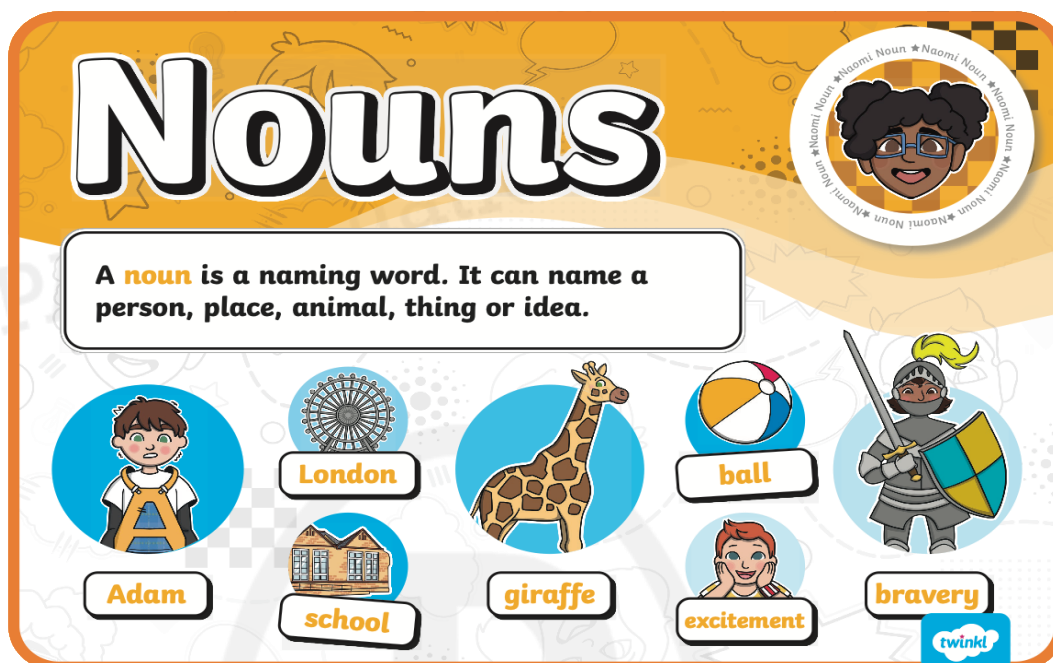


1. PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUNS



Count nouns

Count nouns have two forms: **singular** and **plural**.

Singular count nouns refer to **one person or thing**: a teacher, a book, a wish, an idea.

Plural count nouns refer to more than one person or thing: teachers, books, wishes, ideas.

Singular count nouns

Singular count nouns cannot be used alone. They must have a determiner:

the English teacher	that book	a wish	my latest idea
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Plural count nouns

We usually add **-s** to make a plural noun:

book	books
school	schools
friend	friends

We add **-es** to nouns ending in **-s, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x** and **-o**:

class	classes
watch	watches
gas	gases
wish	wishes
box	boxes
potato	potatoes

When a noun ends in a consonant and **-y**, we make the plural with **-ies**:

lady	ladies
country	countries
party	parties

If a noun ends in a vowel and **-y**, we simply add **-s**:

boy	boys
day	days
play	plays

Some common nouns have **irregular** plurals:

man	men
woman	women
child	children
person	People
foot	feet

Nouns Ending in -s, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x, -o and y

Ending	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Rule Explanation
-s	bus	buses	baby	babies	b (consonant) + y → -ies
	glass	glasses	lady	ladies	d (consonant) + y → -ies
	gas	gases	city	cities	t (consonant) + y → -ies
	dress	dresses	country	countries	r (consonant) + y → -ies
-ch	church	churches	story	stories	r (consonant) + y → -ies
	bench	benches	party	parties	t (consonant) + y → -ies
	peach	peaches	library	libraries	r (consonant) + y → -ies
	witch	witches	puppy	puppies	p (consonant) + y → -ies
-sh	brush	brushes	fairy	fairies	r (consonant) + y → -ies
	dish	dishes	family	families	l (consonant) + y → -ies
	wish	wishes			
	bush	bushes			
-ss	class	classes			
	kiss	kisses			
	dress	dresses			
	boss	bosses			
-x	box	boxes			
	fox	foxes			
	tax	taxes			
	mix	mixes			
-o	tomato	tomatoes			
	potato	potatoes			
	hero	heroes			
	mango	mangoes			
	echo	echoes			
	buffalo	buffaloes			

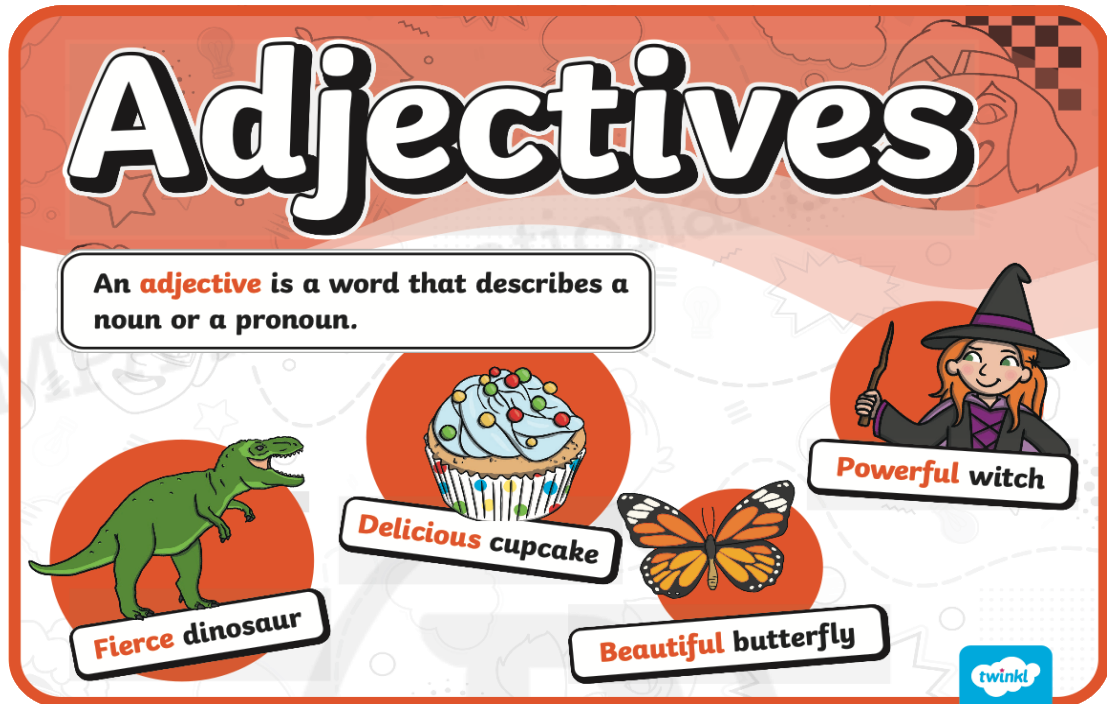
Irregular Plurals

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man	men	diagnosis	diagnoses
woman	women	phenomenon	phenomena
child	children	criterion	criteria
tooth	teeth	datum	data
foot	feet	medium	media
goose	geese	bacterium	bacteria
mouse	mice	appendix	appendices
louse	lice	index	indices
person	people	axis	axes
ox	oxen	alumnus	alumni
cactus	cacti	formula	formulae / formulas
focus	foci	sheep	sheep
fungus	fungi	deer	deer
nucleus	nuclei	fish	fish
syllabus	syllabi	salmon	salmon
radius	radii	aircraft	aircraft
analysis	analyses	series	series
crisis	crises	species	species
thesis	theses		

Nouns in the textbooks

adventures	creature	fortune	neighbour	skyscraper
advertisement	creepy-crawly	forum	nudge	slavery
amulet	crisis	freedom	omen	species
appetite	damage	gestures	orbit	sphinx
ash	debris	giraffe	paddock	spider
astronomer	desert	goosebumps	pang	starvation
author	dinosaurs	gorilla	peer	streaks
autobiography	ditch	graffiti	pharaoh	tapestry
avalanche	drought	guinea pig	plague	tapir
aviator	election	hawk	pioneer	temple
biography	emperor	hieroglyphs	population	tentacles
biplane	enclosure	hothouse	porridge	throne
boulder	entrance	hyenas	predator	timber wolves
bracelet	environment	information	prey	tomb
bulldozer	eruption	jaguars	producer	tongue
burial chamber	evidence	jewellery	pylon	tour
caiman	execution	lahar	pyramids	tremors
capybara	expert	lamp	reporter	trouble
centuries	explanation	landslide	reptile	tsunami
chimney	explosion	lava	rhinos	vent
chimpanzee	farmyard	leopard	sanctuary	verge
civilization	features	lifespan	sandals	volcano
cockerel	fence	lightning	scarabs	volcanologist
coffin	fib	linen	scavenger	wart-leopard
consequence	fire brigade	lush meadows	scribe	wasteland
constrictors	fissures	magician	servants	wing walker
construction	fjord	mammals	shark	woolly mammoth
cousin	flamingos	meerkat	sheep	wreckage
crater	fleece	moisture	signs	yak
creation	flood	mystery	skink	

ADJECTIVES



Where adjectives go in a sentence

Adjectives are words that describe **nouns** (people, places, or things).

1. Before a noun

We usually put adjectives **before the noun** they describe.

Examples:

- They have a **beautiful** house.
- We saw a **very exciting** film last night.

2. After a linking verb

Some adjectives come **after linking verbs** like **be (am, is, are, was, were) , look, feel, seem, sound.**

Examples:

- Their house **is beautiful.**
- That film **looks interesting.**

Adjectives in the textbooks

Synonyms : Words that have **the same or similar meaning**.

Antonyms : Words that have **the opposite meaning**.

	Adjectives	Synonyms	Antonyms
1	adventurous	daring, bold	timid, cautious
2	aggressive	hostile, forceful	gentle, peaceful
3	amazing	astonishing, incredible	ordinary, boring
4	ancient	old, antique	modern, new
5	anxious	worried, nervous	calm, relaxed
6	astonished	amazed, surprised	unsurprised, unimpressed
7	bored	uninterested, weary	interested, engaged
8	brave	courageous, fearless	cowardly, afraid
9	bright	shining, intelligent	dull, dim
10	bumpy	uneven, rough	smooth, flat
11	catastrophic	disastrous, tragic	harmless, fortunate
12	curious	inquisitive, eager	uninterested, indifferent
13	chatty	talkative, sociable	quiet, silent
14	cheeky	bold, rude	polite, respectful
15	chilly	cold, cool	warm, hot
16	colossal	huge, gigantic	tiny, small
17	comfortable	cozy, pleasant	uncomfortable, uneasy
18	confident	self-assured, certain	shy, unsure
19	confused	puzzled, bewildered	clear, certain
20	creative	imaginative, original	unimaginative, dull
21	critical	judgmental, disapproving	approving, complimentary
22	cuddly	huggable, soft	prickly, rough
23	dangerous	risky, hazardous	safe, secure
24	daring	bold, courageous	fearful, cautious
25	delicious	tasty, yummy	awful, tasteless
26	determined	persistent, resolute	weak, hesitant
27	different	distinct, unique	similar, identical
28	disgusting	revolting, gross	pleasant, delightful
29	distracted	unfocused, preoccupied	attentive, focused
30	dormant	inactive, sleeping	active, awake
31	dumbfounded	amazed, shocked	aware, unimpressed
32	empty	vacant, bare	full, occupied
33	enormous	huge, gigantic	tiny, small

	Adjectives	Synonyms	Antonyms
34	enthusiastic	eager, passionate	indifferent, apathetic
35	excitable	lively, energetic	calm, dull
36	excited	thrilled, delighted	bored, uninterested
37	expensive	costly, pricey	cheap, inexpensive
38	extinct	vanished, gone	living, existing
39	faint	weak, dim	strong, clear
40	fascinated	captivated, intrigued	bored, uninterested
41	fatal	deadly, lethal	harmless, safe
42	fearful	afraid, scared	brave, fearless
43	feathery	soft, fluffy	rough, coarse
44	ferocious	fierce, savage	gentle, calm
45	fierce	strong, wild	gentle, mild
46	fluffy	soft, feathery	rough, coarse
47	furious	angry, enraged	calm, peaceful
48	gentle	kind, tender	harsh, rough
49	giant	huge, massive	tiny, small
50	gloomy	dark, sad	bright, cheerful
51	gnarly	rough, twisted	smooth, straight
52	gravitational	attracting, pulling	repelling, pushing
53	horned	spiked, pointed	smooth, flat
54	huge	enormous, gigantic	small, tiny
55	humid	damp, moist	dry, arid
56	hungry	starving, ravenous	full, satisfied
57	icy	frosty, freezing	warm, hot
58	incredible	amazing, unbelievable	ordinary, dull
59	injured	hurt, wounded	healed, healthy
60	inquisitive	curious, questioning	indifferent, uninterested
61	interested	engaged, attentive	bored, indifferent
62	interesting	fascinating, absorbing	dull, boring
63	jagged	rough, uneven	smooth, straight
64	lazy	idle, sluggish	active, energetic
65	lonely	isolated, alone	friendly, sociable
66	lop-eared	droopy-eared, floppy	upright-eared
67	lovely	beautiful, charming	ugly, unpleasant
68	loving	caring, affectionate	unkind, cold
69	lulling	soothing, calming	disturbing, startling
70	lumpy	bumpy, uneven	smooth, even

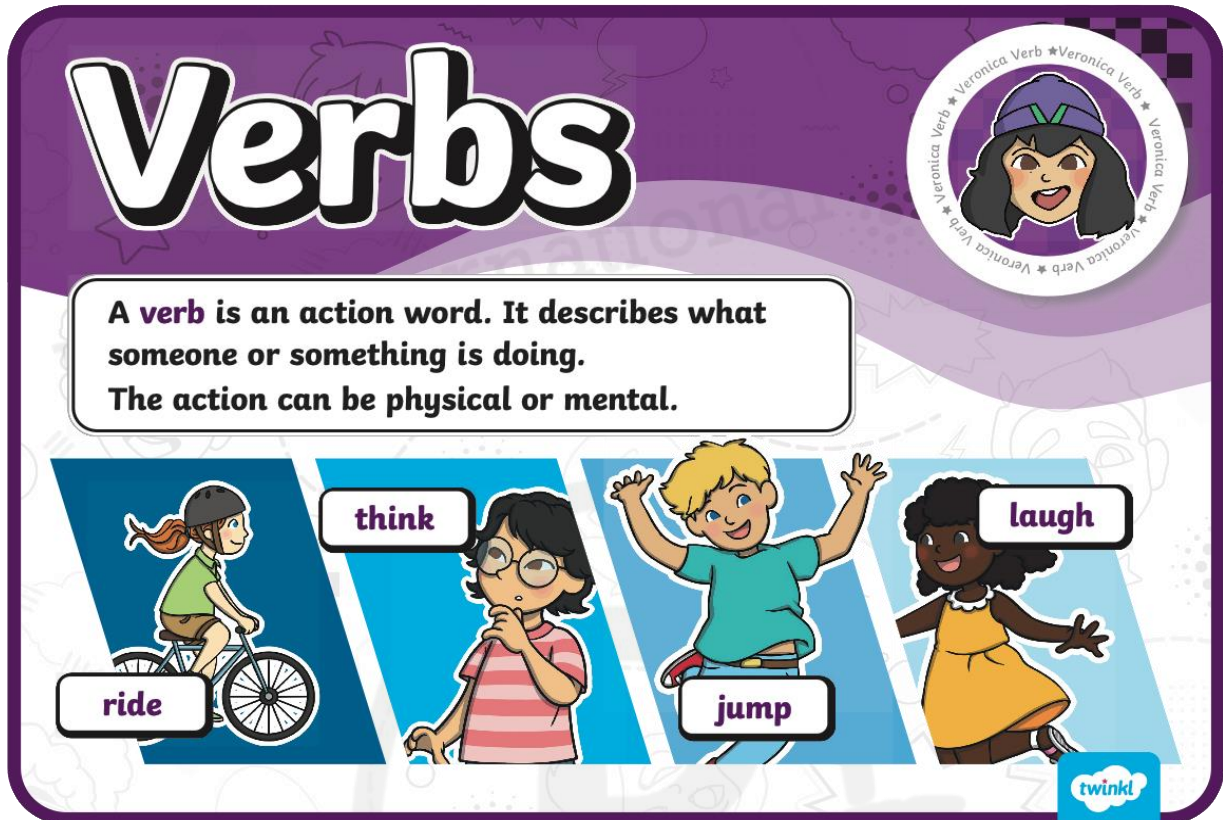
	Adjectives	Synonyms	Antonyms
71	lush	rich, abundant	barren, dry
72	massive	huge, enormous	small, tiny
73	mighty	powerful, strong	weak, powerless
74	modern	contemporary, new	old-fashioned, ancient
75	mouthful	big bite, gobful	nibble, sip
76	nasty	mean, unpleasant	kind, pleasant
77	nervous	anxious, tense	calm, confident
78	obsessed	fixated, consumed	indifferent, unconcerned
79	pale	light, faint	dark, bright
80	poisonous	toxic, venomous	harmless, safe
81	pot-bellied	plump, round	slim, slender
82	precious	valuable, treasured	worthless, cheap
83	prehistoric	ancient, primitive	modern, current
84	quiet	silent, calm	noisy, loud
85	regretful	remorseful, sorry	unrepentant, indifferent
86	risk-taking	daring, adventurous	cautious, careful
87	ruined	destroyed, wrecked	whole, restored
88	scary	frightening, terrifying	comforting, safe
89	self-important	arrogant, proud	humble, modest
90	sensible	reasonable, wise	foolish, silly
91	severe	harsh, strict	mild, gentle
92	shabby	worn, ragged	neat, tidy
93	shocked	astonished, surprised	calm, unmoved
94	shy	timid, bashful	confident, outgoing
95	sizzling	hot, burning	cold, freezing
96	smelly	stinky, foul	fragrant, pleasant
97	steep	sloped, sharp	flat, gentle
98	terrified	frightened, scared	calm, fearless
99	thoughtful	kind, considerate	thoughtless, careless
100	thrill-seeking	adventurous, daring	cautious, fearful
101	torrent	flood, rush	trickle, drip
102	tricky	difficult, complicated	simple, easy
103	unconscious	unaware, senseless	awake, alert
104	unfriendly	cold, distant	friendly, kind
105	unkind	mean, cruel	kind, nice
109	violent	brutal, aggressive	peaceful, gentle
110	weak	feeble, frail	strong, powerful

	Adjectives	Synonyms	Antonyms
111	wild (wildlife)	untamed, natural	domestic, tame
112	wispy	thin, delicate	thick, heavy
113	yearly	annual, once-a-year	rare, occasional

Adjectives					
People	Objects	Comfortable Feelings	Uncomfortable Feelings	Size	Time
adorable	bright	brave	angry	big	ancient
adventurous	clear	calm	annoyed	colossal	brief
aggressive	distinct	cheerful	anxious	enormous	early
annoying	drab	comfortable	ashamed	gigantic	fast
beautiful	elegant	courageous	awful	great	late
caring	filthy	determined	bewildered	huge	modern
clumsy	gleaming	eager	bored	immense	old
confident	grotesque	elated	confused	large	quick
considerate	long	encouraged	defeated	little	rapid
excitable	magnificent	energetic	defiant	long	short
glamorous	precious	enthusiastic	depressed	mammoth	slow
grumpy	sparkling	excited	disgusted	massive	swift
happy	spotless	exuberant	disturbed	meager	young
helpful	strange	fantastic	dizzy	mighty	
important	unsightly	fine	embarrassed	mini	
intimidating	unusual	healthy	envious	minuscule	
obnoxious	valuable		frightened	petite	
odd			hungry	puny	
talented			lonely	short	
thoughtless			scared	tall	



VERBS



What is a Verb?

A **verb** is a **doing word**.

It tells us **what someone or something is doing**.

Verbs show **actions, feelings, or states of being**.

1. Action Verbs

These verbs show **what someone or something does**.

Examples: run, jump, write, eat, sing

In sentences:

- The boy **runs** fast.
- We **play** football.
- She **writes** a story.

2. Verbs to be

These verbs show **what something is** rather than what it does.

Common being verbs: **am, is, are, was, were**

Examples:

- I **am** happy.
- She **is** a teacher.
- They **were** tired.

3. Helping Verbs

Helping verbs **help** the main verb to show time or possibility.

Common helping verbs: **is, am, are, was, were, has, have, will, can**

Examples:

- She **is** reading a book.
- We **have** finished our homework.
- He **will** go to the park.

Verbs in English have four basic parts:

Most verbs are **regular**: they have a past tense and past participle with –
ed (**worked, played, listened**).

Base form	Past tense	Past participle	-ing form
work	worked	worked	working
play	played	played	playing
listen	listened	listened	listening

Rules for adding “-ed” (past tense and past participle)

1. Just add -ed

If the verb ends in most letters, just add **-ed**.

Examples:

- play → played
- clean → cleaned
- open → opened

2. Drop the final -e and add -d

If the verb ends in **silent e**, just add **-d** (don't double the e).

Examples:

- live → lived
- bake → baked
- move → moved

3. Double the final consonant and add -ed

If the verb has **one syllable** and ends with **one vowel + one consonant**, double the final consonant before adding **-ed**.

Examples:

- stop → stopped
- plan → planned
- hop → hopped

4. Change -y to -i and add -ed

If the verb ends in **a consonant + y**, change **y** to **i** and add **-ed**.

Examples:

- cry → cried
- carry → carried
- try → tried

(If it ends with a vowel + y, just add -ed → play → played)

Rules for adding “-ing”

1. Just add -ing

If the verb ends in **most letters**, simply add **-ing**.

Examples:

- play → playing
- jump → jumping
- help → helping

2. Drop the final -e and add -ing

If the verb ends in a **silent e**, drop **e** before adding **-ing**.

Examples:

- make → making
- ride → riding
- come → coming

3. Double the final consonant and add -ing

If the verb has **one syllable** and ends with **one vowel + one consonant**, double the last consonant before adding **-ing**.

Examples:

- run → running
- sit → sitting
- hop → hopping

4. Keep the final -e if it ends with “ee” or “ye”

Examples:

- see → seeing
- agree → agreeing
- dye → dyeing

5. Add -ing to verbs ending with -ie

If the verb ends with **-ie**, change **ie** to **y** and add **-ing**.

Examples:

- lie → lying
- die → dying
- tie → tying

Notes: Vowels – a, e, i, o, u

Consonants - b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

Many of the most frequent verbs are irregular.

Base form	Past tense	Past participle
be	was/were	been
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken

Regular Verbs in the textbooks

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
admit	admitted	admitted	admitting
blast	blasted	blasted	blasting
bleat	bleated	bleated	bleating
blink	blinked	blinked	blinking
build	built	built	building
carve	carved	carved	carving
chase	chased	chased	chasing
check	checked	checked	checking
churn	churned	churned	churning
collapse	collapsed	collapsed	collapsing
collide	collided	collided	colliding
conquer	conquered	conquered	conquering
consult	consulted	consulted	consulting
crunch	crunched	crunched	crunching
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing
decode	decoded	decoded	decoding

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
destroy	destroyed	destroyed	destroying
disappear	disappeared	disappeared	disappearing
distract	distracted	distracted	distracting
dive	dived / dove	dived	diving
emerge	emerged	emerged	emerging
enclose	enclosed	enclosed	enclosing
erupt	erupted	erupted	erupting
escape	escaped	escaped	escaping
estimate	estimated	estimated	estimating
evaporate	evaporated	evaporated	evaporating
exchange	exchanged	exchanged	exchanging
exclaim	exclaimed	exclaimed	exclaiming
expect	expected	expected	expecting
explode	exploded	exploded	exploding
feed	fed	fed	feeding
frighten	frightened	frightened	frightening
frown	frowned	frowned	frowning
giggle	giggled	giggled	giggling
glance	glanced	glanced	glancing
gobble down	gobbled down	gobbled down	gobbling
graze	grazed	grazed	grazing
growl	growled	growled	growling
grumble	grumbled	grumbled	grumbling
grunt	grunted	grunted	grunting
gulp down	gulped down	gulped down	gulping
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
hiss	hissed	hissed	hissing
honour	honoured	honoured	honouring
hover	hovered	hovered	hovering
hug	hugged	hugged	hugging
ignore	ignored	ignored	ignoring
insist	insisted	insisted	insisting
inspire	inspired	inspired	inspiring
invade	invaded	invaded	invading
leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	leaping
lull	lulled	lulled	lulling

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
make	made	made	making
mummify	mummified	mummified	mummifying
munch	munched	munched	munching
murmur	murmured	murmured	murmuring
niggle	niggled	niggled	niggling
nudge	nudged	nudged	nudging
observe	observed	observed	observing
pant	panted	panted	panting
plod	plodded	plodded	plodding
plunge	plunged	plunged	plunging
predict	predicted	predicted	predicting
prepare	prepared	prepared	preparing
quarrel	quarrelled	quarrelled	quarrelling
raid	raided	raided	raiding
recommend	recommended	recommended	recommending
reject	rejected	rejected	rejecting
reshape	reshaped	reshaped	reshaping
return	returned	returned	returning
roam	roamed	roamed	roaming
scatter	scattered	scattered	scattering
scramble	scrambled	scrambled	scrambling
shiver	shivered	shivered	shivering
sigh	sighed	sighed	sighing
smash	smashed	smashed	smashing
snarl	snarled	snarled	snarling
snigger	sniggered	sniggered	sniggered
spin	spun	spun	spinning
spurt	spurted	spurted	spurting
squawk	squawked	squawked	squawking
stare	stared	stared	staring
starve	starved	starved	starving
surge	surged	surged	surging
swap	swapped	swapped	swapping
swarm	swarmed	swarmed	swarming
swoop	swooped	swooped	swooping
tear	tore	torn	tearing

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
think	thought	thought	thinking
trade	traded	traded	trading
twirl	twirled	twirled	twirling
vanish	vanished	vanished	vanishing
wrap	wrapped	wrapped	wrapping
wriggle	wriggled	wriggled	wriggling

Irregular Verbs

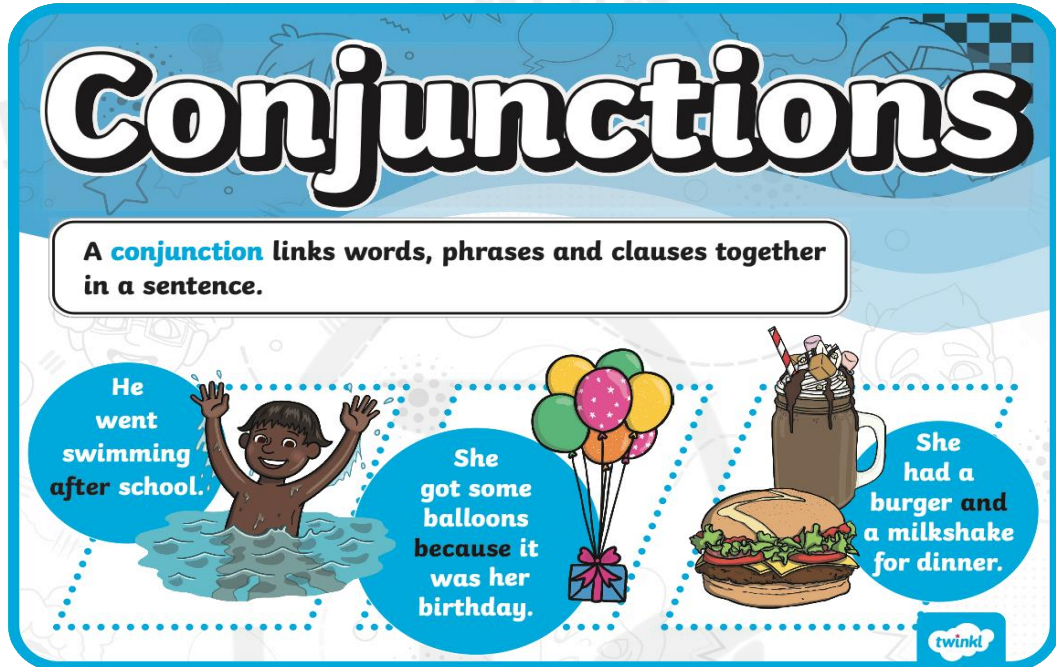
Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
Be (am, is, are)	was / were	been	being
beat	beat	beaten	beating
become	became	become	becoming
begin	began	begun	beginning
bend	bent	bent	bending
bet	bet	bet	betting
bite	bit	bitten	biting
blow	blew	blown	blowing
break	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brought	brought	bringing
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	broadcasting
build	built	built	building
burst	burst	burst	bursting
buy	bought	bought	buying
catch	caught	caught	catching
choose	chose	chosen	choosing
come	came	come	coming
cost	cost	cost	costing
creep	crept	crept	creeping
cut	cut	cut	cutting
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing
dig	dug	dug	digging
do	did	done	doing
draw	drew	drawn	drawing
drink	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drove	driven	driving
eat	ate	eaten	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falling

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Continuous
feed	fed	fed	feeding
feel	felt	felt	feeling
fight	fought	fought	fighting
find	found	found	finding
flee	fled	fled	fleeing
fly	flew	flown	flying
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
give	gave	given	giving
go	went	gone	going
grow	grew	grown	growing
hang	hung	hung	hanging
have	had	had	having
hear	heard	heard	hearing
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
hit	hit	hit	hitting
hold	held	held	holding
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting
keep	kept	kept	keeping
kneel	knelt	knelt	kneeling
know	knew	known	knowing
lay	laid	laid	laying
lead	led	led	leading
leave	left	left	leaving
lend	lent	lent	lending
let	let	let	letting
lie	lay	lain	lying
light	lit	lit	lighting
lose	lost	lost	losing
make	made	made	making
mean	meant	meant	meaning
meet	met	met	meeting
pay	paid	paid	paying
put	put	put	putting
read	read [red]*	read [red]*	reading
ride	rode	ridden	riding
ring	rang	rung	ringing

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
rise	rose	risen	rising
run	ran	run	running
say	said	said	saying
see	saw	seen	seeing
seek	sought	sought	seeking
sell	sold	sold	selling
send	sent	sent	sending
set	set	set	setting
sew	sewed	sewn / sewed	sewing
shake	shook	shaken	shaking
shoot	shot	shot	shooting
show	showed	shown / showed	showing
shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrinking
shut	shut	shut	shutting
sing	sang	sung	singing
sink	sank	sunk	sinking
sit	sat	sat	sitting
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping
slide	slid	slid	sliding
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
spend	spent	spent	spending
spit	spat	spat	spitting
split	split	split	splitting
spread	spread	spread	spreading
spring	sprang	sprung	springing
stand	stood	stood	standing
steal	stole	stolen	stealing
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking
sting	stung	stung	stinging
stink	stank	stunk	stinking
strike	struck	struck	striking
swear	swore	sworn	swearing
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping
swim	swam	swum	swimming
swing	swung	swung	swinging
take	took	taken	taking
teach	taught	taught	teaching
tear	tore	torn	tearing

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
tell	told	told	telling
think	thought	thought	thinking
throw	threw	thrown	throwing

CONJUNCTIONS



What is a Conjunction?

A **conjunction** is a **joining word**.

It **joins words, phrases, or sentences** together.

Without conjunctions, our sentences would be short and choppy!

Conjunctions help ideas **flow smoothly**.

1. Joining Words or Phrases

Examples:

- bread **and** butter
- cats **and** dogs
- in the house **or** in the garden

In sentences:

- I like apples **and** oranges.
- Do you want tea **or** coffee?

2. Joining Sentences (Compound Sentences)

Conjunctions can join **two ideas or sentences** together.

In sentences:

I went to the park **and** played football.

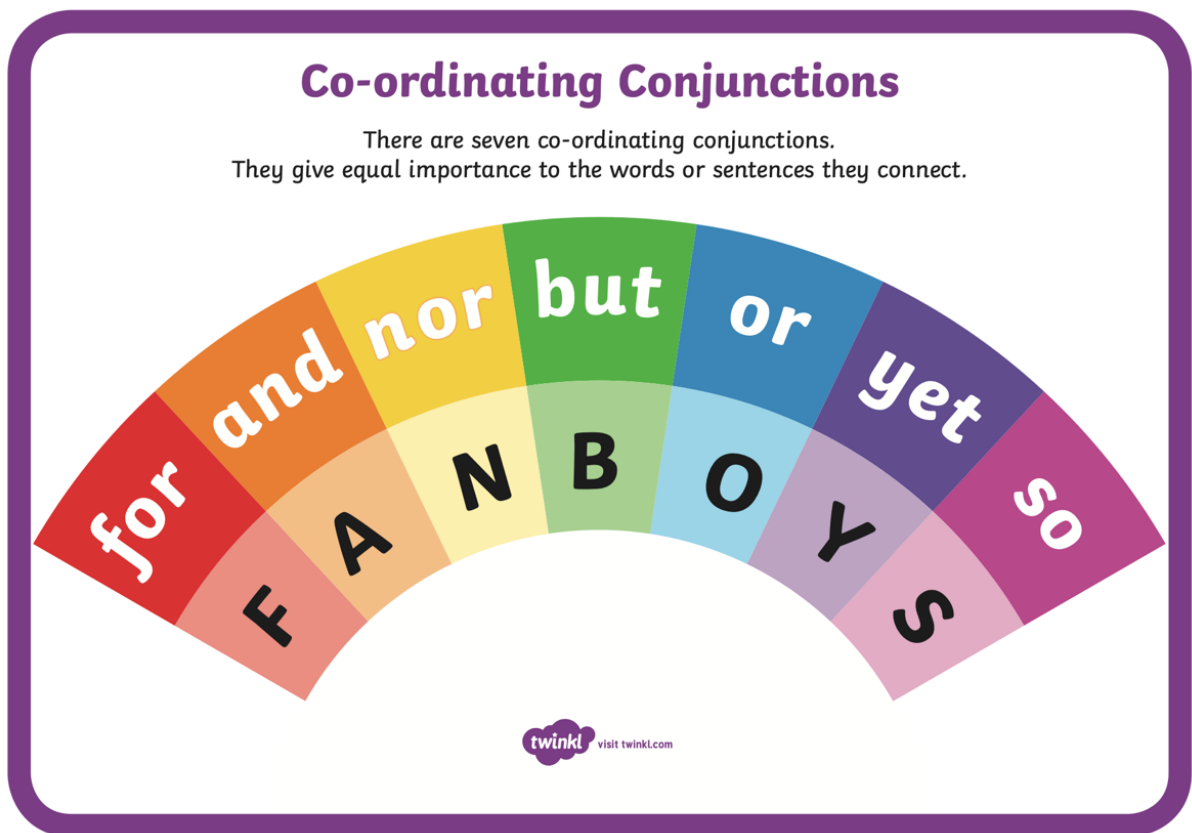
She is small **but** strong.

I stayed inside **because** it was raining.

It was cold, **so** I wore a jacket.

3. Conjunctions Can Join More Than Two Ideas

- We saw lions, tigers, **and** elephants at the zoo.
- He can swim, run, **and** jump fast.



Example Sentences

1. **For** – shows a reason (like *because*)
I stayed home, **for** it was raining outside.
2. **And** – adds one idea to another
I like apples **and** bananas.
3. **Nor** – shows two negative ideas
I don't like spiders, **nor** do I like snakes.
4. **But** – shows contrast or difference
She is young, **but** she is very clever.
5. **Or** – gives a choice
Do you want juice **or** water?
6. **Yet** – shows contrast (similar to *but*)
He was tired, **yet** he finished his homework.
7. He was tired, **yet** he finished his homework.
8. **So** – shows result or effect
It was cold, **so** I wore a jacket.

ADVERBS

Adverbs

An **adverb** is a describing word that describes a verb or adjective.

Daniel carefully coloured in his picture. This adverb describes how Daniel coloured in his picture.	She ate her dessert slowly. This adverb describes how she ate.	The cheetah ran quickly. This adverb describes how the cheetah ran.
--	--	---

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What is an Adverb?

An **adverb** is a word that **tells us more about a verb**.

It explains **how**, **when**, **where**, or **how often** something happens.

Adverbs make sentences **more interesting** by giving extra detail.

1. Adverbs of Manner

They tell **how** something happens.

They often end with **-ly**.

Examples:

- The boy ran **quickly**.
- She sang **beautifully**.
- He worked **carefully**.

2. Adverbs of Time

They tell **when** something happens.

Examples:

- I will do my homework **later**.
- We went to the park **yesterday**.
- She gets up **early** every day.

3. Adverbs of Place

They tell **where** something happens.

Examples:

- The children are playing **outside**.
- Please sit **here**.
- The dog ran **away**.

4. Adverbs of Frequency

They tell **how many times** something happens.

Examples:

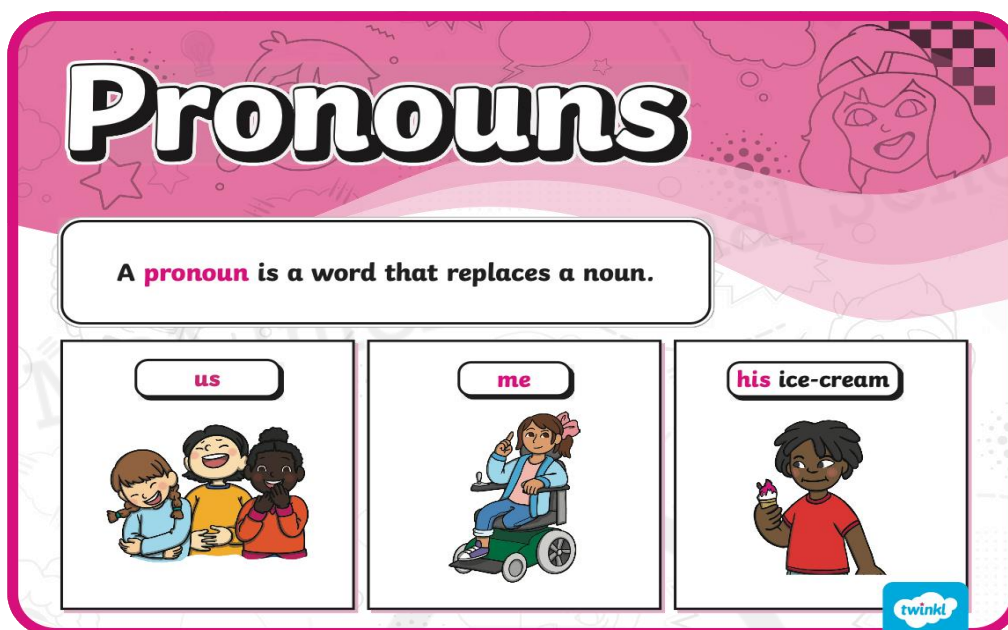
- He **always** brushes his teeth.
- We **sometimes** go swimming.
- She **never** eats fast food.

Adverbs of Manner

Positive Manner	Negative Manner	Neutral Manner
affectionately	angrily	actually
bravely	anxiously	exactly
calmly	badly	fast
carefully	crossly	really
cheerfully	cunningly	slowly
easily	greedily	suddenly
especially	horribly	tightly
gently	hotly	well
happily	lazily	wildly
neatly	nervously	unfortunately
politely	rudely	clearly
quietly	sadly	carelessly
sympathetically	smugly	steadily

Adverbs of Time (When?)	Adverbs of Frequency (How often?)	Adverbs of Place (Where?)
today	always	here
yesterday	usually	there
tomorrow	often	everywhere
now	sometimes	inside
later	rarely	outside
soon	never	upstairs
tonight	occasionally	downstairs
this morning	every day	nearby
already	once	far
early	twice	away
recently	weekly	above
next week	monthly	below
every day	daily	behind
yesterday afternoon	frequently	in front
just	hardly ever	around

PRONOUNS



What is a Pronoun?

A **pronoun** is a word that we use **instead of a noun**.

It helps us **avoid repeating** the same noun again and again.

Example:

Instead of saying Anna is kind. Anna helps everyone.,
we can say : Anna is kind. **She** helps everyone.

1. Personal Pronouns

These stand for **people or things**.

Type	Singular	Plural
Subject (who does the action)	I, you, he, she, it	we, you, they
Object (who receives the action)	me, you, him, her, it	us, you, them

Examples:

- I like apples.
- She helped **me**.
- **They** are playing football.
- The teacher gave **us** homework.

2. Possessive Pronouns

These show **ownership** or **possession**.

They tell us who something belongs to.

Singular	Plural
mine, yours, his, hers, its	ours, yours, theirs

Examples:

- This book is **mine**.
- That pencil is **hers**.
- The red bag is **theirs**.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns

- These **point to** specific things or people.

Near	Far
this, these	that, those

Examples:

- **This** is my pencil.
- **Those** are my shoes.

Pronoun Chart

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 rd person	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1 st person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 rd person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves
Example Sentences	She is my sister.	Tell her to stop that!	Our falcon can fly.	The red jacket is hers .	I can tie my shoe myself .

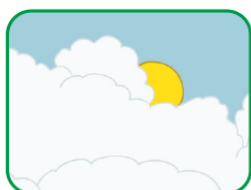


PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions

A **preposition** shows where nouns, pronouns and phrases are positioned within a sentence.

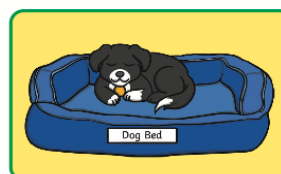
The sun is **behind** the clouds.



outside



The dog is **on** the bed.



What is a Preposition?

A **preposition** is a word that shows the **relationship** between a **noun or pronoun** and **another word** in a sentence.

It usually tells **where**, **when**, or **how** something happens.

Example:

The cat is **under** the table.

“Under” tells us **where** the cat is.

1. Prepositions of Place (Where?)

These show **where** something is.

Common words: in, on, under, next to, behind, between, in front of, near

Examples:

- The ball is **in** the box.
- The cat is **on** the chair.
- The dog is **under** the table.
- The school is **near** the park.
- The girl sat **between** her friends.

2. Prepositions of Time (When?)

These show **when** something happens.

Common words: at, on, in, before, after

Examples:

- School starts **at** 8 o'clock.
- We go swimming **on** Saturdays.
- My birthday is **in** May.
- We eat dinner **after** homework.
- I brush my teeth **before** bed.

3. Prepositions of Movement (Direction or How?)

These show **movement** from one place to another.

Common words: to, from, into, out of, through, across

Examples:

- The boy ran **to** the park.
- The bird flew **across** the sky.
- She walked **through** the door.
- He came **from** school.
- The frog jumped **into** the pond.

Type of Preposition	Preposition Words	Example Sentences
Place (Where?)	in	The cat is in the box.
	on	The book is on the table.
	under	The shoes are under the bed.
	behind	The boy is behind the door.
	in front of	The car is in front of the house.
	next to	The shop is next to the school.
	between	The ball is between the two chairs.
	near	The park is near my house.
Time (When?)	at	School starts at 8 o'clock.
	on	We play football on Sunday.
	in	My birthday is in March.
	before	Brush your teeth before bed.
	after	We eat lunch after class.
	during	We stay quiet during the movie.
Movement (Direction or How?)	to	The boy is going to school.
	from	She came from the market.
	into	The frog jumped into the pond.
	out of	The mouse ran out of the hole.
	through	We walked through the tunnel.
	across	The dog ran across the road.
	up	The boy climbed up the tree.
	down	The ball rolled down the hill.

INTERJECTIONS



What is an Interjection?

An **interjection** is a **word or short phrase** that shows **strong feelings or emotions**. It can show **surprise, joy, anger, pain, or excitement**.

Interjections are often followed by an **exclamation mark (!)**

Interjections Show Feelings

Feeling / Emotion	Common Interjections	Example Sentences
Happiness / Excitement	Wow! Hooray! Yay!	Wow! That's amazing! Hooray! We won the game!
Surprise	Oh! Ah! What!	Oh! I didn't see you there. Ah! That's where my pencil is!
Sadness / Disappointment	Oh no! Alas!	Oh no! I lost my book. Alas! The bird flew away.
Pain	Ouch! Ow!	Ouch! That really hurt!
Anger / Frustration	Hey! Ugh! Grr!	Hey! Stop pushing me! Ugh! This is so annoying!
Thinking / Realizing	Hmm... Aha!	Hmm... Let me think. Aha! I found the answer!

2. PUNCTUATION



Apostrophes



Apostrophes are used to show possession.

This is Amy's car.



Robert's shoes are dirty.



Apostrophes are used when letters are missing.

I am - I'm
you are - you're
they will - they'll

does not - doesn't
could have - could've
who is - who's

do not - don't
he will - he'll
she will - she'll



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What is an Apostrophe?

An **apostrophe (')** is a **punctuation mark** used for **two main reasons**:

1. To show **possession** (belonging)
2. To show **missing letters** in contractions

1. Apostrophes for Possession (Showing Belonging)

An apostrophe shows that **something belongs to someone or something**.

a) Singular Possession (one person or thing)

Add **'s** to the noun.

Examples:

- The **boy's** hat → the hat of one boy
- The **cat's** tail → the tail of one cat
- My **teacher's** desk → the desk belongs to my teacher

b) Plural Possession (more than one person or thing)

If the plural noun already ends in **s**, just add an **apostrophe (')** after the **s**.

Examples:

- The **girls'** bags → the bags of the girls
- The **dogs'** toys → the toys of the dogs
- The **teachers'** room → the room of the teachers

If the plural noun **does not** end in **s**, add **'s**.

Example:

- The **children's** books → the books of the children

2. Apostrophes for Contractions (Missing Letters)

An apostrophe shows that **letters are left out** when we join words together.

Full Form	Contraction	Example Sentence
I am	I'm	I'm happy today.
I will	I'll	I'll help you with your homework.
I have	I've	I've seen that movie.
I had	I'd	I'd like some juice, please.
you are	you're	You're my best friend.
you will	you'll	You'll enjoy this game.
you have	you've	You've done a great job!
he is	he's	He's at school.
he has	he's	He's finished his lunch.
he will	he'll	He'll call you later.
she is	she's	She's very kind.
she has	she's	She's got a new bag.
she will	she'll	She'll be late.
it is	it's	It's raining outside.
it has	it's	It's been a long day.
we are	we're	We're going to the park.
we will	we'll	We'll see you tomorrow.
we have	we've	We've finished our work.
they are	they're	They're watching TV.
they will	they'll	They'll come soon.

Full Form	Contraction	Example Sentence
they have	they've	They've won the match.
that is	that's	That's my pencil.
there is	there's	There's a bird in the tree.
here is	here's	Here's your book.
who is	who's	Who's knocking on the door?
what is	what's	What's your name?
where is	where's	Where's my bag?
when is	when's	When's your birthday?
why is	why's	Why's he laughing?
does not	doesn't	She doesn't like carrots.
do not	don't	Please don't be late.
did not	didn't	I didn't hear you.
cannot	can't	I can't swim fast.
could not	couldn't	We couldn't find our seats.
should not	shouldn't	You shouldn't run in the hall.
would not	wouldn't	He wouldn't eat his vegetables.
must not	mustn't	You mustn't touch the stove.
is not	isn't	She isn't ready yet.
are not	aren't	They aren't coming today.
was not	wasn't	He wasn't at school.
were not	weren't	We weren't late.
have not	haven't	I haven't finished yet.
has not	hasn't	She hasn't seen it.
had not	hadn't	They hadn't left yet.
will not	won't	I won't forget this!
shall not	shan't	I shan't be long.
let us	let's	Let's go to the park.



Question Marks



Question marks are used when a direct question is asked.

What is
inside?



Why?



Which door?



Who are you?



What time
is it?



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Examples

What is your name?

Where do you live?

Are you coming to school tomorrow?

Can I have some water?

Why is the sky blue?

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Commas



A comma separates units of meaning in a sentence.

A comma separates items in a list.

Jenna bought some apples, grapes, bananas, and pears for her fruit salad.



A comma separates off a subordinate opening.

Although she was tired, Tilly went to the party.



**A comma marks out a relative clause
(extra information that has been added into the sentence).**

The students, who were in sixth grade, were very excited.





What is a Comma?

A **comma** is a punctuation mark (,) that helps **separate ideas** in a sentence. It makes writing **clearer** and **easier to read**.

1. Commas in a List

Use a comma to **separate items** in a list.

Examples:

- I bought apples, bananas, oranges, and grapes.
- We saw lions, tigers, and elephants at the zoo.

2. Commas After Introductory Words or Phrases

Use a comma after words like **Yes, No, Well, Finally** or at the **beginning of a sentence**.

Examples:

- **Yes**, I will help you.
- **Well**, I didn't expect that.
- **Finally**, we reached the top of the hill.

3. Commas to Separate Extra Information

Use commas to add **extra information** in the middle of a sentence.

Examples:

- My brother, **who is very tall**, plays basketball.
- The dog, **which is brown and white**, is sleeping.

4. Commas with Conjunctions

Use a comma **before a conjunction** (and, but, or, so, yet) when joining **two full sentences**.

Examples:

- I wanted to play outside, **but** it was raining.
- She was tired, **so** she went to bed early.

5. Commas in Dates and Addresses

- Date: I was born on **12 October 2015**, in Yangon.
- Address: She lives at **23, Main Street**, London.



Exclamation Marks



Exclamation marks are used to indicate strong feelings or a raised voice in speech.



"Go away!" she shouted at him.



"Help!"



"Good heavens!" he said, "Is that true?"



"What a fantastic house you have!" he exclaimed.



"Be quiet!"

Avoid using exclamation marks too much or they will lose their impact.



What is an Exclamation Mark?

An **exclamation mark** is a punctuation mark used at the **end of a sentence** to show **strong feelings** or **emphasis**.

It shows emotions like:

- surprise 😲
- joy 😄
- anger 😡
- pain 😞

1. Using Exclamation Marks with Interjections

Interjections are words that **express feelings**.

They are often followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples:

- Wow! That's amazing!
- Ouch! That hurt!
- Hooray! We won the game!

2. Using Exclamation Marks in Sentences

Use an exclamation mark to **show strong feelings** in a normal sentence.

Examples:

- I can't believe we are going to the zoo!
- What a beautiful rainbow!
- Stop that right now!

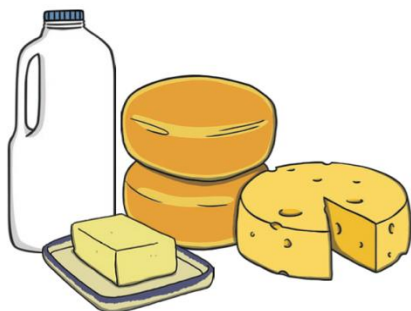
Colons

Colons are used at the end of a clause to show an answer, elaboration, or explanation follows.



I would like the following:
milk, cheese, and butter.

I have two hobbies:
reading and running.



What is a Colon?

A **colon (:)** is a punctuation mark used to **introduce something** in a sentence.

It shows that **what comes next explains, lists, or gives more detail** about what was mentioned before.

1. Colon Before a List

Use a colon to introduce a **list of items**.

Examples:

- I bought many fruits: apples, bananas, and oranges.
- For the picnic, we need: sandwiches, juice, and a blanket.
- She has three pets: a dog, a cat, and a parrot.

2. Colon Before an Explanation

Use a colon to **give more information** or **explain something**.

Examples:

- He had one goal: to win the race.
- There is one thing I love most: reading books.
- She made a promise: she would always help her friends.

3. Colon in Time

Use a colon to **show time** between hours and minutes.

Examples:

- The train leaves at 10:30.
- School starts at 08:15.
- The movie begins at 18:45.

Speech Marks



**To show us when
someone is talking.**

**For example:
“Hello,” said Susan.**

What Are Speech Marks?

Speech marks (also called **quotation marks**) are punctuation marks used to **show someone is speaking**.

Example:

- “I am going to the park,” said Anna.

The words inside the speech marks are **exactly what the person said**.

1. How to Use Speech Marks

1. Start and end the spoken words with quotation marks.

- “I love reading books,” said Tom.

2. Use a comma, question mark, or exclamation mark inside the speech marks if needed.

- “Can I come with you?” asked Lily.
- “Wow! That’s amazing!” shouted John.

2. Adding Who is Speaking

We often **add the speaker** before, after, or in the middle of the speech.

Before the speech:

- Anna said, “I am ready.”

After the speech:

- “I am ready,” said Anna.

In the middle of the speech:

- “I am,” said Anna, “ready to start.”

3. Punctuation Rules

Always put **punctuation inside the speech marks**.

- “I am tired,” said Sam. ✓
- “I am tired”, said Sam. ✗

Use **capital letters** at the start of the speech.

- “It is my turn,” said Mia. ✓