

Grammar

Chapter-1

Nouns

Noun is a naming word. It names a person, place, thing, idea or emotions.

For example: - mountain, Tommy, dog, Patna, plate, etc.

Names are of various kinds:

Proper Nouns

Specific names given to objects, places or persons.

For example: - Robert, Delhi, etc.

Common Nouns

Words that denote persons or things of the same kind or class.

For example: - School, table, chair, pen, etc.

Countable Nouns

Words that specifically name things that are Singular / Plural.

For example: - five boys, a dozen bananas.



Uncountable Nouns

Nouns that name things that cannot be categorised as singular/plural.

For example: - Some milk, a lot of fruits.

Concrete Nouns

Words which name things that can be touched.

For example: - bricks, pencil, etc.

Abstract Nouns

Words that name things that cannot be seen or touched.

For example: - friendship, love, anger etc.

Collective Nouns

The words that show the complete group.

For example: - crew, pack, bunch, etc.

Material Nouns

Words which refer to materials or substances used for making things.

For example: - gold, iron, wood, etc.

Compound Nouns

A combination of two or more words combined with a hyphen.

For example: - foot-guardianship, via principal, etc.

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Pronouns

- * A pronoun is a word which stands for a name or for a person or thing, or a group of people or thing.
- * A pronoun is used to avoid repetition of the same noun in discussion.

* There are five types of pronouns:

1. Personal Pronouns:- They are used in place of nouns.
For example:- I, you, he, she, it, etc.

2. Interrogative Pronouns:- ~~stated~~ questions, word like what, which, whose, who begin a question. Ex - who

3. Relative Pronouns:- They are used to introduce an adjectival clause and always refers to a noun which precedes it. Ex:- that, these, this, etc

4. Reflexive Pronouns:- A reflexive pronoun is used when the action done by a person is directed back to the person. Ex:- I -> myself, you -> yourself, etc.

5. Possessive Pronouns:- A pronoun that shows possessive is called a possessive pronoun. Ex - his, ours, mine, etc

Chart

Subjective	Objective	Possessive
I	me	my
We	us	our
He	him	his
You	you	your
They	them	their
It	It	its
She	her	her's

Ch. 8.

Adjectives

An adjective is a word which further qualifies a noun.
For example:- She is a tall girl.

There are several kinds of adjectives:-

Descriptive Adjective
Tell you the colour, shape, size, texture and condition of the noun.

For example:- She is wearing a black hat and a painted jacket.

Adjective of Quality
Tell you the amount / the number of a particular noun.

For example:- There is very little soap left.
I have three boxes in my room.

Interrogative Adjective
Ask questions with reference to a particular noun.

For example:- Whose house is this?
Which hat did you buy?
What food did you eat?

Demonstrative Adjective
Used to make reference to a particular noun.

For example:- This bag is mine.
Your jacket is very pretty.

Distributive Adjective
Shows whether the noun is taken singly, or as a group.

For example:- She gave every girl a book.
All student attend assembly in the hall.

Ch. 4 Possessive Adjective

* An adjective that shows possession is called a possessive adjective.

* For example: This is my sister.

This is his cat.

Those are their relatives.

* Possessive adjective can be classified into three types:

First Person $\Rightarrow$ my, our

Second Person $\Rightarrow$ your

Third Person $\Rightarrow$ his, her, its, theirs.

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Comparison of Adjective

An adjective may be classified expressed in different degrees:

Positive: When two things which are equal in some aspect, are compared.

Comparative: When two things which are unequal, are compared.

Superlative: It is used express comparison of the highest degree when three or more thing / persons are compared.

Forer = kolit very strong (positive)
Manish is stronger than Lalit. (comparative)
Manish is the strongest of the three. (superlative)

Adjective formed by adding -er or -est.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
able	abler	ablest
bright	brighter	brightest
big	bigger	bigger
broad	broaden	broadest
black	blacken	blackest
blue	bluer	bluest
brave	braver	bravest
bold	bolden	boldest



cold	colder	coldest
calm	calmer	calmest
deep	deeper	deepest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
dark	darken	darkest
dear	dearer	dearest
dull	duller	dullest
dump	dumber	dumbest
hot	hotter	hottest
high	higher	highest
hard	harder	hardest
hatch	hatchier	hatchiest
humble	humbler	humblest
kind	kinder	kindest
keen	keener	keenest
low	lower	lowest
long	longer	longest

Adjective formed by adding '-ier' and '-iest' after changing the 1st letter 'y' to 'i'

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
angry	angrier	angriest
busy	busier	busiest
chubby	chubbier	chubbiest
cozy	cozier	coziest
crafty	craftier	craftiest
crazy	crazier	craziest
creaky	creakier	creakiest
bushy	bushier	bushiest

Adjective which take 'more' and 'most'

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
agile	more agile	most agile
ancient	more ancient	most ancient
awful	more awful	most awful
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
cautious	more cautious	most cautious
careful	more careful	most careful

Irregular Adjective

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
far	further / farther	furthermost / furthest
good	better	best
little	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most
well	better	best

Chapter 6

* show one adjective formed, 2 *

* There are various ways of forming adjectives from other words. This can be done by adding -able, -al, -ic, -ous, -ful, -ive, -ward, -some, -ly, -ous and -y. The adjective thus formed may undergo a change in spelling.

- Some examples + able - remarkable
 -ic - comic + al - cynical
 -ion + in - iconic
 -ous - famous + ous - famous
 -ish - child + ish - childish
 -ive - create + ive - creative
 -some - fear + some - fearsome

Read the list of adjectives given below:

Noun / Nouns

adjective

noise	→	noisy; noisier
naughty	→	naughtiness
excitation	→	excitatory
origin	→	original
patient	→	patiently
patient	→	patiently
peace	→	peaceful
person	→	personal
picture	→	pictorial
pitiful	→	pitifully
mighty	→	mighty
notable	→	notably

Obey
 strength
 study
 style
 success
 supply
 talk

→
 →
 →
 →
 →
 →
 →

obedient
 strong
 studious
 stylish
 successful
 talkative

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Chapter - 1 Tense of Verbs

* Verbs are words which denote an action.

* Depending upon the time when the action takes place (past, present or future), the Verb takes on various forms which is known as the tense of the verb.

There are four parts of Present tense $\Rightarrow$

* Present Indefinite

It represents the present habit.

$\Rightarrow$ Rule $\Rightarrow$ (Sub + V^I + s or es + obj)
Ex = He learns English.

* Present Continuous $\Rightarrow$

It represents the work that is now continuous.

$\Rightarrow$ Rule $\Rightarrow$ (Sub + V^I + ing + obj)
Ex = I am playing cricket.

* Present perfect

It represents the work that has recently completed.

$\Rightarrow$ Rule $\Rightarrow$ (Sub + has/have + V^{III} + obj)
Ex - I have done my work.

* Present perfect Continuous

It represents the work that is now continuous but with limit.

$\Rightarrow$

Rule :- I/you has/have + been + V^I + ing + object + (since for + time)
Ex = He has been living here since Sunday.

There are four parts of Past tense :-

* Past Indefinite = It represents the work that is completed in past.

* It represents past habit (used to). [म था, मैं थी, ते थे]
 $\Rightarrow$ Rule = Subject + V^{II} + object.

Ex * मैं क्रिकेट खेलता था

* He used to play cricket

* उसने क्रिकेट खेला

* He played cricket.

* Past Continuous - It represents the work that is now continuous in past.

Helping verb $\Rightarrow$ was / were

Ex = He was doing his work.

He wasn't doing his work.

He was he doing his work?

He wasn't he doing his work?

* Past Perfect = It represents the work that had completed in past.

Ex - He had learned English.



* Past perfect continuous :- It represent the work that is run in the past but with a particular time.

Helping verb - had + been + V^I + ing.

Ex - He had been doing his work since Tuesday.

* Future infinitive :- It represent the future Prediction.

Helping verb :- will / shall

Ex - He ~~is~~ will kill me.

* Future continuous :- It represent the work that will continue in future

Helping verb :- will be / shall be

Ex - He will be playing cricket.

* Future perfect tense :- It represent the work that is completed in future

⇒ Rule - Subject + will / shall + have + V^{III} + object.

* Future perfect continuous :- It represent the work that is running in future but with particular time.

Helping Verb - will have been / shall have been

Ex - They will have learned history.

03-08-19

Chapter - 8
Verbs: Finite and Non-Finite

* Finite Verb

◆ It is verb that is fully (change) in its subject number tense and person. It is also called a main verb.

Ex - * He loves chocolate.

* They love chocolate

* I loved chocolate.

* Non-Finite Verb

◆ It is a verb that does not changes according to its subject number person or tense.

Ex - * He likes to play cricket.

* I liked to play cricket.

* They like to play cricket.

Chapter-9

Gerunds

* Gerunds

* This can simply be defined as Verb ending in -ing. These -ing ending Verbs function as a noun in a sentence.
 * Gerund therefore acts as the subject of a sentence.

⇒ For Examples = Swimming is a good exercise.
 * You talking should be crushed.

* When are gerunds used?

* Gerund usually follows adjectives / Verbs which are used in combination with preposition.

⇒ For Examples = Used to
 I am used to eating fruit every morning.

* Gerund is used when expressing a purpose.

⇒ For Examples = Going for
 I am going for shopping.

~~good~~

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Infinitives

* The infinitives Verb is always used in the present tense. It does not change with gender / time / person.

⇒ For Examples = I want to go out and play (present)
 * I wanted to go out and play (past)

* The infinitive is generally preceded by to.
 ⇒ When do we use the Infinitive?

* After verbs & to express purpose.

⇒ For Examples = I want to buy a new car.

* After an objective :-

⇒ For Examples = I am happy to know that you are well.

* Infinitives without 'to' is used after Verbs such as see, hear, feel, know, etc.

⇒ For Examples = Did you see anyone run across?
 * Do not let him touch my box.
 * They make us practice yoga.

* Infinitives without 'to' are used after special finites like can, may, must, etc.

⇒ For Examples = I can run very fast.

* You may leave the room.

* You must obey rules.



Chapter 11

Subject-Verb Agreement

- * The main verb in a sentence must agree in number and person with the subject in a sentence. This is true even if the subject happens to be a person pronoun or even a phrase / clause.

⇒ For example:- The boy wakes up early. ☒
Singular _____ Plural ☒

The boys wake up early. ☒
Singular _____ Plural ☒

- * The boy wakes up early. ☒
- * The boys wake up early. ☒

* Some points to be noted:

- In a compound subject (two or more nouns), the verb is plural.

⇒ For example:- Delhi and Amritsar are in India.

- When a compound subject refers to a single idea / person / thing, the verb is singular.

⇒ For example:- My father is my friend, philosopher & guide.

- If the compound subject refers to a singular noun / pronoun connected by *or* / *nor* the verb is singular.

⇒ For example:- 'Christmas or Diwali' is celebrated with enthusiasm.

- When the subject is connected by *either... or* or *neither... nor* the verb is in agreement with noun closest to it.

⇒ For example:- Neither my parents nor I am interested in tennis.

Either Karika or her brother have taken the book.

- If the subject of the sentence begins with *each*, it must be followed by a plural noun & a singular verb.

⇒ For example:- One of the boys is the M.M.'s son.

- When the subject of a sentence begins with the phrase *many a*, it must be followed by a singular noun and a singular verb.

⇒ For example:- Many a girl have undergone training for motorcycle riding.

- Indefinite pronouns like *much*, *anything*, *nothing*, *everything*, etc. take a singular verb.

⇒ For example:- something is on fire. I can smell smoke.

- When the subject begins with the phrase *as well as*, it is followed by a plural noun and singular verb.

⇒ For example:- My new pair of trousers is grey in colour.

- Titles of books, even if they are in the plural, take a singular verb.

⇒ For example:- "The Flower Book" is a beautiful poem.

- Money, distance, take singular verbs.

⇒ For example:- Tenkay kilometers is a long way to go.

