

**DAY 5
PRESENTED BY,
SURABHI.**

AGENDA:

- Synonyms.
- Antonyms.
- Pronoun.
- Prepositions.
- Adverbs.
- Idioms and phrasal verbs.
- Giving directions and asking for help.
- Pick and speak activity.

○ **Synonyms:**

- **Definition:** Words that have the same or similar meaning. They can be used interchangeably in a sentence without changing the overall meaning.

○ **Antonyms:**

- **Definition:** Words that have opposite meanings.

Examples of Synonyms:

- **Angry:** furious, annoyed, upset.
- **Brave:** courageous, fearless, bold, heroic
- **Clever:** intelligent, smart, witty, sharp
- **Quiet:** silent, still, peaceful
- **Beautiful:** lovely, attractive, gorgeous, stunning
- **Ugly:** unattractive, hideous, repulsive
- **Important:** significant, crucial, essential, key
- **Easy:** simple, effortless, straightforward, uncomplicated
- **Difficult:** hard, challenging, tough, complex
- **Helpful:** useful, beneficial, supportive, advantageous
- **Honest:** truthful, sincere, genuine, frank, candid

Some examples of antonyms:

- **Hot** and **cold**
- **Big** and **small**
- **Happy** and **sad**
- **Light** and **dark**
- **Fast** and **slow**
- **Up** and **down**
- **Left** and **right**
- **Good** and **bad**
- **Open** and **closed**
- **Start** and **end**

Pronoun:

A **pronoun** is a word that replaces a noun or in a sentence. We use pronouns to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over.

- **John** likes to play soccer. **He** plays every weekend.

In this sentence, "**He**" is the pronoun. The pronoun "he" replaces the noun "John" in the second sentence.

Prepositions:

- Prepositions are words used before a noun, pronoun to show the relationship between that word and other words in a sentence, often indicating location, time, direction, or purpose. They act as connectors, linking nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other parts of the sentence.
- Common prepositions include "in," "at," "on," "of," "to," "by," and "with".

Location/Position:

- **on** (The book is *on* the table.)
- **in** (The cat is *in* the box.)
- **under** (The ball is *under* the chair.)
- **over** (The plane flew *over* the house.)
- **above** (The picture hung *above* the fireplace.)
- **below** (The fish swam *below* the surface.)
- **beside** (She sat *beside* him.)
- **next to** (The bank is *next to* the post office.)
- **between** (The house is *between* two trees.)
- **among** (He stood *among* the crowd.)
- **behind** (The car is parked *behind* the garage.)
- **in front of** (The students stood *in front of* the teacher.)

Direction/Movement:

- **to** (They went *to* the park.)
- **from** (She came *from* Italy.)
- **towards** (He walked *towards* the light.)
- **away from** (The dog ran *away from* the noise.)
- **into** (She jumped *into* the pool.)
- **out of** (He climbed *out of* the window.)
- **through** (They drove *through* the tunnel.)
- **across** (They walked *across* the street.)
- **along** (We strolled *along* the beach.)
- **around** (The Earth revolves *around* the Sun.)
- **up** (They climbed *up* the hill.)
- **down** (She walked *down* the stairs.)

Time:

- **at** (The meeting is at 3 PM.)
- **on** (The concert is on Friday.)
- **in** (The flowers bloom *in* spring.)
- **before** (Please arrive *before* 8 o'clock.)
- **after** (We will eat *after* the movie.)
- **during** (It rained *during* the night.)
- **until** (I will wait *until* you arrive.)
- **since** (He has lived here *since* 2010.)
- **for** (They have been married *for* five years.)
- **by** (The report is due *by* Monday.)

Other Relationships:

- **of** (The colour of the sky is blue.)
- **with** (She went to the party *with* her friend.)
- **without** (He left *without* saying goodbye.)
- **by** (The book was written *by* a famous author.)
- **about** (They talked *about* their vacation.)
- **for** (This gift is *for* you.)

Adverb:

Adverbs are special words that tell us more about how, when, or where something happens.

Examples

1. "He sings beautifully":

- Verb: "sings" (action word)
- Adverb: "beautifully" (describes how he sings)

2. "They walked slowly":

- Verb: "walked" (action word)
- Adverb: "slowly" (describes how they walked)

3. "She speaks loudly":

- Verb: "speaks" (action word)
- Adverb: "loudly" (describes how she speaks)

4. "We're leaving soon":

- Verb: "leaving" (action word)
- Adverb: "soon" (describes when we're leaving)

Phrasal verbs:

- A Verb + One or More Particles (Prepositions or Adverbs)
- These particles aren't just hanging around; they work with the verb to create a new meaning that is often different from the original verb alone.

- **carry out:** (carry + out) - to perform or complete a task.
 - "The scientists **carried out** several experiments."
- **figure out:** (figure + out) - to understand or solve something.
 - "I need to **figure out** how to assemble this furniture."
- **work out:** (work + out) - to find a solution or to exercise.
 - "We need to **work out** a better system."
 - "She **works out** at the gym three times a week."
- **set up:** (set + up) - to arrange or establish something.
 - "They **set up** a charity to help the homeless."
 - **Separation & Division:**
- **break up:** (break + up) - to end a relationship or to separate into smaller pieces.
 - "They decided to **break up** after five years."
 - "The crowd started to **break up** after the concert."

- **set off:** (set + off) - to begin a journey.
 - "They **set off** early in the morning."
- **come back:** (come + back) - to return.
 - "We will **come back** next year."
- **move in:** (move + in) - to start living in a new place.
 - "They are **moving in** to their new house next week."
- **look back (on):** (look + back + on) - to remember or reflect on the past.
 - "When I **look back on** my childhood, I have many happy memories."
- **call back:** (call + back) - to return a phone call.
 - "I'll **call you back** later."
- **speak up:** (speak + up) - to talk louder or more clearly.
 - "Could you please **speak up**? I can't hear you."
- **point out:** (point + out) - to draw attention to something.
 - "He **pointed out** a mistake in my report."

Remember:

- The meaning of a phrasal verb is often different from the individual words.
- Many phrasal verbs have multiple meanings depending on the context.
- Learning phrasal verbs takes time and practice!

Idioms:

- **Group of Words:** An idiom is made up of more than one word.
- **Figurative Meaning:** The overall meaning isn't obvious from the literal definitions of the words. You need to learn the phrase as a unit.
- If you don't know the meaning of an idiom, it can be very confusing when taken literally.

- **Bite the bullet:** To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage.
• Example: "I didn't want to go to the dentist, but I had to **bite the bullet.**"
- **Break a leg:** Said to someone who is about to perform, meaning "good luck."
• Example: "You have your play tonight? **Break a leg!**"

- **Hit the nail on the head:** To say exactly the right thing or to be exactly right about something.
• Example: "You've **hit the nail on the head** – that's exactly what I was thinking."
- **Piece of cake:** Something that is very easy.
• Example: "The exam was a **piece of cake.**"
- **Spill the beans:** To reveal a secret.
• Example: "Come on, **spill the beans!** What's the surprise?"
- **See eye to eye:** To agree with someone.
• Example: "My brother and I don't always **see eye to eye** on politics."
- **Once in a blue moon:** Very rarely.
• Example: "We only go to that restaurant **once in a blue moon.**"

Giving directions and asking for help:

- 1)**Hello**: This is a universal and safe greeting for almost any situation.
- Example: "**Hello**, how are you?"

Greetings Based on Time of Day:

We often adjust our greetings based on whether it's morning, afternoon, or evening:

- **Good morning:** Use this from sunrise until around noon.
• Example: "Good morning, did you sleep well?"
- **Good afternoon:** Use this from around noon until it starts to get dark (usually around 4 or 5PM).
• Example: "Good afternoon, how's your day going?"
- **Good evening:** Use this from when it gets dark until bedtime.
• Example: "Good evening, are you having a good time?"

- **Go straight:** Keep walking in the same direction.
- **Turn left/right:** Change your direction at a corner or turning.
- **Go up/down:** If there are stairs or a slope.
- **Cross:** Go from one side of a street to the other.
- **Walk along:** Continue on the side of a road or path.

Asking directions:

- 1)**"Excuse me, could you please help me find [name of landmark/street/place]?"** (Very polite and common)
- Example: "Excuse me, could you please help me find Brigade Road?"
- 2)**"Hello, can you please tell me how to get to [name of place]?"** (Slightly less formal but still polite)
- Example: "Hello, can you please tell me how to get to the nearest metro station?"
- 3)**"I'm a little lost. Could you possibly direct me to [name of place]?"** (Polite and indicates you need guidance)
- Example: "I'm a little lost. Could you possibly direct me to the Lalbagh Botanical Garden?"
- 4)**"Excuse me, I'm looking for [name of place]. Do you know where it is?"** (Direct but still polite)
- Example: "Excuse me, I'm looking for a good South Indian restaurant. Do you know where one is?"

Pick and speak topics:

- Dream vacation.
- Hobbies.
- Travel.(favourite destination).
- Childhood memories.
- What's the biggest risk you have ever taken?
- What's the most important quality in a friend.

Activity:

- Asking help and giving directions.