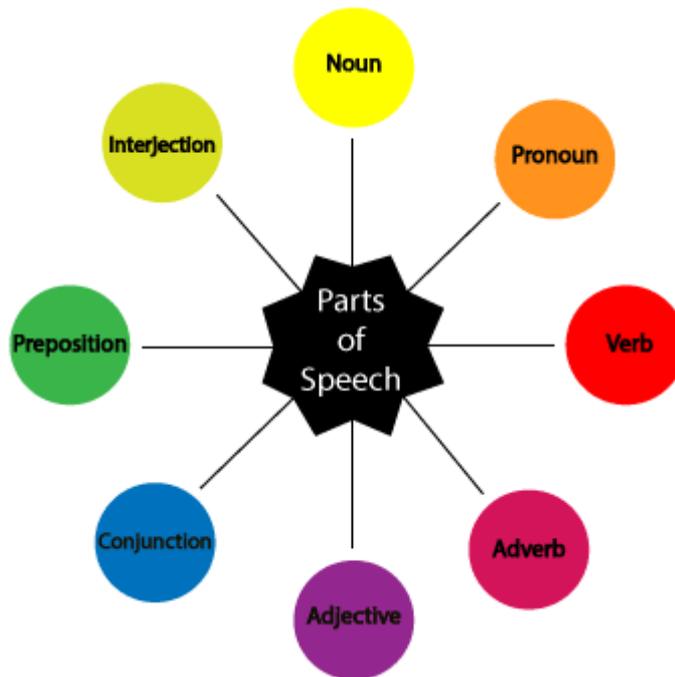




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PARTS OF SPEECH



There are **eight** Parts of Speech in English Grammar.

Parts of Speech are the classes into which words are divided according to their **function** in a sentence.

1) **Noun**

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

There are five kinds of Nouns.

1. **Common Nouns:** City, table, television, oven, sea, continent, camera, house boat.
2. **Proper Nouns:** Australia, Harry Potter, Jog Falls, Pacific Ocean, Tajmahal.
3. **Collective Nouns:** Audience, pack, deck, cluster.
4. **Abstract Nouns:** Determination, proposal, happiness, failure, victory.
5. **Material Noun:** Nylon, polyester, jute, silk, wood.

2) **Pronoun**

Pronouns are words used instead of Nouns. There are seven kinds of Pronouns.

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Reflexive Pronouns
3. Demonstrative Pronouns

- 4. Indefinite Pronouns
- 5. Distributive Pronouns
- 6. Interrogative Pronouns
- 7. Relative Pronoun



Examples: I, we, you, he, she, they, it, mines, us, ours, yours, hers, his, theirs, them

3) Verb

A Verb denotes an action, or being or possession.

Verbs have three chief forms.

- 1. The Present (first form)
- 2. The Past Tense (second form)
- 3. The Past Participle (third form)

All the other parts of a verb are formed with their help.

4) Adverb

An Adverb is a word that describe verbs.

5) Adjective

An Adjective is used to quality or add something to the meaning of a Noun.

6) Preposition

A Preposition is a word used with a Noun or Pronoun to show its relation to some other words in the sentences.

7) Conjunction

A Conjunction is a word used to join together words, phrases or sentences.

8) Interjection

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
<u>Verb</u>	action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	EnglishClub is a web site. I like EnglishClub.
<u>Noun</u>	thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my dog . He lives in my house . We live in London .
<u>Adjective</u>	describes a noun	a/an, the, 2, some, good, big, red,	I have two dogs. My dogs are big . I like big dogs.

		well, interesting	
<u>Adverb</u>	describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats quickly . When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.
<u>Pronoun</u>	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
<u>Preposition</u>	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went to school on Monday.
<u>Conjunction</u>	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.
<u>Interjection</u>	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well , I don't know.

NOUNS

1) Noun

A noun is a word used to identify any of a class to people, places, or thing animals, objects, substances, states, events and feelings.

Nouns can be a subject or an object of a verb, can be modified by an adjective and can take an article or determiner.



There are six distinct groups of nouns.

1) Common Nouns

It is a word that speaks of something only in a general way like books, person. Common Nouns can be written in singular form or plural.

Common Nouns are not capitalised.

2) Proper Nouns

Proper Nouns name a very specific person, place or a thing. Proper Nouns always begin with a capital letter. For Example : Madam Curie, Steve Jobs, London.

3) Concrete Nouns

Concrete Nouns is something that appeals to our senses. Any noun that we can experience or identify through one of our five senses (taste, touch, smell, see & hear)

For instance: Doughnut, Trees, Animals.

4) Abstract Nouns

On the contrary, Abstract Noun is a noun which cannot be identified by our five senses.
For Example: Intelligence, Stupidity, Anger

5) Collective Nouns

Collective Nouns are words used to name people, places and things in terms of Unit. They are naming words used for many animals, things, person and places taken together as units. For Instance: class, flock, heard & family etc.

6) Compound Nouns

New words can be formed by combining two or more words, thus creating a compound word.
For Example: Well-being, already

PRONOUN**PRONOUN**

Pronoun takes the place of, or refer to, a specific noun in a sentence

1. Personal Pronouns

Personal Pronouns can refer to the speaker/speakers (first person) or those being spoken to (second person), or those who are spoken about (third person).

	Subjective Case Personal Pronouns		
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Singular	I	you	he, she, it
Plural	we	you	they

Objective case pronouns are used as objects in a sentence.

	Objective Case Personal Pronouns		
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Singular	me	you	him, her, it
Plural	us	you	them

Personal pronouns can also show possession - to whom something belongs.

	Possessive Case Personal Pronouns		
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Singular	my, mine	your, yours	his, her, hers, its
Plural	our, ours	your, yours	their, theirs

2. Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are used to show a subject performing some kind of action upon itself.
Reflexive pronouns can act only as objects in a sentence never as subjects.

	Reflexive Case Personal Pronouns		
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Singular	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
Plural	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

3. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns refer to things in relation to number and distance.

	Demonstrative Case Personal Pronouns
--	--------------------------------------

	Near	Far
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

4. Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite Pronouns can refer to unspecified people, places or things.



Singular			Plural	Both (Singular/Plural)
another	anyone	no one	both	all
anybody	anything	nobody	few	most
everyone	everybody	one	many	none
each	either	somebody		
something				

5. Distributive Pronouns

Distributive Pronoun refers to the members of the representative group and are called distributive forms.

Each, everyone, either and neither are the distributive forms.

6. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative Pronouns are pronouns that begin questions : who, whom, whose, which and what.

7. Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronoun are **that, which, who and whom** - which relate to another noun that precedes it in the sentence

VERBS

Proper use of verbs is very important to speak and write correct English. Every verb has three forms (Base Form, Past Form, Past Participle Form) followed by its 'ing' form. We are presenting you verb list in a easy to learn form. It has been segregated as follows :

Verbs in which all the three forms are different

Verbs in which all two forms are identical

Verbs in which all three forms are identical

Following is the list of Verbs in which all the three forms are different

Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle Form	'ing' form
Abide	Abided	Abided/Abidden	Abiding
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Arising
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Awaking
Be	Was/Were	Been	Being
Bear	Bore	Born/Borne	Bearing
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Beating
Begin	Began	Begun	Beginning
Bid	Bade	Bidden	Bidding

Bite	Bit	Bitten	Biting
Blow	Blew	Blown	Blowing
Break	Broke	Broken	Breaking
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Choosing
Do	Did	Done	Doing
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Drawing
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinking
Drive	Drove	Driven	Driving
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eating
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Falling
Fly	Flew	Flown	Flying
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	Forbidding
Foresee	Foresaw	Foreseen	Foreseeing
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgetting
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgiving
Forsake	Forsook	Forsaken	Forsaking
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Freezing
Give	Gave	Given	Giving
Go	Went	Gone	Going
Grow	Grew	Grown	Growing
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Hiding
Know	Knew	Known	Knowing
Lie	Lay	Lain	Lying
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken	Mistaking
Mow	Mowed	Mown	Mowing
Overdraw	Overdrew	Overdrawn	Overdrawing
Overtake	Overtook	Overtaken	Overtaking
Re-prove	Re-proved	Re-proven/Re-proved	Re-proving
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Riding
Ring	Rang	Rung	Ringing
Rise	Rose	Risen	Rising
Rive	Rived	Riven/Rived	Riving
Saw	Sawed	Sawn/Sawed	Sawing
See	Saw	Seen	Seeing
Sew	Sewed	Sewn/Sewed	Sewing

Shake	Shook	Shaken	Shaking
Shave	Shaved	Shaven/Shaved	Shaving
Show	Showed	Shown	Showing
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	Shrinking
Sing	Sang	Sung	Singing
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Sinking
Slay	Slew	Slain	Slaying
Slide	Slid	Slid/Slidden	Sliding
Sow	Sowed	Sown	Sowing
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Speaking
Spin	Span/Spun	Spun	Spinning
Spit	Spat/Spit	Spat/Spit	Spitting
Split	Split	Split	Splitting
Spoil	Spoilt/Spoiled	Spoilt/Spoiled	Spoiling
Spread	Spread	Spread	Spreading
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	Springing
Stand	Stood	Stood	Standing
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Stealing
Stride	Strode/Strided	Stridden	Striding
Strike	Struck	Struck/Stricken	Striking
Strive	Strove	Striven	Striving
Swear	Swore	Sworn	Swearing
Swell	Swelled	Swollen	Swelling
Swim	Swam	Swum	Swimming
Take	Took	Taken	Taking
Thrive	Throve/Thrived	Thriven/Thrived	Thriving
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Throwing
Tread	Trod	Trodden	Treading
Undergo	Underwent	Undergone	Undergoing
Undertake	Undertook	Undertaken	Undertaking
Wake	Woke	Woken	Waking
Wear	Wore	Worn	Wearing
Weave	Wove	Woven	Weaving
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn	Withdrawing
Write	Wrote	Written	Writing

Verbs in which all two forms are identical

Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle Form	'ing' form
Alight	Alit/Alighted	Alit/Alighted	Alighting
Bend	Bent	Bent	Bending
Become	Became	Become	Becoming
Behold	Beheld	Beheld	Beholding
Bleed	Bled	Bled	Bleeding
Bring	Brought	Brought	Bringing
Buy	Bought	Bought	Buying
Bind	Bound	Bound	Binding
Broadcast	Broadcast/Broadcasted	Broadcast/Broadcasted	Broadcasting
Burn	Burnt/Burned	Burnt/Burned	Burning
Build	Built	Built	Building
Breed	Bred	Bred	Breeding
Catch	Caught	Caught	Catching
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costing
Clap	Clapped/Clapt	Clapped/Clapt	Clapping
Clothe	Clad/Clothed	Clad/Clothed	Clothing
Come	Came	Come	Coming
Creep	Crept	Crept	Creeping
Dare	Dared	Dared	Daring
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Dealing
Dig	Dug	Dug	Digging
Dream	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreaming
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt	Dwelling
Feed	Fed	Fed	Feeding
Feel	Felt	Felt	Feeling
Fight	Fought	Fought	Fighting
Find	Found	Found	Finding
Fit	Fit/Fitted	Fit/Fitted	Fitting
Foretell	Foretold	Foretold	Foretelling
Flee	Fled	Fled	Fleeing
Fling	Flung	Flung	Flinging
Forecast	Forecast/Forecasted	Forecast/Forecasted	Forecasting
Get	Got	Got/Gotten	Getting
Grind	Ground	Ground	Grinding
Hang	Hung/Hanged	Hung/Hanged	Hanging
Have	Had	Had	Having
Hear	Heard	Heard	Hearing
Hold	Held	Held	Holding
Inlay	Inlaid	Inlaid	Inlaying
Input	Input/Inputted	Input/Inputted	Inputting
Interlay	Interlaid	Interlaid	Interlaying
Keep	Kept	Kept	Keeping
Kneel	Knelt/Kneeled	Knelt/Kneeled	Kneeling
Knit	Knit/Knitted	Knit/Knitted	Knitting
Lay	Laid	Laid	laying

Lead	Led	Led	Leading
Lean	Leant/Leaned	Leant/Leaned	Leaning
Leap	Leapt/Leaped	Leapt/Leaped	Leaping
Learn	Learnt/Learned	Learnt/Learned	Learning
Leave	Left	Left	Leaving
Lend	Lent	Lent	Lending
Lie	Lied	Lied	lying
Light	Lit	Lit	Lighting
Lose	Lost	Lost	Losing
Make	Made	Made	Making
Mean	Meant	Meant	Meaning
Meet	Met	Met	Meeting
Melt	Melted	Molten/Melted	Melting
Misunderstand	Misunderstood	Misunderstood	Misunderstanding
Miswed	Miswed/Miswedded	Miswed/Miswedded	Miswedding
Mislead	Misled	Misled	Misleading
Overhear	Overheard	Overheard	Overhearing
Pay	Paid	Paid	Paying
Preset	Preset	Preset	Presetting
Prove	Proved	Proven/Proved	Proving
Rid	Rid/Ridged	Rid/Ridged	Ridding
Run	Ran	Run	Running
Say	Said	Said	Saying
Seek	Sought	Sought	Seeking
Sell	Sold	Sold	Selling
Send	Sent	Sent	Sending
Shear	Shore/Sheared	Shorn/Sheared	Shearing
Shine	Shone	Shone	Shining
Shoe	Shod	Shod	Shoeing
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Shooting
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sitting
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Sleeping
Sling	Slung	Slung	Slinging
Slink	Slunk	Slunk	Slinking
Smell	Smelt/Smelled	Smelt/Smelled	Smelling
Sneak	Sneaked/Snuck	Sneaked/Snuck	Sneaking
Soothsay	Soothsaid	Soothsaid	Soothsaying
Speed	Sped/Speeded	Sped/Speeded	Speeding
Spell	Spelt/Spelled	Spelt/Spelled	Spelling
Spend	Spent	Spent	Spending
Spill	Spilt/Spilled	Spilt/Spilled	Spilling
String	Strung	Strung	Stringing
Strip	Stript/Stripped	Stript/Stripped	Stripping
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Sticking
Sting	Stung	Stung	Stinging
Stink	Stank	Stunk	Stinking
Sweat	Sweat/Sweated	Sweat/Sweated	Sweating
Sweep	Swept/Sweaped	Swept/Sweaped	Sweeping

Sunburn	Sunburned/Sunburnt	Sunburned/Sunburnt	Sunburning
Swing	Swung	Swung	Swinging
Teach	Taught	Taught	Teaching
Tell	Told	Told	Telling
Think	Thought	Thought	Thinking
Tear	Tore	Torn	Tearing
Understand	Understood	Understood	Understanding
Vex	Vext/Vexed	Vext/Vexed	Vexing
Wed	Wed/Wedded	Wed/Wedded	Wedding
Weep	Wept	Wept	Weeping
Wend	Wended/Went	Wended/Went	Wending
Wet	Wet/Wetted	Wet/Wetted	Wetting
Win	Won	Won	Winning
Wind	Wound	Wound	Winding
Withstand	Withstood	Withstood	Withstanding
Wring	Wrung	Wrung	Wringing
Withhold	Withheld	Withheld	Withholding
Zinc	Zinced/Zincked	Zinced/Zincked	Zincking

Verbs in which all three forms are identical



Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle Form	'ing' form
Bet	Bet	Bet	Betting
Burst	Burst	Burst	Bursting
Bust	Bust	Bust	Busting
Bid	Bid	Bid	Bidding
Cast	Cast	Cast	Casting
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cutting
Hit	Hit	Hit	Hitting
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting
Let	Let	Let	Letting
Put	Put	Put	Putting
Quit	Quit	Quit	Quitting
Read	Read	Read	Reading
Set	Set	Set	Setting
Shed	Shed	Shed	Shedding
Slit	Slit	Slit	Slitting
Shut	Shut	Shut	Shutting
Sublet	Sublet	Sublet	Subletting
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust	Thrusting
Upset	Upset	Upset	Upsetting

ADVERB

Adverbs are used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb:

Kinds of Adverbs

1. Adverbs of Manner

The Adverbs like wisely, foolishly, well, fast, slowly, bravely shows how (or the manner in which) an action is done. Such Adverbs are called Adverbs of Manner.

Adverb of Manner answer the question -'How'?

For Example:

1. She ran **fast**.

2. Adverbs of Place

The Adverbs like outside, everywhere, here, there, hither, thither, out, forward shows where an action is done. Such Adverbs are called Adverbs of Place. Adverb of Place answer the question -'where'?

For Example:

1. School children are playing **outside**.

3. Adverbs of Time

The Adverbs today like yesterday, tomorrow, daily, early, presently, immediately show when an action is done are called Adverbs of time. Adverb of time answer the question -'when'?

For Example:

1. School children do their homework **daily**.

The Adverbs which shows how often an action is done like twice, always, done. Adverb of Number answer the question -'How often'?

For Example:

1. He **seldom** came here.

5. Adverbs of Degree

These Adverbs, which show how much or to what extent a thing is done, are called Adverb of Degree.

For Example:

1. The coffee was **extremely** hot.

6. Interrogative Adverbs

Adverbs which are used for asking questions are called 'Interrogative Adverbs'.

For Example:

1. **When** did he come?

ADJECTIVES

Adjective gives more specific about noun or pronoun.

It may answer any of three specific questions about the noun(s) or pronoun(s) : what kind?, which one(s)? or how many?

Adjectives are also called modifiers because they modify the image of noun we have in mind. For example if we say Car which is noun, It is very general term now if we specify

more clearly **white BMW car** it gives more clear picture of the same.

Articles are kind of Adjectives which give information about Nouns

Proper Adjectives

They look like proper nouns because they are captialized but they are modifying nouns, and therefore are called adjectives.

It will answer the question what kind or which one? about the noun.

For Example : **Darjeeling** Tea is very famous around the world.

Now, kind of Tea is Darjeeling (which is a place in India). Here, it is Proper Adjective.

Possessive Adjectives

A possessive adjective ("my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," "their") is similar or identical to a possessive pronoun; however, it is used as an adjective and modifies a noun or a noun phrase.

Demonstrative Adjectives

The demonstrative adjectives "this," "these," "that," "those," and "what" are identical to the demonstrative pronouns, but are used as adjectives to modify nouns or noun phrase.

Interrogative Adjectives

An interrogative adjective ("which" or "what") is like an interrogative pronoun, except that it modifies a noun or noun phrase rather than standing on its own.

Indefinite Adjectives

An indefinite adjective is similar to an indefinite pronoun, except that it modifies a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase.

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions is a word that connects one thing with another, showing how they are related.

Types of Prepositions

--- OF PLACE

Prepositions that gives us information about the place, location or position of a noun or pronoun in relation to something else are called prepositions of place.

For Example:

1) My uncle lives **at** Lahore **in** Pakistan.

*** A preposition is usually followed by a noun or pronoun.**

For Example:

My brother is jumping into the pool.

*** Some prepositions are used to talk about time.**

For Example:

We have dinner at 9:00 AM.

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a linking word such as and, or, but. Conjunctions are used to connect

words or sentences.

Conjunctions of Time:

Before, after, as, when, while, until, since are also conjunctions of time because they tell when something has happen.

Conjunctions are divided into two classes: -

a) Co-ordinative

b) Subordinative

a) Co- ordinative Conjunctions : join sentences of equal rank.

Co-ordinative Conjunctions	
And	Sprouts and juice is healthy breakfast.
But	He is good person but he is short tempered.
Else	Take precautions else you will fell ill.
Or	Would you like to have coffee or tea?

INTERJECTIONS

An Interjection is a word that expresses a sudden feeling such as surprise, pain or pleasure. Often exclamation point (!) is used after interjections.

For Example :-

Cheers!

Ssh!

Ouch!

Hooray!

Aah!

Wow!

Finding Nouns, Verbs, and Subjects

NOTE

We will use the standard of underlining subjects once and verbs twice.

Definitions

- A **noun** is a word or set of words for a person, place, thing, or idea. A noun of more than one word (*tennis court, gas station*) is called a **compound noun**.

There are **common nouns** and **proper nouns**. Common nouns are words for a general class of people, places, things, and ideas (*man, city, award, honesty*). They are not capitalized. Proper nouns are always capitalized. They name specific people, places, and things (*Joe, Chicago, Academy Award*).

For more on nouns, see Chapter Two, "Apostrophes," Rules 2a through 2e.

- A **verb** is a word or set of words that shows action (*runs, is going, has been painting*); feeling (*loves, envies*); or state of being (*am, are, is, have been, was, seem*).

Examples:

He ran around the block.

I like my friend.

They seem friendly.

State-of-being verbs are called **linking verbs**. They include all forms of the verb *to be*, plus such words as *look, feel, appear, act, go*, followed by an adjective. (See the "Adjectives and Adverbs" section later in this chapter.)

Examples:

You look happy.

We feel fine.

He went ballistic.

Verbs often consist of more than one word. For instance, *had been breaking down* is a four-word verb. It has a two-word main verb, *breaking down* (also called a **phrasal verb**), and two **helping verbs** (*had* and *been*). Helping verbs are so named because they help clarify the intended meaning.

Many verbs can function as helping verbs, including *is, shall, must, do, has, can, keep, get, start, help*, etc.

- A **subject** is the noun, pronoun (see the "Pronouns" section later in this chapter), or set of words that performs the verb.

Examples:

The woman hurried.

Woman is the subject.

She was late.

She is the subject.

Shakespeare in Love won an Academy Award.

Shakespeare in Love is the subject.

Rule 1. To find the subject and verb, always find the verb first. Then ask who or what performed the verb.

Examples:

*The jet engine **passed** inspection.*

Passed is the verb. Who or what passed? The engine, so *engine* is the subject. (If you included the word *jet* as the subject, lightning will not strike you. But technically, *jet* is an adjective here and is part of what is known as the complete subject.)

*From the ceiling **hung** the chandelier.*

The verb is *hung*. Now, if you think *ceiling* is the subject, slow down.

Ask *who* or *whathung*. The answer is the chandelier, not the ceiling.

Therefore, *chandelier* is the subject.

Rule 2. Sentences can have more than one subject and more than one verb.

Examples:

I like cake, and he likes ice cream. (Two subjects and two verbs)

He and I like cake. (Two subjects and one verb)

She lifts weights and jogs daily. (One subject and two verbs)

Rule 3. If a verb follows *to*, it is called an **infinitive**, and it is not the main verb. You will find the main verb either before or after the infinitive.

Examples:

He is trying to leave.

To leave is an infinitive; the main verb is *trying*.

To leave was his wish.

The main verb is *was*.

NOTE

One of the most stubborn superstitions in English is that it is wrong to insert a word between the *to* and the verb in an infinitive. This is called a **split infinitive** (*to gladly pay, to not go*). There is no English scholar alive who will say a split infinitive is technically wrong. However, split infinitives tend to be clumsy and unnecessary. Experienced writers do not use them without good reason.

Rule 4. Any request or command, such as *Stop!* or *Walk quickly*, has the understood subject *you*, because if we ask who is to stop or walk quickly, the answer must be "you."

Example:

(You) Please *bring me some coffee*.

Bring is the verb. Who will do the bringing? The subject *you* is understood.

Adjectives and Adverbs**Definitions**

An **adjective** is a word or set of words that **modifies** (i.e., describes) a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may come before the word they modify.

Examples:

That is a **cute** puppy.

She likes a **high school** senior.

Adjectives may also follow the word they modify:

Examples:

That puppy looks **cute**.

The technology is **state-of-the-art**.

An **adverb** is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Examples:

He speaks **slowly** (modifies the verb *speaks*)

He is **especially** *clever* (modifies the adjective *clever*)

He speaks **all too** *slowly* (modifies the adverb *slowly*)

An adverb answers how, when, where, or to what extent—how often or how much (e.g., *daily, completely*).

Examples:

He speaks **slowly** (answers the question *how*)

He speaks **very** *slowly* (answers the question *how slowly*)

Rule 1. Many adverbs end in *-ly*, but many do not. Generally, if a word can have *-ly* added to its adjective form, place it there to form an adverb.

Examples:

She thinks **quick/quickly**.

How does she think? *Quickly*.

She is a **quick/quickly** thinker.

Quick is an adjective describing *thinker*, so no *-ly* is attached.

She thinks **fast/fastly**.

Fast answers the question *how*, so it is an adverb. But *fast* never has *-ly* attached to it.

We performed **bad/badly**.

Badly describes *how* we performed, so *-ly* is added.

Rule 2. Adverbs that answer the question *how* sometimes cause grammatical problems. It can be a challenge to determine if *-ly* should be attached. Avoid the trap of *-ly* with linking verbs,

such as *taste, smell, look, feel*, etc., that pertain to the senses. Adverbs are often misplaced in such sentences, which require adjectives instead.

Examples:

*Roses smell **sweet/sweetly**.*

Do the roses actively smell with noses? No; in this case, *smell* is a linking verb—which requires an adjective to modify *roses*—so no *-ly*.

*The woman looked **angry/angrily** to us.*

Did the woman look with her eyes, or are we describing her appearance? We are describing her appearance (she appeared angry), so no *-ly*.

*The woman looked **angry/angrily** at the paint splotches.*

Here the woman actively looked (used her eyes), so the *-ly* is added.

*She feels **bad/badly** about the news.*

She is not feeling with fingers, so no *-ly*.

Rule 3. The word *good* is an adjective, whose adverb equivalent is *well*.

Examples:

*You did a **good** job.*

Good describes the job.

*You did the job **well**.*

Well answers *how*.

*You smell **good** today.*

Good describes your fragrance, not how you smell with your nose, so using the adjective is correct.

*You smell **well** for someone with a cold.*

You are actively smelling with your nose here, so use the adverb.

Rule 4. The word *well* can be an adjective, too. When referring to health, we often use *well* rather than *good*.

Examples:

*You do not look **well** today.*

*I don't feel **well**, either.*

Rule 5. Adjectives come in three forms, also called **degrees**. An adjective in its normal or usual form is called a **positive degree adjective**. There are also the **comparative** and **superlative** degrees, which are used for comparison, as in the following examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>sweet</i>	<i>sweeter</i>	<i>sweetest</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>efficient</i>	<i>more efficient</i>	<i>most efficient</i>

A common error in using adjectives and adverbs arises from using the wrong form of comparison. To compare two things, always use a **comparative** adjective:

Example: *She is the **cleverer** of the two women (never cleverest)*

The word *cleverest* is what is called the **superlative** form of *clever*. Use it only when comparing three or more things:

Example: *She is the **cleverest** of them all.*

Incorrect: *Chocolate or vanilla: which do you like best?*

Correct: *Chocolate or vanilla: which do you like **better**?*

Rule 6. There are also three degrees of adverbs. In formal usage, do not drop the *-ly* from an adverb when using the comparative form.

Incorrect: *She spoke quicker than he did.*

Correct: *She spoke **more quickly** than he did.*

Incorrect: *Talk quieter.*

Correct: *Talk **more quietly**.*

Rule 7. When *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* are followed by a noun, they are adjectives. When they appear without a noun following them, they are pronouns.

Examples:

This house is for sale.

This is an adjective.

This is for sale.

This is a pronoun.

Parts of Speech Examples

Here are some sentences made with different English parts of speech:

verb
Stop!

noun	verb
John	works.

noun	verb	verb
John	is	working.

pronoun	verb	noun
She	loves	animals.

noun	verb	adjective	noun
Animals	like	kind	people.

noun	verb	noun	adverb
Tara	speaks	English	well.

noun	verb	adjective	noun
Tara	speaks	good	English.

pronoun	verb	preposition	adjective	noun	adverb
She	ran	to	the	station	quickly.

pron.	verb	adj.	noun	conjunction	pron.	verb	pron.
She	likes	big	snakes	but	I	hate	them.

Here is a sentence that contains every part of speech:

interjection	pron.	conj.	adj.	noun	verb	prep.	noun	adverb
Well,	she	and	young	John	walk	to	school	slowly.

EXAMPLES

1. You have to believe in yourself if you ever expect to be successful at something. **pronoun**
2. We left for the mountain just before six in the morning. **verb**
3. We first went to the store to buy a few things. **preposition**
4. We had a breakfast at a café near the rail station. **noun**

5. My friend wasn't strong enough to lift his heavy rucksack. **adjective**
6. I helped him carry it. **pronoun**
7. The weather was very cold. **adverb**
8. My friend said, "Oh! What a cold weather!" **interjection**
9. We didn't spend the night there. **adverb**
10. We got back home late at night but we didn't go to sleep immediately. We were very hungry. **conjunction**

EXAMPLE

1. She went to theMARKET and bought some eggs. (verb)
2. I want to go now. (adverb)
3. What are you doing there? (adverb)
4. There is a mouse underneath the piano. (preposition)
5. Masons build houses. (noun)
6. John is my best friend. (proper noun)
7. She looked up but didn't see anything. (adverb)
8. My family live in different parts of India. (collective noun)
9. That was a difficult question. (adjective)
10. She was very impressed with her results. (adverb)
11. Although she is poor, she is happy. (conjunction)
12. Have we bought enough chairs? (adjective)
13. The policeman didn't run fast enough to catch the thief. (adverb)

EXAMPLES

1. Steve can play the trumpet. **auxiliary**
2. Do you like dogs? **verb**
3. They listen to music every day. **verb**
4. She is an old lady. **adjective**
5. The group went climbing in the mountains. **noun**
6. This is a fast car. **adjective**
7. He did well in the test. **adverb**
8. My father drives carefully. **adverb**
9. Has your father ever been to Australia? **noun**
10. The play was fantastic. **noun**

EXERCISE 1

Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

- 1) The house is in Africa.
- 2) The car is old and is missing one door.
- 3) When will the bus arrive?
- 4) Excitement is in the air.
- 5) Yesterday was the coldest day of the year.
- 6) Happiness is the best feeling.
- 7) Tim, Joe, and Anton are my best friends.
- 8) Evolution is part of nature.
- 9) My brother is a major league baseball player.
- 10) Is it time to go yet?

ANSWERS

- 1) The house is in Africa.
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- 10) Is it time to go yet?

EXERCISE 2

Underline the proper nouns and circle the common nouns in the following sentences.

- 1) The house is in Africa.
- 2) The Ford truck is missing one door.
- 3) I am from Belize.
- 4) Jaime lives at 108 Spring St.
- 5) Monaco is an expensive city.
- 6) The Bulls won the game last night.
- 7) Basketball is so fun.
- 8) "Mrs. Peach needed to know my phone number," said Juan.
- 9) Alamance Community College is a nice school.
- 10) Birds are my favorite animals

EXERCISE 3

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

- 1) The motorcycle is old.
- 2) Today is cloudy, hot, and humid.
- 3) The man wearing a blue suit is young.
- 4) The runner is very fast.
- 5) He is a good basketball player.
- 6) Alamance Community College is a great place to learn.
- 7) The blue bus is late.
- 8) The rusty truck has an oversized trailer.
- 9) Jaime is so smart!
- 10) The job was difficult, but manageable.
- 11) The house has new plumbing and running water.
- 12) The silly man laughed uncontrollably.
- 13) The boy said he was sorry.
- 14) The intoxicated gentleman wasn't sure if the clock was fast or slow.
- 15) "A cleaner environment," he trenchantly stated, "Is the key."

ANSWERS



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- 14) The intoxicated gentleman wasn't sure if the clock was fast or slow.
- 15) "A cleaner environment," he trenchantly stated, "Is the key."

EXERCISE 4

Choose the correct order of adjectives in the following sentences.

1) The woman is wearing a _____ dress.

- A) yellow long
- B) long yellow

2) He is a _____ man.

- A) tall thin
- B) thin tall

3) The company makes _____ products.

- A) excellent farming
- B) farming excellent

4) James recently departed on a _____ trip.

- A) camping long
- B) long camping

5) I love eating _____ strawberries.

- A) red big
- B) big red

6) The _____ woman did well on the test.

- A) intelligent young
- B) young intelligent

7) The ticket costs _____ dollars.

- A) ten US
B) US ten
- 8) The scientists have found a _____
cure for the disease.
A) new great
B) great new
- 9) I am going to wear my _____ tie
to the wedding.
A) big cotton blue
B) blue big cotton
C) big blue cotton
- 10) Please recycle those _____ bottles.
A) three water empty
B) three empty water
C) water empty three
- 11) She packed her clothes in a _____
box.
A) green flimsy cardboard
B) flimsy green cardboard
C) cardboard flimsy green
- 12) Their dog is a _____ shepherd.
A) brown big German
B) big brown German
C) German big brown
- 13) I am drinking from a _____ cup.
A) small English tea
B) tea small English
C) English small tea
- 14) My _____ teacher talks for hours!
A) philosophy old boring
B) old philosophy boring
C) boring philosophy old
D) boring old philosophy

**EXERCISE 5**

Underline the verbs (or verb phrases) in the following sentences.

- 1) The dog runs and jumps.
- 2) We are studying biology.
- 3) The tennis player is going to hit the ball.
- 4) We like to sing, dance, and play.
- 5) I do not know if I should go to the party tonight.
- 6) The first car couldn't have avoided hitting the second car.

7) Hmm, right now I am thinking about thinking!

ANSWERS:

- 1) The dog runs and jumps.
- 2) We are studying biology.
- 3) The tennis player is going to hit the ball.
- 4) We like to sing, dance, and play.
- 5) I do not know if I should go to the party tonight.
- 6) The first car couldn't have avoided hitting the second car.
- 7) Hmm, right now I am thinking about thinking!

EXERCISE 6

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

- 1) The fire spread rapidly.
- 2) Astronauts are really cool.
- 3) He did rather well on the test.
- 4) He told us to talk quietly in the library.
- 5) We swam right before the storm.
- 6) The old man drank the juice slowly.
- 7) It is exactly 3:00 in the afternoon.
- 8) The cat quickly pounced on the mouse.
- 9) We walked happily through the forest.
- 10) Jenna is always so late.
- 11) Will you please just leave me alone?
- 12) The race car is extremely fast.
- 13) He seldom did poorly on tests.
- 14) Blue is definitely my favorite color.
- 15) He carried the bowl of soup very carefully.
- 16) It is getting rather late.
- 17) I am never leaving.
- 18) When will we finally be done?

ANSWERS

- 1) The fire spread rapidly throughout the building.
- 2) Astronauts are really cool.
- 3) He did rather well on the test.
- 4) He told us to talk quietly in the library.
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EXERCISE 7

Underline the interjections in the following sentences.

- 1) Whew, that was close.
- 2) Careful, the tiger is hungry!
- 3) Yes, I think I will have more tea please.
- 4) Thanks, I needed that.
- 5) For example, you could make a model of the city.
- 6) Wow! That was easy!

EXERCISE 8

Directions: Circle the correct form to complete the sentence.

1. The student wanted to finish her homework **quick / quickly** .
2. Todd walked very **sneaky / sneakily** down the hallway.
3. The student was in such a hurry that she did **bad / badly** on the assignment.
4. The girl sang **beautiful / beautifully** .
5. The classroom was very **noisy / noisily** .
6. Antonio wound up and threw the football **hard / hardly** .
7. Whoever made the cake did a **wonderful / wonderfully** job.
8. She was running down the hallway **crazy / crazily** .
9. She answered the question **wrong / wrongly** .
10. The flowers smelled **good / well** .

Underline the adjectives and circle the adverbs. **There is at least one of each in every sentence.**

11. I have six dollars but, unfortunately, I need ten dollars to get into that awesome movie.
12. He quickly threw on his green pants and orange shirt.
13. I am very mad, but I am not mad at you.
14. The black cat stealthily walked on the old windowsill.
15. We happily ate the fat, juicy steaks.
16. She clumsily spilled hot coffee on her pink shirt.
17. The car is not red.
18. The cat is really old.
19. The student sloppily wrote his answers on the crumpled homework sheet.
20. The teacher angrily graded the messy homework assignment.
- 21-25. Write five adjectives and show how they can be turned into adverbs.

EXERCISE 9

These Are Some Interjections: Oh, Great, Wow, Ouch, Hey, Please, and No.

Add an interjection to each sentence.

1. _____ ! Do not interrupt the teacher.
2. _____ , what a wonderful time we had at the mall!
3. _____ , this is an awesome microwavable dinner.
4. _____ , what a fabulous experience for students.

5. _____ ! So you have finally decided to go.
6. _____ , what an incredibly rude thing to say!
7. _____ , I can't take it anymore.
8. _____ , you look great in those clear heels!
9. _____ ! The police are coming.
10. _____ , the earth is shaking!
11. _____ , get out of here!
12. _____ , I love this class.
13. _____ , stop that Chris Brown record.
14. _____ ! Come help me.

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