

# Contents

1. Nouns	3-11
2. Pronouns	12-18
3. Adjectives	19-24
4. Adjectives: Degrees of Comparison	25-30
5. Verbs	31-36
6. Adverbs	37-41
7. Tenses	42-48
8. More about Tenses	49-54
9. Prepositions	55-59
10. Subject - Verb Agreement	60-64
11. Active and Passive Voice	65-70
12. Conjunctions	71-74
13. Modals	75-79
14. Sentences and Their Types	80-84
15. Phrases and Clauses	85-93
16. Gerunds	94-97
17. Infinitives	98-102
18. Participles	103-107
19. Elements of Punctuation	108-113
20. Word Power	114-117
21. Elements of Poetry	118-120
22. Writing an Essay	121-123
23. Extra Topics	124-144

## Formation of Adverbs from Adjectives

Adverbs can be formed by adding **-ly** to adjectives.



rude	–	rudely
quick	–	quickly
angry	–	angrily
happy	–	happily
sad	–	sadly
beautiful	–	beautifully
large	–	largely
rapid	–	rapidly
cheap	–	cheaply
slow	–	slowly
easy	–	easily
lucky	–	luckily
tragic	–	tragically
economic	–	economically
calm	–	calmly
extreme	–	extremely
absolute	–	absolutely



### Let's Apply It

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the adverb form of the highlighted adjectives. The meaning should not change. One has been done for you.

1. I am an **efficient** teacher.

I teach efficiently.

2. He is **quick** to accept his faults.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Mr. Sharma observes the things in a **scientific** manner.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Binni solves maths problems in a **brilliant** way.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Let's Understand It

**Tense** is a grammatical form of the verb that tells about the time.



Look at the highlighted verbs in the passage. State which tense are they in.

Two girls **were standing** at their front gate one sunny afternoon in August. 'The car **ought to be** here by now, **said** Neelam. 'I **hope** it **has not had** a puncture or anything. **I am longing** to see Mike and Jack.'

'So **am I**, **said** Reggy, her sister. 'I **wonder** if Paul **will be** with them. **Is** he **going** to spend his holidays with us or **go** back to Baronia?' Paul **was** the little Prince of Baronia, a great friend of Neelam, Peggy, Mike and Jack. He **went** to the same school as the boys, and **had** plenty of adventures with them.

The highlighted words show the relationship between the form of the verb and the time of the action or the state it describes.

The verbs can be used in their *present, past and simple forms*.

### 1. Simple Present (present indefinite tense)

The simple present tense is used to refer to habits, events and things that happen regularly, frequently or very often. We also use it when these things never happen, or happen only occasionally or rarely.

We form the simple present by using the verb in the root form (**first form**). If the subject of the verb (**noun or pronoun**) is in the third person singular, **s** or **es** is added to the base form of the verb.

- e.g.*
- ◆ He **goes** to the public library daily.
  - ◆ This boy always **tells** a lie.
  - ◆ They rarely **go** to the public library.
  - ◆ Some boys never **tell** a lie.

