

ENGLISH SPEAKING LEARNING GUIDE

1. Some Important useful phrases
2. Noun
3. Pronoun
4. Adjective
5. Verb
6. Adverbs
7. Phrasal verbs
8. Everyday Idioms
9. Prepositions
10. Conjunctions

Greetings and Polite Phrases

1. Hello! / Hi!
2. Good morning! / Good afternoon! / Good evening!
3. How are you?
4. I'm fine, thank you. And you?
5. Nice to meet you!
6. Please.
7. Thank you! / Thanks!
8. You're welcome!
9. Excuse me.
10. Sorry! / I'm sorry!

At Work or School

1. What's the homework for today?
2. Can I borrow a pen, please?
3. I don't understand this. Can you explain it again?
4. What's the deadline for this project?
5. Let's take a break.
6. Good job! / Well done!
7. I need more time to finish this.
8. Can we discuss this later?
9. I'll send you the details by email.
10. See you in the meeting!

At Home

1. What's for breakfast/lunch/dinner?

2. Can you pass me the [salt/water/remote]?
3. I'm going to bed. Goodnight!
4. Could you turn off the lights, please?
5. What's the plan for today?
6. I'll be back soon.
7. Don't forget to lock the door.
8. Can you help me with the chores?
9. I'm hungry. Let's eat something.
10. Where are my keys?

Expressing Feelings

1. I'm so happy!
2. I'm feeling tired today.
3. I'm really excited about this!
4. I'm a little nervous.
5. I'm sorry, I'm not feeling well.
6. I'm bored. Let's do something fun.
7. I'm so proud of you!
8. I'm really upset about this.
9. I'm confused. Can you explain?
10. I'm in a hurry. Let's talk later.

Noun

Definition - A noun is a word that names a **person, place** or **thing**.

Types of Nouns:

1. A **Common noun** names any person, place, or thing.

Examples: A **girl** was with her **grandmother**. The **boy** made a **boat**.

2. A **Proper noun** names a particular person, place, or thing.

Examples: I like to play **baseball** with my brother.

3. **An abstract noun** is the name of a quality, action or state which we cannot see or touch.
Examples: **Goodness** from good, **Childhood** from child, **Pleasure** from please.

4. When we refer to a collection of persons or things taken as a whole, we use a **collective noun**.
Examples: **A muster** of peacocks, An army **a collection** of soldiers

5. The **nouns** which can be counted are called **countable nouns**. They can be used in the singular or the plural.
Examples: **A** book is lying on the table, Can I get **an** egg sandwich?

6. The names of things that cannot be counted are called **uncountable nouns**. They do not have a plural form. They can be used only in the singular form.
Examples: The **fire** is burning brightly, Please give me some **food**.

7. A **possessive noun** shows ownership. Add 's to make a singular noun show ownership. Add an apostrophe (') after the s of a plural noun to show ownership.
Singular possessives (Noun) – Examples: The computer's screen is flickering.
Plural possessives (Nouns) – Examples: The *boys'* toys are scattered all over the playground.

8. **Compound nouns** are words that are made up of two or more words that function as a single unit. These words can be written separately, joined with a hyphen, or combined into one word. **Examples:** Bookshelf (book + shelf)
Toothbrush (tooth + brush)
Birthday (birth + day)
Firefly (fire + fly)
Horseshoe (horse + shoe)

Exercise:

A. Read the sentences below. Identify the type of noun.

1. The **Eiffel Tower** is a famous landmark in Paris."

Type of Noun: _____

2. The **team** worked together to win the championship.

Type of Noun: _____

3. The **happiness** of the children was contagious.

Type of Noun: _____

4. The **University of Oxford** is a prestigious institution.

Type of Noun: _____

5. The **crowd** cheered as the concert began.

Type of Noun: _____

6. The **Amazon River** flows through Brazil.

Type of Noun: _____

7. The **family** gathered for the holiday dinner.

Type of Noun: _____

8. The **beauty** of the sunset was breathtaking.

Type of Noun: _____

9. The **city** is known for its vibrant culture.

Type of Noun: _____

10. The **committee** met to discuss the proposal.

Type of Noun: _____

Pronoun

It is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns.

- It must match the noun it refers to.
- It matches the noun or nouns they replace.

Singular pronoun are I, you, he, she, it, me, him, and her.

Plural pronoun are we, you, they, us, and them

- e.g – *Reena plays ball. She plays ball.*
- Use 'I' and 'we' to tell about yourself and others in the subject of a sentence.
- Use 'me' and 'us' after an action verb.
- e.g.- *Lil and I play outside. Bob gives us the ball.*

Types of pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns

A **subject pronoun** indicates who or what acts as a sentence. I, you, he, she, it, they, and we are subject pronouns. **This, that, these**, and **those** can also sometimes serve as subject pronouns.

Examples: Joe bought a gift last week.

He gave **it** to Maggie yesterday

(He = Joe it = gift)

Many people are in line, waiting to buy this book.

They have been waiting to buy **it** all afternoon.

(They= Many people it= This book)

2. Demonstrative Pronouns

Words that identify a person, thing, or place, and indicate their proximity or distance.

Singular- This, That

Plural- Those, These

Examples: **This** is my book. (*Refers to something close.*)

That was a great movie. (*Refers to something farther away.*)

These are my shoes. (*Refers to multiple things close by.*)

Those belong to my sister. (*Refers to multiple things farther away.*)

3. Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Pronouns are those pronouns that show ownership or possession of something or someone.

Examples: Mine, Yours, His, Hers, Its, Ours, Theirs

1. It's my book. OR It's **mine**.
2. They're her books. OR They're **hers**.
3. These are **ours** and those are **yours**.
4. Is that Nick and Jenny's dog? Yes, it's **theirs**.
5. The car is **his**, but the bike is **hers**.

4. Reflexive Pronouns

Use a Reflexive Pronoun instead of an object pronoun if the subject of the sentence is doing the action to himself or herself.

Examples: Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves, and yourselves are reflexive pronouns.

- The cat cleaned itself after eating. (*"Itself" refers to "The cat."*)
- She prepared herself for the exam. (*"Herself" refers to "She."*)
- I taught myself how to play the guitar. (*"Myself" refers to "I."*)

5. Object Pronouns

An **object pronoun** indicates who or what receives the action. **Me, you, him, her, it, us,** and **them** are object pronouns.

This, that, these, and **those** can also sometimes serve as object pronouns.

Subject Pronoun – Object Pronoun

I	me
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
They	them

Examples:

- They invited us to their party. (*"Us" is the object of the verb "invited."*)
- Can you help them with the homework? (*"Them" is the object of the verb "help."*)

- The teacher gave her a certificate. (“Her” is the object of the verb “gave.”)

Exercise

A. Choose the most suitable answer and write its number.

1. The woodcutter’s wife warns (he, him). _____
2. The woodcutter does not hear (she, her). _____
3. The woodcutter and (she, her) often ignore each other. _____
4. (They, Them) do not see eye to eye. _____
5. The woodcutter just watched (them, they). _____
6. Amy and (I, me) felt sorry for the woodcutter. _____
7. (Us, We) might have done the same thing. _____
8. (He, Him) did not seem like such an unlikeable character. _____
9. We told Katie and (she, her) about this story. _____
10. (They, Them) had different ideas about the story. _____
11. Matt wanted Katie and (I, me) to agree with him. _____
12. We asked (he, him) to explain his ideas. _____
13. Then he told Katie and (I, me) his opinion. _____
14. The opinions were different. We couldn’t change (they, them)! _____
15. (He, him), Katie, and I will have to read it again _____

Adjective

An adjective is a word used to qualify or to add something to the meaning of a noun

Examples: As a beautiful girl; this woman; my pen; some bread; four boys.

Kinds of Adjective

1. Adjectives of Quality

Adjectives of Quality (or Descriptive Adjectives) describe the kind, quality or characteristic of a person, animal, place or thing.

Examples: She is a *beautiful* girl.

The *clever old black* crow sits on the tall red smooth pillar.

2. Adjectives of Quantity

Adjectives of Quantity indicate how much of a thing is meant. These adjectives answer the question 'how much' (for uncountable nouns).

Examples: Give me *some* water.

Much cement is needed in buildings.

3. Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative Adjectives indicate which person or thing is meant

Examples: Bring *that* chair.

Those mountains are far away.

4. Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative Adjectives are used with nouns to ask questions.

Examples: *Which* book shall you buy?

What poem do you like best?

5. Adjectives of Number

Adjective of number (or Numeral Adjectives) indicate how many persons or things are meant or in what order a person or thing stands.

They are of three kinds:

i. Definite Numeral Adjectives indicate an exact number:

Examples: Two birds are sitting there.

He is the second man in command,

ii. Indefinite Numeral Adjectives do not indicate an exact number.

Examples: There are many any rooms in the hotel.

There are several books on the shelf that I want to read.

iii. Distributive Numeral Adjectives refer to each single person or thing in a group

Examples: Every soldier should be ready to fight for his country.

Each student in the class received a certificate.

Note: The same Adjective may be used as Adjective of Quantity and Adjective of Number.

Examples: *Some* boys are making noise.

He did not eat *any* food.

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjective.

1. The _____ sunset was breathtaking. (beautiful, ugly, big)
2. She is a _____ singer. (good, bad, famous)
3. The _____ book is on the bestseller list. (interesting, boring, old)
4. He is a _____ player. (good, bad, excellent)
5. The _____ weather made our picnic perfect. (good, bad, sunny)
6. The _____ hotel room had a stunning view. (luxurious, small, dirty)
7. She wore a _____ dress to the party. (beautiful, ugly, expensive)
8. He is a _____ teacher. (good, bad, experienced)
9. The _____ food at the restaurant was delicious. (tasty, bad, spicy)
10. The _____ movie won several awards. (good, bad, interesting)

Verb

A verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being. Verbs tell us what is happening, has happened, or will happen in a sentence.

Types of Verbs

1. **Action Verbs:** These verbs express physical or mental actions,

Examples:

- **Run** - She *runs* every morning in the park.
- **Jump** - He *jumps* over the hurdle in the race.
- **Think** - I *think* deeply about the problem before solving it.
- **Read** - She *reads* a book every day before going to bed.

2. Linking Verbs: These verbs connect the subject of a sentence to additional information.

Examples:

- **Feel** - I *feel* sick today.
- **Look** - He *looks* handsome in his new suit.
- **Sound** - The music *sounds* beautiful.
- **Taste** - The cake *tastes* delicious.

3. Helping Verbs: These verbs are used to help form the tense, mood, or voice of another verb.

Examples:

- **Will** - I *will* go to the store tomorrow.
- **Would** - She *would* like to go to the movies tonight.
- **Can** - He can *speak* three languages fluently.
- **Shall** - We *shall* meet at 5 pm tomorrow.

4. Transitive Verbs: These verbs take an object directly,

Examples:

- **Throw** - She *throws* the ball to her friend.
- **Buy** - He *buys* a new phone every year.
- **Drink** - He *drinks* water after exercising.
- **Write** - I *write* a letter to my friend.

5. Intransitive Verbs: These verbs do not take an object directly,

Examples:

- **Sleep** - She *sleeps* for 8 hours every night.
- **Laugh** - He *laughs* at the comedy show.
- **Stand** - He *stands* up straight and tall.
- **Dance** - They *dance* at the party every weekend.

Note: Intransitive Verbs are actions that are complete in themselves and do not need an object to receive the action.

Verb Forms

1. Base Form (Infinitive) forms

- The base form of a verb is the form without any endings.
- **Examples:** walk, run, jump, eat, drink
We need to **eat** breakfast before school.
She likes to **run** every morning.

2. Past Simple (Past Tense) forms

- The past simple form is used to describe an action that happened in the past.
- **Examples:** walked, ran, jumped, ate, drank
He **jumped** over the hurdle in the race.
I **drank** a glass of water after exercise.

3. Past Participle forms

- The past participle form is used to describe an action that started in the past and continues up to the present.
- **Examples:** walked, run, jumped, eaten, drunk
I **have walked** 5 miles every day for a week.
We **have eaten** dinner at this restaurant many times.

4. Present Participle forms

- The present participle form is used to describe an action that is happening now.
- **Examples:** reading, writing, learning, playing, singing.
We are **learning** a new skill in class today.
They are **playing** soccer in the park right now.

5. Present Continuous forms

- The present continuous form is used to describe an action that is happening now.
- **Examples:** watching, cooking, travelling, meeting, studying.
I **am watching** a movie on TV.
He **is cooking** dinner in the kitchen.

6. Past Continuous forms

- The past continuous form is used to describe an action that was happening in the past.
- **Examples:** watching, meeting, studying, speaking, travelling.
They **were traveling** to Europe last summer.
He **was speaking** on the phone when I arrived.

7. Future Simple forms

- The future simple form is used to describe an action that will happen in the future.
- **Examples:** will meet, will practice, will learn, will eat, will jump

They **will practice** their musical instruments every day.

We **will meet** at 5 pm for the conference.

8. Future Continuous forms

- The future continuous form is used to describe an action that will be happening in the future.
- **Examples:** will be visiting, will be celebrating, will be attending, will be arriving, will be growing.

She **will be visiting** her family next weekend.

They **will be celebrating** their anniversary next week.

Verb Tenses

1. Present Tenses

Present Simple uses the base form (**e.g., walk**).

Present Continuous uses am/is/are + the -ing form (**e.g., am walking**).

Present Perfect uses have/has + the past participle (**e.g., have walked**).

Present Perfect Continuous uses have/has + been + the -ing form (**e.g., have been walking**). **Examples:**

- **Present Simple:** I *walk* to school every day.
- **Present Continuous:** I *am walking* to school right now.
- **Present Perfect:** I *have walked* to school many times.
- **Present Perfect Continuous:** I *have been walking* to school for an hour.

2. Past Tenses

Past Simple uses the past tense form (**e.g., studied**).

Past Continuous uses was/were + the -ing form (**e.g., were studying**).

Past Perfect uses had + the past participle (**e.g., had studied**).

Past Perfect Continuous uses had + been + the -ing form (**e.g., had been studying**).

Examples:

- **Past Simple:** I *studied* for the exam last night.
- **Past Continuous:** You *were studying* when I called you.
- **Past Perfect:** It *had studied* the material before the test.

- **Past Perfect Continuous:** They *had been studying* for hours before they took a break.

3. Future Tenses

Future Simple: will + base form (**e.g., will play**)

Future Continuous: will + be + -ing form (**e.g., will be playing**)

Future Perfect: will + have + past participle (**e.g., will have played**)

Future Perfect Continuous: will + have + been + -ing form (**e.g., will have been playing**)

Examples:

- **Future Simple:** She *will play* tennis next week.
- **Future Continuous:** He *will be playing* guitar at the concert tomorrow.
- **Future Perfect:** They *will have played* chess many times by the end of the tournament.
- **Future Perfect Continuous:** She *will have been playing* violin for two hours by the time the practice ends.

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs.

1. The class _____ their team during the match. (cheered, rattled, flashed)
2. Beautiful flowers _____ in Granny's garden. (bloom, chattering, playing)
3. Mahesh _____ into the classroom with a huge box. (walked, hoisted, returned)
4. Have you _____ my bag? (seen, cheered, flashed)
5. Lightning _____ in the dark sky. (flashed, rattled, bloomed)
6. The baby is _____ in the cradle. (playing, chattering, sleeping)
7. Maya's teeth were _____ from the cold. (chattering, rattled, flashed)
8. The flag was _____ by the principal. (hoisted, cheered, returned)
9. Anisha's father will _____ from Chandigarh tomorrow. (return, cheered, flashed)
10. The windows _____ every time a bus went past the house. (rattled, chattering, bloomed)

Adverb

Adverbs provide more information about verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They help us understand how, when, where, and to what extent an action takes place.

Types of Adverbs:

1. **Adverbs of Manner:** These adverbs tell us how an action is performed. They often come after the main verb or after the object of the verb

Examples: loudly, politely, quickly, well, hard, fast.

The music was playing **loudly** in the room.

She asked for help **politely**.

2. **Adverbs of Place:** These adverbs tell us where an action takes place. They often come after the main verb or after the object of the verb.

Examples: everywhere, upstairs, outside, backwards, northwards.

Can you find the book **anywhere**?

The party is happening **outside** in the garden.

3. **Adverbs of Time:** These adverbs tell us when an action takes place and for how long. They often come at the end of a sentence.

Examples: yesterday, today, later, now, last year.

I went to the movies **yesterday**.

I'll meet you **later**.

Note: There are additional examples of Adverbs of Time, including:

- **Already** (meaning "already" or "previously")
- **just** (meaning "just now" or "recently")
- **Recently** (meaning "recently" or "lately")
- **Soon** (meaning "soon" or "in a short time")
- **Finally** (meaning "at last" or "eventually")

4. **Adverbs of Frequency:** These adverbs tell us how often an action is performed.

Examples: sometimes, frequently, never, often, always.

I **always** carry an umbrella with me.

She **frequently** travels to other countries.

5. **Adverbs of Degree:** These adverbs tell us the extent or intensity of an action.

Examples: almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, scarcely, very, extremely.

He **hardly** ever speaks in public.

The new restaurant is **extremely** popular.

I **just** need a little more time to complete the task.

Note: There are additional examples of Adverbs of Degree, including.

- Fairly (meaning "to some extent" or "somewhat")
- Highly (meaning "to a great extent" or "very much")
- Moderately (meaning "to a moderate extent" or "reasonably")
- Partially (meaning "to some extent" or "in part")
- Totally (meaning "completely" or "entirely")

Interrogative Adverbs:

Words such as **where**, **when**, **why** and **how** are called interrogative adverbs.

They are usually placed at the beginning of a question.

Examples: **Why** didn't you come yesterday?

Where are my socks?

How much money do you want?

When does the programme start?

Note that how can be used in different ways.

- **How** do you start the car? (meaning, in what way)
- **How** tall are you? (with adjectives)

- **How** many students are present today? (with much and many)
- **How** quickly can you read this? (with other adverbs)

Exercise

A. Choose the correct adverbs from the brackets to complete these sentences.

1. Where will you go to Khandala? ____ (When/How/Where) many days will you spend there?
2. Delhi and Mumbai are ____ (frequently/never/extremely) well connected. Trains run ____ (frequently/never/extremely) between the two cities.
3. ____ (How/Why/Where) has Ishan packed everything in a single suitcase? ____ (How/Why/Where) will he carry the heavy suitcase upstairs?
4. We have reached the forest. It seems ____ (nearly/sometimes/quite) dense.
5. Rajat is passionate about music. He performs ____ (very/often/almost) at the local club.
6. Mummy ____ (never/very/just) drinks coffee. She ____ (never/very/just) likes it.
7. ____ (How/When/Where) will you travel to Goa? ____ (How/When/Where) will you leave?
8. The new restaurant is ____ (extremely/quite/frequently) popular. People visit it ____ (extremely/quite/frequently).
9. We have ____ (nearly/almost/quite) finished our project. ____ (How/When/Where) will we celebrate?
10. The athlete ran ____ (extremely/quite/frequently) quickly. ____ (How/When/Where) did she train for the race?

Phrasal verb with meaning and sentences

1. Be after

Meaning: Try to find or get.

Sentence: The police ARE AFTER him because of the theft.

2. Be along- arrive.

sentence: The next bus should BE ALONG in the next quarter of an hour or so.

3. **Be cut up-** Be upset.
She was very CUT UP about coming second as she thought she deserved to win.
4. **Be down-** Be depressed.
He's BEEN DOWN since his partner left him.
5. **Be on-** Take place
The show IS ON for the next three months.
6. **Be out of-** Have no more left
We're OUT OF coffee so I'll have to go and get some.
7. **Break in-** Interrupt something
I'm sorry to BREAK IN on your conversation, but there's a problem.
8. **Breeze through-** Pass easily, succeed
She BREEZED THROUGH her exams.
9. **Bring Up-** Mention.
They didn't BRING the subject UP at the meeting.
10. **Buzz off!** Go away (imperative)
He told them to BUZZ OFF because they were annoying him.
11. **Buzz off** Leave somewhere.
I'm BUZZING OFF now- I have to meet some people.
12. **Call up-** Telephone. I CALLED him UP as soon as I got to a phone to tell him the news.
13. **Carry off-** Win, succeed. She CARRIED OFF the first prize in the competition.
14. **Cave in-** Collapse. The roof CAVED IN because of the weight of the snow.
15. **Cheer on-** Encourage. Their CHEERED their team ON throughout the match.
16. **Cheer up-** Be less unhappy. Come on, CHEER UP; it isn't all bad, you know.
17. **Clear up-** Tidy up. I'd better CLEAR AWAY the mess before leave.
18. **Get along-** Progress
How's the homework GETTING ALONG?
19. **Get along-** Leave
It's late; we must be GETTING ALONG.
20. **Get along with-** Have a good relationship with someone
I don't GET ALONG WITH my sister- we have nothing in common.

Everyday Idioms

1. **A big cheese**- an important or a powerful person in a group or family
2. **An early bird**- someone who gets early in the morning
3. **At the eleventh hour**- be too late
4. **A wakeup call**- an event done to warn someone
5. **A dish fit for Gods**- something of very high quality
6. **All systems go**- everything is ready.
7. **An arm and a leg**- a large amount of money
8. **Apple of someone's eye**- someone loved very much.
9. **A house of cards**- a poor plan
10. **A bull in a China shop**- an awkward person.
11. **A red letter day**- an important day
12. **A nine days wonder**- pleasure for a short time.
13. **A bit under the weather**- falling ill.
14. **Bad blood**- feelings of hate between two families
15. **Blue blood**- belonging to high social class
16. **Break a leg**- to wish good luck
17. **Crack a book**- to open book to study
18. **Cast in the same mould**- to be very similar
19. **Cried with eyes out**- cried a lot
20. **From cradle to grave**- during the whole span of your life.
21. **Feel the pinch**- to have problems with money
22. **Got the wind up**- to be scared
23. **Gives cold shoulder**- to ignore
24. **Give me a hand**- If someone gives you a hand, they help you
25. **Hold one's horse**- be patient
26. **Heart missed a beat**- very excited
27. **Old flames die hard**- It's very difficult to forget old things

28. **Like a sitting duck**- totally unaware

29. **Once in a blue moon**- very rarely

30. **Over the moon**- being too happy

Prepositions with sentences

- A word that shows the relationship between a **noun** or **pronoun** and other words in a sentence, indicating location, direction, time, manner, or other relationships.

Examples: The book is *on* the table.

I'm going *to* school.

She's waiting *for* her friend.

Prepositions of Time

1. **At** - The sun rises **at dawn**.

Let's have lunch **at 1 pm**.

2. **On** - We're going to the beach **on Sunday**.

The annual function takes place **on 8th March**.

3. **In** - Neil Armstrong landed on the moon **in 1969**.

In spring, the flowers bloom.

4. **In, within** -

In - at the end of - I'll be back **in** two hours.

Within - before the end of - I'll be back **within** two hours.

B. Prepositions of Place

1. **At** - The car stopped **at** the traffic lights.

2. **On** - The phone is ringing **on** the table.

3. **In** - There are many words **in** this dictionary.

4. **Over** - The fan hangs just **over** my head.

5. **Under** - I am Studying **under** the guidance of a experienced teacher.

6. **Above** - The bird is flying **above** the trees.

7. **Below** - The submarine is **below** the ocean's surface.

8. **Behind** - The car is park **behind** the house.
9. **In front of** – The security guard is standing **in front of** the main entrance
10. **Beside** - She sat **beside** her best friend at the wedding.
11. **Between** - The hotel is located **between** the park and the mall.
12. **Among** - The dog hid **among** the bushes.
13. **Opposite** - The restaurant is **opposite** the movie theatre.
14. **Near** - There is a bank **near** our house.
15. **At, On**- She is waiting for me **at** the bus stop.

The computer is **on** the table.

16. **At, In** - I'll meet you **at** the station.

The keys are **in** my pocket.

17. **On, In** -The label is **on** the parcel box.

The parcel is **in** the box.

C. Prepositions showing Direction

1. **To** - I am going **to** school.
2. **Towards** - He threw a ball **towards** me.
3. **Into** - She put the key **into** the lock.
4. **Out of** - He took the book **out of** the bag.
5. **Off** - Turn the lights **off**.
6. **Up** - The kids are looking **up** at the stars in wonder.
7. **Down** - The ball rolled **down** the hill.
8. **Over** - The plane flew **over** the mountains.
9. **Through** - She walked **through** the garden, admiring the flowers.
10. **Round** - The car drove **round** the sharp corner slowly.
11. **Along** - They went for a walk **along** the river.
12. **Across** - The famous painting was transported **across** the city to the museum.
13. **Past**- The memories of her childhood flashed **past** her mind.

C. Other uses of Prepositions

1. **About** - He told me **about** her trip to Europe.
2. **Besides** - You'll have to ask someone **besides** me.
3. **By** - The new policy will be implemented **by** the end of the year.
4. **For** - Let's go **for** a cup of coffee.
5. **From** - I've graduated **from** Kolhan University with honors.
6. **In** - Today she is **in** a cheerful mood.
7. **Of** - One leg **of** this chair is broken.
8. **On** - The success of the project depend **on** the team's effort.
9. **Under** - **Under** the rules you cannot get full month's salary.
10. **With** - Wash these vegetables **with** water.

Exercise

A. Choose the correct option.

1. Tell me what you know ____ Kalidasa.
 - a) with
 - b) about
 - c) from
2. Kalidasa was a famous Sanskrit poet ____ India.
 - a) of
 - b) over
 - c) from
3. It is said that he lived ____ the reign of Chandragupta II.
 - a) beside
 - b) from
 - c) during
4. His plays and poetry are primarily based ____ the Mahabharata.
 - a) on

- b) in
c) at
5. The earliest reference to him is found ____ Mandsaur's Sun Temple.
- a) of
b) at
c) in
6. Kalidasa's works are considered a part ____ Indian literature.
- a) of
b) in
c) at
7. He is believed to have lived ____ the 4th century AD.
- a) in
b) at
c) during
8. Kalidasa's poetry is known ____ its beautiful language.
- a) for
b) of
c) with
9. His plays are still performed ____ many theaters in India.
- a) in
b) at
c) on
10. Kalidasa's legacy continues to inspire ____ Indian writers and poets.
- a) many
b) of
c) with

Conjunctions types of, with sentences

Conjunction are words used to join other words groups of words or sentences. They are called linkers or connectors also.

Types of Conjunction-

1. **Coordinating conjunction:** These **Conjunction** connect two or more clauses of equal importance.

Coordinating conjunction are four kinds:

- i. **Cumulative:** By these conjunctions one statement or fact is simply added to another.
 - a) **And** - I like reading books *and* watching movies.
 - b) **Both...and** - She is *both* a talented singer *and* a skilled dancer.
 - c) **As well as**- He Speaks English *as well as* French.
 - d) **Not only...but also**- He was *not only* fined *but also* imprisoned.

- ii. **Alternative:** By these conjunctions, an alternative or choice is offered between one statement and another.
 - a) **Either...or** - You can *either* take the bus *or* drive your car.
 - b) **Neither...nor** - I *neither* like coffee *nor* tea.
 - c) **Or** - I'm going to the movies *or* staying home tonight.
 - d) **Otherwise, else** - Work hard, *else* (or *otherwise*) you will not pass.

- iii. **Adversative:** These conjunctions express opposition or contrast between two statements.
 - a) **But**- I wanted to go to the beach, *but* it was raining.
 - b) **Still, yet**- I'm *still* hungry *yet*, I don't want to eat anything heavy and sweet.
 - c) **Nevertheless**- He had no chance of success, *nevertheless* he tried.
 - d) **Whereas, while**- I 'm studying for my exam, while my friends are watching TV, whereas my brother is playing video games.

- iv. **Illative:** By these conjunctions, one statement or fact is inferred or proved from another.
 - a) **Therefore** - I don't have money, therefore I won't buy it.
 - b) **So, consequently** - She didn't eat breakfast, so (or *consequently*) she felt weak.
 - c) **For**- I went to the store, *for* I needed to buy some milk.

2. Subordinating Conjunction: These conjunction connect a dependent clause to an independent clause.

There are eight kinds of subordinating conjunction:

- i. Time**
 - a) She died *before* she reached thirty.
 - b) I will leave *as soon as* he comes.
- ii. Cause or reason**
 - a) I will go there *since* you desire it.
 - b) I love him *because* he loves me.
- iii. Result or consequence**
 - a) He ran so fast *that* he broke the school record.
 - b) She was so intelligent *that* she won the first prize.
- iv. Purpose**
 - a) He works hard *in order that* he may become rich.
 - b) Walk carefully *lest* you should fall.
- v. Condition**
 - a) I agree to these terms *provided* you agree to mine.
 - b) He will dismiss you *if* you are late again.
- vi. Concession or contrast**
 - a) He is an honest man *although* he is poor.
 - b) He is not contented *though* he is very rich.
- vii. Comparison**
 - a) He is clever *than* you [are].
 - b) I like him *as much as* you [I like you].
- viii. Extent or manner**
 - a) Men will reap *as* they sow.
 - b) He lay still *as if* he were dying

Exercise

A. Complete the Sentence with a Conjunction.

1. I like eating pizza _____ ice cream.
2. She is a good student _____ she studies hard every day.
3. I will go to the gym _____ I finish my homework.

4. He is not only a good actor _____ also a great director.
5. I want to travel to Europe _____ I save enough money.
6. She likes reading books _____ listening to music.
7. I am tired _____ I need to rest.
8. He is going to the party _____ his friends are going.
9. I like playing cricket _____ watching football.
10. She is a good singer _____ also a great dancer.

Answers

Nouns

1. Proper Noun
2. Common Noun
3. Abstract Noun
4. Proper Noun
5. Common Noun
6. Proper Noun
7. Collective Noun
8. Abstract Noun
9. Common Noun
10. Collective Noun

Pronouns

1. him
2. her
3. her
4. They

5. them
6. me
7. We
8. Him
9. her
10. They
11. me
12. him
13. me
14. them
15. He

Adjectives

1. beautiful
2. famous
3. interesting
4. excellent
5. sunny
6. luxurious
7. beautiful
8. experienced
9. tasty
10. good

Verbs

1. cheered
2. bloom
3. walked
4. seen
5. flashed
6. sleeping
7. chattering

8. hoisted
9. return
10. rattled

Adverbs

1. How
2. extremely, frequently
3. How, How
4. quite
5. often
6. never, never
7. How, When
8. extremely, frequently
9. almost, How
10. extremely, How

Preposition

1. b) about
2. a) of
3. c) during
4. a) on
5. c) in
6. a) of
7. c) during
8. a) for
9. a) in
10. a) many

Conjunction

1. and
2. because
3. after
4. but

5. until
6. and
7. so
8. because
9. and
10. and

To join our offline **English speaking classes** call: **+91-9172567126**

Free Online speaking course visit: <https://sarsaeducation.com/english-speaking-course/>

Follow us on

Instagram: [Sarsa Education \(@sarsa_education\)](https://www.instagram.com/sarsa_education/)

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/SarsaEdu/>

Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/@SARSAEducation>

For any further queries contact us on **+91- 776-605-0444**