



CDT Materials

Class – IV

Subject – English



1. Parts of speech

- All the words you say or write, read or hear are one of the 9 parts of speech. It is helpful to know the names of the parts of speech. Here is a table of the 9 word classes or parts of speech:

➤ Part of speech	Most common function	Examples
➤ noun	to name a person, place, or thing	teacher, mountain, idea
➤ verb	to do or be something	eat, sleep, think, seem
➤ adjective	to describe a noun	silly, huge, boring
➤ adverb	to describe how something is done	quickly, well, carelessly
➤ pronoun	to take the place of a noun	I, she, it, that, them
➤ conjunction	to join words, phrases, and clauses	and, so, because, when
➤ preposition	to introduce a phrase of when, where or how	on, in front of, by, with
➤ article	to specify or generalize a noun	the, a, an
➤ interjection	to express emotion	hey, wow, ouch

2. Singular and plural nouns

Regular nouns

- Most singular nouns form the plural by adding **-s**. : E.g. boat = boats
- A singular noun ending in **s, x, z, ch, sh** makes the plural by adding **-es**. E.g. bus= buses
- A singular noun ending in a consonant and then **y** makes the plural by dropping the **y** and adding **-ies**. E.g. penny = pennies

Irregular nouns

- There are some irregular noun plurals. The most common ones are listed below.
- Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.

Examples

Singular	Plural
sheep	sheep
fish	fish
deer	deer
species	species
aircraft	aircraft

- Some nouns have a plural form but take a singular verb e.g. news
- Some nouns have a fixed plural form and take a plural verb. They are not used in the singular, or they have a different meaning in the singular. Nouns like this include: *trousers, jeans, glasses, savings, thanks, steps, stairs, customs, congratulations, tropics, wages, spectacles, outskirts, goods, wits*

3. VERBS

- A verb is a kind of word (part of speech) that tells about an action or a state. It is the main part of a sentence: every sentence has a verb. In English, verbs are the only kind of word that changes to show past or present tense.
- There are sixteen verbs used in Basic English. They are: be, do, have, come, go, see, seem, give, take, keep, make, put, send, say, let, get.
- English has two main kinds of verbs: normal verbs (called lexical verbs) and auxiliary verbs. The difference between them is mainly in where they can go in a sentence. Some verbs are in both groups, but there are very few auxiliary verbs in English. There are also two kinds of auxiliary verbs: modal verbs and non-modal verbs. The table below shows most of the English auxiliaries and a small number of other verbs.

There are several auxiliary verbs:

- To *do* (do, does, did)
- To *be* (am, is, are, was, were): Creates a progressive tense.
- To **have** (have, has, had): Creates a perfect tense
- The following verbs are *modal auxiliaries*- Can, Could, May, Might, Must, Shall, Should

4. Irregular verbs

Most verbs form plurals by adding –ed at the end e.g. play – played- played. But, many others change the past and past participle form in irregular patterns e.g. go-went-gone.

beat - beat - beaten	let - let - let
become - became - become	light - lit - lit
begin - began - begun	lose - lost - lost
bend - bent - bent	make - made - made
bite - bit - bitten	mean - meant - meant
blow - blew - blown	meet - met - met
break - broke - broken	pay - paid - paid
bring - brought - brought	put - put - put
build - built - built	read - read - read
burst - burst - burst	ride - rode - ridden
buy - bought - bought	ring - rang - rung
catch - caught - caught	rise - rose - risen
choose - chose - chosen	run - ran - run
come - came - come	say - said - said
cost - cost - cost	see - saw - seen
cut - cut - cut	sell - sold - sold
dig - dug - dug	send - sent - sent
do - did - done	shake - shook - shaken
draw - drew - drawn	shine - shone - shone
drink - drank - drunk	shoot - shot - shot

5. Degrees of Comparison -

Comparative is the name for the grammar used when comparing two things. The two basic ways to compare are using **as... as** or **than**. Examples of each are shown below:

- He's not **as** stupid **as** he looks!
- I'm almost **as** good in maths **as** in science.
- This book is not **as** exciting **as** the last one.
- This computer is better **than** that one.
- She's stronger at chess **than** I am.
- It's much colder today **than** it was yesterday.

5. Pronouns

- Pronouns replace nouns. A different pronoun is required depending on two elements: the noun being replaced and the function that noun has in the sentence. In English, pronouns only take the gender of the noun they replace in the 3rd person singular form. The 2nd person plural pronouns are identical to the 2nd person singular pronouns except for the reflexive pronoun.
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Person	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective (Determiner)	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive or Intensive Pronoun
1st person singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person singular	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person singular, male	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person singular, female	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd person singular, neutral	it	it	its		itself
1st person plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person plural	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns replace nouns that are the subject of their clause.

Examples

- **I** am 16.
- **You** seem lost.
- Jim is angry, and **he** wants Sally to apologize.
- This table is old. **It** needs to be repainted.
- **We** aren't coming.
- **They** don't like pancakes.

Object Pronouns

Object pronouns are used to replace nouns that are the direct or indirect object of a clause.

Examples

- Give the book to **me**.
- The teacher wants to talk to **you**.
- Jake is hurt because Bill hit **him**.
- Rashid received a letter from **her** last week.
- Mark can't find **it**.
- Don't be angry with **us**.

➤ Possessive Adjectives (Determiners)

Possessive adjectives are not pronouns, but rather determiners. It is useful to learn them at the same time as pronouns, however, because they are similar in form to the possessive pronouns. Possessive adjectives function as adjectives, so they appear before the noun they modify. They do not replace a noun as pronouns do.

Examples

- Did mother find **my shoes**?
- Mrs. Baker wants to see **your homework**.
- Can Jake bring over **his baseball cards**?
- Samantha will fix **her bike** tomorrow.
- The cat broke **its leg**.
- This is **our house**.
- Where is **their school**?

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns replace possessive nouns as either the subject or the object of a clause. Because the noun being replaced doesn't appear in the sentence, it must be clear from the context.

Examples

- This bag is **mine**.
- **Yours** is not blue.
- That bag looks like **his**.
- These shoes are not **hers**.
- That car is **ours**.
- **Theirs** is parked in the garage.

Reflexive & Intensive Pronouns

Reflexive and intensive pronouns are the same set of words but they have different functions in a sentence.

Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the clause because the subject of the action is also the direct or indirect object. Only certain types of verbs can be reflexive. You cannot remove a reflexive pronoun from a sentence because the remaining sentence would be grammatically incorrect.

Examples

- I told **myself** to calm down.
- You cut **yourself** on this nail?
- He hurt **himself** on the stairs.
- She found **herself** in a dangerous part of town.
- The cat threw **itself** under my car!
- We blame **ourselves** for the fire.
- The children can take care of **themselves**.

Intensive pronouns emphasize the subject of a clause. They are not the object of the action. The intensive pronoun can always be removed from a sentence without changing the meaning significantly, although the emphasis on the subject will be removed. Intensive pronouns can be placed immediately after the subject of the clause, or at the end of the clause.

Examples

- I made these cookies **myself**.
- You **yourself** asked Jake to come.
- The Pope **himself** pardoned Mr. Brown.
- My teacher didn't know the answer **herself**.
- The test **itself** wasn't scary, but my teacher certainly is.
- We would like to finish the renovation before Christmas **ourselves**.
- They **themselves** told me the lost shoe wasn't a problem.

6. Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word or expression that has the same or almost the same meaning as another. **Word origin:** Greek, *syn* = same, *onyma* = a name

Synonym examples:

- awful / terrible
- big / large
- smart / clever
- photograph / picture

7. Antonyms

➤ An **antonym** is a word that means the opposite of another word. **Word origin:** Greek, *anti* = opposite, *onym* = name

Antonym examples:

- old / new
- black / white

- strong / weak
- break / fix
