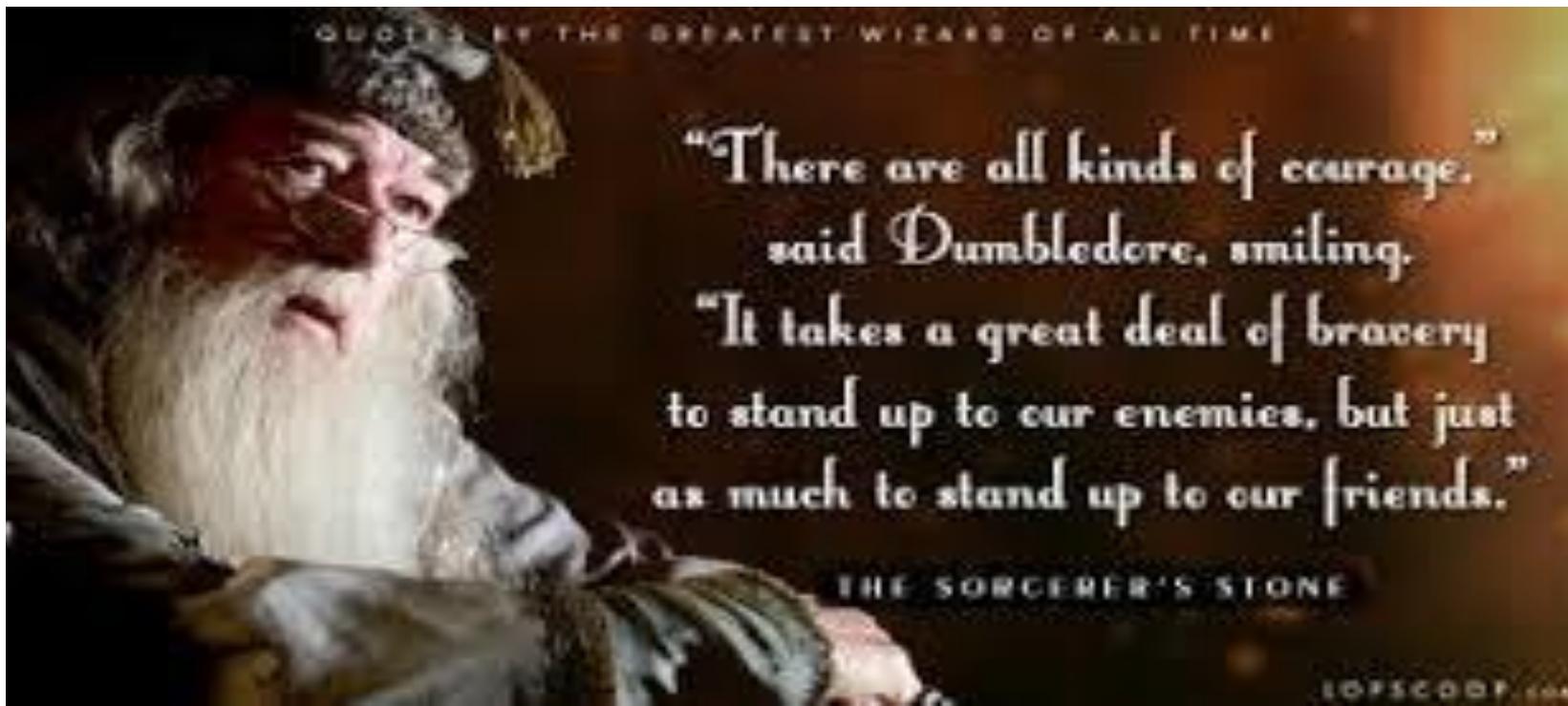


The pronoun **YOU** always takes a plural verb

- ▶ “You are the boy who lived”, Hagrid said to Harry.
- ▶ You sing so well.
- ▶ You are asked to clean the room.

If a sentence begins with **HERE** or **THERE**, the verb agrees with the subject which follows it.

- ▶ There is a huge gap between the rich and the poor.
- ▶ Here are the ways on how to preserve meat.



A singular subject followed by intervening words or phrases such as WITH, AS WELL AS, IN ADDITION TO, ACCOMPANIED BY, TOGETHER WITH, ALONG WITH and NO LESS THAN, takes a singular verb.



- ▶ Remus Lupin along with Draco Malfoy was a part of the movie; The prisoner of Azkaban.
- ▶ Voldemort as well as his followers was killed at the end.

If a singular subject is followed by a phrase containing a plural noun, the verb is singular.

- ▶ One of the boys is yelling so hard.
- ▶ One of the members is against the rule.





The indefinite pronouns
**SEVERAL, FEW, BOTH,
MANY, OTHERS** are
always plural.

- ▶ Both Hermione and Ron were friends.
- ▶ Many of the members of Slytherin house liked Harry.
- ▶ Several are seeking justice.



The infinite pronouns SOME, MOST, ALL, NONE are singular or plural according to the meaning of the sentence;

- ▶ Some of the girls were absent.
- ▶ Some of the ice-cream is left.

Expressions of TIME, MONEY, WEIGHT and DISTANCE are singular even if the form is plural.

- ▶ Two years is along time to wait.
- ▶ One million dollars was given back to the owner.



When the word is preceded by **A**, it takes a plural verb. When it is preceded by **THE**, it takes a singular verb.

- ▶ A number of students are waiting outside.
- ▶ The number of students outside is not recorded yet.



When fractions are used, the verb agrees with the object of the phrase.

- ▶ One half of the **cake was** consumed.
- ▶ One fourth of the **employees were** attending the seminar.



Adjectives used as Nouns are used as plural

- ▶ The poor are to be helped.
- ▶ The efficient are what this country need.



If the sentence begins with the expletive IT, the verb is always singular even if the subject that follows the verb is plural.

- ▶ It is the schools which must take the responsibility.
- ▶ It is us who must take care of the environment.



When two nouns are synonymous, they are followed by singular verb.

- ▶ Law and order is desired in the city.
- ▶ Money and power is all I seek.
- ▶ Slow and steady wins the race.



Let's Practice:

1. He (talk, talks) quietly.
2. They (read, reads) their assigned books.
3. Kim (go, goes) to the coffee shop every weekend.
4. We (write, writes) letters for our friend abroad.
5. Ian (sing, sings) well.

Let's Practice:

1. A car and a bike (is, are) my means of transportation.
2. The dog and the cat (run, runs) around the house.
3. Kim and I (spend, spends) our free time reading books.
4. The teacher and the students (was, were) able to present something last MUFTI Day.
5. The Math book and the notebook (provide, provides) information about the lesson.

Let's Practice

1. The cacti (is, are) important for the travelers in the desert.
2. Bacterium (affect, affects) our immune system.
3. Parentheses (tell, tells) the readers something.
4. The criteria for judging (show, shows) that the contest is a tough one.
5. The alumnus of the school usually (visit, visits) during summer vacation.

Let's Practice

1. There (is, are) four coins on top of the fridge.
2. Here (is, are) the bag that you want to borrow.
3. Here (is, are) your things needed for your field trip.
4. There (is, are) three problems that he cannot solve right now.
5. Here (is, are) your Math book.

Watch the verb endings!

Singular

- I walk
- You walk
- He/She/It walk s
 - Joe walks.
 - The girl walks.

Plural

- We walk
- You walk
- They walk
 - Joe and Maria walk.
 - The girls walk.

OBSERVE!!



Let's Practice:

1. He (talk, **talks**) quietly.
2. They (**read**, reads) their assigned books.
3. Kim (go, **goes**) to the coffee shop every weekend.
4. We (**write**, writes) letters for our friend abroad.
5. Ian (sing, **sings**) well.



Let's Practice:

1. A car and a bike (is, are) my means of transportation.
2. The dog and the cat (run, runs) around the house.
3. Kim and I (spend, spends) our free time reading books.
4. The teacher and the students (was, were) able to present something last MUFTI Day.
5. The Math book and the notebook (provide, provides) information about the lesson.



Subject and Verb Agreement

Subject Varieties

Circle the correct verb for each sentence.

1. Either Sam or Patty **is** **are** the new class president.
2. One of the dogs **growls** **growl** at strangers.
3. The principal and the coach **visit** **visits** our classroom every month.
4. All of the books **is** **are** on the table.
5. Every one of the apples **was** **were** in the bag.
6. The herd of elephants **crosses** **cross** the river every spring.
7. One of my friends **wants** **want** to spend the night at my house.
8. The toy train and the doll **is** **are** under the bed.
9. Someone **looks** **took** happy today.
10. There **was** **were** three flowers in the vase.



SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT: SENTENCE CORRECTION



1. Aron, together with his wife) ____ the guests of the party.

- greets

2. The jury ____ not convinced.

- were

3. The truthful ____ always trustworthy.

- are

4. To cry ____ never the solution to any problems.

- is



5. A number of soldiers ___ injured during the war.

• **were**

6. The number of deceased soldiers ___ not stored in the record book.

• **is**

7. A pack of lions ___ approaching the camp.

• **was**

8. Killing ___ not always considered a bad thing.

• **was**



9. There ___ many difficulties regarding the situation.

were

10. Either she or her friends ___ responsible for this accident.

are

11. Neither me nor my parents ___ aware of the incident.

were

12. None of them ___ able to solve this question.

were



13. Eight fifty dollars ____
what it would cost to buy
the new pixel phone.

• is

14. A pair of trousers ____
all that I brought along.

• is

15. Everything ____ fine
when it's done correctly.

• works

16. Ronaldo and Messi ____
the greatest football
players of the 21st century.

• are



17. Man and woman ___ complementary to each other.

are

18. A dictionary and an atlas ___ missing from the library.

are

19. The leader [as well as his brothers] ___ to the same tribe.

belongs

20. Cats and dogs ___ not get along.

do



21. The brothers as well as their sister ___ good at their studies.

- are

22. The students accompanied by their teacher ___ gone on a picnic.

- have

23. A lot of houses ___ collapsed in the storm.

- have

24. The children as well as their mother ___ missing.

- are



25. A large sum of money
___ stolen.

was

26. His pants ___ torn
during the match.

were

27. Tweezers ___ always
useful to handle small
objects.

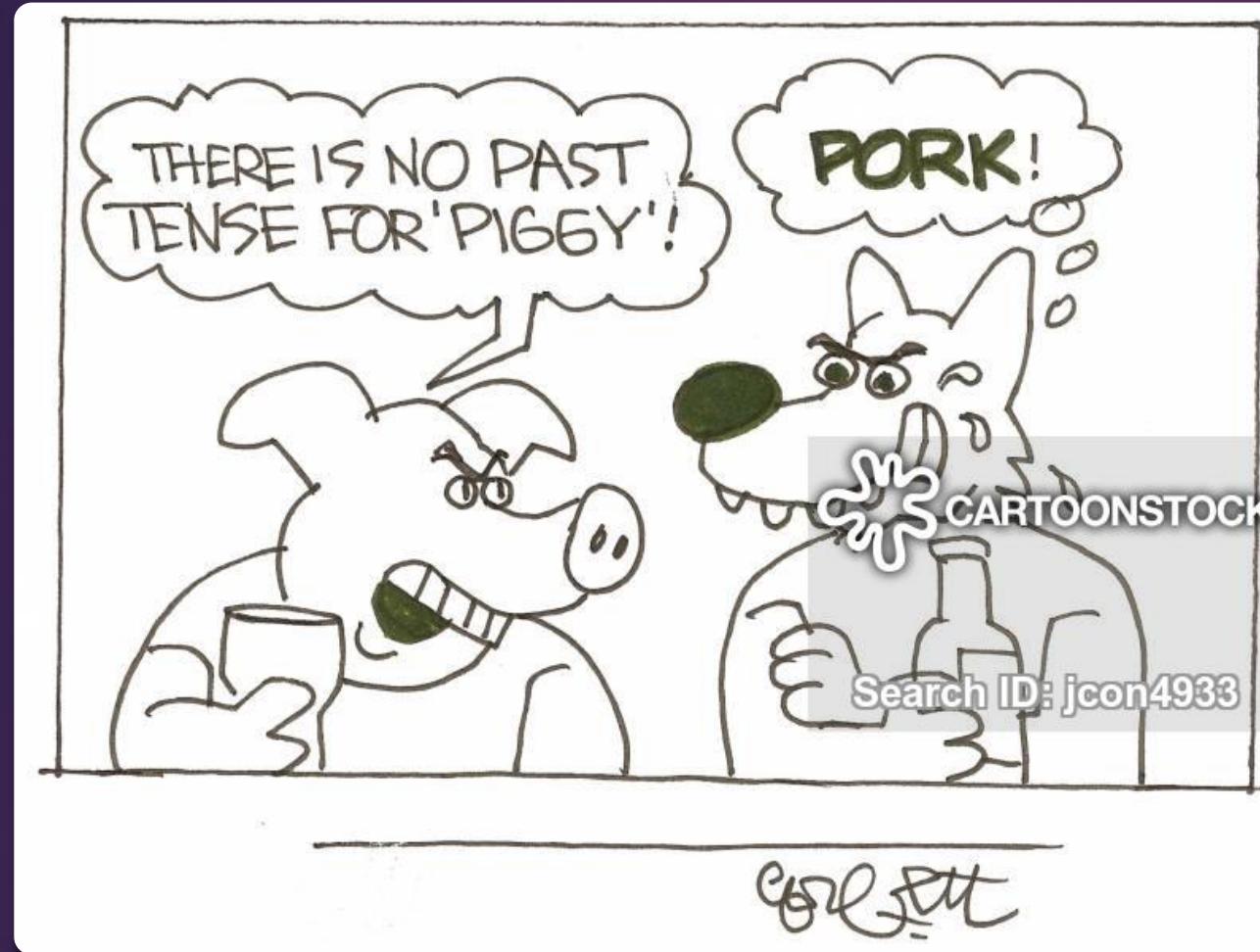
are

28. The International Club,
as well as the Choral
Society and the Rowing
Club, ___ to submit a new
constitution.

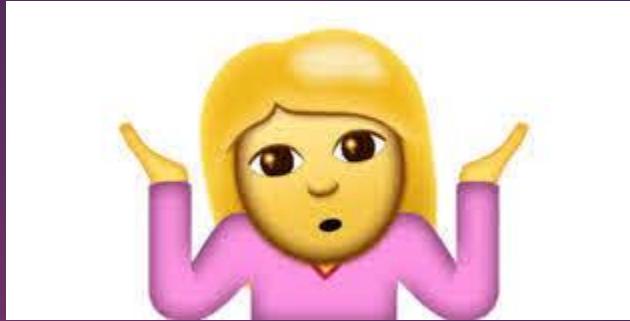
needs



TENSES



WHAT ARE TENSES?



- ▶ Derived from Latin word “Tempus” meaning TIME
- ▶ Are form taken by a verb to show the time of an action or the state of an event.



TENSES BASED ON TIME FRAME

The Present Tense: expresses unchanging, repeated or reoccurring action or situation that exists only now. It can also present a widespread truth

Elena is friends with Stefan and Damon.

The Past Tense: expresses an action or situation that was started and finished in past

Elena loved Stefan.

The Future Tense: expresses an action or situation that will occur in the future

Will season 9 of the series “Vampire Diaries” be aired?

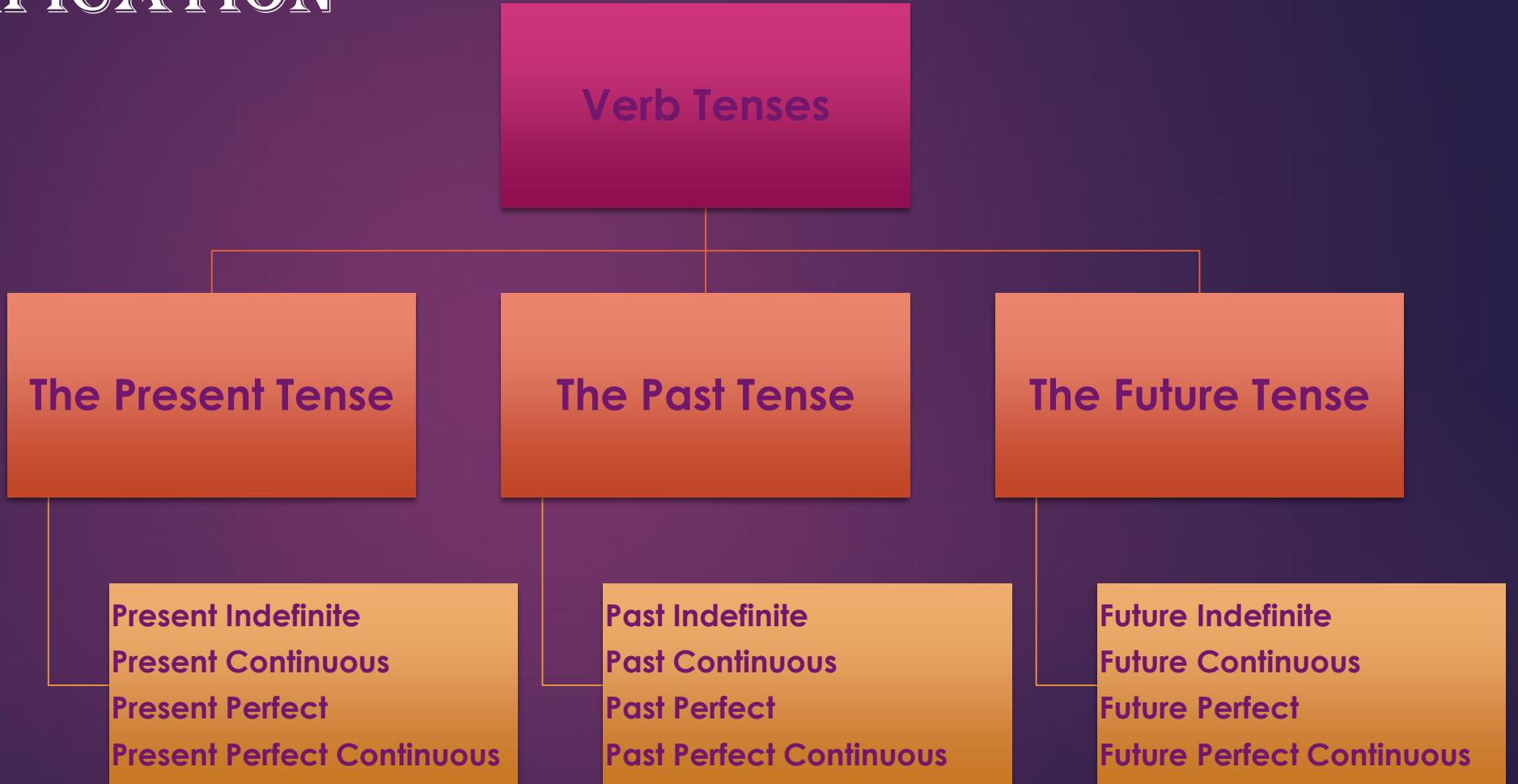


TENSES BASED ON ASPECT

- ▶ Aspect refers to the nature of the action described by a verb (shows continuity or completeness of the action and time)
 - ▶ **Indefinite or Simple:** does not indicate whether the action is complete or not
 - ▶ Bonnie Bennett **is** a powerful witch.
 - ▶ **Continuous or Progressive:** describe an unfinished action, the action that is still going on
 - ▶ Caroline **is raising** twins with Alaric Saltzman.
 - ▶ **Perfect:** describe a finished action
 - ▶ Damon **has** a close friendship with Bonnie.
 - ▶ **Perfect Continuous:** describe an action which began in the past and is continuing
 - ▶ Matt **has been planning** to run for Mayor.



CLASSIFICATION



RULES

(FOR ACTIVE VOICE: SUBJECT + ACTION + OBJECT)

	Simple Forms	Continuous Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Continuous Forms
Present	Subject + I form of Verb(V ₁) +'s'/'es'	Subject + is/am/are + I form of Verb(V ₁) +'ing'	Subject + has/have + III form of Verb(V ₃)	Subject + has/have + been + I form of Verb(V ₁) +'ing'
Past	Subject + II form of Verb(V ₂)	Subject + was/were + I form of Verb(V ₁) +'ing'	Subject + had + III form of Verb(V ₃)	Subject + had been + I form of Verb(V ₁) +'ing'
Future	Subject + will/shall + I form of Verb(V ₁)	Subject + will/shall be + I form of Verb(V ₁) +'ing'	Subject + will/shall have + III form of Verb(V ₃)	Subject + will/shall have been + I form of Verb(V ₁) +'ing'



EXAMPLES

(FOR ACTIVE VOICE: SUBJECT + ACTION + OBJECT)

	Simple Forms	Continuous Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Continuous Forms
Present	Klaus likes Caroline.	Klaus is building an army of new hybrids.	Stefan has killed Enzo.	Enzo has been watching over Bonnie in the afterlife in Season 8 of Vampire Diaries(VD).
Past	Vicki Donovan turned into a vampire.	Alaric was turning into a human again.	Klaus had moved to New Orleans.	Matt had been protecting Mystic Falls from Vampires.
Future	Caroline will raise the twins with Alaric.	Enzo will be resurrecting in Season 8.	Stefan will have established a boarding school for supernatural teens by the end of the series.	Elena will have been sleeping for 60 years before her deep sleep curse breaks.



RULES

(FOR PASSIVE VOICE: OBJECT + ACTION + SUBJECT)

	Simple Forms	Continuous Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Continuous Forms
Present	Object + is/are/am + V ₃	Object + is/am/are + being + V ₃	Object + has/have + been + V ₃	—
Past	Object + was/were + V ₃	Object + was/were + being + V ₃	Object + had + been + V ₃	—
Future	Object + will/shall + be + V ₃	—	Object + will/shall have + been + V ₃	—



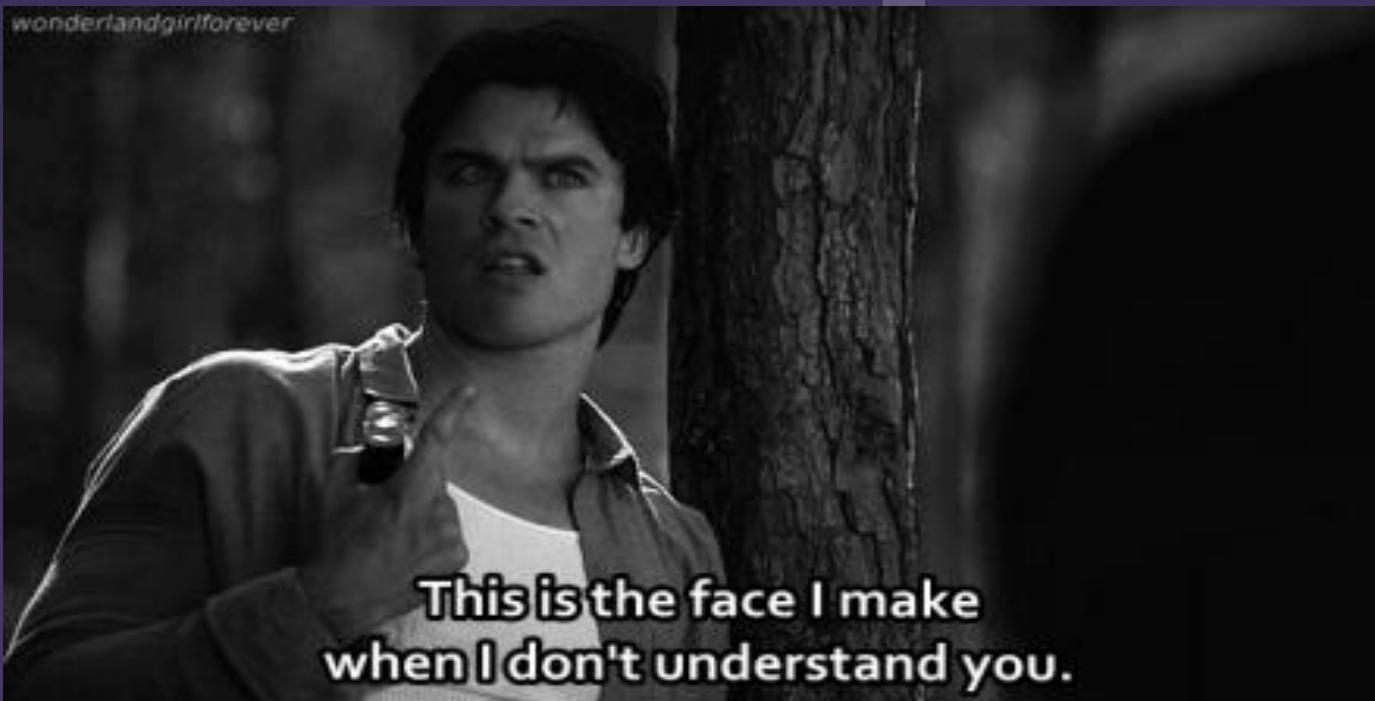
EXAMPLES

(FOR PASSIVE VOICE: OBJECT + ACTION + SUBJECT)

	Simple Forms	Continuous Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Continuous Forms
Present	Caroline is liked by Klaus.	An army of new hybrids is being built by Klaus.	Enzo has been killed by Stephen.	—
Past	Vicki Donovan was turned into a vampire.	Alaric was being turned into a human.	Klaus had been moved to New Orleans.	—
Future	The twins shall be raised by Caroline.	—	By the end of the series, a boarding school for supernatural teens shall have been established by Stefan.	—



THANK YOU SO MUCH!



**This is the face I make
when I don't understand you.**





TENSES



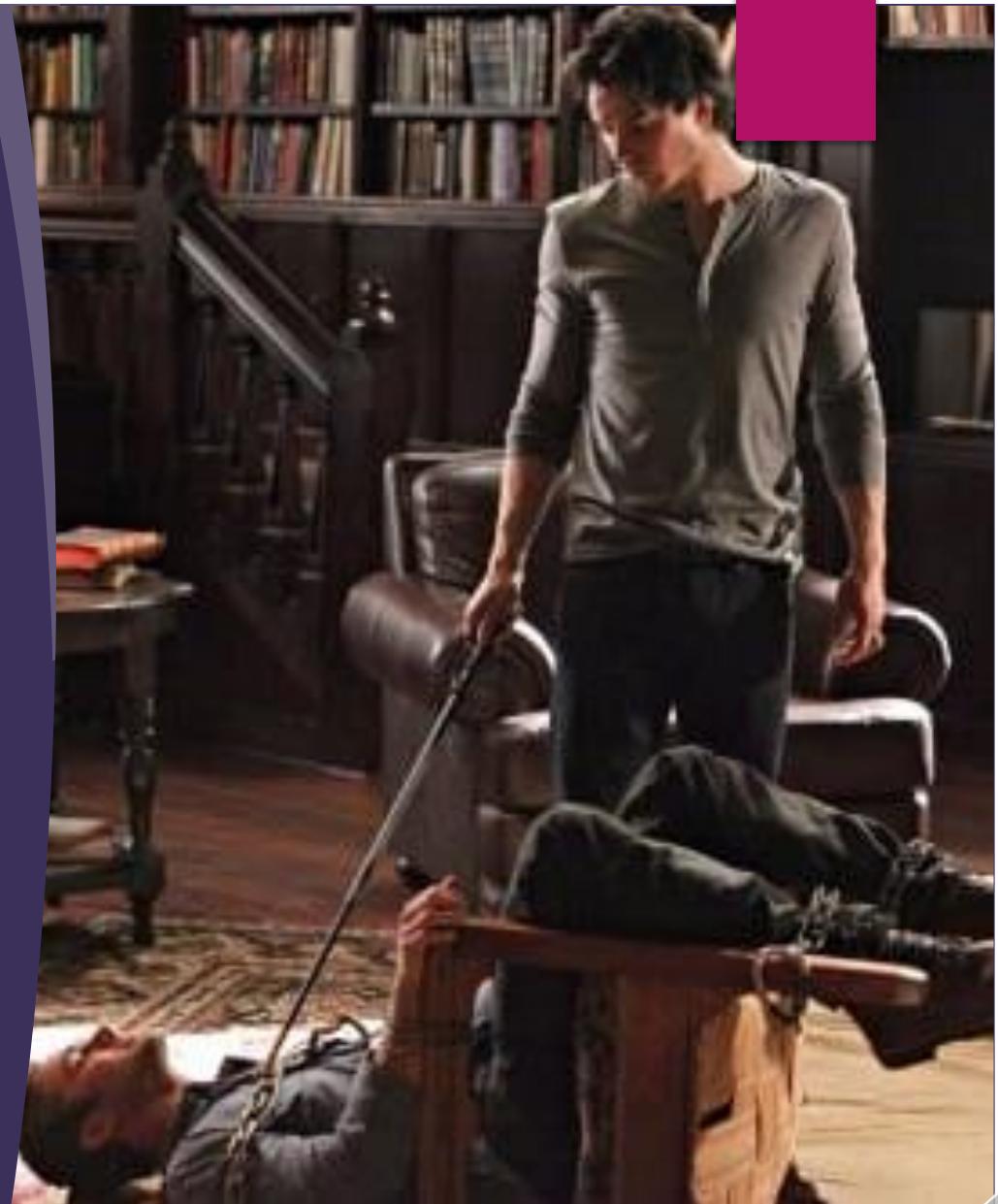
PREVIOUSLY ON VERB TENSES

- ▶ Introduction to types of Tenses
- ▶ Rules- For active and Passive Voice



SIMPLE/INDEFINITE PRESENT TENSE

- ▶ To express a habitual action
 - ▶ Damon **kills** a human everyday.
- ▶ To express general truth
 - ▶ Two and two **make** four.
- ▶ In exclamatory sentences beginning with **here** and **there** to express what is actually taking place in the present.
 - ▶ Here **comes** Jeremy!
- ▶ To indicate a future event that is a part of a plan or an arrangement
 - ▶ The Originals starts from next month.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ▶ To express an action going on at the same time of speaking
 - ▶ Stefan is **marrying** Caroline
- ▶ To express a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking
 - ▶ Damon is **dating** Elena.
- ▶ To express an action that is planned or arranged to take place in near future
 - ▶ Klaus is **using** Jenna for a ritual tomorrow.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- ▶ To indicate completed activities in the recent past
 - ▶ Damon **has just hid** Elena in a coffin.
- ▶ To express past actions whose time is not given and is not definite
 - ▶ Tyler **has become** a hybrid.
- ▶ The present perfect is never used with adverbs if past time. In such cases the simple past should be used
 - ▶ Incorrect: Jeremy **has visited** Mystic falls last week to say goodbye to Elena.
 - ▶ Correct: Jeremy **visited** Mystic falls last week to say goodbye to Elena.



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ▶ To express an action which began at some time in the past and is continuing
 - ▶ Elena **has been sleeping** for 60 years.



SIMPLE/INDEFINITE PAST TENSE

- ▶ To indicate an action completed in the past
 - ▶ Jeremy **met** Elena last week.
- ▶ For past habits
 - ▶ Klaus **visited** Mystic Falls every year.
- ▶ After “It is time”
 - ▶ It is time Bonnie **started** doing witchcraft.



PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ▶ To denote an action going on at some time in the past
 - ▶ When Damon was thrown in the Augustine cell, Enzo **was staring** at him.
- ▶ For persistent habits in the past
 - ▶ Caroline **was always chewing** gum.



PAST PERFECT TENSE

- ▶ To describe an action completed before a certain moment in the past
 - ▶ Stephen **had ripped** Enzo's heart off even before Enzo could realize it.
- ▶ If two actions happen in the past, the earlier one is denoted by past perfect while the later one is denoted by past simple
 - ▶ Bonnie **had already visited** the other side to bring Jeremy back when Caroline **saw** her.





PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ▶ To express an action that began before a certain time in the past and continues up to that time
- ▶ Elena **had been loving** Stefan for a decade when Damon fell in love with her.



SIMPLE/INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE

- ▶ To express an action that has still to take place
 - ▶ Katherine **will** turn into a human after the fight with Elena.



FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ▶ To express an action as going on at some time in future.
 - ▶ When Damon reaches Brooklyn, Stefan **will be opening** Elena's coffin.
- ▶ To express events that are planned
 - ▶ Klaus **will be killing** Katherine for sabotaging his plans of breaking his curse.



LAUREN HOWARD



FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

- ▶ To indicate the completion of action by a certain future time.
 - ▶ Possessed Stefan **will have killed** the sleeping Elena by the time Damon reaches Brooklyn.



FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ▶ To indicate an action represented as being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.
 - ▶ Katherine **will have been living** in Mystic Falls for years when Klaus gets back from New Orleans.

