

English Grammar

Parts of Speech

NOUN

Name of a thing, a person, an animal, a place, or an idea.

Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope
- *Mary* uses a blue *pen* for her *letters*.

PRONOUN

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

Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those
- I want *her* to dance with *me*.

ADJECTIVE

Describes, modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

Examples: cold, happy, young, two, fun
- The *little* girl has a *pink* hat.

VERB

Shows an action or a state of being. It can show what someone is doing or did.

Examples: go, speaking, lived, been, is
- I *listen* to the word and then *repeat* it.

ADVERB

Modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells how (often), where, when.

Examples: slowly, very, always, well, too
- *Yesterday*, I ate my lunch *quickly*.

PREPOSITION

Shows the relationship of a noun, noun phrase or pronoun to another word.

Examples: at, on, in, from, with, about
- I left my keys *on* the table *for* you.

CONJUNCTION

Joins two words, ideas, phrases together and shows how they are connected.

Examples: and, or, but, because, until, if
- I was hot *and* tired *but* I still finished it.

INTERJECTION

A word or phrase that expresses a strong emotion. It is a short exclamation.

Examples: Ouch! Hey! Wow! Oh! Ugh!
- *Wow!* I passed my English exam.

Nouns

- **Types of Nouns**

1. Proper Nouns: Nouns that are used to name a person, place or thing specifically are called a proper noun. Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter. Eg: This is my dog, **Bruno**

2. Common nouns: Common nouns are those nouns that refer to a generic item, group or place. This means that, unlike proper nouns, they are not used to identify specific people, places or objects. Common nouns are not capitalised unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence. Eg: boy, girl, city

3. Singular nouns: These are words that are used to name a single person, place, animal, bird or object.

. Eg: There is a little **boy** in front of our house. (Single person)

4. Plural nouns: Plural nouns refer to a number of people, places, animals or things. Nouns are made plural by adding an 's' or 'es' or 'ies' or 'ves' to the existing root word.

Eg: I bought **mangoes** from the market.

5. Countable nouns: They are those nouns that can be counted or measured.

. Eg: Mom asked me to buy a **dozen eggs**.

6. Uncountable nouns: They are those nouns that cannot be counted.

Eg: I have a **lot of homework** to do. (Not specific)

7. Collective Nouns: A collective noun is a naming word that is used to denote a group of objects, animals or people.

Eg: A **pride** of lions

8. Abstract Nouns: Any entity that cannot be perceived by the five senses of the human body are called an abstract noun.

Eg: **Honesty** is the best policy

9. A material noun is a word used to describe an object that can be perceived by the senses.

Eg: water, air, sand, cement, stone, wood, metal, plastic, glass, & cloth.

Pronoun

- A pronoun is used in the place of a noun. It substitutes the noun in a paragraph or piece of writing to avoid repetition of the noun.

- Pronouns are generally classified into three main kinds.

Person	Singular Pronoun	Plural Pronoun
First Person Pronoun	I, Me	We, Us
Second Person Pronoun	You, Your	You
Third Person Pronoun	He, She, It, Him, Her	They, Them, Their

Types of Pronouns

- **Relative Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to relate one part of the sentence to another. Some examples of relative pronouns are that, which, where, when, why, what, whom and whose.
- **Possessive Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to show possession. Some examples of possessive pronouns are mine, yours, his, hers, theirs and its
- **Reflexive Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to refer back to the subject in the sentence. Some examples of reflexive pronouns are myself, yourself, herself, himself, oneself, itself, ourselves, themselves and yourselves.
- **Demonstrative Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to point to specific objects. Some examples of demonstrative pronouns are this, that, these and those

- **Indefinite Pronouns** are pronouns that do not refer to any particular person, place or thing. Some examples of indefinite pronouns are someone, somebody, somewhere, something, anyone, anybody, anywhere, anything, no one, nobody, nowhere, everyone, everybody, everywhere, everything, each, none, few, and many.
- **Reciprocal Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to express a mutual relationship. Some examples of reciprocal pronouns are each other and one another

Adjective

- An adjective is a part of speech that can be used to describe or provide more information about a noun or pronoun that acts as the subject in a sentence.

Types of Adjectives

- **Possessive Adjectives:**

These adjectives, like possessive pronouns, are used to show or represent possession of a quality. For example: my, your, his, her, their, its, whose, etc.

- **Interrogative Adjectives:**

An adjective that is used to modify a noun or a pronoun by asking a question is called an interrogative adjective. There are only a few adjectives that can be termed as interrogative adjectives. They are whose, what and which.

Eg. **Which** book do you want?

(adj) (N)

- **Demonstrative Adjectives:**

Demonstrative adjectives are mainly used to describe the position of a subject (a noun or pronoun) in space or time. This, that, these and those are the demonstrative adjectives in English.

Eg. I like **that** picture

- **Compound Adjectives:**

It consists of two or more adjectives that are combined together to form an adjective that can be used to modify the subject. Some examples of compound adjectives are cotton-tailed, curly-haired, absent-minded, happy-go-lucky, etc.

- **Distributive Adjectives:**

It indicates every single person or thing in a group.

Eg. **Every** girl was awarded a prize

Adverbs

An adverb is used to provide more information about the verb or the action in the sentence.

Kinds of Adverbs

- **Adverb of Manner**

It answers the question how something is done

Eg. She walks **gracefully**

happily, beautifully, fast, bravely etc.

- **Adverbs of quantity or degree**

It answers the question how much.

Eg. We are **absolutely** correct

Almost, quite, little, much, almost

- **Adverbs of time**

It answers the question when something is done

Eg. We shall discuss it **later**.

Often, today, ago, daily, early, now, soon etc

- **Adverb of place**

It answers the question where something is done.

Eg. The police searched **everywhere**

There, here, near, outside, inside, down, upstairs, nowhere etc

- **Adverb of cause or purpose**

It answers the question why something is done.

Eg. I, **therefore**, sent a telegram.

Hence, however, since

- **Adverbs of frequency**

It answers the question how many times something is done.

Eg. He came here **twice**

Frequently, once, often, never, always etc

- **Adverbs of assertion**

It answers the question true or false

Eg. They will **surely** win the game

Preposition

A preposition is defined as “a word that connects a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun to another word, esp. to a verb, another noun, or an adjective.

Types of Prepositions

Prepositions of Time – used to show when something is happening.

Eg: We will be meeting **on** Friday.

-The supermarket will be closed **from** 9 p.m. **to** 9 a.m.

- **Prepositions of Place** – indicate the place or position of something.

For example: I have kept the book I borrowed from you **on** the table.

- Henry hid **behind** the door.

- **Prepositions of Direction** – used to denote the direction in which something travels or moves.

For example: The girl ran **toward** her father the moment she saw him.

-Jerry jumped **into** the river to help his sister.

- **Prepositions of Spatial Relationship** – used to denote an object's movement away from the source and towards a source.

Eg. Navya sat leaning **against** the wall.

Conjunctions

- Conjunctions are used to combine two or more objects, phrases or clauses. It can also be termed as connectors as they are employed in sentences to make connections.

Types of Conjunctions

- **Coordinating conjunctions** – used to combine two independent clauses. Examples of coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so.
- **Subordinating conjunctions** – used to combine an independent clause and a dependent clause. Examples of subordinating conjunctions are if, although, though, after, before, because, as if, unless, until, when, while, etc.

- **Correlative conjunctions** – used to combine two phrases or parts of the sentence which have equal importance within a sentence. Examples of correlative conjunctions are not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor, whether...or, rather...or, if...then, etc.

. ***Examples of conjunctions***

- Sruthi **and** I visited Gokarna last weekend.
- Do you have a rough notebook **or** at least a rough sheet of paper?
- I did not go to work today **because** I was not keeping well.
- She did not like the food, **yet** she ate it.
- I will be leaving tomorrow, **so** I am trying to finish all the pending assignments.

Verb

- A 'verb' is defined as “a word or phrase that describes an action, condition, or experience”.

Types of Verbs

- **Auxiliary Verbs/Helping Verbs**

Auxiliary verbs or helping verbs, as the name suggests, is a verb that is used to help another verb sound sensible and meaningful. It is used to change the other verb's tense, mood or voice.

- Eg: am, is, are, was , were, have , has, do , can

• **Modal Verbs**

Modal verbs are those verbs that are used to denote the possibility, probability, capability or necessity of something happening.

Eg. Can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might

• **Phrasal Verbs**

Phrasal verbs include phrases that are formed by combining two or more parts of speech that performs the same function as a verb in a sentence.

Eg: Go by, Lay off, Log in, Get off, Run out, Go all out, Think through, Fed up

- **Linking Verbs**

A linking verb, just like the name suggests, is a type of verb that is used to link the subjects in a sentence to the other parts of the sentence so that it is meaningful. It connects the subject to the object, an adjective and even a prepositional phrase.

Eg: Danny **is** my brother

The children **were** in the park.

- **Regular Verbs and Irregular Verbs**

- **Regular verbs** are those which has a past participle or past tense that ends with 'ed' or 'd'

Eg: Played

- In most cases, the past form of the verb is formed by adding an 'ed' to the root verb for regular verbs. On the other hand, there are other verbs that do not follow this rule. They are called **irregular verbs**.

Eg: Selena **read** the book on the evolution of life on earth.

TENSES

- Any of the forms of a verb that may be used to show the time of the action or state expressed by the verb.

Tense	Rule	Example
Simple Present	V1	I work.
Present Continuous	is/am/are + V1 + ing	I am working.
Present Perfect	has/have + V3	I have worked.
Present Perfect Continuous	has/have been + V1 + ing	I have been working.
Simple Past	V2	I worked.
Past Continuous	was/were + V1 + ing	I was working.
Past Perfect	had + V3	I had worked.
Past Perfect Continuous	had been + V1 + ing	I had been working.
Simple Future	will/shall + V1	I will work.
Future Continuous	will/shall be + V1 + ing	I will be working.
Future Perfect	will/shall have + V3	I will have worked.
Future Perfect Continuous	will/shall have been + V1 + ing	I will have been working.

- **1. Present Tense:**

- a) Simple Present: Describes actions that are happening now, habitual actions, or general truths.

- Example: "She walks to the park every morning."

- b) Present Continuous (Progressive): Describes actions that are happening at the moment or around the present time.

- Example: "They are playing basketball."

- c) Present Perfect: Describes actions that were completed in the past but have relevance to the present.

- Example: "I have visited Paris."

- d) Present Perfect Continuous: Describes actions that started in the past, continue into the present, and may continue into the future.

- Example: "She has been studying for hours."

• 2. Past Tense:

- a) Simple Past: Describes completed actions or events in the past.
- Example: "He finished his homework yesterday."
- b) Past Continuous (Progressive): Describes actions that were ongoing at a specific point in the past.
- Example: "They were watching a movie when the power went out."
- c) Past Perfect: Describes an action that was completed before another action in the past.
- Example: "By the time I arrived, they had already left."
- d) Past Perfect Continuous: Describes an action that started in the past, continued up to another point in the past, and may have had an impact on that point.
- Example: "She had been working all day when I called her."

• 3. Future Tense:

- a) Simple Future: Describes actions that will happen in the future.
 - Example: "They will arrive tomorrow."
- b) Future Continuous (Progressive): Describes actions that will be ongoing at a specific point in the future.
 - Example: "This time tomorrow, we will be travelling."
- c) Future Perfect: Describes an action that will be completed before another action in the future.
 - Example: "By next year, she will have graduated."
- d) Future Perfect Continuous: Describes an action that will have been ongoing up to a certain point in the future.
 - Example: "He will have been working here for ten years in July."

Phrases

- A phrase is any collection of related words that, unlike a sentence, has no combination of subject-predicate. The words in a phrase function together so that the phrase itself acts as a single part of speech. Phrases can never stand alone as sentences.
- *For example,*
- He is playing with his toy

- On the basis of their functions, phrases are divided into various types-

- **1. Noun Phrase**

- It functions like a noun in a sentence with all its other determiners that modify the noun. The noun is the headword of the sentence and others are put after or before the noun.

- A noun phrase consists of a noun as the headword and other words (usually modifiers and determiners) that come after or before the noun. The complete phrase serves as a noun in a sentence.

- Noun Phrase = noun + modifiers

- *Examples*

- • She is wearing a beautiful saree.

- • She brought herself a watch.

• 2. Adjective Phrase

- An adjective phrase is a group of words along with its modifiers, that functions as an adjective in a sentence. An adjective phrase works as an adjective to transform (or tell about) a noun or a pronoun in a sentence.
- *Examples*
 - • He is wearing a strong flowery perfume.
 - • Cinderella looked gorgeous in her white gown

• 3. Prepositional Phrase

- These phrases are the most used phrases. These will be found everywhere, in a sentence, clause, and even phrases. The prepositional phrase always begins with a preposition and noun and pronoun is its objects. Such as, in the room, from the shop to the library, etc.
- The object of a preposition can possess its own modifiers, which also are part of the prepositional phrase.

• *For example-*

- • The women in suffocating attire looked tired and annoyed.
- • He sat by the rushing river to write his poem.

4. Adverb Phrase

- An adverb phrase or an adverbial phrase is a group of words that includes an adverb and other modifiers. It performs all the functions of an adverb. It can be placed in any part of the sentence, with respect to the part of speech they modify.
- *For example:*
 - We are planning to finish our group project by the end of May.
 - Later this evening, my cousins and I have planned to go to the park.
 - They saw some abandoned puppies at the corner of the street.

• 5. Verb Phrase

- A verb phrase can be used just like a verb. It consists of a main verb and an auxiliary verb.

- *For example:*

- Students are practising hard in order to participate in the state tournament.
- Aaron has been writing multiplication tables for three hours.
- The dogs have been barking continuously.

Clauses

- A clause is a combination of words that makes up a sentence.

Types of Clauses

- **Main Clause or Independent Clause** – A main clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb. It is one that can stand alone and makes complete sense. That is why it is called an independent clause.
- **Subordinate Clause or Dependent Clause** – A subordinate clause is a group of words that consists of a subject, a verb and a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun. Unlike main clauses, subordinate clauses cannot stand alone or convey complete meaning when taken separately from the sentence it is a part of.

Examples of Independent Clauses

- I know how to drive a car, **but** I enjoy riding bikes.
- Today is Wednesday.
- I was not keeping well, **so** I took a day off work.

Examples of Dependent Clauses

- **After we reached home,** we watched a movie.
- **While we were waiting at the bus stop,** we saw a monkey snatching a snack from a little boy.



- **Dependent clauses are further divided into three types.**

- 1. Noun Clause

- 2. Adjective Clause

- 3. Adverb Clause

• **Noun Clause**

- A dependent clause that functions as a noun in a sentence is called noun clause." A noun clause performs same function as a noun in a sentence.

Example.

- What he did made a problem for his family.

In above sentence the clause "what he did" functions as a noun, hence it is a noun clause. A noun clause works as a noun that acts as a subject, object, or predicate in a sentence. A noun clause starts with words "that, what, whatever, who, whoever, whomever."

Examples.

- Whatever you learn will help you in future.(Noun clause as a subject)
- Now I realize what he would have thought. (Noun clause as an object)

• **Adjective Clause**

- A dependent clause that functions as an adjective in a sentence is called adjective clause.
- An adjective clause works like adjective in a sentence. The function of an adjective is to modify(describe) a noun or a pronoun. Similarly, a noun clause modifies a noun or a pronoun

Example : He wears a shirt which looks nice.

- The clause "which looks nice "in above sentences is an adjective clause because it modifies noun "shirt" in the sentence.
- An adjective clause always precedes the noun it modifies.

Examples :

- I met the boy who had helped me.
- An Apple that smells bad is rotten.

- Adjective clause begins with relative pronoun (that, who, whom, whose, which, or whose)and is also relative clause.

- **Adverb clause**

- "A dependent clause that functions as an adverb in a sentence is called adverb clause "

- The subordinating conjunctions used for adverb clauses are as follows.

- Time: when, whenever, since, until, before, after, while, as, by the time, as soon as Cause and Effect: because, since, now that, as long as, so, so that,

- Contrast: although, even, whereas, while though,

- Condition: if, unless, only if, whether or not, even if, providing or provided that, in case

Examples.

- Don't go before he comes.

- He takes medicine because he is ill.

- Although he tried a lot, he couldn't climb up the tree.

Parts of a Sentence

A sentence, in the English language, consists of at least a subject and a predicate. In other words, a sentence should have a subject and a verb.

Subject: The subject can be a noun or a pronoun that does the action.

For example:

- **The sun is shining.**
- **The sky is clear.**
- **Today is Wednesday.**

Predicate: The verb is the action performed by the particular subject in the sentence.

For example:

- **I love macaroni and cheese.**
- **Merin has a pet.**
- **Anusha can draw.**

Subject: A noun that performs the action in a sentence is considered as the subject. It answers the question 'who' or in other words, a subject can be identified by asking the question 'who'. A subject takes the first place in most cases, especially in declarative or assertive sentences.

For example:

- **The child kept crying.**
- **Our school team won the match.**
- **My son is in the eighth grade.**
- **Hard work pays.**
- **No one came to the wedding.**

Verb: A verb shows action or activity or work done by the subject. Remember that all verbs including main verbs, helping verbs, stative verbs, and action verbs come under this category. Most often, verbs appear immediately after the subject.

For example:

- **Neena is writing a letter.**
- **It was too dark.**
- **I feel tired.**
- **My phone is not working.**
- **Tarun's dog ran away.**

Object: An object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action done by the subject. Objects are of two types and they are,

- **Direct Object**
- **Indirect Object**

Direct Object: A noun or pronoun that receives the action directly is the direct object in the sentence. It answers the question 'what'. Direct objects mostly appear immediately after the verb and are the primary objects in the sentence.

For example:

- Harry bought a new **car**.
- My mom made a **cake**.
- I met **my friend**.
- She knows **all the songs**.
- We watched a **movie**.

Indirect Object: An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that is a secondary object. It can be identified by asking the question 'whom'. When there is an indirect object in a sentence, it is mostly placed after the verb and before the direct object.

For example:

- Vandhana gave **Keerthana** a cake.
- My mom bought **me** a new dress.
- I gave **him** a chocolate.
- They gave **us** coffee with breakfast.
- He lent **his friend** a pen.

Complement: The words required to complete the meaning of a sentence can be referred to as the complement of the sentence. A complement can be an adjective, a name, a position, or a profession.

For example:

- It grew dark.
- He is a dentist.
- That's her dog, Bruno.

Complements are further divided into two types based on which component it speaks about. The two types of complement are,

- Subject Complement
- Object Complement

Subject Complement: The complement which expresses the quality or identity or condition of the subject is called Subject Complement.

For example:

- She is a doctor.
- I am Sindhu.
- Nandhu is clever.
- The students are very excited.
- My brother is a teacher.

Object Complement: The complement which expresses the quality or identity or condition of an object is called Object Complement.

For example:

- They made her angry.
- The students elected Sreya as the class leader.
- They named their daughter, Thara.
- Marley met her friend, Ryan.
- Nobody found the movie interesting.

Adjunct

An adjunct is a word or a phrase that gives more information about an action, an event, a quality, and so on. In short, it can be said that these words can include adverbs and adverb clauses. Adjuncts can be identified by asking questions 'when', 'where', 'why', 'how', 'how often', and 'to what extent'. When using adjuncts, keep in mind that adjuncts can be used in the beginning, middle, or end of the sentence and that there can be more than one adjunct in a sentence.

Examples to understand how adjuncts can be used.

- **Yesterday**, we met **at the park**.
- He is **very** tired.
- **Due to his ill-health**, he could not come home for Christmas.
- My father reads the newspaper **everyday**.
- This workout routine is **extremely** exhausting.

The Different Types of Sentence Structures in English Grammar

In English grammar, there are a number of sentence structures that you can use to make your speech or writing sound or look a lot more organised, interesting, and professional. Some of the commonly used sentence structures are as follows:

- **Subject + Verb (SV)**
- **Subject + Verb + Object (SVO)**
- **Subject + Verb + Complement (SVC)**
- **Subject + Verb + Adjunct (SVA)**
- **Subject + Verb + Object + Complement (SVOC)**
- **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjunct (SVOA)**
- **Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object (SVIODO)**
- **Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Complement (ASVC)**
- **Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Object (ASVO)**
- **Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object (ASVIODO)**
- **Subject + Verb + Adjunct + Adjunct (SVAA)**
- **Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Adjunct + Adjunct (ASVAA)**

Examples of Sentence Structure

Some of the examples will help us understand how each sentence structure works.

SV

- **The stars / are shining.**
Subject / Verb
- **The birds / are chirping.**
Subject / Verb
- **It / is raining.**
Subject / Verb

SVO

- **Children / love / ice creams.**
Subject / Verb / Object
- **Noah / does not like / bitter gourd.**
Subject / Verb / Object

- **I / have / a pencil.**
Subject / Verb / Object

SVC

- **I / am / an Indian.**
Subject + Verb + Complement
- **Carol / is / a nurse.**
Subject + Verb + Complement
- **My name / is / Gina.**
Subject + Verb + Complement

SVA

- **Madhu / reached / early.**
Subject / Verb / Adjunct
- **All of us / are leaving / for Tokyo.**
Subject / Verb / Adjunct
- **He / went / upstairs.**
Subject / Verb / Adjunct

SVOC

- **We / lost / our cat, / Quinny.**
Subject / Verb / Object / Complement
- **My friends / make / me / happy.**
Subject / Verb / Object / Complement
- **Everyone / found / the book / controversial.**
Subject / Verb / Object / Complement

SVOA

- **It / is / my birthday / next month.**
Subject / Verb / Object / Adjunct
- **Lakshmi / reached / school / after 9 a.m.**
Subject / Verb / Object / Adjunct
- **My brother / plays / football / everyday.**
Subject / Verb / Object / Adjunct

SVIODO

- **The Board / offered / me / the job.**
Subject / Verb / Indirect Object / Direct Object
- **Rohit / gave / Reshmi / his favourite book.**

Subject / Verb / Indirect Object / Direct Object

- Neetu / bought / herself / a hat.

Subject / Verb / Indirect Object / Direct Object

ASVC

- Suddenly, / it / grew / dark.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Complement
- Normally, / the weather / is / good.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Complement
- Occasionally, / my dog / gets / restless.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Complement

ASVO

- Last week, / we / celebrated / Holi.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Object
- Usually, / we / get / a token.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Object
- Every year, / we / visit / the orphanage.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Object

ASVIODO

- Today, / the teacher / gave / us / our papers.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Indirect Object / Direct Object
- Yesterday, / my mom / bought / me / a bicycle.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Indirect Object / Direct Object
- Every time he comes home, / my brother / gets / my mom / her favourite chocolates.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Indirect Object / Direct Object

SVAA

- They / go / to work / by bus.
Subject / Verb / Adjunct / Adjunct
- We / meet / every evening / on the way back home.
Subject / Verb / Adjunct / Adjunct
- Jancy / went / to the grocery store / last Saturday.
Subject / Verb / Adjunct / Adjunct

ASVAA

- Normally, / my parents / come / by bus / to Pondicherry.
Adjunct / Subject / Verb / Adjunct / Adjunct

Idioms and Phrases

- Idioms are the combination of words that convey a separate meaning altogether. Idioms are an expression or way of speaking that is used in the common vocabulary.
- For example, If you say you “Smell a rat” you don't literally mean that you are smelling a rat. “Smell a rat” is an idiom that means “to sense that someone has caused something wrong.”
- Another example (Beat around the bush) means Trying to avoid a subject/person/situation



COMMON AMERICAN IDIOMS

- I'm all thumbs. = *I'm very clumsy.*
- Don't let the cat out of the bag! = *Don't reveal the secret!*
- It happens once in a blue moon. = *It happens only very occasional.*
- She twisted my arm. = *She convinced me.*
- Sit tight, I'll be back. = *Wait there, I'll be back.*
- Try to pull yourself together! = *Make an effort to regain your composure!*
- It's time to hit the books. = *It's time to study.*
- He can't cut the mustard. = *He's not performing adequately.*
- Things may get out of hand. = *The situation may become difficult to control.*
- I'm under the weather. = *I'm feeling sick.*

Modal Verbs

- Modal verbs are a category of auxiliary verbs used to express a range of meanings such as ability, possibility, necessity, permission, probability, and obligation. They play a crucial role in shaping the meaning and tone of a sentence. Here are some common modal verbs and their functions:
 - **1. Can:**
 - Function: Expresses ability, capability, or permission.
 - Example: "She can swim."
 - **2. Could:**
 - Function: Similar to "can," but often used in more polite or conditional contexts. It can also express a past ability or possibility.
 - Example: "Could you please help me?"

- **3. May:**

- Function: Indicates permission, possibility, or a wish. It is also used to express probability.

- Example: "You may go now."

- **4. Might:**

- Function: Similar to "may" indicating a lower level of probability or a more tentative permission.

- Example: "It might rain later."

- **5. Shall:**

- Function: Often used to express future actions, suggestions, or commands. It is more commonly used in British English.

- Example: "We shall meet tomorrow."

- **6. Should:**

- Function: Indicates advice, recommendation, or obligation.
- Example: "You should study for the exam."

- **7. Will:**

- Function: Expresses future actions, predictions, or promises.
- Example: "They will arrive soon."

- **8. Would:**

- Function: Often used to express a polite request, offer, or a hypothetical situation in the past.
- Example: "Would you like some coffee?"

- **9. Must:**

- Function: Indicates necessity, obligation, or strong probability.
- Example: "You must finish your homework."

- **10. Ought to:**

- Function: Similar to "should," expressing advice, recommendation, or duty.
- Example: "You ought to apologize."

Homonyms, Homographs, and Homophones

- Homonyms, Homographs, and Homophones are terms used to describe words that share similarities in spelling or pronunciation but have different meanings.
- **1. Homonyms:**
- Homonyms are words that have the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings.
- Examples:
- "Bat" (flying mammal) and "bat" (used in sports).
- "Bass" (a type of fish) and "bass" (low-frequency sound).
- "Bank" (financial institution) and "bank" (an edge of a river).
- Address , Band, Nail, Match, Right, Ring, Clip, Tie, Palm, Ruler

- **2. Homographs:**

- Definition: Homographs are words that have the same spelling but may have different pronunciations and meanings.

- Examples:

- "Tear" (to rip) and "tear" (a drop of saline fluid from the eye).

- "Lead" (to guide) and "lead" (a heavy metal).

- **3. Homophones:**

- Definition: Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings.

- Examples:

- "To" and "two."

- "Their" and "there"

- "Flour" (used in baking) and "flower" (a bloom).

- Knight – Night, Sea- See, Site-Sight, Write- Right