

## PARTS OF SPEECH

The parts of speech explains how a word is used in a sentence/how the words relate to each other.

There are **eight** main parts of speech (also known as word classes):

**nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.**

Most parts of speech can be divided into **sub-classes**. Prepositions can be divided into **prepositions of time, prepositions of place** etc. Nouns can be divided into **proper nouns, common nouns, concrete nouns, abstract nouns** etc.

It is important to know that a word can sometimes be in more than one part of speech.

For example with the word **increase**.

Increase can be a **verb**

e.g. Prices **increased**

and increase can also be a **noun**

e.g. There was an **increase** in the number of followers.

The **eight** main parts of speech in English are:

### **1. NOUN - (Naming word)**

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

Examples of nouns: **Daniel, London, table, dog, teacher, pen, city, happiness, hope**

Example sentences: **Steve** lives in **Sydney**.

**Mary** uses **pen** and **paper** to write **letters**.

There are several different types of noun, as follows:

**a) Common noun**. ----- A **common noun** is a name for something which is common for many things, person, or places. It encompasses a particular type of things, person, or places.

Example: **boy, girl, doctor, town, city, dog, car** .....

**b) Proper noun**.--A **proper noun** is a name which refers only to a single person, place, or thing and there is no common name for it. In written English, a proper noun always begins with capital letters.

Example: **India, Meera, London, Roy, Henry** .....

c) **Abstract noun.** ----- An **abstract noun** is a word for something that cannot be seen but is there. It has no physical existence. Generally, it refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions.

Examples : Beauty.

Example : **Bravery, Brilliance, Brutality, Calmness, Charity, Coldness, Compassion. Truth, happy....**

d) **Concrete noun.** ---- A **concrete noun** is the exact opposite of abstract noun. It refers to the things we see and have physical existence.

Example: **Chair, table, bat, ball, water, money, sugar, etc.**

e) **Collective nouns.** --- A **collective noun** is a word for a group of things, people, or animals, etc

**Or**

A number of persons or things are taken together and spoken of as one.

Example: **family, team, jury, cattle, army, police, committee etc.**

f) **Count and Uncountable nouns.**----- The nouns that can be counted are called **countable nouns**. Countable nouns can take an article: a, an, the.

Example: **Chair, table, bat, ball, etc.** (you can say 1 chair, 2 chairs, 3 chairs – so chairs are countable)

The nouns that cannot be counted are called **non-countable nouns**.

Example: **Water, sugar, oil, salt,** etc. (you cannot say “1 water, 2 water, 3 water” because water is not countable).

## **2) PRONOUN - (Replaces a Noun)**

A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition.

Examples of pronouns: **I, you, we, they, he, she, it, me, us, them, him, her, this, those**

Example sentences: Mary is tired. **She** wants to sleep.

I want **her** to dance with **me**. Pronouns have three cases:

**nominative** (I, you, he, she, it, they),

**possessive** (my, your, his, her, their), and

**objective** (me, him, her, him, us, them).

### **List of pronouns**

**I, me, you, she, her, he, him, it,**

we, us, , them, they

that, this, these, those

anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, no one, nobody

, nothing, somebody, someone, something her,, us, them, whom, whomever,

who, whoever,

<u>Pronoun Type</u>	<u>Members of the Subclass</u>
<b>Reflexive:</b>	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
Reciprocal :	each other, one another
Relative:	which, who, whose, whom, where, when
Demonstrative:	this, that, these, those

### **3) VERB - (Action Word)**

A verb shows an action or state of being. A verb shows what someone or something is doing.

Examples: go, speak, run, eat, play, live, walk, have, like, are, is, have, do, does ...

Example sentences: I like Woodward English. I study their charts and play their games.

Two kinds ; 1) Main verb----- all the action words.

2) Auxiliary verb –helping verb

list of auxiliaries

be forms- is was are were, am

do did does

have has had

can-could, shall- should, will-would, may-might, need to used to , ought to.....

#### **4) ADJECTIVE - (Describing word)**

An adjective describes, modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

Examples: **big, happy, green, young, fun, crazy, three, seven.....**

Example sentences: The little girl had a **pink** hat.

#### **5) ADVERB - (Describes a verb)**

An adverb describes/modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells how, where, when, how often or to what extent. Many adverbs end in **-ly**.

Examples: **slowly, quietly, very, always, never, too, well, tomorrow, here**

Example sentences: I am **usually** busy.

Yesterday, I ate my lunch **quickly**.

#### **6) PREPOSITION - (Shows relationship)**

A preposition shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word. They can indicate **time, place, or relationship**.

Examples: **at, on, in, from, with, near, between, about, under**

Example sentences: I left my keys **on** the table **for** you.

Fill the blank with proper prepositions:

.....a very hot and sunny day, a thirsty crow was flying ..... search of water.

Due .....the hot weather, most .....the ponds had dried up. Suddenly, he saw a

vessel .....the ground. When he flew ..... it, he saw there was very little

water .....the bottom .....the vessel. While thinking about how he could drink that water, he saw little pebbles lying ..... He started dropping them one by one .....the vessel. After some time, the water level rose. The thirsty crow quenched its thirst and flew away happily.

**On** a very hot and sunny day, a thirsty crow was flying **in** search of water. Due **to** the hot weather, most **of** the ponds had dried up. Suddenly, he saw a vessel **on** the ground. When he flew **towards** it, he saw there was very little water **at** the bottom **of** the vessel. While thinking about how he could drink that water, he saw little pebbles lying **around**. He started dropping them one by one **into** the vessel. After some time, the water level rose. The thirsty crow quenched its thirst and flew away happily.

### Kinds of preposition

- 1) Preposition of **place** ---at,on,in,around, beside,beneath,above-----
- 2) Preposition of **time** -----at, on,in,since, during-----
- 3) Preposition of **instrument/relationship** ----- with, by-----

### 7) CONJUNCTION - (Joining word)

A conjunction joins two words, ideas, phrases or clauses together in a sentence and shows how they are connected.

Examples: **and, or, but, because, so, yet, unless, since,although,while, if.**

Example sentences: I was tired **and** exhausted **but** I still finished the marathon.

### 8) INTERJECTION - (Expressive word)

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses a strong feeling or emotion. It is a **short exclamation (!)**.

Examples: **Ouch! Wow! Great! Help! Oh! Hey! Hi!**

Example:

- **Wow!** I passed my English test. **Great!**
- **Ouch!** That hurt.

### Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions

1. This shop doesn't have the toys I was looking \_\_\_\_\_. (up/for)
2. The teacher divided the sweets \_\_\_\_\_ all the children. (between/among)
3. Bruce did not score well \_\_\_\_\_ his examination. (in/at)
4. The dog is grateful \_\_\_\_\_ its owner. (to/for)
5. My brother's anniversary is \_\_\_\_\_ 5th November. (on/in)
6. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the store is quite young. (at/on)
7. Mahatma Gandhi was born \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd October. (on/in)
8. Rupert is fond \_\_\_\_\_ muffins. (of/off)
9. The dog jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa. (on/in)
10. Humpty Dumpty sat \_\_\_\_\_ a wall. (on/at)
11. The police officer is \_\_\_\_\_ the station. (at/on)
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The Sun will not rise \_\_\_\_\_ 6 o'clock. (before/since)
14. I know Jack \_\_\_\_\_ he was a little boy. (for/since)
15. Priya's house is \_\_\_\_\_ mine. (next to/after)
16. The opponents sat \_\_\_\_\_ to each other. (opposite/behind)
17. The scientist looked \_\_\_\_\_ the microscope. (through/in)
18. I met Suhani when I was \_\_\_\_\_ college. (in/on)
19. I will have completed my task \_\_\_\_\_ Friday. (till/by)
20. There's a rift \_\_\_\_\_ these two kids. (between/among)
21. The soldiers are \_\_\_\_\_ war. (in/at)

## Subject-verb agreement

Subject-verb agreement is a grammatical rule that states that the subject and the verb in a sentence must agree in number. In other words, if the subject is singular, the verb must be singular, and if the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. Here are some rules to keep in mind:

### 1. Singular subjects take singular verbs, and plural subjects take plural verbs.

Singular: The cat is sleeping.

Plural: The cats are sleeping.

**2. Compound subjects joined by "and" usually take a plural verb.**

The dog and the cat are playing together.

**3. If two singular subjects are joined by "or" or "nor," use a singular verb.**

Neither the cat nor the dog is hungry.

**4. When a singular subject is connected by "or" or "nor" to a plural subject, the verb agrees with the subject closer to it.**

Either the cat or the dogs are making noise.

**5. Collective nouns can be singular or plural, depending on the context.**

The team is winning. (singular)

The team are arguing. (plural)

**6. Indefinite pronouns, such as "everyone" or "each," are singular and require singular verbs.**

Everyone wants to succeed.

**7. Some indefinite pronouns are plural and take plural verbs.**

Several have already volunteered.

**8. Words like "with," "along with," "as well as," or "including" do not change the number of the subject. The verb agrees with the original subject.**

The teacher, along with the students, is going on a field trip.

**9. Expressions of time, distance, amount, and quantity are considered singular and take a singular verb.**

Ten miles is a long distance.

**10. Titles of books, movies, and other singular entities take singular verbs.**

"The Lord of the Rings" is a famous trilogy.

### **11. Some nouns that are plural in form but singular in meaning take singular verbs.**

Physics is a challenging subject.

Remember, maintaining subject-verb agreement is crucial for clear and effective communication. Always ensure that the verb corresponds to the number of the subject in a sentence.

## **Articles in English**

In English grammar, articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific. There are two types of articles: definite and indefinite.

Definite Article: "The"

Usage: "The" is used when we are referring to a specific item that is already known or has been mentioned before.

Example:

I saw the movie last night.

Could you pass me the salt?

Indefinite Articles: "A" and "An"

### **Usage:**

"A" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound.

"An" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.

### **Examples:**

I would like a cup of coffee. (cup begins with a consonant sound)

She is an excellent student. (excellent begins with a vowel sound)

### **Additional Points**



Use of "A" or "An": The choice between "a" and "an" is based on the sound that follows the article, not strictly on the first letter. For example:

A university (because "university" begins with a "ju" sound, which is a consonant sound)

An hour (because "hour" begins with an "ow" sound, which is a vowel sound)

**Zero Article:**Some nouns do not take any article. This includes general truths, abstract concepts, and plural countable nouns used in a general sense.

Examples:

Dogs are loyal animals.

Happiness is important.

Omission of Articles:

Articles are often omitted in certain situations, such as with proper nouns, names, and non-count nouns.

Examples:

I saw Mary at the park.

Water is essential for life.

Proper use of articles is important for conveying precise meaning and clarity in English sentences. Understanding when to use "a," "an," or "the"

contributes to effective communication and grammatical correctness.

## Idioms and Phrases

Idioms and phrases are an important part of the English language. They are expressions that have a meaning that is different from the literal meanings of the words in the expression.

For example, “I have a lot on my plate” means that you have a lot to do, not that you are eating a lot of food

### List of Idioms and phrases

**The best of both worlds**’ – means you can enjoy two different opportunities at the same time.

“By working part-time and looking after her kids two days a week she managed to get the best of both worlds.”

2. **Speak of the devil**’ – this means that the person you’re just talking about actually appears at that moment.

“Hi Tom, speak of the devil, I was just telling Sara about your new car.”

3. **See eye to eye**’ – this means agreeing with someone.

“They finally saw eye to eye on the business deal.”

4. **Once in a blue moon**’ – an event that happens infrequently.

“I only go to the cinema once in a blue moon.”

5. **When pigs fly**’ – something that will never happen.

“When pigs fly she’ll tidy up her room.”

6. **To cost an arm and a leg**’ – something is very expensive.

“Fuel these days costs an arm and a leg.”

7. **A piece of cake**’ – something is very easy.

“The English test was a piece of cake.”

8. **Let the cat out of the bag**’ – to accidentally reveal a secret.

“I let the cat out of the bag about their wedding plans.”

9. **‘To feel under the weather’** – to not feel well.

“I’m really feeling under the weather today; I have a terrible cold.”

10. **‘To kill two birds with one stone’** – to solve two problems at once.

“By taking my dad on holiday, I killed two birds with one stone. I got to go away but also spend time with him.”

11. **‘To cut corners’** – to do something badly or cheaply.

“They really cut corners when they built this bathroom; the shower is leaking.”

12. **‘To add insult to injury’** – to make a situation worse.

“To add insult to injury the car drove off without stopping after knocking me off my bike.”

13. **‘You can’t judge a book by its cover’** – to not judge someone or something based solely on appearance.

“I thought this no-brand bread would be horrible; turns out you can’t judge a book by its cover.”

14. **‘Break a leg’** – means ‘good luck’ (often said to actors before they go on stage).

“Break a leg Sam, I’m sure your performance will be great.”

15. **‘To hit the nail on the head’** – to describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem.

“He hit the nail on the head when he said this company needs more HR support.”

16. **‘A blessing in disguise’** – An misfortune that eventually results in something good happening later on.

17. **‘Call it a day’** – Stop working on something

18. **‘Let someone off the hook’** – To allow someone, who have been caught, to not be punished.

19. **‘No pain no gain’** – You have to work hard for something you want.

20. **'Bite the bullet'** – Decide to do something unpleasant that you have avoiding doing.
21. **'Getting a taste of your own medicine'** – Being treated the same unpleasant way you have treated others.
22. **'Giving someone the cold shoulder'** – To ignore someone.
23. **'The last straw'** – The final source of irritation for someone to finally lose patience.
24. **'The elephant in the room'** – A matter or problem that is obvious of great importance but that is not discussed openly.
25. **'Stealing someones thunder'** – Taking credit for someone else achievements.

**once in a blue moon:** very rarely

**– to be head over heels:** to be very much in love

**– to kill two birds with one stone:** to accomplish two tasks at the same time

**– to pull someone's leg:** to tease or trick someone

**– to be in the same boat:** to share the same problem or experience

**– out of the blue:** unexpectedly

**– put your best foot forward:** try your best

## **Phrasal Verb**

Phrasal verbs are two or more words that together act as a completely new verb with a meaning separate from those of the original words. For example, pick up means to grab or lift.

Certainly! Phrasal verbs are combinations of verbs and one or more particles (prepositions or adverbs) that function as a single unit. Here's a list of common phrasal verbs that people often use in daily conversations:

**Wake up:** I wake up early every morning.

**Get up:** I need to get up and get ready for work.

**Turn on:** Can you turn on the lights, please?

**Turn off:** Don't forget to turn off the TV when you leave.

**Look after:** She looks after her younger brother.

**Take off:** I need to take off my shoes before entering.

**Put on:** It's cold, so I'll put on a sweater.

**Go out:** We're planning to go out for dinner tonight.

**Come in:** Please come in and make yourself comfortable.

**Hang out:** We like to hang out at the park on weekends.

**Call back:** I missed your call; I'll call you back later.

**Pick up:** Can you pick up some groceries on your way home?

**Drop off:** I'll drop off the package at the post office.

**Check in:** We need to check in at the hotel before 3 pm.

**Check out:** We'll check out of the hotel tomorrow morning.

**Break up:** They decided to break up after five years of dating.

**Set up:** Let's set up a meeting for next week.

**Run out of:** We've run out of milk; we need to buy more.

**Look for:** Have you seen my keys? I'm looking for them.

**Give up:** Don't give up; you can do it!

## **Cloze Test**

A Cloze test is an amalgamation of 'comprehension' and 'fill in the blanks' where your reading, analysing and vocabulary skills are all tested at once. A comprehension or a passage is given in the question which comprises blanks. Candidates need to choose the most appropriate word from the

given options, which can most suitably be

placed in the blank.

After his able Prime Minister's death, the king wanted one of the Prime Minister's three sons to take his place. The king wanted to choose the .....(1).....among them for the job. He .....(2).....the three sons to be brought .....(3).....him and set each of them the .....(4).....of filling a room using whatever .....(5).....they could so that there was.....(6).....space left even for ant. The .....(7).....sons set to work. The eldest .....(8).....filling his room with garbage which .....(9).....easy to acquire. The second son was .....(10).....and filled the room with cotton but the youngest remained silent and thought for a while. At the appointed time the king visited each room. The first two rooms were full but there was space for more to fit. When the king entered the third room, the last son lit a candle so the room was full of light. The king was pleased and appointed him as a Prime Minister.

1. A) Wisest B) One C) Learned D) Favorite E) None of these
2. A) Notifies B) Ordered C) Called D) Summoned E) None of these
3. A) With B) For C) Towards D) Before E) None of these
4. A) Chance B) Option C) Task D) Request E) None of these
5. A) Reason B) Wealth C) Purpose D) Means E) None of these
6. A) No B) More C) Any D) Not E) None of these
7. A) Lazy B) Three C) Worthless D) Disappointed E) None of these
8. A) Busily B) Start C) Son D) Began E) None of these

9. Got B) Found C) Was D) Made E) None of these

10 A) Hasty B) Stunned C) Simpler D) Cleverer E) None of these

## Tenses and Sequence of Tenses

- ⊙ I know he plays the guitar every day(**simple present tense**)
- ⊙ I know he played the guitar every day(**simple past tense**)
- ⊙ I know he will play the guitar every day(**simple future tense**)
  
- ⊙ I know he is playing the guitar every day(**present continuous tense**)
- ⊙ I know he was playing the guitar every day(**past continuous tense**)
- ⊙ I know he will be playing the guitar every day (**future continuous tense**)
  
- ⊙ I know he has played the guitar every day(**present perfect tense**)
- ⊙ I know he had played the guitar every day(**past perfect tense**)
- ⊙ I know he will have played the guitar every day(**future perfect tense**)
  
- ⊙ I know he has been playing the guitar every day(**present perfect continuous tense**)
- ⊙ I know he had been playing the guitar every day(**past perfect continuous tense**)
- ⊙ I know he will have been playing the guitar every day(**future perfect continuous tense**)

## Rules Regarding Sequence of Tenses with Examples

Learning and understanding the rules to be followed when using multiple verbs in a sentence is the only way to comprehend how a particular sequence of tenses works.

Looking at some examples and associating them with the rules is how you can master them. Given below are the rules to be followed when using multiple tenses. Go through them and apply them in sentences of your own.

### Rule 1: Past Follows Past

If you have a verb conjugated in the past tense in the main clause or the principal clause, then make sure you conjugate the verb in the subordinate clause also in the past tense. This rule can be further broken down based on the form of past tense that appears in the principal clause.

Tense of the Principal Clause	Tense of the Subordinate Clause	Example
Simple Past	Simple Past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>I <i>thought</i> you <i>were</i> at home.</li></ul>
Past Continuous	Simple Past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>They <i>were telling</i> us that they <i>loved</i> our performance.</li></ul>
Past Perfect	Simple Past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>My parents <i>had left</i> home before I <i>arrived</i>.</li></ul>
Simple Past	Past Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The teacher <i>wanted</i> to know if the students <i>had completed</i> writing the answers.</li><li>When I <i>reached</i> the station, the train <i>had already left</i>.</li></ul>
Simple Past	Past Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>My brother <i>was</i> angry because he <i>had been waiting</i> for us for over an hour.</li></ul>

### Exceptions to Rule 1

There are two exceptions to Rule 1. Check them out.

#### Exception 1 – Present Follows Past

In some cases, such as one in which the subordinate clause is a general fact, a routine action or a universal truth, the tense has to be [present](#) even if the principal clause has a past tense form of the verb.

For example:

- The teacher *taught* us today that the Earth *revolves* around the Sun.
- Devi *told* me that she *goes* by bus every day.



### ***Exception 2 – Any Tense in the Subordinate Clause***

When a comparison is being made using ‘than’, note that there is no particular rule as to which tense should be used. Take a look at the following examples.

- I *would go* shopping with you rather than *sitting* at home all day doing nothing.
- I *will surely miss* you more than I ever *missed* anyone else.

### **Rule 2: Any Tense after Present or Future Tense**

If the principal clause has a verb in the present tense or the [future tense](#), the verb in the subordinate clause can take any tense. The tense of the subordinate clause is decided based on the type of information that is being conveyed.

For example:

- He *says* he *saw* Krishna.
- My mom *will definitely be* happy if you *come* home.
- She *thinks* that the food here *is* good.
- Karthik *will surely feel* that we *are hiding* something from him.
- They *are feeling* that it *was not* their fault.

### **Rule 3: Present Follows Future**

When using [subordinating conjunctions](#) like ‘when’, ‘as soon as’, ‘after’, ‘immediately after’, ‘once’, etc., to form [complex sentences](#) and ‘if/unless’ to form conditional sentences, the subordinate clause will not take the future tense when the verb in the principal clause is in the future tense. It is conjugated using the present tense instead. Check out the following examples to understand.

- I *will teach* you after I *finish* learning.
- Aruna *will help* her mom with the household chores as soon as she *completes* her assignments.
- If you *do not work hard now*, you *will fail* terribly.
- I *will let* my dad know that you called when he *is* back home.
- The team *will be* here immediately after they *receive* your signal.

### **Rule 4: Use of Past Tense in Subordinate Clauses**

When phrases like ‘as if’, ‘it is time / it is high time’, ‘what if’, ‘wish that’, etc. are used, make sure you use the past tense form of the verb.

For example:

- I *wish* I *knew* you earlier.
- She *acted* as if none of this *affected* her.

- It *is* high time you *consulted* a doctor.
- What if you *had been given* another chance?
- It *is* time he *realised* what his habit of smoking *was doing* to him.

### **Rule 5: Use of Modal Verbs When the Conjunction ‘That’ Is Used**

In case a subordinate clause is started off with the conjunction ‘that’ or ‘so that’, you will have to use the modal verb ‘may’ if the verb in the principal clause is in the present tense and ‘might’ if it is in the past tense.

For example:

- We *work* hard so that we *may* prosper.
- They *worked* hard so that they *might not* perish

**Go through the following sentences and fill in the blanks with the right form of the verb given in brackets with reference to the sequence of tenses.**

1. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ here with me today. (to be)s
2. We missed the train since we \_\_\_\_\_ home late. (leave)
3. Priya says that she \_\_\_\_\_ the guy properly. (see – negative)
4. I wish my brother \_\_\_\_\_ what he was sacrificing to get what he wanted. (understand)
5. They did not know why Pranav \_\_\_\_\_ that way. (behave)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ to go home only after he finishes all that has been assigned to him. (allow)
7. My parents acted as if they \_\_\_\_\_ anything about the accident. (know – negative)
8. Unless you \_\_\_\_\_ what you feel (express), nobody \_\_\_\_\_ what is really going on with you. (know)
9. The teacher taught us that the Sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the East. (rise)
10. Her mom thinks that it \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea. (to be)

1. I wish you **were** here with me today.
2. We missed the train since we **left** home late.
3. Priya says that she **did not see** the guy properly.
4. I wish my brother **understood** what he was sacrificing to get what he wanted.
5. They did not know why Pranav **behaved** that way.
6. He **will be allowed** to go home only after he finishes all that has been assigned to him.
7. My parents acted as if they **did not know** anything about the accident.
8. Unless you **express** what you feel, nobody **will know** what is really going on with you.
9. The teacher taught us that the Sun **rises** in the East.
10. Her mom thinks that it **is** a good idea.

### **Question bank**

The dog barked loudly.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

I have a big surprise for you.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- 11c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

2. She quickly ate her sandwich.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

3. The weather is so hot today.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

4. They played football in the park.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

5. The teacher explained the lesson clearly.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

6. My sister is a talented musician.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

7. The car moved slowly through the traffic.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

8. We need to study for the exam.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

9. The mountain is covered in snow.

- a. Noun

- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

10. The bright sun warmed the beach.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

11. The children played happily in the park.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

12. I always enjoy a good book.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

13. She is a fast runner.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

14. The bird sang a beautiful song.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

15. The students worked hard on their projects.

- a. Noun
- b. pronoun
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

16. The old man walked slowly across the street.

- a. Noun
- b. preposition
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

17. The chef prepared a delicious meal.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

18. The cat quietly crept up on the mouse.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

19. I heard a strange noise in the night.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

20. The sunsets in the evening are always beautiful.

- a. pronoun
- b. Verb
- c. preposition
- d. Adverb

The teacher asked a difficult question.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

The children played happily in the rain.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

He speaks fluently in five languages.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

The old castle stood on top of the hill.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

I am always on time for meetings.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

The baby smiled innocently at the camera.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

The teacher praised the student for her excellent work.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

The doctor prescribed strong medicine for the illness.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

The athlete performed exceptionally well in the competition.

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

1. I saw \_ elephant at the zoo yesterday.

- a. a
- b. an
- c. the

d. no article needed

2. She wants to be \*\*\_ engineer when she grows up.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article needed

3. Have you ever been to \*\*\_ Grand Canyon?

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article needed

4. We had \*\*\_ delicious dinner at that new restaurant.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article needed

5. I need \*\*\_ new laptop for my work.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article needed

6. Can you lend me \*\*\_ mobile for a moment?

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article needed

7. I would like \*\*\_ cup of coffee, please.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article needed

8. They live in \*\*\_ apartment in the city.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. no article needed



9. He is \*\* \_ honest man.

- a. a
- b. an
- c. the
- d. no article needed

10. We saw \*\* \_ shooting star last night.

- a. a
- b. an
- c. the
- d. no article needed

The group of students \_ eagerly awaiting\_ their exam results.

- a. is
- b. are

Neither the cat nor the dog \_ interested\_ in the new toy.

- a. is
- b. are

Each of the players \_ their best\_ during the game.

- a. does
- b. do

The collection of rare books \_ impressive\_.

- a. is
- b. are

One of the students \_ forgotten\_ to submit the assignment.

- a. has
- b. have

My sister, along with her friends, \_ going\_ to the concert.

- a. is
- b. are

The committee \_ discussing\_ the proposed changes.

- a. is
- b. are

Neither the flowers nor the vase \_ damaged\_ in the accident.

- a. was

b. were

Ten dollars \_ a reasonable price\_ for a movie ticket these days.

a. is

b. are

The team, as well as the coach, \_ determined\_ to win the championship.

a. is

b. are