

Types of Nouns

COMMON

vs

PROPER

Used to name people, places or things in GENERAL. It refers to the class or type of person or thing (without being specific).

Examples: girl, city, animal, house, food

Used to name a SPECIFIC (or individual) person, place or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.

Examples: John, London, Pluto, France

COUNTABLE

vs

UNCOUNTABLE

Have a singular and a plural form and can be used with a number or a/an before it. They are sometimes called Count Nouns

Examples: car, desk, cup, house, bike

Cannot be counted. They often refer to substances, liquids, and abstract ideas. They are sometimes called Mass Nouns.

Examples: wood, milk, air, happiness

CONCRETE

vs

ABSTRACT

Refer to people or things that exist physically and that at least one of the senses can detect.

Examples: dog, tree, apple, moon, sock

Have no physical existence. They refer to ideas, emotions and concepts you cannot see, touch, hear, smell or taste.

Examples: love, time, fear, freedom

COMPOUND

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Two or more words that create a noun. They can be written as one word, joined by a hyphen or written as separate words.

Examples: rainfall, son-in-law, credit card

COLLECTIVE

Refer to a set or group of people, animals or things. They are often followed by OF + PLURAL NOUN (e.g. bunch of flowers)

Examples: team, pile, stack, flock, bunch

Punctuation

Full Stop

A full stop marks the end of a sentence.

Josephine had to push her bike all the way home. The front tyre had a puncture and was completely flat.

George thought it was his mum's fault; she shouldn't have moved his homework when she was tidying up.

Comma

A comma separates items in a list. It is also used to punctuate speech and separate parts of a sentence, such as clauses, to help clarify meaning.

The bag contained trainers, shorts, a shirt, socks and a water bottle.

Let's eat Grandma.
↓
Let's eat Grandma.

The rabbit's tail is black.
(The tail belongs to the rabbit.)

It is going to rain.
↓
It's going to rain.



Question Mark

A question mark indicates the end of a question.

What is your name?

Do you know when to use a question mark?

Dashes [see below] can also be used to separate extra information.



Exclamation Mark

An exclamation mark is used to end a dramatic sentence or statement.

Don't put your hand in the fire!

Look out!

Brackets

Brackets are used to indicate parenthesis – extra information that is separate from the main sentence or statement.



Speech Marks

Speech marks, or inverted commas, indicate direct speech, i.e. the exact words spoken.

I like football, said Sam.
Me too, replied Ella.
Which team do you support?

Dashes

Dashes are also used to indicate parenthesis – extra information that is separate from the main sentence or statement. They are twice the length of a hyphen.



Colon

A colon introduces extra information, such as a list. It connects parts of a sentence, where the second part provides further explanation of the first.



Semi-Colon

A semi-colon links two clauses of equal importance. It is also used to separate items in a list, when the list already contains commas.

The expedition may be on or off; it all depends on the weather. The guides are: Sam Yates, Biology; Amy Eliot, Physics; and Julie Cooper, Chemistry.



Apostrophe

An apostrophe is used to show ownership or that a letter is missing.

The rabbit's tail is black.
(The tail belongs to the rabbit.)

It is going to rain.
↓
It's going to rain.



Brackets

Brackets are used to indicate parenthesis – extra information that is separate from the main sentence or statement.



Hyphen

A hyphen is used to join words together. It can join prefixes to root words, and words that are linked, such as compound adjectives.

All of the ingredients – tomatoes, basil, onion, garlic and chilli – were ready for cooking.

She is an award-winning novelist.

Parts of Speech

Nouns

A **noun** is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.

Pronouns

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

Verbs

A **verb** tells what action someone or something is doing or expresses a state of being.

Adjectives

An **adjective** describes a noun or a pronoun. It tells what kind, how many, or which one.

Articles

The words **a**, **an**, and **the** are special adjectives called **articles**. An **article** is used before a noun.

Adverbs

An **adverb** describes a verb, adjective, or adverb. It tells how, when, where, or to what extent.

Prepositions

A **preposition** describes a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.

Conjunctions

A **conjunction** joins words or phrases in a sentence.

Interjections

An **interjection** is a word or phrase that expresses strong feeling or emotion.

Prefixes

A prefix is a word part located at the beginning of a root word or base word to modify its meaning.

anti-
(against)

antifreeze
antihero
antisocial
antivirus

co-
(together/with)

cocreate
coexist
cooperate
cosign

dis-
(opposite of)

disappear
disbelief
disconnect
disinfect

fore-
(before)

foreclose
foreground
foresee
foreword

in-
(not)

inappropriate
incorrect
injustice
involuntary

inter-
(between)

interact
interlock
intermingle
interstellar

mis-
(opposite of)

misbehave
misinform
mislead
misspell

non-
(not)

nonactive
nonexistent
nonlinear
nonsense

over-
(too much)

overdone
overflow
overheat
overpower

pre-
(before)

precaution
predetermine
premature
preview

re-
(again)

reassign
regain
resend
reuse

sub-
(below/under)

subconscious
subfloor
submarine
subtitle

super-
(above/beyond)

superhuman
supernatural
supersensitive
superstore

trans-
(across/changing)

transact
transform
transfuse
transplant

un-
(not)

unaware
unknown
unlike
unofficial

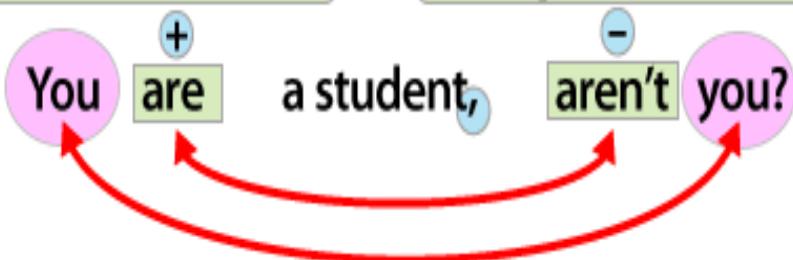
under-
(below)

underage
undercook
underline
underwater

Question Tags

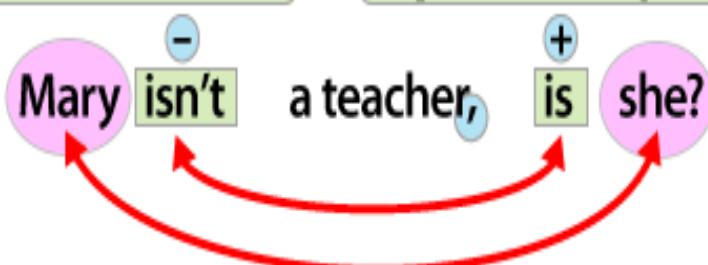
A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement.
Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag



A subject pronoun comes after an auxiliary or a form of the verb To Be

a negative statement + a positive question tag



A subject pronoun is used to replace the noun or noun phrase

Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it.

If the intonation of the question tag goes up, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John doesn't speak Spanish, does he?

If the intonation of the question tag goes down, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John doesn't speak Spanish, does he?

Positive Question Tags



Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Negative Statement

You aren't

He isn't

He wasn't

They weren't

You don't speak

You didn't study

You haven't been

You hadn't done

You won't fail

You can't drive

You couldn't do

We mustn't say

You shouldn't be

You wouldn't stop me,

a teacher,

crazy,

relaxed,

late,

French,

for the test,

here all week,

it before then,

the exam,

a car,

it for me,

anything,

so busy,

stop me,

Positive Tag

are you?

is he?

was he?

were they?

do you?

did you?

have you?

had you?

will you?

can you?

could you?

must we?

should you?

would you?

Statements using *barely*, *hardly*, *neither*, *no*, *nobody*, *none*, *nothing* and *seldom* are treated as negative statements.

Nobody went to the meeting, did they?

Nothing is ready, is it?

Negative Question Tags



Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement

You	are	a student,
He	is	very busy,
He	was	happy,
They	were	surprised,

You	speak	English,
He	studies	Spanish,
You	studied	for the test,

You	have studied	all week,
You	had arrived	before he left,
You	will pass	the exam,
You	can speak	two languages,
You	could do	it for me,
We	must be	patient,
You	should go	now,
You	would like	a new job,

Exceptions

I	am	late,
	Let's go	home,

Negative Tag

aren't	you?
isn't	he?
wasn't	he?
weren't	they?

don't	you?
doesn't	he?
didn't	you?

haven't	you?
hadn't	you?
won't	you?
can't	you?
couldn't	you?
mustn't	we?
shouldn't	you?
wouldn't	you?

Negative auxiliaries and verbs in tags are usually in their contracted form (= n't)

aren't I?
shall we?

BE
CAREFUL

Tense Rules

Subj +

Obj...

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form + ing	have/has s + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IIInd form	was/were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will/shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing



TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech

Reported Speech

Present Simple She always wears a coat.	→	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.	
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	→	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.	
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	→	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.	
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	→	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.	
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	→	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.	
CAN I can speak English.	→	COULD She said (that) she could speak English.	
MAY I may invite them to dinner.	→	MIGHT She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.	
MUST I must go to the bank and get some money.	→	HAD TO She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.	
HAVE TO I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	→	HAD TO She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of Manner		
Adjectives	Adverbs of Manner	Rules for Forming
<u>Ending in -ic</u>	drastic frantic specific dramatic scientific enthusiastic	drastically frantically specifically dramatically scientifically enthusiastically
<u>Ending in -le</u>	simple preferable gentle reasonable terrible	When the adjective ends in -le preceded by a consonant, the final -e is usually changed to -y . simply preferably gently reasonably terribly
<u>Ending in -y</u>	happy easy busy hungry lazy <u>Exception:</u> shy sly	happily easily busily hungrily lazily shyly slyly
<u>Ending in -le</u>	agile sole <u>Exception:</u> whole	When the adjective ends in -le preceded by a vowel, we simply add -ly to the adjective. agilely solely <u>Exception:</u> wholly
<u>Ending in -ll</u>		
Adjectives	Adverbs of Manner	Rules for Forming
<u>Ending in -y</u>	coy grey <u>Exception:</u> gay	coyly greyly gaily
<u>Ending in -le</u>	frequent general rare usual	frequently generally rarely usually
<u>Ending in -ll</u>	consequent subsequent	consequently subsequently
Connecting adverbs		

Active/ Passive verb tenses

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	The company hires new workers every year.	New workers are hired by the company every year.
Present Continuous	The company is hiring new workers now.	New workers are being hired by the company.
Past Simple	The company hired new workers last year.	New workers were hired by the company last year.
Past Continuous	The company was hiring new workers yesterday.	New workers were being hired by the company yesterday.
Presente perfect simple	The company has hired new workers.	New workers have been hired by the company.
Future simple	The company will hire new workers.	New workers will be hired by the company.
Past perfect simple	The company had hired new workers.	New workers had been hired by the company.
Modals	The company can hire new workers.	New workers can be hired by the company.
Modal perfects	The company must have hired new workers.	New workers must have been hired by the company.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Short vowels:

wet

wetter

wettest

big

bigger

biggest

Double vowels or double consonants:

clean

cleaner

cleanest

long

longer

longest

Words ending in -e:

nice

nicer

nicest

simple

simpler

simplest

Words ending in -y:

early

earlier

earliest

pretty

prettier

prettiest

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Words ending in -ful; -ing; -ed:

useful

more useful

most useful

boring

more boring

most boring

tired

more tired

most tired

Words of three or more syllables:

ex/pen/sive

more expensive

most expensive

com/for/ta/ble

more comfortable

most comfortable

Exceptions:

good (well)

better

the best

bad

worse

the worst

many/much

more

the most

little/few

less

the least

far

farther/further

the farthest/furthest

old

older/elder

the oldest/eldest



DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



DIRECT SPEECH

Direct/quoted speech, involves quoting the exact words uttered by the person, within inverted commas or quotation marks.

For example:

- She said, "I won't be coming home tonight".
- Tom said, "There's a tiger outside the window."

INDIRECT SPEECH

Indirect/reported speech, on the other hand, does not have to be within quotes or reported word-to-word.

For example:

- She told him that she was happy.
- He told me that he was tired.



★ Note that the verb tense necessarily changes in reported speech. This is because when we report speech, we are talking obviously, about something that was said in the past. Hence, it becomes necessary to use the past tense of the verb.



INTERJECTIONS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

- **Interjections** are small words that bear no grammatical connection with the sentences in which they are used.
- They express the **emotions** or **sentiments** of the speaker or convey hesitation or protest.
- They are usually followed by an **exclamation mark**.



INTERJECTIONS LIST 1

INTERJECTION	MEANING	EXAMPLES
Aah	Exclamation of fear	Aah! The monster's got me!
Ahh	Realization or acceptance	Ahh, now I see what you mean.
Aww	Something sweet or cute	Aww! Just look at that kitten.
Bingo	Acknowledge something as right	Bingo! That's exactly what we were looking for!
Eh	Question something	So that was all she said, eh?
Eww	Something disgusting	Eww! That movie was so gory.
Hmph	To indicate displeasure	Hmph. I could do that for half the amount he charged.
Oh	I see/ I think	Oh, it's been around a week since I saw her.
Oops	Making a mistake	Oops! Sorry I didn't see those skates there.

Interrogative Sentences-with Helping Verb

Interrogative Sentences

Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + Object

(WH Word)Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + Object

Examples:

- You were not absent from the class.
- Were you not absent from the class?
- When were you not absent from the class?

- Ram is present in the office now.
- Is Ram present in the office now?
- Why is Ram present in the office now?

- They are taking lunch now.
- Are they taking lunch now?
- Why are they taking lunch now?

4 KINDS OF SENTENCES



DECLARATIVE

- A declarative sentence tells about something.
- It ends with a ◊●

Examples:

I have a blue dress.

My sister is in first grade.

I am watching a movie.

INTERROGATIVE

- An interrogative sentence asks something.
- It ends with a ◊?

Examples:

When are we eating?

How do you play this game?

Where have you been?

IMPERATIVE

- A imperative sentence tells someone to do something.
- It ends with a ◊●

Examples:

Clean your room.

Do your homework, please.

Pick up those clothes.

EXCLAMATORY

- An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling.
- It ends with a ◊!

Examples:

The dog has fleas!

My hair is on fire!

The car has a flat tire!

We use modal verbs to express:

ABILITY - CAPABILITY

I **can** swim.

I **could** swim when I was five.

PERMISSION

You **can** go to the cinema.

In the evenings we **could** watch TV.

SUGGESTION

You **could** give Mary some flowers.

Shall we buy her a hat?

POSSIBILITY

Measles **can** be quite dangerous.

This vase **could** be very valuable.

He **may** be waiting for us at the airport.

John **might** come to your party.

Would John come with us if we asked him?

a REQUEST

Can I go to the cinema tonight?

Could you lend me £5, please?

May I leave the room?

Would you please close the door?

SPECULATION

He **may** have gone to Spain with Mary.

Someone **might** have already told his father.

What **would** I have done without you?

Where **shall/will** we be this time next year?

DEDUCTION-ASSUMPTION

It **couldn't** have been John because he's in London.

He drives a Ferrari. He **must** be rich.

OBLIGATION

You **must** / **have to** study harder!

I **should** be studying but I'm too tired.

PROHIBITION

You **mustn't** eat any more chocolate.

You **should never** repeat what you have just said.

NECESSITY

We **must** buy some more vegetables.

Semi-modals (have to/need to) are often preferred. NOT NECESSARY uses don't have to or don't need to/needn't

We **don't need to** buy any more vegetables. (It isn't necessary)

ADVICE

You **should** go to the doctor's tomorrow. . .

You **must** go to the doctor's tomorrow! (emphatic advice)

Semi-modals and other forms are often used. However, they sometimes change the level of intensity of the advice given.

You **ought to/had better/have to/**

If I were you I **would** go to the doctor's.



Modals, Concept & Examples

Could

Possibility

Extreme rain could cause the river to flood the village.

Permission

Could I use your notebook please?

Request

Could you tell me the way to the library please?

May

Possibility

That may be a better solution for you.

Permission

"You may buy something, if you wish," said her grandfather..

Might

Slight possibility

This team might win the game, but I doubt it.

Past form of may
(reported speech)

The doctor said he might be late.

Can

Ability

Mary can play piano.

Permission

You can look at this.

Offers

Can I help you father?

Should

Advice

I think you should buy the blue one.

Logical deduction

I've revised so I should be ready for math exam.

Will

Future tense auxiliary

Next week I will be in London.

Invitations

Will they join us for play football?



How to Use Modal Verbs

(Learn Modal Verbs with Example)

<https://www.tutoreye.com/>

CAN

Ability, Request

Example:

1. Julie can swim.
2. Can I come with you?

Past Ability, Suggestion, Future Possibility

Example:

1. Could I use your phone please?
2. Julie could swim when she was young.

COULD

MAY

Permission for Future Possibility

Example:

1. May I borrow your pen?
2. He may come to our place.

Present or Future Possibility

Example:

1. We might win the trophy but I doubt.

MIGHT

MUST

Necessity or Obligation

Example:

1. You must have an identity proof to enter in the room.

What's Right & Correct

Example:

1. We might win the trophy but I doubt.

OUGHT TO

SHALL

Offer or Suggestion

Example:

1. Shall I help you?
2. Shall I call her?

Advice or Uncertain Prediction

Example:

1. You should check it again.
2. He should give her a call.

SHOULD

WILL

Willingness, Certain Prediction or Promise

Example:

1. I will go to New York.
2. It will rain today.

Request, Invitation or Making Arrangements

Example:

1. Would you pass the pizza?
2. Would you prefer tea or coffee?

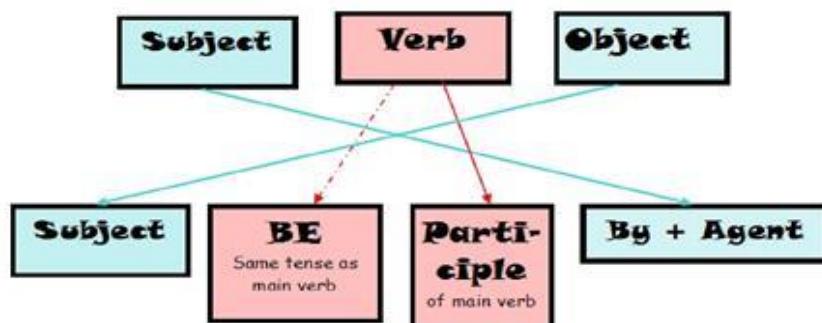
WOULD



Passive Voice

TENSE	RULE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1. Present simple	am/ is / are + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ She paints a picture. ■ The mother feeds her baby. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A picture is painted. ■ The baby is fed by the mother.
2. Present progressive	am/ is/ are + being + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ He is reading a newspaper. ■ I am watching the kite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A newspaper is being read. ■ The kite is being watched.
3. Present perfect	has/ have + been + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ They have stolen the dog. ■ She has delivered the orders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The dog has been stolen. ■ The orders have been delivered.
4. Past simple	was / were + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ I won the prize. ■ They cleaned their rooms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The prize was won. ■ The rooms were cleaned.
5. Past progressive	was / were + being + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ She was using the computer. ■ We were watching TV programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The computer was being used. ■ TV programs were being watched.
6. Past perfect	had + been + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ They had prepared the food by the time I got home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The food had been prepared by the time I got home.
7. Future	Will + be + V3 be + going to + be + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ They will sell the car. ■ He is going to save animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The car will be sold. ■ Animals are going to be saved.
8. Modals	Modal + be + V3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ You must finish the project. ■ She should distribute copies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project must be finished. ■ Copies should be distributed.

Passive Voice



TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT SIMPLE	The woman reads the book. The woman reads the books.	The book is read by the woman. The books are read by the woman.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	The woman is reading the book. The woman is reading the books.	The book is being read by the woman. The books are being read by the woman
PAST SIMPLE	The woman read the book. The woman read the books.	The book was read by the woman. The books were read by the woman.
PAST CONTINUOUS	The woman was reading the book. The woman was reading the books.	The book was being read by the woman. The books were being read by the woman.
PRESENT PERFECT	The woman has read the book. The woman has read the books.	The book has been read by the woman. The books have been read by the woman
PAST PERFECT	The woman had read the book. The woman had read the books.	The book had been read by the woman. The books had been read by the woman
FUTURE SIMPLE	The woman will read the book. The woman will read the books.	The book will be read by the woman. The books will be read by the woman
GOING TO FUTURE	The woman is going to read the book. The woman is going to read the books.	The book is going to be read by the woman. The books are going to be read by the woman
CONDITIONAL	The woman would read the book. The woman would read the books.	The book would be read by the woman. The books would be read by the woman

Transitive and Intransitive verbs

Transitive verb

Transitive verbs are used with a direct object.

He **wrote** a letter. Subject transitive verb direct object
Jessica **reads** a book. Subject transitive verb direct object

Intransitive verb

Intransitive verbs are used without a direct object.

John **is** sleeping. Subject intransitive verb no direct object

Transitive or Intransitive

Many verbs have two forms

I ate meat. (Transitive)

I eat at seven o'clock (Intransitive)

Prepositions

A **preposition** is a word or phrase that describes a relationship between its object and another word or group of words in a sentence.

A preposition gives information such as direction, time, and place.

about	between	off
across	beyond	onto
after	but	out of
against	by	over
along	during	since
among	except for	through
apart from	inside	to
around	instead of	toward
away from	into	under
because of	near	until
before	of	with

EXAMPLE We set up our campsite near the waterfall.
(preposition)



Rhyme Scheme

The rhyming pattern that is created at
the end of lines of poetry.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece as white as snow.
And everywhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go.



If the poem does not have a rhyme
scheme it is considered to be a
free verse poem.



RULES FOR USING ARTICLES A-AN

1

'A' must be used before words which begin with a vowel symbol pronounced with the same sound as the 'y' or a 'w'-like sound

E.g. a euro, a unicycle, a university, etc.

2

Sometimes, 'an' is found before words beginning with the letter 'h'

E.g. an hour, an honor, an heir, etc.

3

We use 'an' before abbreviations that begin with a vowel sound.

E.g. an M.A., an M.Sc., an M.B.B.S., etc.

4

'A' or 'an' must be used before a singular noun standing for things that can be counted.

E.g. a chair, a bottle, an umbrella, etc.

5

'A' or 'an' must be used before the names of professions.

E.g. a director, an editor, a teacher, etc.

6

When you mean "a typical example", use "a" or "an."

E.g. A cat drinks milk.

7

Such + a/an + noun (or)
Such + a/an + adjective + noun (rare)

E.g. Such a policy, such a long trip, such a great teacher, etc.

8

The following word has an indefinite article.
so + adjective + a/an + noun.

E.g. So boring a book, So beautiful an actress, etc.

9

'Few' and 'Little' are negative in meaning.
'A few' and 'a little' are positive and mean 'some'.

E.g. He is young and has little experience of life.

10

In its original numerical sense of one.

E.g.

- Not a word was said.
- Twelve inches make a foot.

11

A, an = one thing or person.

E.g.

- She works in a hospital.
- I've got a puppy.

12

We use a/an when we say what a thing or a person is.

E.g.

- "Coca Cola" is a beverage.
- A dog is a domestic animal.

Transitive & Intransitive VERBS

TRANSITIVE VERBS

NEED AN OBJECT

I bought *a car*.

transitive verb direct object

You *buy something* (an object).

What did you buy? *A car*.

You cannot just say "I bought."
(incomplete - incorrect)

You need a direct object after
a transitive verb. (In this case *buy*)

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

CANNOT HAVE AN OBJECT

The baby smiled.

intransitive verb

You cannot have an object
after an intransitive verb.

(In this case *smile*)

You cannot "smile something"

Another example:

We waited but nobody came.

intransitive intransitive

Verbs that are Transitive and Intransitive

Some verbs can be transitive in one sentence and intransitive in another.

I stopped *the car*.

transitive verb direct object

The car stopped.

intransitive verb there is no object

Sometimes the **meaning** of a verb **changes** depending on whether that verb is transitive or intransitive (especially with phrasal verbs).

He runs *a small grocery store*.
(transitive: run = manage)

He runs along the beach every morning.
(intransitive: run – the sport)

Transitive & Intransitive PHRASAL VERBS

TRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS

NEED AN OBJECT

I'm **looking for** my keys.

transitive
phrasal verbdirect
object

You **look for** something (an object).

What are you looking for? My keys.

You cannot just say "*I'm looking for*".
(incomplete - incorrect)

You need a direct object when using a transitive phrasal verb.

INTRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS

CANNOT HAVE AN OBJECT

My car **broke down** this morning.

broke
intransitive
phrasal verb

You cannot have an object after an intransitive phrasal verb.

(In this case the phrasal verb **break down**)

You cannot "break down something"

Another example:

I **grew up** in New Zealand.

grew
intransitive phrasal verb

Phrasal Verbs that are Transitive and Intransitive

Some verbs can be transitive in one sentence and intransitive in another.

TRANSITIVE VERB

He **took off** his tie when he got home.

INTRANSITIVE VERB

The plane will **take off** in ten minutes.

Sometimes the **meaning** of a phrasal verb changes depending on whether that phrasal verb is transitive or intransitive.

TRANSITIVE VERB

take off
= to remove something



INTRANSITIVE VERB

take off
= to leave the ground and begin to fly



TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVE

are words that are used to describe nouns and pronouns and to quantify and identify them.



ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

Describe the nature of a noun.

- Honest, Kind, Large, Bulky, Beautiful, Ugly, etc.

E.g.: Sarah is a **beautiful** woman.



ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

Help to show the amount or the approximate amount of the noun or pronoun.

- All, Half, Many, Few, Little, Enough, etc.

E.g.: They have finished **most** of the rice.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

Show the number of nouns and their place in an order.

- Definite Numeral Adjective
- Indefinite Numeral Adjective
- Distributive Numeral Adjective

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Used to ask questions about nouns or in relation to nouns

- Where, What, Which and Whose.

E.g.: **Which** is your favorite author?

E.g.: Taxes have to be paid by **every** employed citizen.

Conjunctions

Coordinating
Conjunctions

Subordinating
Conjunctions

Correlative
Conjunctions

They *Coordinate*

(add) between 2

words

They *Combine*

dependent Clause With

in *pairs*

Independent Clause

Example

and

or

Example

when

while

Example

neither

nor

How to Use Articles

A - AN - THE



A

- "A" is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific.
- We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If a noun starts with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun.



E.g. a dog, a chicken, a boy, a teacher, a girl, a lesson, a website, etc.

An

- "AN" is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.
- We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "an" comes before the noun.

E.g. an umbrella, an owl, an image, an hour, an enemy, an author, etc.

The

- We use 'THE' in front of all nouns (It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable) to describe someone or something specific or unique.

E.g. the Moon, the world, the Sun, the atmosphere, the rain, the South, the West, the North, etc.



The difference between A and AN

A and **AN** have the same meaning. **A** and **AN** are indefinite articles.

The difference depends on the sound at the beginning of the next word.

When the next word starts with a

CONSONANT SOUND

A

When the next word starts with a

VOWEL SOUND

AN**a** book **a** frog**an** apple **an** orange**a** car **a** lemon**an** egg **an** umbrella**a** dog **a** truck**an** insect **an** actor

BE CAREFUL! The **SOUND** of the letter is important

a house BUT **an** hour

The **H** at the beginning of **hour** is silent.

an uncle BUT **a** university

The **U** at the beginning of **university** sounds like **YOU**.

This rule applies to all words after **A** or **AN** (including adjectives, adverbs...)

a cold day**an** easy lesson**a** very crazy person**an** interesting class