Appendix A:

Powerpoint Programme
Parts of Speech
Parts of Speech
Presented By: Mrs. S.N. Sevak.
Introduction:-

Words are divided into different kinds or classes, called Parts of Speech, according to their use; that is, according to the work they do in a sentence.

They are eight in number.
“Parts of Speech”

✓ Noun,
✓ Adjective,
✓ Pronoun,
✓ Verb,
✓ Adverb,
✓ Preposition,
✓ Conjunction, and
✓ Interjection.
Noun

All names are nouns. A noun is the name of a person, place, animal/bird or a thing.

Ram

Lion

Church

Crane
**Adjective**

There are some words that go with nouns and tell us something about them. These words are called Adjectives.

- **A beautiful rose**
- **A black cat**
- **A slim girl**
A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

For eg. You, They, Himself, Some, Each, Every, Somebody.

I am dancing.

All are books.
Verb:-

Verbs tell us what a person is doing. They point out an action. { one of the most important part of a sentence, without it a sentence can not be framed.}

This is a school.
Children are going to the school.
I will teach English today.

Am, are, was, were, have, has, played, etc are also verbs.
An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. { a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.}

Note: always, seldom, happily, etc are also adverbs.

All like ice-cream very much.

Watch nature joyfully.

Note: always, seldom, happily, etc are also adverbs.
A preposition is a word which shows relation between a noun, a pronoun and other words. A preposition usually comes before a noun or a pronoun.

Write with pen.

Note: at, for, from, through, of, by, between, among, etc are also prepositions.
This is for you.

Sonu and Monu are engineers.

A conjunction is a word which joins words or sentences.

Note: but, or, so, because, therefore, etc are also conjunctions.

Conjunction
An interjection is a word which is used for expressing some sudden or strong feeling.

**Note:** Alas, hurrah, are also interjections.
O! Goddess Saraswati,
“Remove the darkness from our life and always help us in our good deeds.”
## Classification of Parts of Speech:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O!</td>
<td>Interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goddess</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraswati</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the</td>
<td>Article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darkness</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>Preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our</td>
<td>Pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>Conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>Pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>Preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our</td>
<td>Pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deeds</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

O! Goddess Saraswati Remove the darkness from deeds

O! Goddess Saraswati Remove the darkness from deeds
2

The Sentence
**The Sentence**

**Definition:** We use words to express our thoughts and feelings. These words are arranged in groups. Some of these groups make complete sense.

*For example,*

- The lion is the king of jungle.
- The chief guest has arrived.

A group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence.
Kinds of Sentences

• Sentences are of four kinds:

  1. Assertive (Declarative) sentences
  2. Interrogative sentences
  3. Imperative sentences
  4. Exclamatory sentences
ASSERTIVE SENTENCES

• **Definition**:- An assertive (or declarative ) sentence says or states something.

• **For example,**

1. We waited for you till 6 p.m.
2. Our players could not play well.

* We put a full stop ( • ) at the end of an assertive sentence.
INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

• **Definition**: An interrogative sentence asks a question.

• **For example**,

  1. Did you reach the school in time?
  2. Why are you late?

We put a **mark of interrogation (?)** at the of an Interrogative sentence.
**IMPERATIVE SENTENCE**

- **Definition**: An imperative sentence expresses a command (order), a request, or an advice.

- **For example**, 
  1. Keep quiet. (command) 
  2. Show me your book, please. (request) 
  3. Cover your head. (advice)

An imperative sentence also **needs a full stop (.)** at the sentence.
**Definition** :- An exclamatory sentence expresses some strong feeling.

**For example,**

1. How kind you are!
2. What a noisy class it is!

We put **a mark of exclamation (!)** at the end of an exclamatory sentence.
3

Tense
TENSE

- Tense: Tense is a term used in grammar to indicate the time of the action or event.

- In any language, tense is divided into three classes namely:
  - Present Tense
  - Past Tense
  - Future Tense
# Three Classes of a Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definition:</strong> When a verb is used to show that an action takes place at present, it is known as the Present Tense.</td>
<td><strong>Definition:</strong> When a verb is used to show that an action was completed, it known as the Past Tense.</td>
<td><strong>Definition:</strong> When a verb is used to show that an action will take place in future, it known as the Future Tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be verb form is/am/are</td>
<td>To be verb form was/were</td>
<td>To be verb form will/shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do/Does+sub+verb is/am/are</td>
<td>Did+sub+verb was/were</td>
<td>Will/shall+sub+verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you play? Does she play?</td>
<td>Did you play?</td>
<td>Will you play? Shall we play?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These tenses are less used in routine life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Present Tense</td>
<td>Simple Past Tense</td>
<td>Simple Future Tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous Tense</td>
<td>Past Continuous Tense</td>
<td>Future Continuous Tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect Tense</td>
<td>Past Perfect Tense</td>
<td>Future Perfect Tense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present Perfect Continuous Tense
Past Perfect Continuous Tense
Future Perfect Continuous Tense

These tenses are less used in routine life.
# Verbs: Expressing the Present

**Simple Present Form:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assertive/Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I play</td>
<td>I do not play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We play</td>
<td>We don’t play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You play</td>
<td>You don’t play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He plays</td>
<td>He doesn’t play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She plays</td>
<td>She doesn’t play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It plays</td>
<td>It doesn’t play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject + Verb form | Subject + do/does not + Verb form
**Verbs: Expressing the Present**

**Simple Present Form:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do I play?</td>
<td>Don’t I play?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do we play?</td>
<td>Don’t we play?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you play?</td>
<td>Don’t you play?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he play?</td>
<td>Doesn’t he play?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does she play?</td>
<td>Doesn’t she play?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does it play?</td>
<td>Doesn’t it play?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We use the simple present tense

To talk about things in general, not about something happening now, but about something happening all the time:

Ex:—
- Christmas falls in the month of December.
- Birds of a feather flock together.
- It takes two to make quarrel.

To express scientific facts or permanent truths.

Ex:—
- The sun sets in the west.
- Water boils at 100 centigrade.

In proverbs which have the force of permanent truths.

Ex:—
- In proverbs which has the force of permanent truths.
- It takes two to make quarrel.
- Birds of a feather flock together.
- The sun sets in the west.
- Water boils at 100 centigrade.

To express scientific facts or permanent truths.

Ex:—
- My father goes to office at 10 o'clock.
- Christmas falls in the month of December.

Uses of Simple Present Tense
4

Use of ‘Going to’ Construction
LESSON: 8.

Use of Going to Construction.
FUTURE TENSE

Definition: When a verb is used to show that an action will take place in future, it is known as the Future Tense.

Syntax: Subject + will/shall + base form of the verb (verb first form)

Example:
I shall go.
We shall play cricket in the evening.
He will come to house tomorrow.

Example Sentence: Subiect + will/shall + base form of the verb (verb first form)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>She</th>
<th>The teacher</th>
<th>Hema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>play a match</td>
<td>visit to the zoo</td>
<td>teach Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>today</td>
<td>next month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is going to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>go for a walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is going to</td>
<td></td>
<td>next week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>examine our plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>very soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5

Preposition
**Definition:** A preposition is a word which shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun and some other word in a sentence.

**Preposition:** The word preposition means placing before. So a preposition is placed before a noun or a pronoun. The other word can be a noun, a verb, or an adjective.
KINDS OF PREPOSITION

Prepositions of
Place

Prepositions Showing
Direction

Prepositions of
Time
Prepositions of Time

- At
  - point of time
  - festival
  - mealtime
  - indefinite period

- at 5 o’clock, at noon
- at midnight
- at Christmas, at Diwali
- at lunch, at dinner
- at dawn, at night

I go to the school at 5 o’clock.
I will go home at Diwali.
We will discuss this problem at lunch.
The train will reach Bombay on Friday morning.
The annual function takes place on 8th March.
In

- season
- year
- month
- part of the day

You’ll get this information in fifteen minutes.

Neil Armstrong reached the moon in 1969.

We shifted to this house in March.

In also shows future time, time starting from now:

I’ll be back in two hours.

You’ll get this information in fifteen minutes.
In, Within

- **In** = at the end of
- **Within** = before the end of

I'll be back in two hours. (at the end of two hours)
I will be back within two hours.

(before two hours have passed)