Easy Pace Learning Grammar

Nouns

A noun is the word that refers to a person, thing or abstract idea. A noun can tell you who or what.

There are several different types of noun:-

- There are common nouns such as dog, car, chair etc.
- Nouns that refer to things which can be counted (can be singular or plural) are countable nouns.
- Nouns that refer to some groups of countable nouns, substances, feelings and types of activity (can only be singular) are uncountable nouns.
- Nouns that refer to a group of people or things are collective nouns.
- Nouns that refer to people, organizations or places are proper nouns, only proper nouns are capitalized.
- Nouns that are made up of two or more words are called compound nouns.
- Nouns that are formed from a verb by adding *-ing* are called gerunds

EXERCISES:

1. The book was heavy.
2. The child is happy.
3. The box was empty.
4. The synopsis is accurate.
5. The tomato was being baked.

ANSWERS:

1. The books were heavy.
2. The children are happy.
3. The boxes were empty.
4. The synopses are accurate.
5. The tomatoes were being baked.

Verb

The verb is perhaps the most important part of the sentence. A **verb** or compound verb asserts something about the subject of the sentence and express actions, events, or states of being. The verb or compound verb is the critical element of the predicate of a sentence. In each of the following sentences, the verb or compound verb is **highlighted**:

Transitive Verbs followed by Adverbs

back up: support	I will **back up** your story.
bail out: rescue	If you run into difficulties, who will **bail** you **out**?
break in: make something new fit for use	I **broke in** my new hiking boots.
breathe in: inhale	We **breathed in** the fresh air.
breathe out: exhale	I **breathed out** a sigh of relief.

Easy Pace Learning Grammar

bring back: return
She **brought back** her library books.

bring around: persuade
We gradually **brought** her **around** to our point of view.

bring up: raise
Bringing up children is never easy.

butter up: flatter
We **buttered** him **up**, hoping that he would agree to our proposal.

call in: ask to assist
I think it is time we **called in** an expert.

call off: cancel
We **called off** the meeting.

call up: telephone
Why don't you **call** him **up**?

cheer on: cheer, encourage
I will be there to **cheer** you **on**.

chop down: fell
They **chopped down** the dead tree.

clean up: tidy
The mayor asked everyone to help **clean up** the city streets.

fend off: repel
The goalie **fended off** every attack.

ferret out: find with difficulty
We managed to **ferret out** the information.

figure out: solve, understand
I can't **figure out** what happened.

fill in: complete
Please **fill in** this form.

fill out: complete
I **filled out** the form.

fill up: make full
We **filled up** the glasses with water.

give back: return
I **gave back** the bicycle I had borrowed.

give off: send out
Skunk cabbage **gives off** an unpleasant odor.

hand down: give to someone younger
The tradition **was handed down** from father to son.

hand in: give to person in authority
The students **handed** their assignments **in** to the teacher.

hand on: give to another person
I am not sorry to **hand** the responsibility **on** to you.

hand over: transfer
We had to **hand** the evidence **over** to the police.

hang up: break a telephone connection
After receiving a busy signal, I **hung up** the phone.

hold back: restrain, delay
He is so enthusiastic; it is hard to **hold** him **back**.

iron out: remove
I am sure we can **iron out** every difficulty.

knock out: make unconscious
Boxers **are** often **knocked out**.

lap up: accept eagerly
The public **lapped up** the story.

lay off: put out of work
The company **laid off** seventy workers.

leave behind: leave, not bring
I accidentally **left** my umbrella **behind**.

leave out: omit
Tell me what happened. Don't **leave** anything **out**!

let down: disappoint
We will **let** him **down** if we don't arrive on time.

live down: live so that past faults are forgotten
This will be hard to **live down**!

look up: find (information)
We **looked up** the word in a dictionary.

make up: invent
She likes to **make up** stories.

pass up: not take advantage
I couldn't **pass up** such an opportunity.

pension off: dismiss with a pension
He was **pensioned off** at the age of sixty.

phase in: introduce gradually
The new program will be **phased in** over the next six months.

Easy Pace Learning Grammar

phase out: cease gradually	The practice will gradually be **phased out**.
pick up: collect	You may **pick up** the papers at the office.
pin down: get a commitment	When the guest speaker is **pinned down**, we can set a date for the conference.
play down: de-emphasize	He **played down** the importance of the news.
point out: draw attention to	She **pointed out** the advantages of the proposal.
polish off: finish	We **polished off** the rest of the apple pie.
pull down: demolish	Many old buildings are **pulled down** to make way for new ones.
pull off: succeed	Do you think she can **pull off** her plan?
put away: put in proper place	It is time to **put** the toys **away**.
put back: return to original location	Please **put** the book **back** on the shelf.
put off: postpone	We cannot **put off** the meeting again.
reel off: recite a long list	She **reeled off** a long list of names.
rope in: persuade to help	We **roped in** everyone we could to help with the work.
rub out: erase	Be sure to **rub out** all the pencil marks.
rule out: remove from consideration	None of the possibilities can be **ruled out** yet.
scale down: reduce	Because of lack of funds, we had to **scale down** our plans.
sell off: dispose of by selling	We **sold off** all the books and furniture.
set back: delay	This could **set back** the project by several years.
shout down: stop from speaking by shouting	The crowd **shouted down** the speaker.
shrug off: dismiss as unimportant	He attempted to **shrug off** the mistake.
single out: select from others	You have been **singled out** for special attention.
size up: assess	I quickly **sized up** the situation.
sort out: organize	It will take some time to **sort out** this mess.
sound out: talk with to learn the opinion of	We attempted to **sound** him **out**.
stammer out: stammer	They **stammered out** their apologies.
sum up: summarize	He **summed up** the discussion in a few well-chosen words.
summon up: gather	I attempted to **summon up** my courage.
take in: absorb	We tried to **take in** the new information.
take out: invite to a restaurant	May I **take** you **out** for supper?

Easy Pace Learning Grammar

take over: assume control	They will **take over** at the beginning of June.
talk over: discuss	Let us **talk** it **over** before we decide.
tear up: destroy by tearing	She **tore up** the letter.
think over: consider	I need some time to **think** it **over**.
think up: invent	What will they **think up** next?
track down: search for and find	We finally **tracked** him **down** at the bookstore.
trade in: give as part payment	Why don't you **trade in** your old vacuum cleaner for a new one?
try on: test clothes by putting them on	I **tried on** the new suit, but it didn't fit me.
try out: test by using	Would you like to **try out** my fountain pen?
turn away: refuse admission	The event was so popular that many people had to be **turned away**.
turn back: reverse direction	Every fall the clocks must be **turned back** by one hour.
turn off: deactivate by using a switch	I **turned off** the radio.
turn on: activate by using a switch	Please **turn on** the light.
water down: dilute	The soup has been **watered down**.
wear out: gradually destroy by wearing or using	My jacket is **wearing out**, although it is only a year old.
write down: make a note	I **wrote down** the instructions.
write off: cancel, regard as	They were forced to **write off** several irretrievable debts.
write up: compose in writing	I used my notes to **write up** the report.

Adjectives

Adjectives describe or give information about nouns.
The good news is that the form of adjectives does not change; it does not matter if the noun being modified is male or female, singular or plural, subject or object.
Some adjectives give us factual information about the noun - age, size colour etc (fact adjectives - can't be argued with). Some adjectives show what somebody thinks about something or somebody - nice, horrid, beautiful etc (opinion adjectives - not everyone may agree).

EXERCISE:
1. Yesterday she heard _____ news. (to surprise)
2. The _____ tools must be returned by five o'clock. (to rent)

3. The _____ rabbit stayed perfectly still. (to frighten)
4. We had a _____ experience. (to frighten)
5. The play is _____. (to entertain)

ANSWERS:

1. surprising 2. rented 3. frightened 4. frightening 5. entertaining

Preposition

A **preposition** links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition.
A preposition usually indicates the temporal, spatial or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence as in the following examples:

The book is **on** the table.
The book is **beneath** the table.
The book is leaning **against** the table.
The book is **beside** the table.
She held the book **over** the table.
She read the book **during** class.

In each of the preceding sentences, a preposition locates the noun "book" in space or in time. A prepositional phrase is made up of the preposition, its object and any associated adjectives or adverbs. A prepositional phrase can function as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. The most common prepositions are "about," "above," "across," "after," "against," "along," "among," "around," "at," "before," "behind," "below," "beneath," "beside," "between," "beyond," "but," "by," "despite," "down," "during," "except," "for," "from," "in," "inside," "into," "like," "near," "of," "off," "on," "onto," "out," "outside," "over," "past," "since," "through," "throughout," "till," "to," "toward," "under," "underneath," "until," "up," "upon," "with," "within," and "without."

Each of the **highlighted** words in the following sentences is a preposition:

The children climbed the mountain **without** fear.

In this sentence, the preposition "without" introduces the noun "fear." The prepositional phrase "without fear" functions as an adverb describing how the children climbed.

There was rejoicing **throughout** the land when the government was defeated.

Here, the preposition "throughout" introduces the noun phrase "the land." The prepositional phrase acts as an adverb describing the location of the rejoicing.

The spider crawled slowly **along** the banister.

The preposition "along" introduces the noun phrase "the banister" and the prepositional phrase "along the banister" acts as an adverb, describing where the spider crawled.

The dog is hiding **under** the porch because it knows it will be punished **for** chewing up a new pair **of** shoes.

Here the preposition "under" introduces the prepositional phrase "under the porch," which acts as an adverb modifying the compound verb "is hiding."

The screenwriter searched **for** the manuscript he was certain was somewhere **in** his office.

Similarly in this sentence, the preposition "in" introduces a prepositional phrase "in his office," which acts as an adverb describing the location of the missing papers.

Conjunction

You can use a **conjunction** to link words, phrases, and clauses, as in the following example:

I ate the pizza **and** the pasta.
Call the movers **when** you are ready.

Coordinating Conjunctions

You use a **coordinating conjunction** ("and," "but," "or," "nor," "for," "so," or "yet") to join individual words, phrases, and independent clauses. Note that you can also use the conjunctions "but" and "for" as prepositions.

In the following sentences, each of the **highlighted** words is a coordinating conjunction:

Lilacs **and** violets are usually purple.

In this example, the coordinating conjunction "and" links two nouns.

This movie is particularly interesting to feminist film theorists, **for** the screenplay was written by Mae West.

In this example, the coordinating conjunction "for" is used to link two independent clauses.

Daniel's uncle claimed that he spent most of his youth dancing on rooftops **and** swallowing goldfish.

Here the coordinating conjunction "and" links two participle phrases ("dancing on rooftops" and "swallowing goldfish") which act as adverbs describing the verb "spends."

Subordinating Conjunctions

A **subordinating conjunction** introduces a dependent clause and indicates the nature of the relationship among the independent clause(s) and the dependent clause(s).

The most common subordinating conjunctions are "after," "although," "as," "because," "before," "how," "if," "once," "since," "than," "that," "though," "till," "until," "when," "where," "whether," and "while."

Each of the **highlighted** words in the following sentences is a subordinating conjunction:

After she had learned to drive, Alice felt more independent.

The subordinating conjunction "after" introduces the dependent clause "After she had learned to drive."

If the paperwork arrives on time, your cheque will be mailed on Tuesday.

Similarly, the subordinating conjunction "if" introduces the dependent clause "If the paperwork arrives on time."

Gerald had to begin his thesis over again **when** his computer crashed.

The subordinating conjunction "when" introduces the dependent clause "when his computer crashed."

Midwifery advocates argue that home births are safer **because** the mother and baby are exposed to fewer people and fewer germs.

In this sentence, the dependent clause "because the mother and baby are exposed to fewer people and fewer germs" is introduced by the subordinating conjunction "because."

Easy Pace Learning Grammar

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions always appear in pairs -- you use them to link equivalent sentence elements. The most common correlative conjunctions are "both...and," "either...or," "neither...nor,", "not only...but also," "so...as," and "whether...or." (Technically correlative conjunctions consist simply of a coordinating conjunction linked to an adjective or adverb.)

The **highlighted** words in the following sentences are correlative conjunctions:

Both my grandfather **and** my father worked in the steel plant.

In this sentence, the correlative conjunction "both...and" is used to link the two noun phrases that act as the compound subject of the sentence: "my grandfather" and "my father".

Bring **either** a Jello salad **or** a potato scallop.

Here the correlative conjunction "either...or" links two noun phrases: "a Jello salad" and "a potato scallop."

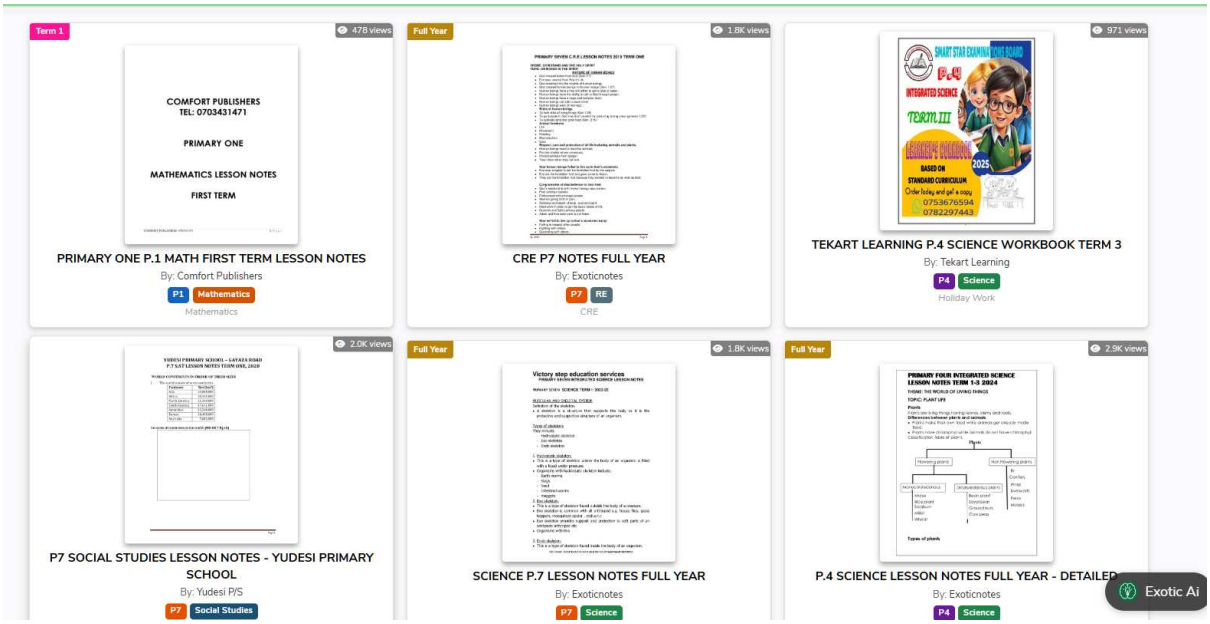
Corinne is trying to decide **whether** to go to medical school **or** to go to law school.

Similarly, the correlative conjunction "whether ... or" links the two infinitive phrases "to go to medical school" and "to go to law school."

The explosion destroyed **not only** the school **but also** the neighbouring pub.

In this example the correlative conjunction "not only ... but also" links the two noun phrases ("the school" and "neighbouring pub") which act as direct objects.

This document was downloaded from https://exoticnotes.com



Do you need more LESSON NOTES for Primary (All classes)?

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/

If you need LESSON NOTES for SCIENCE (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/science/

If you need LESSON NOTES for English (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/english/

If you need LESSON NOTES for Mathematics (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/mathematics/