

Mega Combo Sale OFFER

3 GRAMMAR PDFs

- 1) Grammar Rules Made Simple and Easy**
- 2) 500+ Tips and Tricks**
- 3) 1000 Exercise Question and Answers**

Sample - 1

Grammar Rules

English Grammar Rules

TABLE OF CONTENT

S.NO	CONTENTS
I	Grammar Introduction
II	Parts of speech
III	Articles
IV	Gerunds and Infinitives
V	Tenses
VI	Active and Passive voice
VII	Direct and Indirect speech
VIII	Degrees of comparison
IX	Sentence Pattern
X	Modifiers
XI	Phrase
XII	Clause
XIII	Kinds of Sentence
XIV	Question Tags

INTRODUCTION:

Grammar, rules of a language governing the sounds, words, sentences, and other elements, as well as their combination and interpretation. The word grammar also denotes the study of these abstract features or a book presenting these rules. In a restricted sense, the term refers only to the study of sentence and word structure (syntax and morphology), excluding vocabulary and pronunciation. “Grammar” refers to the way words are used, classified, and structured together to form coherent written or spoken communication. Grammar is the way we arrange words to make proper sentences. Word level grammar covers verbs and tenses, nouns, adverbs etc. Sentence level grammar covers phrases, clauses, reported speech etc.

I. PARTS OF SPEECH

There are Eight parts of Speech in English grammar

- NOUN
- PRONOUN
- VERB
- ADVERB
- ADJECTIVE
- PREPOSITION
- CONJUNCTION
- INTERJECTION

NOUN:

Nouns names a **Person, Place, Things, Animals and Ideas**. Sometimes they act as the subject or object of the sentence.

Example:

- He lives in **Delhi**.
- I Love to play with my **cat**.

Types of nouns:

Nouns can be classified on the ‘basis of the meaning’ and on the ‘basis of the form’. According to the basis of the meaning it can be classified as “**Proper nouns and common nouns.**”

PROPER NOUNS

A noun that designates a particular name of a Person, Place or Special names is known as Proper nouns.

Example:

1. My name is **Alex**.
2. I love **Switzerland**.

COMMON NOUNS

_____The Common noun that names the Specific living or nonliving things, place or ideas.

Example:

1. I am a **fan** of M.S.Dhoni
2. Arun likes this **Restaurant**.

Types of Common nouns:

- ★ Collective Nouns
- ★ Concrete nouns
- ★ Abstract nouns

Collective nouns:

The Common noun that denotes a group of persons or objects of the same kind are called Collective nouns.

Example:

1. Our **class** took a field trip to the park.
2. A **flock of birds** flying in the sky.

Concrete nouns:

A concrete noun is a word that denotes something concrete that could be tasted, touched, or seen, something that exists physically.

Example:

1. The **house** at the end of the **street** belongs to me.
2. My **dog** likes to eat **bread**.

Abstract noun:

An abstract noun names a quality or an idea. Abstract nouns are nouns that name abstract concepts, or concepts that cannot be experienced with the senses.

Example:

1. Man has both **good** sides and **evil** sides.
2. Alex has **fear** for dogs.

Noun: Number

On the basis of the form, all common nouns are divided into Countable and Uncountable.

Countable noun:

The countable nouns that denote things that can be counted. Countable nouns can be divided into Singular and plural. Concrete nouns are mainly countable.

Example:

Singular countable nouns	Plural countable nouns
A student	students
A dog	dogs
A chair	chairs

Uncountable nouns:

 The Uncountable nouns that denote things that cannot be counted. Uncountable nouns have no plural forms and lack singular plural concepts.

Example:

1. **Beauty** is truth.
2. Have you got **some paper** to draw a picture?

Compound nouns:

Compound nouns are nouns that are made up of two or more words. Compound words can be formed in three ways.

- ❖ Open form
- ❖ Closed form
- ❖ Hyphenated form

Open form - These are kind of compound nouns which function as one unique word but are still written as two or more words separated by the space between them.

Example:

1. Post office
2. Middle class

Closed form - It's simply two words coming together form a single word without any Punctuation or spaces.

Example:

1. Baseball
2. Keyboard

Hyphenated word - In this the two or more words are connected through the Hyphen and form a compound word.

Example:

1. Eight-pack
2. Brother-in-law

Sample - 2
500+ Grammar
Tips and Tricks

GRAMMAR TIPS BUNDLES

9 PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun

Refer to the words or phrases that represent a person, a place, a thing or activity, or a quality or idea

E.g: dog, cat, elephant, school work, town, manila, teacher, etc.

PRONOUN

Refers to the words that are used instead of a noun or noun phrase in a sentence

E.g: he, I, its, me, my, she, that, this, those, etc

VERB

Refer to the words or group words that describe an action, experience or express a state of being.

E.g: run, sit, stand, go, have, get, promise, invite, etc

ADJECTIVE

Refers to the words that describe a noun or pronoun.

E.g: angry, brave, careful, healthy, little, old, generous, tall, some, good, big, etc.

ADVERB

Refer to the words that describe a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence

E.g: badly, fully, carefully, hardly, nearly, hungrily, never, etc.

ARTICLE

Refer to the words that are used before a noun to modify the noun.

E.g: the, a, an

PREPOSITION

Refers to the words that are used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction..

E.g: above, except, from, in, near, of, before, since, etc.

CONJUNCTION

Refers to the words that connect words, phrases or clauses in a sentence

E.g: and, or, so, after, since, before, either, neither, etc.

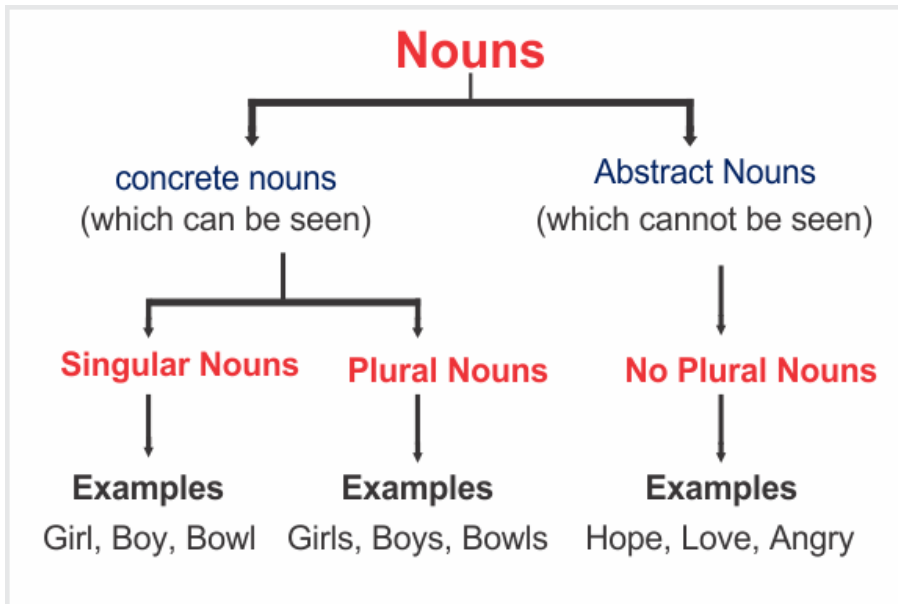
INTERJECTION

Refers to the words or phrases that are used to express a strong feeling or emotion.

E.g: ahem!, aha!, gosh!, aw!, great!, hey!, hooray!, etc.

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN:



Nouns names a Person, Place, Things, Animals and Ideas. Sometimes they act as the subject or object of the sentence.

- ★ If in the end of a Noun there is '**s**', '**sh**', '**ss**', '**z** or '**ch**' then to make it plural we **add 'es'** in the end of the noun. For example: Ass-Asses , Box-Boxes.
- ★ If a singular noun contains '**f** or '**fe**' in the last of the word, we **add 'ves'**. For example:Knife - knives , Leaf - Leaves.
- ★ If a noun **ends with 'Y'** and before 'Y' that contain a consonant then to make that plural we can **remove 'Y' with the 'ies'**. For example:Army - Armies , Lady - Ladies.
- ★ If a noun contains '**o** in the end' of the word and before it there is a consonant then to make that plural we should **add 'es'**. For example: Hero - Heroes , Mango - Mangoes.
- ★ The noun which is in compound word, they have **not hyphenated** between the words then simply we **add 's'** in the end of the noun. For example: Cupful - Cupfuls , Handful - Handfuls.

- ★ Noun which is **divided by hyphen**, to make that plural we **add 's'** in the important parts of the word. For example: Tooth- brush - Tooth - brushes, Pass- book - Pass - books.
- ★ If the noun which is formed by compound and that has **one portion is preposition** then to make that plural we **add 's'** which comes before the preposition. For example: Father-in-law - Fathers - in - law, Passer- by - Passers - by.
- ★ If the compound noun has **man or woman** then to make that plural we need to **add 's'** in the whole. For example: Man - servant → Men - servants, Woman - engineer → Women - engineers.
- ★ If we use **Police** then it is a **plural noun** but if we use **man in Police** then it will be known as a **singular noun**. For example: Police are corrupt. (But the) Police man is honest.

PRONOUNS:

A Pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase.

- ❖ Always use the **object pronoun after prepositions**.

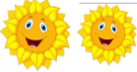




For example:

1. **They** Send letters to him.

- ❖ Don't use a reflexive pronoun unless the noun or pronoun referred to appears in the same sentence.

CORRECT SENTENCE	INCORRECT SENTENCE
Arun bought tickets for Alex and himself.	Arun bought tickets for Alex and myself.

- ❖ Don't overuse compound personal pronouns for emphasis. For example: I **myself** am personally responsible for the project. (Here the pronoun "myself" is redundant.)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS	
WHO	<p>It is used to refer to people</p> <p>Example: The man who works at the Post Office is very Kind.</p> 
WHICH	<p>It is used to refer to animals and objects</p> <p>Example: Tina has a bunch of flowers which his friend bought.</p> 
WHOSE	<p>It is used to refer to possession</p> <p>Example: Whose is that dictionary? Have you seen the girl whose father</p> 
THAT	<p>It is used to refer to people, animals, It can replace WHO or WHICH</p> <p>Example: The blue jacket that she is putting on belongs to her friend.</p> 
WHERE	<p>It used to refer to places</p> <p>The hotel where we slept was excellent</p>
WHEN	<p>It is used to refer to time</p> <p>That was the day when my sister was born</p> 

- ❖ Don't get confused with the multiple Subject/object. The individual sentence should make sense even if they are broken.

For example:

1. Mario and **me went** to the castle to save the princess. (Incorrect)
2. Mario and **I went** to the castle to save the princess. (correct)

- ❖ The nominative case should always follow the verb *to be*, but this rule is not usually followed.

For example:

1. It's **me** at the door. (Incorrect)
2. It's **I** at the door. (correct)

- ❖ Intensive pronouns are identical to reflexive pronouns. They are used to emphasize the nouns or pronouns and in most cases are found right next to them.

For example:

1. He **himself** will do that.

Sample - 3
**1000 English Grammar
Exercise Questions !!**

Grammar rules- (Part 1)

1. The first letter of the first word in a sentence should be_____.
2. The order of a basic positive sentence is_____.
3. Every sentence must have a subject and_____.
4. A plural subject needs_____.
5. When two singular subjects are connected by or, use_____.
6. Adjectives usually come_____.
7. If an opinion-adjective and a fact-adjective are used before a noun, which comes first?
8. In British English, a collective noun is usually treated as_____.
9. The terms "its" and "it's" have_____ meaning.
10. _____looking good.

Answers:

1. a capital letter	2. Subject-Verb-Object
3. a verb	4. a plural verb
5. a singular verb	6. before a noun
7. an opinion-adjective	8. plural
9. different	10. You're

Grammar rules- (Part 2)

11. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a _____.
12. The part of a sentence contains _____ and gives information about the subject.
13. The person or thing affected by the action of the _____.
14. _____ is a word that links a noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other parts of a sentence.
15. _____ is a word that replaces a noun.
16. An adjective describes, identifies, qualifies or gives more information about a _____ or a pronoun
17. _____ are often used with a noun to show location.
18. Common conjunctions are and, but, _____.
19. _____ are words used to connect other words, phrases, or clauses.
20. _____ used to express an emotional reaction.

Answers:

11. punctuation mark	12. verb
13. subject	14. preposition
15. pronoun	16. noun
17. Prepositions	18. or
19. Conjunctions	20. exclamation

Grammar Rules - Part 3

21. Are there _____ apples in the kitchen?
22. That is _____ interesting book.
23. I went _____ the movies last Sunday.
24. I _____ a new car last month.
25. I get up _____ seven o'clock every day.
26. What _____ in your free time?
27. My father _____ in a bank.
28. I _____ drive a car.
29. She _____ to the store yesterday.
30. I live in _____.

Answers:

21.any	22.an
23.to	24.bought
25.at	26.do you do
27.works	28.can
29.went	30.Italy

Grammar Rules - Part 4

31. Today is _____ than yesterday.
32. There are _____ books on the table.
33. I would like _____ rice.
34. I went to Paris three years _____.
35. He speaks English _____.
36. What _____! Look at that mess!
37. He enjoys _____ football.
38. Paris is _____ city I have ever visited.
39. I'm going home _____ it's late.
40. _____ you ever been to Japan?

Answers:

31.hotter	32.some
33.some	34.ago
35.well	36.are you doing
37.playing	38.the most beautiful
39.because	40.Have

Grammar Rules – Part 5

41. She works _____ Saturday.(at/on)
42. I stay at home _____ the morning. (in/on)
43. How do you get to work? _____ (By car/In car)
44. Do you like classical music? _____ (Yes, I like/Yes, I do)
45. Where is Mary? She _____ over there. (is standing/standing)
46. I am hungry. _____ something to eat, please. (I'd want/I'd like)
47. He _____ born in 1963 in America. (is/was)
48. Switzerland is _____ than Britain. (smallest/smaller)
49. Motor racing is the _____ sport in the world. (more expensive/most expensive)
50. He passed his English exam very _____. (easily/easy)

Answers:

41. on	42. in
43. By car	44. Yes, I do
45. is standing	46. I'd like
47. was	48. smaller
49. most expensive	50. easily

Grammar Rules – Part 6

51. Grammatical category is related to _____. (word indication / word agreement)
52. Only _____ can be affected by the grammatical category known as "number". (nouns / adjectives)
53. Possessive is a value of the grammatical category called _____. (number / case)
54. Modern English uses _____ gender. (grammatical / natural)
55. The grammatical category "person" is a property of pronouns and has _____ values. (two / three)
56. "Tense" is a grammatical category that applies to _____. (verbs / adverbs)
57. Continuous and perfect are examples of the grammatical category known as _____. (tense / aspect)
58. The subjunctive "mood" expresses _____. (a statement of fact / something desired)
59. "Voice" is a grammatical category affecting _____. (transitive verbs / intransitive verbs)
60. _____ can be affected by the grammatical category known as "degree". (Gradable adverbs / Non-gradable adverbs)

Answers:

51. word agreement	52. nouns
53. case	54. natural
55. three	56. verbs
57. aspect	58. something desired
59. transitive verbs	60. Gradable adverbs

Grammar Rules – Part 7

61. Which sentence is in the active voice? (John wrote the song / The song was written by John)
62. In the active voice, the action is done by _____. (the subject before the verb / the object after the verb)
63. Adjectives are words that describe _____. (verbs or adverbs / nouns or pronouns)
64. In which sentence, is "fast" an adjective? (He's a fast runner / He can run fast)
65. An adverb is a word that can modify _____. (nouns / verbs)
66. In which sentence, is "fast" an adverb? (He's got a fast car / He drives fast)
67. Which of these articles is an indefinite article? (a / the)
68. Which sentence contains a definite article? (We saw a movie / the movie was great)
69. An auxiliary verb is used with _____. (a proper noun / a main verb)
70. In the question "Did you win?" which is the auxiliary verb? (Did / win)

Answers:

61. John wrote the song	62. the subject before the verb
63. nouns or pronouns	64. He's a fast runner
65. verbs	66. He drives fast
67. a	68. The movie was great
69. a main verb	70. Did

Parts of speech – Part 1

71. I bought a beautiful dress at the mall. (preposition / adjective)
72. What did she ask you to do? (conjunction / pronoun)
73. I left my shoes under the kitchen table. (preposition / pronoun)
74. If we finish our work quickly we can go to the movies. (adverb / verb)
75. On Saturdays I work from nine to five. (verb / preposition)
76. I want to go to a university in the United States. (adjective / noun)
77. I'm sure I've met your girlfriend before. (verb / interjection)
78. Well, I don't think I'll be home before 6 p.m (interjection / preposition)
79. Andy knocked on the door but nobody answered. (adjective / conjunction)
80. After lunch let's go out for a coffee. (pronoun / preposition)

Answers:

71. adjective	72. pronoun
73. preposition	74. adverb
75. verb	76. noun
77. verb	78. interjection
79. conjunction	80. preposition

Parts of Speech – Part 2

81. I bought a beautiful dress at the mall.
82. What did she ask you to do?
83. I left my shoes under the kitchen table.
84. If we finish our work quickly we can go to the movies.
85. On Saturdays, I work from nine to five.
86. I want to go to university in the United States.
87. I'm sure I've met your girlfriend before.
88. Well, I don't think I'll be home before 6.
89. Andy knocked on the door but nobody answered.
90. After lunch let's go out for a coffee.

Answers:

81. adjective	82. pronoun
83. preposition	84. adverb
85. verb	86. noun
87. verb	88. interjection
89. conjunction	90. preposition

Parts of Speech – Part 3

(Adjectives and Adverbs)

91. Come ___ or we will miss our bus. (quick)
92. You appear so ___ that something great must have happened. (happy)
93. I have never been ___ sure of anything in my life. (more)
94. Ella was the ___ of the two sisters at gymnastics. (good)
95. You did that somersault so ____. (well)
96. Rochelle felt bad about ___ Devin's birthday. (forget)
97. This is the worst oil spill I have ever seen. (worse)
98. The jasmine has bloomed and ___ very sweet. (smells)
99. You ___ angry. What did I do? (look)
100. She looked ___ at the man wearing the trench coat. (suspicious)

Answers:

91. quickly	92. happy
93. more	94. better
95. well	96. forgetting
97. worst	98. smells
99. look	100. suspicious

Parts of Speech – Part 4 (Adjective Order)

101. Andrea had a _____ in her hair yesterday. (nice yellow bow / yellow nice bow)
102. She lost a _____. (small white cat / white small cat)
103. I bought _____ oranges. (big great some / some great big)
104. We met _____ people at the conference. (very smart two / two very smart)
105. The clown was wearing a _____ hat. (big green-yellow / big green and yellow)
106. The cookies that you _____. (smell delicious baked/baked smell delicious)
107. Is it _____? (cold getting outside / getting cold outside)
108. The course you are _____. (taking sounds interesting/interesting sounds taking)
109. My uncle wore a _____ to the wedding. (silk blue tie / blue silk tie)
110. Have you met that _____ next door? (cute new boy / new boy cute)

Answers:

101. nice yellow bow	102. small white cat
103. some great big	104. two very smart
105. big green and yellow	106. baked smell delicious
107. getting cold outside	108. taking sounds interesting
109. blue silk tie	110. cute new boy

Nouns - Part 1

111. The simple definition of a noun is a person, place or _____. (pronoun / thing)
112. To decide if a word is a noun, look at its ending, position and _____. (function / first letter)
113. A word is almost certainly a noun if it ends with _____. (-ness / -est)
114. Which is a noun? (govern / government)
115. In which sentence does a noun follow a determiner? (The food's delicious / It's delicious food)
116. In which sentence does a noun follow an adjective? (Their team played well / It's a good, strong team)
117. Nouns often come after one or more _____. (adjectives / adverbs)
118. Nouns often function as the subject and/or object of _____. (an adjective / a verb)
119. "She plays guitar." The noun "guitar" is the _____. (the subject of the verb/object of the verb)
120. In which sentence, is the subject a pronoun? (England is cold now / You'll need warm clothes)

Answers:

111. thing	112. function
113. -ness	114. government
115. The food's delicious	116. It's a good, strong team
117. adjectives	118. a verb
119. the object of the verb	120. You'll need warm clothes