

Weekly Test 3

Date : 23-Aug-2019

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word
(IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

1. The Adjective: Adjective means added to.

An adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of any noun.

- Examples:
1. Sita is a clever girl.
 2. I don't like that boy.
 3. He gave me five mangoes.
 4. There is little time for preparation.

clever, that, five, little are adjectives which are adding something to the nouns

girl, boy, mangoes, time.

1.1 Attributive Adjective: The Adjective used along with the noun is called Attributive adjective.

Examples: 1. The lazy boy was punished.
lazy is used along with noun boy is the Attributive Adjective.

1. Predicative Adjective: The Adjective used along with the verb is called Predicative adjective.

Examples: 1. The boy is lazy.
lazy is used along with verb 'is' so, lazy is the Predicative Adjective.

2. Kinds of Adjectives:

Adjectives may be divided into the following classes.

1. Adjectives of Quality or Descriptive Adjective: Example: large, honest

2. Adjectives of Quantity: Example: some

3. Adjectives of number or Numeral Adjectives: Example: five

It has 3 kinds

i) Define Numeral Adjectives

a) Cardinals: Example: one, two, three

b) Ordinals: Example: First, Second, Third

ii) Indefinite Numeral Adjectives: Example: all, no, many, few

iii) Distributive Numeral Adjectives: Example: each, every, either, neither

4. Sentence based adjectives: Example: some, all

5. Demonstrative Adjectives: Example: this, that, these, those, such

6. Interrogative Adjectives: Example: what, which, whose

7. Emphasizing Adjectives: Example: own, very

8. Exclamatory Adjectives: Example: genius!, idea!, blessing!

3. Formation Of Adjectives:

9. Adjectives Formed From Nouns: **Example:** boyish, foolish, golden,...
10. Adjectives Formed From Verbs: **Example:** talkative, movable, ...
11. Adjectives Formed From Other Adjectives: **Example:** threefold, blackish,...
4. Comparison of Adjectives: **Example:** sweet-sweeter-sweetest
12. Degrees Of Comparison.
Three degrees of Comparison.
i) Positive Degree : **Example:** sweet
ii) Comparative Degree: **Example:** sweeter
iii) Superlative Degree: **Example:** sweetest
13. Formation of Comparative and Superlative:
14. Irregular Comparison: **Example:** good-better-best
15. Interchange of the Degrees of Comparison:
5. Adjectives Used as Nouns:
6. Nouns used as Adjectives:
7. Position of Adjectives:
8. The Correct Use of Some Adjectives:

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2. Kinds of Adjectives:
- 2.1. Adjectives of Quality or Descriptive Adjective:
Show the kind or quality of a person or thing.
Examples: large, honest
1. Kalkata is a large city.
2. He is an honest man.
(Adjectives of Quality answer the question: Of what kind ?)
- 2.2 Adjectives of Quantity:
Show how much of a thing is meant.
Examples some, much, little
1. I ate some rice.
2. He howed much patience.
3. He has little intelligence.
(Adjectives of Quantity answer the question: How much ?)
- 2.3 Adjectives of number or Numeral Adjectives:
It has 3 kinds.
i) Define Numeral Adjectives: which denote an exact number.
a) Cardinals: A cardinal denotes how many.
Example: one, two, three, four, five
1. The hand has five fingers.
b) Ordinals: An ordinal denotes the order of things in a series.
Example: First, Second, Third
ii) Indefinite Numeral Adjectives: which do not denote an exact number.
Example: all, no, many, few, some any, certain, several, sundry.
iii) Distributive Numeral Adjectives: Which refer to each one of a number.

Example: each, every, either, neither

2.4 Sentence based adjectives:

According to its use in sentence. Example: some, all

Adjectives of Quantity

1. I ate some rice.
2. He has lost all his wealth.

Adjectives of Number

1. Some boys are clever.

Questions:

1. Add something to the meaning of any Noun is called _____
A. Adjective.
2. Kolkata is a large city. The word -large- is example of _____
A. Adjective of Quality (or) Descriptive Adjective.
3. I ate some rice. The word -some- is example of _____
A. Adjectives of Quantity
4. _____ is a Definite Numeral Adjective as cardinals.
A. One
5. _____ is a Definite Numeral Adjective as ordinals.
A. First
6. _____ is a Indefinite Numeral Adjective.
A. All
7. _____ is a Distributive Numeral Adjective.
A. Each
8. Same adjective like _____ is used as Adjective of quantity and Adjective of Number
A. some

Weekly Test 4

Date : 30-Aug-2019

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2.5 Demonstrative Adjectives:

Point out which person or thing is meant.

Example: this, that, these, those, such

1. This boy is stronger than Hari.
2. That boy is industrious.
3. Those mangoes are sour.

(Demonstrative Adjectives answer the question: Which ?)

2.6 Interrogative Adjectives:

They are used with nouns to ask questions.

Example: what, which, whose

1. What manner of man is he ?
2. Which way shall we go ?

3. Those book is this ?

(What is used in a general sense and which is used in a selective sense)

2.7 Emphasizing Adjectives:

Example: In the following sentences own, very are used as Emphasizing Adjectives

- 1. I saw it with my own eyes.
- 2. Mind your own business.
- 3. That is the very thing we want.

2.8 Exclamatory Adjectives:

The word what is sometimes used as an Exclamatory Adjectives:

Example: 1. What genius! 2. What an idea! 3. What a blessing!

3. Formation Of Adjectives:

9. Adjectives Formed From Nouns: Examples:

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>
1. boy	boyish	8. dirt	dirty
2. fool	foolish	9. storm	stormy
3. care	careful	10. pardon	pardonable
4. play	playful	11. glory	glorious
5. hope	hopeful	12. man	manly
6. silk	silken	13. king	kingly
7. gold	golden	14. gift	gifted

10. Adjectives Formed From Verbs: Examples:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Adjective</u>
1. tire	tireless
2. talk	talkative
3. cease	ceaseless
4. move	moveable

11. Some Adjectives are Formed From other Adjectives: Examples:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adjective</u>
1. tragic	tragical
2. whole	wholesome
3. threethreefold	
4. black	blackish
5. white	whitish
6. sick	sickly

WeeklyTest5

Date : 6-Sep-2019

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4. Comparison of Adjectives:

12. Degrees Of Comparison.

Adjectives change in form (sweet-sweeter-sweetest) to show comparison. They are called the three degrees of comparison.

Examples:

1. Rama's mango is sweet.
2. Hari's mango is sweeter than Rama's.
3. Govind's mango is the sweetest of all.

The adjective **sweet** is said to be in the Positive Degree.

The adjective **sweeter** is said to be in the Comparative Degree.

(Note: There is another way in which we can compare things.)

Examples:

Hari's mango is sweeter than Rama's. = Rama's mango is less sweeter than Rama's.

The adjective **sweetest** is said to be in the Superlative Degree.

(Note: The superlative with most is sometimes used. where there is no idea of comparison, but desire to use very high degree)

Examples:

This is most unfortunate.

It was a most eloquent speech.

13. Formation of Comparative and Superlative:

- a) most Adjectives of one syllable, and some of more than one, form the Comparative by adding 'er' and the Superlative by adding 'est' to the Positive.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
1. sweet	sweeter	sweetest
2. small	smaller	smallest
3. bold	bolder	boldest
4. great	greater	greatest

- b) When the Positive ends in 'e' only 'r' and 'st' are added

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
1. brave	braver	bravest
2. fine	finer	finest
3. noble	nobler	noblest
4. wise	wiser	wisest

- c) When the Positive ends in 'y' preceded by consonant, the 'y' is changed into 'i' before adding 'er' 'est' are added

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
1. happy	happier	happiest
2. easy	easier	easiest
3. heavy	heavier	heaviest
4. wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest

- d) When one syllable Positive ends in a single consonant and preceded by a short vowel, this consonant is doubled before adding 'er' 'est' are added

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
1. red	redder	reddest
2. big	bigger	biggest
3. hot	hotter	hottest
4. fat	fatter	fattest

- e) Adjectives of more than two syllables add 'more' and 'most'

Example: beautiful, difficult, courageous

<u>Positive</u>		<u>Comparative</u>		<u>Superlative</u>
1. beautiful	more	beautiful	most	beautiful
2. difficult	more	difficult		most difficult
3. courageous	more	courageous	most	courageous

f) The comparative in 'er' is not used (use more) when we compare two qualities of in the same person or thing.

Example: Rama is more brave than prudent (care).

g) When two objects are compared with each other, the second term (any metal)

of comparison must exclude the first term (iron).

Example: Iron is more useful than any other metal.

(any other metal = excluded Iron

any metal = including Iron,)

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14. Irregular Comparison:

a) If Adjectives are compared irregularly, their Comparative and superlative

are not formed from the positive

<u>Positive</u>		<u>Comparative</u>		<u>Superlative</u>
1. good, well	better			best
2. bad, evil, ill	worse			worst
3. little	less, lesser			least
4. much		more		most (quantity)
5. many		more		most (number)
6. late	later			latest (refer to time)
7. late	latter			last (refer to position)
8. old	older			oldest (both persons and things)
9. old	elder			eldest (persons)
10. far	farther			farthest
11. (fore)	further			furthest
12. (fore)	(former)			farthest, first
13. (high)	(higher)			highest, next
14. (in)	inner			innermost, inmost
15. (up)	upper			uppermost, upmost
16. (out)	outer, (utter)			utmost, uttermost

b) Certain English comparatives have lost their comparative meaning and are used as positive. They can not be followed by 'than'.

Examples: 1. The soldiers ran to defend the outer wall.

2. My elder brother is an engineer.

3. This man is an utter fool.

c) Certain comparatives borrowed from Latin have no Positive or Superlative. they all end in 'or'. They are twelve in all.

i) Five of them have lost their Comparative and are used as Positive Adjectives.

Example: interior, exterior, ulterior, major, minor

ii) The other seven are used as Comparative adjectives but are followed by 'to' (not 'than').

Example: inferior, superior, prior, anterior, posterior, senior, junior

1. Rama's intelligence is superior to Hari's.

iii) Adjectives expressing quantities usually do not be compared. May use 'most'

Example: square, round, perfect, eternal, universal, unique

1. This is the most perfect specimen. I have seen.

15. Interchange of the Degrees of Comparison:

It is possible to change the Degree of Comparison of Adjective in a sentence, without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Examples:

1. Superlative: Lead is the heaviest of all.

Comparative: Lead is heavier than all other metals.

2. Comparative: Kashmir is cooler than Mumbai.

Positive: Mumbai is not so cool as Kashmir.

3. Positive: He is as wise as Solomon.

Comparative: Solomon was not wiser than he is.

5. Adjectives Used as Nouns:

Adjectives are often used as Nouns.

(a) As plural nouns denoting a class of persons.

Examples: cautious, rich

1. The cautious(=cautious persons) are not always cowards.

2. The rich (=rich people) not know how the poor(=poor people) live.

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(b) As singular nouns denoting some abstract quality.

Examples: future, beautiful (beauty)

1. The future(=futura) is known to us.

2. He is a lover of the beautiful (beauty in general)

(c) Some Adjectives actually become nouns,

and hence used in both number.

(i) Those derived from proper nouns.

Examples: Australians, Canadians, Italians

(ii) Some denoting persons:

Examples: juniors, seniors, mortals, nobles, elders

(iii) A few denoting things generally:

Examples: secrets, totals, liquids, solids.

some adjectives are used as nouns only in the plural

Examples: valuables, eatables.

(d) In certain phrases:

Examples: in-general, in-future, in-short, before-long at-present

1. In-future I shall change you for medical advice.

2. In-short , we know nothing.

6. Nouns used as Adjectives:

The use of Nouns as Adjectives is very common in English.

Examples: cottage (cottage), computer (computer)

1. I met a little cottage girl.

2. He is always playing computer games.

Questions:

1. _____ is called Positive Degree Adjective.

A. sweet

2. _____ is called Comparative degree Adjective.

A. sweeter

3. _____ is called Superlative Degree Adjective.

A. sweetest

4. _____ are Regular Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

A. sweeter, sweetest

5. _____ are Irregular Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

A. more, most

6. Adjectives _____, _____ used as nouns.

A. rich, poor

7. Nouns _____, _____ used as adjectives.

A. college, computer

8. Golden hair. In the sentence "golden" is _____

A. adjective

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7. Position of Adjectives:

a) An Adjective used attributively is generally placed before the Noun.

Examples: King, hearty, royal.

1. King Francis was a hearty King, and loved a royal sport.
2. O Captain ! my Captain ! our fearful trip is gone.

b) In poetry, however, An Adjective is frequently placed after the Noun.

Examples: dear, sweet

1. Children dear, was it yesterday ?
2. O man with sisters dear !

c) When several Adjectives are attached to one Noun they sometimes placed after it for emphasis.

Examples: fearless, resolute, genius, original, sagacious, inventive

1. The King, fearless and resolute, at once advanced.
2. Franklin had a great genius, original, sagacious, and inventive.

d) When some word or phrase is joined to the Adjective to explain its meaning, the Adjective is placed after its Noun(man, Sikh).

Examples: fertail, taller

1. He was a man fertail-in-resource.
2. A Sikh, taller-than-any-of-his-comrades, rushed forward.

e) In certain phrases the Adjective always comes after the Noun.

Examples: heir-apparent, time-immemorial, lord-paramount, viceroy-elect, letters-patent, knights-temporal, notary-public, body-politic, God-Almighty

8. The Correct Use of Some Adjectives:

a) Some, any:

Some

any

1. In affirmative sentences, to express quantity or degree.

1. In Negative and Interrorative sentences

Example:

1. I will buy some mangoes.

Example:

1. I will not buy any mangoes.

Have you bought any mangoes

?

2. Some is used in questions which are really offers/requests or which expect the answer 'yes'. 2. 'Any' can be used after 'if' in affirmative sentences.

Examples:

Examples:

Offer:

1. Will you have some ice-cream ?

1. If you need any money I

Will help you.

Request:

Could you lend me some money ?

Expect:

Did you buy some clothes ?

b) Each, every:

Each and Every are similar in meaning, but every is a stronger word than each;

it means **each** without exception

Each

1. **Each** is used in speaking of two or more things
2. **Each** directs attention to the individuals forming any group
3. **Each** is used only when the number in the group is limited

Every

1. **Every** is used in speaking of more than two.
2. **Every** directs attention to the total group
3. **Every** is used when the number is indefinite.

Examples:

1. **Every** seat was taken.
2. **Five**-boys were seated on **each** bench.
3. **Each** one of these chairs is broken.
4. Leap-year falls in **every** fourth year.
5. He came to see us **every** three-days. (i.e once in every period of three days)

c) Little, a little, the little:

i) **Little**= not much (ie., hardly any). Thus, **little** has a negative meaning.

Examples:

1. There is **little** hope of his recovery.
2. He has **little** influence with his old followers.

ii) **a Little**= some though not much. '**A little**' has a positive meaning.

Examples:

1. There is **a little** hope of his recovery.
2. **A little** knowledge is a dangerous thing.

iii) **The Little**= Not much, but all there is.

Examples:

1. The **little** information he had was not quite reliable.
2. The **little** knowledge of carpentry that he possessed stood him in good stead.

(The sentence means-The knowledge of carpentry he possessed was not much; but all that knowledge stood him in good stead)

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Weekly Test 6

Date : 13-Sep-2019

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ARTICLES

(Note: Colour coding: a or an and the are treated generally as adjectives.)

1. Articles

2. Indefinite Article
3. Definite Article
4. A or AN
5. Use of the Definite Article
6. Use of the Indefinite Article
7. Omission of the Article
8. Repetition of the Article

1. **Articles:** The words **a** or **an** and **the** are called Articles.
They come before Nouns , so they may be treated as adjectives also.
There are two Articles: **a** (or **an**) and **the**.
2. **Indefinite Article:** not clearly stated article.
 - i) **A** or **an** is called the Indefinite Article, because it usually leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of.
Example: A doctor/An enemy; that is any doctor / any enemy.
 - ii) Indefinite article is used before singular countable nouns.
Example: A book, an orange, a girl.
3. **Definite Article:** clearly stated article.
 - i) **The** is called the Definite Article, because it normally points out some particular person or thing.
Example: He saw the doctor; meaning some particular doctor.
 - ii) Definite article is used before singular countable nouns, plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
Example: The book, the books, the milk.
4. **A or AN:**
 - i) The choice between a or an is determined by sound.
An is used for the word beginning with a vowel sound.
Example: An hour, an ass, an ink-stand, an orange. an umbrella, an honest man, an heir.
 It will be noticed that the words hour, honest, heir began with a vowel sound , as the initial consonant h is not pronounced.
 - ii) **A** is used for the word beginning with a consonant sound.
Example: A boy, a reindeer, a woman, a yard. a horse, a hole, a university, a union, a uniform, a one.
 It will be noticed that the words university, union, uniform began with a consonant sound 'yu'

Questions:

1. How many articles are there?
A. 2
2. _____ is indefinite article.
A. a or an
3. _____ is definite article.
A. the
4. English language has 5 vowels they are _____

A. a, e, i, o, u

5. article _____ is used as numerical sense of one.

A. a or an

6. _____ is used before proper nouns like Ganga, Pacific

A. the

7. I have a black and a white dog. means _____ dog(s).

A. 2

8. Article is _____ before names of substances.

A. omitted

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5. Use of the Definite Article:

The Definite Article **the** is used -

a) When we talk about a particular person or thing, or one already mentioned / referred to.

Examples: 1. **The girl cried.** (=the girl already talked about)

2. **Let us go to the park.**(= the park in this town)

b) When a singular noun is meant to represent a whole class.

Examples: 1. **The cow is a useful animal.**

(Or we may say, ' cows are useful animals ')

2. **The horse is a noble animal.**

c) Before some proper nouns.

Examples: 1. oceans and seas: **the Pacific, the Black Sea**

2. rivers: **the Ganga, the Nile.**

3. canals: **the Suez Canal**

4. deserts: **the Sahara**

5. group of Islands: **the West Indies**

6. mountain-ranges: **the Himalayas**

d) **The** is used Before the names of certain books.

Examples: 1. **The Vedas, the puranas, the Ramayana.**

e) Before the names of things unique of their kind.

Examples: 1. **The sun, the sky, the earth, the ocean, the sea**

f) Before a proper noun when it is qualified by an Adjective or a defining adjectival clause.

Examples: 1. **The great Caesar, the immortal Shakespeare.**

2. **The Mr. Roy whom you met last night is my uncle.**

g) **The** is used With Superlatives.

Examples: 1. **The darkest cloud has a silver-lining.**

2. **This is the best book of chemistry.**

h) **The** is used With Ordinals.

Examples: 1. **He was the first man to-arrive.**

2. The ninth chapter.

i) The is used before musical instruments.

Examples: 1. He can play the flute.

j) The is used before an adjective when the noun is understood.

Examples: 1. The poor are always with us.

k) Before a noun (with emphasis) to give the force of a superlative.

Examples: 1. The verb is the word (=the chief word) in a sentence.

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6. Use of the Indefinite Article:

The Indefinite Article is used-

a) In its original numerical sense of one.

Examples: 1. Twelve inches make a foot.

2. Not a word was said.

b) In the vague sense of certain.

Examples: 1. One evening a beggar came to my door.

c) In the sense of any, to single out an individual as the representative of a class.

Examples: 1. A cow is a useful animal.

7. Omission of the Article:

The Article is omitted-

a) Before names of substances and abstract nouns

(ie. uncountable nouns) used in a general sense.

Examples: sugar, gold, wisdom, honesty, virtue

1. Sugar is bad for your teeth.

2. Gold is a precious metal.

3. Wisdom is the gift of heaven.

Note: Uncountable nouns take the when used in a particular sense

(especially when qualified by an adjective or adjectival phrase/clause)

Examples: sugar, wisdom.

1. The wisdom of Solomon is great.

2. Would you pass me the sugar ? (=the sugar on the table)

b) Before plural countable nouns used in general sense.

Examples: children, computers.

1. Children like chocolates.

2. Computers are used in many offices.

Note: Such nouns take the when used with a particular meaning.

Examples: sugar, wisdom.

1. Where are the children ? (=our children)

c) Before most proper nouns(except those referred to earlier).

Examples: names of people, names of continents, countries,cities
names of individual mountains/islands, lakes,hills, etc.

d) Before names of meals (used in general sense).

Examples: lunch, dinner

1. Dinner is ready.

2. What time do you have lunch ?

Note: We use a when there is an adjective before breakfast, lunch,dinner...

Examples:

1. I had a late lunch today.

e) Before languages.

Examples: english, punjabi

1. We are studying English.

2. They speak Punjabi at home.

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f) Before school, college, university, church, bed, hospital, prison,
when they are visited or used for their primary purpose.

Examples: english, punjabi

1. I learn French at School.

2. My uncle is still in hospital.

Note: The is used with these words when we refer to them as
a definite place, building, or object rather than to the normal
activity that goes on there.

Examples: 1. The school is very near my home.

2. I met him at the church.

g) Before names of relations, like, father, mother, aunt, uncle,
our cook, our nurse

Examples: 1. Father has returned.

1. Aunt wants you to-see her.

h) Before predicative nouns denoting a unique position.

i.e., a position that is normally held at one time by one person only.

Examples: 1. He was elected chairman of the board.

i) In certain phrases consisting of a transitive verb followed by its object.

Examples: to-catch-fire, to-take-breath, to-give-battle, to-cast-anchor,
to-send-word, to-bring-word, to-give-ear, to-lay-sieze, to-set-sail,
to-lose-heart, to-set-foot, to-leave-home, to-strike-root, to-take-offence

j) In certain phrases consisting of a preposition followed by its object.

Examples: at-home, in-hand, in-debt, by-day, by-night, at-daybreak,
at-sunrise, at-noon, at-sunset, at-night, at-anchor, at-sight, on-demand,

at-interest, on-earth, by-land, by-water,by-river,by-train, by-name,
on-horseback, on-foot, on-deck, in-jest, at-dinner, at-ease,above-ground

8. Repetition of the Article:

- a) When two or more adjectives qualify the same noun, the article is used before the first adjective only.

Example: 1. I have a black and white dog. (one dog)

Note: But when they qualify different nouns, expressed or understood, the article is normally used before each adjective.

Example: 1. I have a black and a white dog. (two dogs)

- b) When two or more connected nouns refer to the same person/thing, the article is ordinarily used before the first only.

Example: 1. The secretary and treasurer is absent. (one person)

Note: But two or more connected nouns refer to different persons/ things, the article is used before each.

Example: 1. The secretary and the treasurer are absent. (two persons)

- c) We may either say-

Examples: 1. The third and the fourth chapter.
(or)

The third and fourth chapters.

- d) In expressing a comparison, if two nouns refer to the same person/ thing, the article is used before the first noun only.

Examples: 1. He is a better mechanic than clerk.

2. He is a better poet than novelist.

Note: But if they refer to different persons/things, the Article must be used with each noun.

Example: 1. He is a better mechanic than a clerk.

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