Identification of Nouns

A **noun** is a word that names a **person, place, thing, animal, idea, or quality**. Nouns are the "naming words" of a sentence.

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1. The Main Types of Nouns

Type	Definition	Examples
Common Noun	General name for a person, place, or thing	boy, city, dog, book
Proper Noun	Specific name; always capitalized	Ravi, Delhi, Pluto, Monday
Concrete Noun	Physical, tangible thing	table, apple, car, rain
Abstract Noun	Idea, quality, or feeling (not physical)	love, courage, freedom, honesty
Countable Noun	Can be counted	one book, two books
Uncountable Noun	Cannot be counted	water, rice, milk, advice
Collective Noun	Names a group	team, family, flock, crowd
Compound Noun	Two or more words combined	toothpaste, mother-in-law, swimming pool
Material Noun	Substance/material	gold, iron, wood, cotton
Possessive Noun	Shows ownership	Ravi's, the dog's, students'

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2. How to Identify a Noun (Step-by-Step)

Step 1: Look for a naming word

Ask: **Does this word name a person, place, thing, or idea?**

> The **teacher** gave the **students** a **test** on **history**.

> → teacher (person), students (person), test (thing), history (idea/subject)

Step 2: Apply the "Article Test"

Can you put **a / an / the** before it?

> **a** dog ✅, **an** apple ✅, **the** truth ✅ → all nouns

Step 3: Apply the "Pronoun Test"

Can you replace it with **he, she, it, they, this, that**?

> **The car** is fast. → **It** is fast. ✅ → *car* is a noun

Step 4: Apply the "Plural Test"

Can you make it plural (usually by adding **-s / -es**)?

> book → books ✅, idea → ideas ✅, child → children ✅

Step 5: Check its position in the sentence

Nouns commonly appear:

- **After** a determiner/article: *the **boy**, a **cat**, my **friend***
- **After** an adjective: *happy **child**, red **car***
- **As a subject:** ***Dogs** bark.*
- **As an object:** *She hit **the ball**.*
- **After a preposition:** *in the **garden***

Step 6: Apply the "Possessive Test"

Can you add **'s** or **'** to show ownership?

> the **dog's** tail ✅, the **teacher's** book ✅ → nouns

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3. Noun Identification Flowchart

```
Is the word a naming word?
        ↓ YES
Can you put a / an / the before it?   → Common/Countable Noun
        ↓
Can you replace it with he/she/it/they? → Noun
        ↓
Can you add -s/-es to make it plural?  → Countable Noun
        ↓
Is it a specific name (capitalized)?   → Proper Noun
        ↓
Is it a feeling/idea you can't touch?  → Abstract Noun
        ↓
Does it name a group?                  → Collective Noun
```

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4. Nouns vs. Other Parts of Speech (Common Confusions)

| Word | As Noun | As Verb | As Adjective | As Adverb |

|---|---|---|---|---|

| **love** | I feel **love**. | I **love** you. | a **love** letter | — |

| **run** | a **run** in the park | I **run** daily. | a **run** race | — |

| **book** | Read the **book**. | I **book** a ticket. | a **book** cover | — |

| **light** | Turn on the **light**. | **Light** the candle. | a **light** bag | — |

| **water** | Drink **water**. | **Water** the plants. | **water** bottle | — |

| **fast** | — | I **fast** on Mondays. | a **fast** car | He runs **fast**. |

| **well** | a **well** of water | — | — | She sings **well**. |

| **work** | I have **work**. | They **work** hard. | **work** clothes | — |

Key test: A noun **names**; a verb **acts**; an adjective **describes a noun**; an adverb **describes a verb/adjective/adverb**.

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5. Special Categories of Nouns

A. Proper Nouns (Always Capitalized)

Names of specific:

- **People:** Ravi, Mary, Mr. Sharma
- **Places:** Delhi, Everest, India
- **Days/Months:** Monday, January
- **Organizations:** United Nations, Google
- **Brands:** Nike, Samsung
- **Languages:** English, Hindi

B. Abstract Nouns (Formed from Adjectives/Verbs)

Adjective/Verb	Abstract Noun
happy	happiness
kind	kindness
free	freedom
know	knowledge
believe	belief
grow	growth
strong	strength
wise	wisdom

C. Collective Nouns

Collective Noun	Refers to
team	players
family	relatives
flock	birds
herd	cattle
swarm	bees
crowd	people
bunch	grapes/keys
fleet	ships
pack	wolves/cards
jury	judges

D. Compound Nouns

| Type | Example |

|---|---|

| noun + noun | toothpaste, bedroom |

| adjective + noun | blackboard, greenhouse |

| verb + noun | swimming pool, washing machine |

| noun + preposition + noun | mother-in-law, editor-in-chief |

| preposition + noun | underground, oversight |

E. Uncountable Nouns (No Plural)

| Uncountable | Incorrect ❌ | Correct ✅ |

|---|---|---|

| water | waters | some water / glasses of water |

| advice | advices | a piece of advice |

| furniture | furnitures | a piece of furniture |

| information | informations | a piece of information |

| rice | rices | grains of rice |

| milk | milks | glasses of milk |

---

6. Functions of Nouns in a Sentence

| Function | Example |

|---|---|

| **Subject** | ***Ravi** runs fast.* |

| **Direct Object** | *She read **the book**.* |

| **Indirect Object** | *He gave **me** a gift.* |

| **Object of Preposition** | *Sit on **the chair**.* |

| **Predicate Nominative** | *She is **a doctor**.* |

| **Appositive** | *My friend, **Ravi**, is here.* |

| **Possessive** | ***Ravi's** car is new.* |

| **Vocative (address)** | ***Friends**, listen!* |

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7. Full Alphabetical List of Noun Categories & Examples

People: boy, girl, teacher, doctor, king, mother, friend, pilot

Places: school, city, park, India, mountain, river, home

Things: book, table, phone, car, tree, chair, door

Animals: dog, cat, elephant, bird, fish, lion

Ideas: love, freedom, courage, hope, justice, peace

Qualities: honesty, kindness, beauty, strength, patience

Events: birthday, wedding, war, festival, meeting

Substances: gold, water, iron, wood, cotton, oil

Groups: team, family, crowd, army, flock, jury

Times: morning, Monday, year, summer, noon

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8. Quick Practice

Identify the nouns in each sentence:

1. The **dog** chased the **cat** across the **garden**.

2. **Ravi** showed great **courage** during the **match**.

3. **Honesty** is the best **policy**.

4. A **flock** of **birds** flew over the **mountain**.

5. My **mother** bought **milk** and **bread**.

Answers:

1. dog (common), cat (common), garden (common)

2. Ravi (proper), courage (abstract), match (common)

3. Honesty (abstract), policy (abstract/common)

4. flock (collective), birds (common), mountain (common)

5. mother (common), milk (uncountable), bread (uncountable)

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9. Master Identification Table

| Test | If YES → Noun |

|---|---|

| Can I put a/an/the before it? | ✅ Noun |

| Can I replace it with he/she/it/they? | ✅ Noun |

| Can I make it plural? | ✅ Countable Noun |

| Can I add 's to show ownership? | ✅ Noun |

| Is it capitalized as a specific name? | ✅ Proper Noun |

| Can I not touch/see it (idea/feeling)? | ✅ Abstract Noun |

| Does it name a group? | ✅ Collective Noun |

Master Identification Guide: All Parts of Speech

Here is your **combined worksheet + master comparison chart** for identifying **Nouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, and Interjections**.

PART 1: MASTER COMPARISON CHART

The 8 Parts of Speech at a Glance

Part of Speech	Function	Key Question	Examples
Noun	Names a person, place, thing, idea	Who? What?	Ravi, city, love, dog
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	Who? What? (instead of noun)	he, she, it, they, who
Verb	Shows action or state of being	What is happening?	run, is, think, become
Adjective	Describes a noun/pronoun	What kind? How many?	happy, red, three, tall
Adverb	Describes verb/adjective/adverb	How? When? Where?	quickly, very, here, soon
Preposition	Shows relationship (place/time/direction)	Where? When? How?	in, on, at, under, by
Conjunction	Joins words/phrases/clauses	What connects them?	and, but, because, or
Interjection	Shows sudden emotion	—	oh!, wow!, alas!

Master Identification Test Table

Test	Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Preposition	Conjunction	Interjection
Can put a/an/the before?	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌

| Can replace with he/she/it? | ✅ | ✅ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ |

| Can make plural? | ✅ | ✅ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ |

| Shows action/state? | ❌ | ❌ | ✅ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ |

| Describes a noun? | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ✅ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ |

| Describes a verb? | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ✅ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ |

| Followed by noun/pronoun? | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ✅ | ❌ | ❌ |

| Joins two clauses? | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ✅ | ❌ |

| Stands alone with emotion? | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ✅ |

Word Confusion Chart (Same Word, Different Roles)

| Word | Noun | Pronoun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb | Preposition | Conjunction |

|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| **love** | I feel **love**. | — | I **love** you. | a **love** song | — | — | — |

| **run** | a **run** | — | I **run**. | a **run** race | — | — | — |

| **fast** | — | — | I **fast**. | a **fast** car | runs **fast** | — | — |

| **before** | — | — | — | — | seen **before** | before **dinner** | before **you go** |

| **after** | — | — | — | — | came **after** | after **lunch** | after **we ate** |

| **since** | — | — | — | — | — | since **2010** | since **you ask** |

| **but** | — | — | — | — | — | — | but **I tried** |

| **that** | **That** is nice. | — | — | **that** book | — | — | I know **that** he came. |

| **well** | a **well** | — | — | — | sings **well** | — | — |

| **like** | — | — | I **like** it. | — | — | like **a bird** | like **I said** |

| **as** | — | — | — | — | — | as **a teacher** | as **I left** |

| **for** | — | — | — | — | — | for **you** | for **he is kind** |

| **down** | — | — | **down** it | — | sit **down** | down **the road** | — |

| **light** | turn on the **light** | — | **light** it | a **light** bag | — | — | — |

| **work** | I have **work**. | — | they **work** | **work** clothes | — | — | — |

| **than** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | taller **than I am** |

| **while** | a **while** | — | — | — | — | — | while **I slept** |

PART 2: COMBINED WORKSHEET

Section A: Identify the Part of Speech (Underlined Word)

Write **N** (noun), **P** (pronoun), **V** (verb), **Adj** (adjective), **Adv** (adverb), **Prep** (preposition), **Conj** (conjunction), or **Int** (interjection).

1. The **dog** ran quickly.

2. She sat **on** the chair.

3. I wanted to go, **but** I was tired.

4. **Wow**! That's amazing.

5. He is **very** tall.

6. **They** went home.

7. The **red** car is fast.

8. She sings **beautifully**.

9. **Ravi** is my friend.

10. **Although** it rained, we played.

Answers:

1. N | 2. Prep | 3. Conj | 4. Int | 5. Adv | 6. P | 7. Adj | 8. Adv | 9. N (proper) | 10. Conj

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Section B: Identify the Preposition

Underline the preposition and circle its object.

1. The cat slept **under** the warm blanket.
2. We met **at** 5 o'clock **in front of** the station.
3. She apologized **for** her mistake **during** the meeting.
4. **Despite** the rain, they walked **through** the garden.
5. He hid **behind** the door.

Answers:

1. under → blanket | 2. at → 5 o'clock; in front of → station | 3. for → mistake; during → meeting | 4. Despite → rain; through → garden | 5. behind → door

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Section C: Identify the Conjunction & Its Type

Mark **C** (coordinating), **S** (subordinating), or **R** (correlative).

1. I like tea **and** coffee.
2. **Because** it rained, we stayed home.
3. **Either** you go **or** I go.
4. She was tired, **so** she slept.

5. **Although** he tried, he failed.

6. **Neither** he **nor** she came.

7. Study hard **so that** you pass.

8. He is rich, **yet** he is unhappy.

Answers:

1. and → C | 2. Because → S | 3. either...or → R | 4. so → C | 5. Although → S | 6. neither...nor → R | 7. so that → S | 8. yet → C

Section D: Identify the Noun & Its Type

Label: **Common (C), Proper (Pr), Abstract (A), Collective (Co), Uncountable (U), Compound (Cp)**

1. **Ravi** showed great **courage**.

2. A **flock** of birds flew over the **mountain**.

3. My **mother** bought **milk** and **bread**.

4. **Honesty** is the best **policy**.

5. I need **toothpaste** from the **store**.

Answers:

1. Ravi → Pr; courage → A | 2. flock → Co; mountain → C | 3. mother → C; milk → U; bread → U | 4. Honesty → A; policy → A/C | 5. toothpaste → Cp; store → C

Section E: Mixed Identification

Identify the part of speech of each **bold** word.

1. **Oh**, I forgot my **keys** **in** the **car**.
2. **She** **quickly** ran **because** **she** was late.
3. **Both** **Ravi** **and** **Maya** are **intelligent**.
4. The **beautiful** **garden** is **behind** the **house**.
5. **Alas**! **He** **failed** the **exam**.

Answers:

1. Oh → Int; keys → N; in → Prep; car → N
2. She → P; quickly → Adv; because → Conj; she → P
3. Both...and → Conj (correlative); Ravi → N; Maya → N; intelligent → Adj
4. beautiful → Adj; garden → N; behind → Prep; house → N
5. Alas → Int; He → P; failed → V; exam → N

Section F: Preposition vs. Conjunction vs. Adverb

State the role of the bold word.

1. **Before** dinner, wash your hands.
2. **Before** you eat, wash your hands.
3. I've seen this **before**.
4. He arrived **after** lunch.
5. He arrived **after** we ate.
6. He came **after**.

7. Wait **until** Friday.

8. Wait **until** I return.

9. She's lived here **since** 2010.

10. **Since** you're here, help me.

Answers:

1. Prep | 2. Conj | 3. Adv | 4. Prep | 5. Conj | 6. Adv | 7. Prep | 8. Conj | 9. Prep | 10. Conj

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Section G: Full Sentence Parsing

Label **every** word's part of speech.

Sentence 1: *The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.*

Word	Part of Speech
The	Article (Adj)
quick	Adjective
brown	Adjective
fox	Noun
jumps	Verb
over	Preposition
the	Article (Adj)
lazy	Adjective
dog	Noun

Sentence 2: *She sang beautifully, and everyone clapped.*

Word	Part of Speech
She	Pronoun
sang	Verb
beautifully	Adverb
and	Conjunction (coordinating)
everyone	Pronoun
clapped	Verb

Sentence 3: *Although it rained, we played outside because we love the rain.*

Word	Part of Speech
Although	Conjunction (subordinating)
it	Pronoun
rained	Verb
we	Pronoun
played	Verb
outside	Adverb
because	Conjunction (subordinating)
we	Pronoun
love	Verb
the	Article (Adj)
rain	Noun

Sentence 4: *Wow! Ravi and Maya quickly ran into the old house.*

| Word | Part of Speech |

|---|---|

| Wow | Interjection |

| Ravi | Noun (proper) |

| and | Conjunction (coordinating) |

| Maya | Noun (proper) |

| quickly | Adverb |

| ran | Verb |

| into | Preposition |

| the | Article (Adj) |

| old | Adjective |

| house | Noun |

PART 3: QUICK REFERENCE CARD

| If the word... | It is likely a... |

|---|---|

| Names something | **Noun** |

| Replaces a noun | **Pronoun** |

| Shows action/state | **Verb** |

| Describes a noun | **Adjective** |

| Describes a verb/adjective/adverb | **Adverb** |

| Shows relationship + has object | **Preposition** |

| Joins clauses/phrases | **Conjunction** |

| Shows sudden emotion | **Interjection** |

PART 4: GOLDEN RULES FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. **Position matters.** The same word can be different parts of speech depending on where it sits.

2. **Look at what follows.** Preposition → noun. Conjunction → clause.

3. **Look at what it modifies.** Adjective → noun. Adverb → verb/adjective/adverb.

4. **Test by substitution.** Replace with a known word of that type.

5. **Check capitalization.** Proper nouns are always capitalized.

6. **Check plurality.** Only nouns (and pronouns) can be plural.

7. **Check articles.** Only nouns take a/an/the before them.

Here is the most exhaustive and complete classification of every determiner in the English language. Nothing has been left out.

To make this useful for competitive exams, I have broken them down into their exact grammatical categories, including advanced and edge-case determiners.

1. Articles (The Core Determiners)

Specify whether a noun is known/specific or unknown/general.

- **The Definite Article:** the

- **The Indefinite Articles:** a, an

- *Advanced Exam Note:* **Zero Article (Ø)**. Sometimes the *absence* of a determiner is grammatically classified as a determiner. (e.g., "Ø Dogs are loyal." Here, the blank space indicates we are talking about dogs in general).

2. Demonstratives (Pointing Words)

Indicate physical or psychological distance.

- **Singular:** this (near), that (far)
- **Plural:** these (near), those (far)

3. Possessives (Ownership Words)

Show who or what the noun belongs to. (Do not confuse these with possessive *pronouns* like mine/yours).

- **First Person:** my, our
- **Second Person:** your
- **Third Person:** his, her, its, their
- **Impersonal/General:** one's (e.g., "One must do **one's** duty.")
- **Interrogative Possessive:** whose (e.g., "**Whose** pen is this?")

4. Quantifiers (Amounts and Degrees)

The largest category. These express amount without using exact numbers.

- **Large Quantities:** many, much, more, most, several, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, heaps of, tons of

- **Small Quantities:** few, a few, the few, fewer, fewest, little, a little, the little, less, least

- **Undefined/General:** some, any, enough, sufficient

- **Absence/Zero:** no (e.g., "I have **no** money.")

5. Distributives (Group & Individual Focus)

Refer to a group or members of a group individually.

- **Individual Focus:** each, every

- **Choice/Dual Focus:** either, neither, both

- **Total Focus:** all, half

6. Numerals (Exact Numbers & Sequences)

Give precise mathematical quantities or sequence positions.

- **Cardinals (Exact Amount):** one, two, three, ten, fifty, one hundred, etc.

- **Ordinals (Position/Sequence):** first, second, third, last, next, previous, subsequent

7. Difference Words (Alternative Determiners)

Refer to something different, remaining, or additional.

- **Words:** other, another, the other
- *Example:* I need **another** pen. Where are the **other** students?

8. Interrogatives & Relatives (Question & Connection Words)

Used to ask questions about a noun or connect clauses.

- **Interrogatives (Questions):** which, what, whose
    - *Example:* **Which** book do you want?
- **Relatives (Connecting):** whichever, whatever
    - *Example:* Take **whichever** seat you like.

9. Exclamative Determiners

Used to express strong emotion or surprise regarding a noun.

- **Words:** what, such
- *Example:* **What** a beautiful day! / I have never seen **such** courage.

Advanced Concept for Exams: The "Determiner Sequence"

In advanced grammar (and difficult exam spotting-the-error questions), you can occasionally stack determiners. When you do, they must follow a strict order: **Pre-determiners + Central determiners + Post-determiners.**

A. Pre-determiners (Come *before* words like "the", "my", or "this")

- **Multipliers:** twice, double, triple, three times (e.g., "I earn **double** *the* salary.")
- **Fractions:** half, one-third, three-quarters (e.g., "**Half** *my* time is wasted.")
- **Intensifiers:** such, what, quite, rather (e.g., "It was **quite** *a* shock.")
- **Group words:** all, both (e.g., "**All** *these* rules.")

B. Central determiners

- Articles (a, an, the)
- Possessives (my, your, etc.)
- Demonstratives (this, that, etc.)

C. Post-determiners (Come *after* the central determiner but before any adjectives)

- Numerals (one, first, next, last)

- Quantifiers (many, few, several)

- *Example:* "**The** (Central) **first** (Post) **few** (Post) days were tough."

While it is impossible to list every sound a human can make, here is the most exhaustive and comprehensive master list of English interjections, categorized by their exact function.

This includes primary interjections (pure sounds), secondary interjections (regular words acting as emotional outbursts), and archaic words that frequently appear in literature and competitive exams like the NDA and CDS.

1. Joy, Triumph, & Excitement

Used to express extreme happiness or victory.

* **Hurrah / Hooray:** Triumph or victory.

* **Yay / Yippee / Yahoo / Wahoo:** Pure excitement or joy.

* **Eureka:** Sudden discovery or success (literally "I have found it!").

* **Bingo:** Winning or guessing exactly right.

* **Hallelujah:** Extreme gratitude or joy.

* **Aha:** Triumph of figuring something out.

2. Sorrow, Pain, & Pity

Used to express physical pain, emotional grief, or sympathy.

* **Alas:** Deep grief, sorrow, or regret (Highly tested in exams).

* **Ouch / Ow / Oof:** Sudden physical pain.

* **Ah / Oh:** General sorrow or realization of sad news.

* **Woe:** Deep distress or misery.

* **Dear me / Oh dear:** Sympathy or mild distress.

3. Surprise, Shock, & Disbelief

Used when caught off guard or astonished.

* **What / How:** Sudden shock ("What! You lost the money?").

* **Wow / Whoa:** Amazement or being impressed.

* **Gosh / Goodness / Heavens / My-my:** Astonishment.

* **Yikes / Crikey / Blimey:** Startled surprise.

* **Egad / Zounds:** Archaic/old-fashioned expressions of shock.

* **Indeed:** Mild surprise or ironic disbelief.

4. Disgust, Contempt, & Annoyance

Used to express rejection, foulness, or irritation.

* **Ugh / Ew / Yuck:** Physical disgust (smell, taste, sight).

* **Bah:** Dismissal or contempt.

* **Fie:** Archaic expression of extreme disgust or outrage (Frequent in literature).

* **Pff / Pshaw:** Dismissing something as nonsense.

* **Tut-tut / Tsk-tsk:** Disapproval or clicking the tongue in judgment.

* **Drat / Blast / Darn:** Mild anger or frustration.

* **Grr / Argh:** Pure frustration or anger.

5. Approval, Praise, & Encouragement

Used to validate someone's actions.

* **Bravo:** Excellent performance.
* **Brilliant / Splendid / Awesome / Excellent:** High praise.
* **Hear-hear:** Strong agreement with a speaker.
* **Spot-on / Right-on:** Acknowledging perfect accuracy.
* **Cheers:** Good wishes or thanks.

6. Attention, Warning, & Silence

Used to command focus from others.

* **Hush / Shh / Whisht:** Commanding silence.
* **Listen / Look:** Forcing immediate attention.
* **Behold / Lo:** "Look at this!" (Highly common in formal/old texts).
* **Hark:** Listen closely (e.g., "Hark! Who goes there?").
* **Hey / Yo:** Casual call for attention.
* **Ahem:** Clearing the throat to politely interrupt.
* **Psst:** Trying to get attention secretly.

7. Realization, Relief, & Panic

* **Phew:** Relief that a danger has passed or a heavy task is done.
* **Sigh:** Exhaling out of exhaustion, relief, or sadness.
* **Duh:** Sarcastically pointing out that something is completely obvious.
* **Oops / Whoops:** Acknowledging a minor mistake or accident.

* **Help / Mayday:** Immediate call for rescue.

* **Eek:** High-pitched sound of sudden fear (often of something small, like a bug).

8. Agreement, Refusal, & Hesitation (Fillers)

* **Yes / Yeah / Yep / Okay / Sure / Alright:** Absolute agreement.

* **No / Nope / Nah:** Absolute refusal.

* **Hmm / Uh / Um / Er:** Hesitation, thinking, or pausing to find the right word.

* **Well:** Pausing to introduce a new thought or objection ("Well, I suppose you are right.")

9. Greetings & Farewells

* **Hello / Hi / Greetings / Welcome:** Acknowledging arrival.

* **Goodbye / Farewell / Bye:** Acknowledging departure.

* **Adios / Ciao:** Borrowed foreign farewells used in English.

Exam Note on Secondary Interjections:

Examiners love to test nouns, adjectives, or adverbs functioning as interjections. If a normal word is thrown into a sentence with an exclamation mark to show pure emotion, it becomes an interjection.

* *Nouns:* **Nonsense!** **Rubbish!** **Heavens!**

* *Adjectives:* **Great!** **Beautiful!** **Terrible!**

* *Adverbs:* **Exactly!** **Absolutely!**

A **preposition** is a word that establishes a relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and the rest of the sentence. It tells you where something is, when something happened, or the direction in which something is moving.

In competitive exams, examiners will try to confuse you by using the exact same word as a preposition in one sentence, and as an adverb or conjunction in another. Here is the master guide to identifying prepositions accurately every single time.

The Ultimate Identification Rule (The "Object" Test)

To instantly identify if a word is a preposition, apply this golden rule: **A preposition MUST have an object.**

The object will be a noun, a pronoun, or a gerund (an -ing word acting as a noun) that comes directly after the preposition. If there is no object after the word, it is **not** a preposition.

- *Example 1:* The book is **under** the table.

(Is "under" a preposition? Yes, because it is followed by the object "table".)

- *Example 2:* He is looking **at** me.

(Is "at" a preposition? Yes, because it is followed by the object "me".)

The 3 Major Exam Traps for Identification

Examiners use these three specific traps to test if you can identify a preposition based on its function rather than just memorizing a list of words.

Trap 1: Preposition vs. Adverb

Many words (like *in, on, up, down, behind, over*) can function as either prepositions or adverbs.

- **The Trick:** Look at what follows the word. If it has a noun object, it is a Preposition. If it stands alone and modifies the verb, it is an Adverb.

Sentence	**Word**	**Function**	**Why?**
Please come **in**.	In	**Adverb**	There is no object after "in". It tells us *where* to come.
He is **in** the room.	In	**Preposition**	"In" is followed by the object "the room".
He looked **up**.	Up	**Adverb**	There is no object. It modifies the verb "looked".
He climbed **up** the tree.	Up	**Preposition**	"Up" is followed by the object "the tree".
They walked **past**.	Past	**Adverb**	No object.
They walked **past** the bank.	Past	**Preposition**	Followed by the object "the bank".

Trap 2: Preposition vs. Conjunction

Words like *before, after, since, until* can function as either prepositions or conjunctions.

- **The Trick:** If the word is followed simply by a noun/pronoun, it is a Preposition. If the word is followed by an entire clause (a subject doing an action/verb), it is a Conjunction.

Sentence	Word	Function	Why?
I will call you **after** work.	After	**Preposition**	Followed only by the noun "work".
I will call you **after** I finish work.	After	**Conjunction**	Followed by a clause containing a subject ("I") and a verb ("finish").
We haven't seen him **since** Monday.	Since	**Preposition**	Followed only by the noun "Monday".
We haven't seen him **since** he moved away.	Since	**Conjunction**	Followed by a clause ("he moved").

Trap 3: Participle Prepositions (The -ing Trap)

Examiners love these because they look exactly like Verbs, but they function entirely as Prepositions. They do not show an action; they show a relationship.

- **Common words:** *Regarding, concerning, considering, barring, excluding, including, during.*
- **Example:** I have a question **regarding** your proposal. *(Here, "regarding" is not a verb. It functions as a preposition meaning "about".)*
- **Example: Considering** the weather, we should stay inside. *(Here, "considering" acts as a preposition.)*

Quick Categorization of Common Prepositions

If a word passes the "Object Test," it will generally fall into one of these categories:

1. **Time:** in, on, at, before, after, during, until, since, for, from, to.

*(e.g., The exam starts **at** 10 AM.)*

2. **Place / Position:** in, on, at, under, over, above, below, behind, in front of, between, among.

*(e.g., The keys are **on** the desk.)*

3. **Direction / Movement:** to, into, onto, towards, through, across, along, past.

*(e.g., He walked **towards** the academy.)*

4. **Agent / Instrument:** by, with.

*(e.g., The letter was written **by** the officer **with** a blue pen.)*

To identify prepositions instantly in an exam, it helps to know them by their structural categories. English prepositions are divided into six distinct types based on how they are built.

Here is the complete classification and exhaustive list of prepositions to train your eyes to spot them.

1. Simple Prepositions

These are short, basic, one-word prepositions used to indicate time, location, or direction.

- **The Words:** in, on, at, to, from, with, by, for, of, off, up, down, till, out, through, till, past.

- *Exam Note:* These are the most common, but also the most likely to be used as Adverbs (Remember the "Object Test" from the previous lesson).

2. Double Prepositions

These are formed by combining two simple prepositions together into a single word to give a more specific direction.

- **The Words:** into, onto, upon, within, without, out of, throughout, from behind, from beneath.

- *Example:* The tiger jumped **onto** the jeep.

3. Compound Prepositions

These are generally formed by adding a prefix (usually *a-* meaning 'on' or *be-* meaning 'by') to a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. They usually have two syllables.

- **The Words:** about, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath.

- *Exam Trap:* Do not confuse **beside** (next to) with **besides** (in addition to).

    - *Correct:* He sat **beside** me.

    - *Correct:* **Besides** English, he speaks Hindi.

4. Phrase (Complex) Prepositions

These are groups of two or more words that function together as a single preposition. Competitive exams love to test these in "Fill in the Blanks" to see if you know the complete phrase.

- **The Words:**

    - according to
    - along with
    - away from
    - because of
    - by dint of *(by means of)*
    - by way of
    - for the sake of
    - in accordance with
    - in addition to
    - in case of
    - in front of
    - in lieu of *(in place of)*
    - in order to

- in spite of *(Exam Trap: Never use "of" after "despite")*
- instead of
- on account of
- owing to
- with reference to
- with regard to

5. Participle Prepositions

These are words that end in **-ing**, **-ed**, or **-en** that look exactly like verbs but act as prepositions. They do not describe an action; they establish a condition or relationship.

- **The Words:** assuming, barring, concerning, considering, during, excluding, following, given, including, notwithstanding, pending, regarding, respecting.
- *Example:* **Notwithstanding** his hard work, he failed the test. *(Notwithstanding = In spite of)*
- *Example:* All students passed, **barring** one. *(Barring = Except)*

6. Disguised Prepositions

These are prepositions that have been shortened or hidden inside other words over centuries of spoken English. They appear frequently in older texts or specific idioms.

- **The "a" prefix (stands for "on" or "in"):**

    - He went **ashore** *(on shore)*.

    - The house is **ablaze** *(in a blaze)*.

    - He earns ten thousand rupees **a** month *(in a month)*.

- **The "o'" prefix (stands for "of"):**

    - It is ten **o'clock** *(of the clock)*.

    - Will o' the wisp *(Will of the wisp)*.

The Golden Rule Revisit:

Even if a word appears on this list (especially in categories 1 and 3), you must always verify that there is a noun or pronoun immediately following it. If there is no object, it is acting as an adverb or conjunction.

Practice :

Identification of Prepositions

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun (its object) and another word in the sentence. It often indicates **location, time, direction, manner, or possession**.

---

1. Common Prepositions

Simple prepositions (one word):

- **Place/Location:** in, on, at, under, over, above, below, between, among, behind, beside, near, inside, outside

- **Time:** at, on, in, before, after, during, since, until, by

- **Direction/Movement:** to, from, into, onto, toward, through, across, along, up, down

- **Manner/Agent:** by, with, without

- **Others:** of, for, about, against, despite, except

Compound/Multi-word prepositions:

- according to, because of, in front of, on behalf of, due to, instead of, in spite of, next to

---

2. How to Identify a Preposition

Step 1: Look for the pattern

A preposition is almost always followed by a **noun, pronoun, or noun phrase** (its *object*).

> She sat **on the chair**.

> He walked **through the park**.

Step 2: Check for a relationship

Ask: *What relationship does this word show?*

- **Location:** The book is **under** the table.

- **Time:** We met **after** lunch.

- **Direction:** She ran **toward** the door.

- **Possession:** the cover **of** the book.

Step 3: Use the "preposition + object" test

If a word is followed by a noun/pronoun and forms a phrase that modifies another word, it's likely a preposition.

Step 4: Beware of words that can be other parts of speech

| Word | As Preposition | As Adverb/Other |

|------|----------------|-----------------|

| **in** | She is **in** the room. | Come **in**. (adverb) |

| **on** | The cup is **on** the table. | Turn the light **on**. (adverb) |

| **after** | He arrived **after** dinner. | He came **after**. (adverb) |

| **before** | Call me **before** noon. | I've seen this **before**. (adverb) |

| **down** | He walked **down** the street. | Sit **down**. (adverb) |

Key difference: A preposition **must have an object**. If there's no noun/pronoun following it, it's usually an adverb.

---

3. Prepositional Phrase

A preposition + its object (+ any modifiers) = **prepositional phrase**

> **in the old house**

> **with great care**

> **after the long meeting**

These phrases function as **adjectives** (modifying nouns) or **adverbs** (modifying verbs).

- Adjective: The girl **with the red hat** is my sister.
- Adverb: He sang **with great joy**.

---

4. Quick Practice

Identify the prepositions:

1. The cat slept **under** the warm blanket.
2. We will meet **at** 5 o'clock **in front of** the station.
3. She apologized **for** her mistake **during** the meeting.
4. **Despite** the rain, they walked **through** the garden.

Answers: under; at, in front of; for, during; Despite, through

---

Complete List of Prepositions (with Identification)

Here is a comprehensive list of English prepositions. I've grouped them so you can **see** and **identify** each one easily.

A. One-Word Prepositions (Simple Prepositions)

1. Prepositions of Place / Location

Preposition	Example
in	The keys are **in** my bag.
on	The book is **on** the table.
at	She is **at** the door.
under	The cat is **under** the chair.
over	A bridge is **over** the river.
above	The fan is **above** us.
below	The valley is **below** the hill.
beneath	The coin was **beneath** the sofa.
underneath	He hid **underneath** the bed.
between	Sit **between** Tom and me.
among	She stood **among** the crowd.
behind	The car is **behind** the house.
beside	He sat **beside** her.
near	The shop is **near** the park.
by	The lamp is **by** the bed.
inside	Stay **inside** the room.
outside	Wait **outside** the gate.
within	It is **within** reach.
without	He left **without** his coat.
around	They sat **around** the fire.
against	Lean **against** the wall.
along	We walked **along** the road.
across	She swam **across** the river.
through	He went **through** the tunnel.

| **amid** | She smiled **amid** the noise. |

| **amidst** | He stood **amidst** the ruins. |

| **amongst** | Divide it **amongst** the team. |

| **opposite** | The bank is **opposite** the school. |

| **past** | We drove **past** the mall. |

| **beyond** | The lake is **beyond** those trees. |

| **onto** | He jumped **onto** the stage. |

| **into** | She walked **into** the room. |

| **upon** | Once **upon** a time... |

| **aboard** | They went **aboard** the ship. |

| **alongside** | Park **alongside** the curb. |

| **atop** | A flag flew **atop** the tower. |

| **behind** | The moon hid **behind** the clouds. |

2. Prepositions of Time

| Preposition | Example |

|---|---|

| **at** | Meet me **at** 6 PM. |

| **on** | We met **on** Monday. |

| **in** | She was born **in** 1990. |

| **before** | Call me **before** noon. |

| **after** | We left **after** lunch. |

| **during** | He slept **during** the film. |

| **since** | I've lived here **since** 2010. |

| **until** | Wait **until** Friday. |

| **till** | Stay **till** morning. |

| **by** | Finish it **by** 5 PM. |

| **from** | Open **from** 9 to 5. |

| **to** | Open from 9 **to** 5. |

| **for** | I waited **for** two hours. |

| **throughout** | It rained **throughout** the day. |

| **between** | Between 2 and 3 PM. |

| **past** | It's **past** midnight. |

| **toward(s)** | **Toward** evening, it cooled. |

| **upon** | **Upon** arrival, call me. |

| **pending** | **Pending** approval, start work. |

3. Prepositions of Direction / Movement

| Preposition | Example |

|---|---|

| **to** | Go **to** school. |

| **from** | Come **from** work. |

| **into** | Get **into** the car. |

| **onto** | Climb **onto** the roof. |

| **toward** | Walk **toward** me. |

| **towards** | He ran **towards** the exit. |

| **through** | Drive **through** the city. |

| **across** | Swim **across** the lake. |

| **along** | Run **along** the beach. |

| **up** | Go **up** the stairs. |

| **down** | Come **down** the hill. |

| **over** | Jump **over** the fence. |

| **under** | Crawl **under** the table. |

| **past** | Walk **past** the bank. |

| **around** | Travel **around** the world. |

| **off** | Get **off** the bus. |

| **out of** | Walk **out of** the room. |

| **at** | Throw the ball **at** the target. |

4. Prepositions of Agent / Instrument / Manner

| Preposition | Example |

|---|---|

| **by** | Written **by** Shakespeare. |

| **with** | Cut it **with** a knife. |

| **without** | He left **without** saying goodbye. |

| **via** | Sent **via** email. |

| **through** | Achieved **through** hard work. |

| **in** | Speak **in** English. |

| **like** | She sings **like** a bird. |

5. Prepositions of Possession / Relation

| Preposition | Example |

|---|---|

| **of** | The roof **of** the house. |

| **to** | The key **to** the door. |

| **with** | The man **with** the beard. |

| **for** | A gift **for** you. |

| **about** | A book **about** space. |

| **on** | A lecture **on** physics. |

| **concerning** | News **concerning** the case. |

| **regarding** | Questions **regarding** fees. |

| **respecting** | Rules **respecting** dress. |

6. Other Common One-Word Prepositions

Preposition	Example
of	A cup **of** tea.
for	This is **for** you.
about	Talk **about** it.
against	Fight **against** injustice.
despite	**Despite** the rain, we went.
except	Everyone came **except** him.
excepting	All **excepting** John agreed.
besides	**Besides** math, she likes art.
per	Cost **per** person.
plus	Two **plus** three is five.
minus	Ten **minus** four is six.
times	Three **times** four is twelve.
versus	Team A **versus** Team B.
via	Fly **via** Dubai.
worth	It's **worth** a fortune.
like	He acts **like** a child.
unlike	**Unlike** his brother, he's tall.
than	Taller **than** me.
as	Works **as** a teacher.
notwithstanding	**Notwithstanding** the delay, we arrived.
sans	**Sans** shoes (without).
circa	**Circa** 1900.
mid	**Mid** June.
post	**Post** war.
pre	**Pre** 1990.
anti	**Anti** government.

| **pro** | **Pro** democracy. |

B. Multi-Word (Compound) Prepositions

These are groups of words that act as **one preposition**.

1. Two-word prepositions

Preposition	Example
according to	**According to** the news...
ahead of	He ran **ahead of** us.
apart from	**Apart from** that, all is well.
as for	**As for** me, I agree.
as to	Questions **as to** cost.
because of	Late **because of** traffic.
but for	**But for** you, I'd fail.
close to	Sit **close to** me.
due to	Cancelled **due to** rain.
except for	All good **except for** one.
far from	**Far from** perfect.
inside of	**Inside of** the box.
instead of	Tea **instead of** coffee.
near to	**Near to** the station.
next to	Sit **next to** me.
on to	Hold **on to** the rope.
out of	Ran **out of** the room.

| **outside of** | **Outside of** work, he's fun. |

| **owing to** | Late **owing to** traffic. |

| **prior to** | **Prior to** the meeting. |

| **regardless of** | **Regardless of** cost. |

| **subsequent to** | **Subsequent to** the event. |

| **thanks to** | **Thanks to** you, we won. |

| **up to** | **Up to** you. |

| **as per** | **As per** instructions. |

2. Three-word prepositions

| Preposition | Example |

|---|---|

| **as far as** | **As far as** I know. |

| **as well as** | Math **as well as** science. |

| **by means of** | **By means of** a rope. |

| **by virtue of** | **By virtue of** his rank. |

| **by way of** | **By way of** example. |

| **for the sake of** | **For the sake of** peace. |

| **in accordance with** | **In accordance with** rules. |

| **in addition to** | **In addition to** math. |

| **in case of** | **In case of** fire, run. |

| **in charge of** | **In charge of** the team. |

| **in front of** | Park **in front of** the gate. |

| **in lieu of** | **In lieu of** cash. |

| **in light of** | **In light of** new facts. |

| **in order to** | **In order to** succeed. |

| **in place of** | **In place of** the manager. |

| **in spite of** | **In spite of** rain. |

| **in terms of** | **In terms of** quality. |

| **in view of** | **In view of** the delay. |

| **on account of** | **On account of** illness. |

| **on behalf of** | **On behalf of** the team. |

| **on top of** | **On top of** the hill. |

| **with regard to** | **With regard to** your query. |

| **with respect to** | **With respect to** pay. |

| **with reference to** | **With reference to** your letter. |

| **as opposed to** | **As opposed to** last year. |

| **at the expense of** | **At the expense of** health. |

| **at the hands of** | Hurt **at the hands of** a rival. |

| **in exchange for** | **In exchange for** help. |

| **in return for** | **In return for** a favor. |

| **in relation to** | **In relation to** the case. |

3. Four-word prepositions

| Preposition | Example |

|---|---|

| **at the end of** | **At the end of** the day. |

| **at the time of** | **At the time of** the crash. |

| **in the event of** | **In the event of** rain. |

| **in the middle of** | **In the middle of** the night. |

| **on the part of** | A mistake **on the part of** staff. |

| **on the verge of** | **On the verge of** tears. |

C. How to Identify Any Preposition (Quick Checklist)

1. **Look for a small word** (in, on, at, by, for, with, of, to, from, etc.)

2. **Check what follows it** — is it a **noun/pronoun/noun phrase**?

   - ✅ *on **the table*** → preposition

   - ❌ *come **on*** (no object) → adverb

3. **Ask what relationship it shows** — place, time, direction, manner, possession?

4. **See if it forms a phrase** that modifies another word.

   - *The girl **in the red dress** smiled.* (modifies "girl")

5. **Try replacing it** with another preposition — if meaning still works, it's a preposition.

   - *in the box → on the box → under the box* ✅

D. Prepositions vs. Other Words (Common Confusions)

| Word | As Preposition (has object) | As Adverb (no object) | As Conjunction (joins clauses) |

|---|---|---|---|

| **before** | before **dinner** | I've seen it before | before **you go** |

| **after** | after **lunch** | He came after | after **we left** |

| **since** | since **2010** | — | since **you ask** |

| **until** | until **Friday** | — | until **you return** |

| **for** | for **you** | — | for **he is kind** |

| **but** | — | — | but **I tried** |

| **than** | — | — | taller **than I am** |

| **like** | like **a bird** | — | like **I said** |

E. Full Alphabetical List (One-Word)

A: aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, alongside, amid, amidst, among, amongst, anti, apart, around, as, astride, at, atop

B: bar, barring, because, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, but, by

C: circa, concerning, considering

D: despite, down, during

E: except, excepting, excluding

F: following, for, from

G: given

I: in, including, inside, into

L: like

M: mid, minus

N: near, next, notwithstanding

O: of, off, on, onto, opposite, out, outside, over, owing

P: past, pending, per, plus, post, pre, pro

R: re, regarding, round

S: sans, save, saving, since

T: than, through, throughout, till, to, toward, towards

U: under, underneath, unlike, until, unto, up, upon

V: versus, via

W: with, within, without, worth

Identification of Conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a word that **joins** words, phrases, or clauses together. Think of it as the "glue" of a sentence.

---

1. The Three Main Types of Conjunctions

Type	Function	Examples
Coordinating	Joins equal words/phrases/clauses	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating	Joins a dependent clause to a main clause	because, although, when, if, since, while, etc.
Correlative	Works in pairs to join equal parts	either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only...but also

---

2. Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS)

Remember **FANBOYS**:

Letter	Conjunction	Example
F	**for**	He was tired, **for** he had worked all day.
A	**and**	She sings **and** dances.
N	**nor**	He doesn't eat meat, **nor** does he eat fish.
B	**but**	I wanted to go, **but** I was busy.
O	**or**	Tea **or** coffee?
Y	**yet**	He is rich, **yet** he is unhappy.
S	**so**	It rained, **so** we stayed home.

Key point: Coordinating conjunctions join **equal** elements (word + word, phrase + phrase, clause + clause).

---

3. Subordinating Conjunctions

These join a **dependent (subordinate) clause** to a **main clause**. They show relationships like time, cause, condition, contrast, purpose.

A. Time

Conjunction	Example
when	Call me **when** you arrive.
whenever	**Whenever** it rains, I read.
while	She sang **while** I cooked.
as	**As** he spoke, I listened.
before	Wash your hands **before** you eat.
after	We left **after** they arrived.
since	I've been happy **since** you came.
until	Wait **until** I return.
till	Stay **till** I call.
once	**Once** you start, don't stop.
as soon as	Call me **as soon as** you land.
by the time	**By the time** we arrived, it was over.
now that	**Now that** you're here, let's begin.
the moment	**The moment** I saw her, I smiled.

B. Cause / Reason

| Conjunction | Example |

|---|---|

| **because** | I stayed home **because** I was sick. |

| **since** | **Since** you're here, help me. |

| **as** | **As** it was late, we left. |

| **inasmuch as** | **Inasmuch as** he lied, he was punished. |

| **now that** | **Now that** you mention it, I agree. |

C. Condition

| Conjunction | Example |

|---|---|

| **if** | **If** it rains, we'll cancel. |

| **unless** | **Unless** you hurry, you'll miss it. |

| **provided (that)** | **Provided that** you agree, we'll proceed. |

| **providing** | **Providing** it's sunny, we'll go. |

| **in case** | Take an umbrella **in case** it rains. |

| **as long as** | **As long as** you're happy, I'm happy. |

| **so long as** | **So long as** you try, it's fine. |

| **on condition that** | **On condition that** you pay first. |

| **only if** | I'll go **only if** you come. |

| **whether** | I wonder **whether** he'll come. |

| **even if** | **Even if** you beg, I won't. |

| **assuming (that)** | **Assuming that** it's true, what then? |

| **supposing (that)** | **Supposing that** you're right... |

D. Contrast / Concession

| Conjunction | Example |

|---|---|

| **although** | **Although** he's rich, he's humble. |

| **though** | **Though** it rained, we went. |

| **even though** | **Even though** I tried, I failed. |

| **whereas** | He likes tea, **whereas** she likes coffee. |

| **while** | **While** I agree, I have doubts. |

| **whereas** | **Whereas** you're early, he's late. |

| **much as** | **Much as** I like him, I disagree. |

| **even if** | **Even if** it's hard, do it. |

E. Purpose

| Conjunction | Example |

|---|---|

| **so that** | Study **so that** you pass. |

| **in order that** | He ran **in order that** he might catch it. |

| **lest** | Be careful **lest** you fall. |

| **for fear that** | Whisper **for fear that** he hears. |

F. Result / Consequence

| Conjunction | Example |

|---|---|

| **so...that** | He was **so** tired **that** he slept. |

| **such...that** | It was **such** a shock **that** she cried. |

G. Manner / Comparison

| Conjunction | Example |

|---|---|

| **as** | Do **as** I say. |

| **as if** | He acts **as if** he's the boss. |

| **as though** | She looked **as though** she'd seen a ghost. |

| **than** | She's taller **than** I am. |

| **the way** | Do it **the way** I showed you. |

H. Place

| Conjunction | Example |

|---|---|

| **where** | Sit **where** you like. |

| **wherever** | **Wherever** you go, I'll follow. |

| **everywhere** | **Everywhere** she went, people stared. |

---

4. Correlative Conjunctions (Pairs)

These come in **pairs** and join equal elements.

| Pair | Example |

|---|---|

| **either...or** | **Either** you go **or** I go. |

| **neither...nor** | **Neither** he **nor** she came. |

| **both...and** | **Both** mom **and** dad agreed. |

| **not only...but also** | **Not only** did she sing, **but** she **also** danced. |

| **not...but** | **Not** you, **but** he is guilty. |

| **whether...or** | **Whether** you like it **or** not, it's final. |

| **as...as** | She's **as** tall **as** her brother. |

| **so...as** | He's not **so** clever **as** you think. |

| **just as...so** | **Just as** you sow, **so** shall you reap. |

| **the more...the more** | **The more** you read, **the more** you know. |

| **no sooner...than** | **No sooner** had I left **than** it rained. |

| **hardly...when** | **Hardly** had I sat **when** the bell rang. |

| **scarcely...when** | **Scarcely** had he spoken **when** she left. |

---

5. How to Identify a Conjunction

Step 1: Look for a joining word

A conjunction **connects** two parts of a sentence.

> I like tea **and** coffee. → *and* joins two nouns.

Step 2: Check what it joins

- **Word + word:** bread **and** butter
- **Phrase + phrase:** in the morning **or** in the evening
- **Clause + clause:** I stayed home **because** I was sick.

Step 3: Determine the type

- Joins **equal** parts? → **Coordinating** (FANBOYS)
- Joins a **dependent** clause to a **main** clause? → **Subordinating**
- Comes in a **pair**? → **Correlative**

Step 4: Test by removing it

If removing the word breaks the connection or makes the sentence ungrammatical, it's likely a conjunction.

---

6. Conjunctions vs. Other Parts of Speech (Common Confusions)

Word	As Conjunction	As Preposition	As Adverb
before	before **you go** (clause)	before **dinner** (noun)	I've seen it **before**.
after	after **we ate** (clause)	after **lunch** (noun)	He came **after**.
since	since **you ask** (clause)	since **2010** (noun)	—
until	until **you return** (clause)	until **Friday** (noun)	—
for	for **he is kind** (clause)	for **you** (noun)	—
but	but **I tried** (clause)	—	—
than	taller **than I am** (clause)	—	—
like	like **I said** (clause, informal)	like **a bird** (noun)	—
as	as **I was leaving** (clause)	as **a teacher** (noun)	—
while	while **I slept** (clause)	—	—
when	when **you call** (clause)	—	—

Key difference:

- **Conjunction** → followed by a **clause** (subject + verb)
- **Preposition** → followed by a **noun/pronoun** (no verb)

> **Before** *dinner* → preposition

> **Before** *we eat* → conjunction

---

7. Full Alphabetical List of Conjunctions

Coordinating:

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Subordinating:

after, although, as, as far as, as if, as long as, as soon as, as though, assuming, because, before, by the time, considering, even if, even though, every time, except that, given that, how, if, in case, in order that, inasmuch as, just as, lest, much as, now that, once, only if, provided, providing, rather than, since, so that, supposing, than, that, the moment, though, till, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, whether, which, while, who, whom, whose, why

Correlative:

both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, not...but, whether...or, as...as, so...as, just as...so, the more...the more, no sooner...than, hardly...when, scarcely...when

---

8. Quick Practice

Identify the conjunction and its type:

1. I wanted to go, **but** I was tired.
2. **Although** it rained, we played.
3. She likes **both** tea **and** coffee.
4. Study hard **so that** you pass.
5. **Neither** he **nor** she came.

Answers:

1. but → coordinating

2. Although → subordinating (contrast)

3. both...and → correlative

4. so that → subordinating (purpose)

5. neither...nor → correlative

Identification of Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that **replaces a noun** or **noun phrase**. It helps avoid repetition and makes sentences smoother.

> **Ravi** is my friend. **He** is kind. → *He* replaces *Ravi*.

---

1. The Main Types of Pronouns

| Type | Function | Examples |

|---|---|---|

| **Personal** | Refers to specific people/things | I, you, he, she, it, we, they |

| **Possessive** | Shows ownership | mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs |

| **Reflexive** | Refers back to the subject | myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves |

| **Intensive** | Emphasizes a noun/pronoun | myself, yourself, himself... (same forms) |

| **Demonstrative** | Points to specific things | this, that, these, those |

| **Interrogative** | Asks questions | who, whom, whose, which, what |

| **Relative** | Connects a clause to a noun | who, whom, whose, which, that |

| **Indefinite** | Refers to non-specific people/things | someone, anyone, everyone, nobody, all, some, many |

| **Reciprocal** | Shows mutual action | each other, one another |

| **Distributive** | Refers to members of a group individually | each, either, neither |

---

2. Personal Pronouns (Subject vs. Object)

Subject	Object	Example
I	me	**I** saw **him**.
you	you	**You** helped **me**.
he	him	**He** called **her**.
she	her	**She** knows **us**.
it	it	**It** bit **them**.
we	us	**We** invited **you**.
they	them	**They** met **me**.

Key point: Subject pronouns **do the action**. Object pronouns **receive the action**.

---

3. Possessive Pronouns vs. Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Pronoun (stands alone)	Possessive Adjective (comes before noun)
mine	my
yours	your
his	his

| hers | her |

| its | its |

| ours | our |

| theirs | their |

> **Possessive Pronoun:** This book is **mine**.

> **Possessive Adjective:** This is **my** book.

---

4. Reflexive vs. Intensive Pronouns

Both use the same forms (**-self / -selves**), but their function differs.

| Form | Reflexive (reflects action back) | Intensive (emphasizes) |

|---|---|---|

| myself | I hurt **myself**. | I **myself** did it. |

| yourself | You taught **yourself**. | You **yourself** said so. |

| himself | He blamed **himself**. | He **himself** paid. |

| herself | She saw **herself**. | She **herself** agreed. |

| itself | The cat licked **itself**. | The house **itself** is old. |

| ourselves | We enjoyed **ourselves**. | We **ourselves** built it. |

| yourselves | Help **yourselves**. | You **yourselves** know. |

| themselves | They hurt **themselves**. | They **themselves** confessed. |

Test: If you can remove the pronoun and the sentence still makes sense → **intensive**. If removing it changes the meaning → **reflexive**.

---

5. Demonstrative Pronouns

Singular	Plural	Meaning
this	**these**	near in space/time
that	**those**	far in space/time

> **This** is my book. (near)
> **That** was fun. (far/past)
> **These** are ripe. (near, plural)
> **Those** are mine. (far, plural)

Note: When followed by a noun, they become **demonstrative adjectives**.
- **This** book (adjective) vs. **This** is a book (pronoun).

---

6. Interrogative Pronouns

Pronoun	Use	Example
who	subject (person)	**Who** called?
whom	object (person)	**Whom** did you see?
whose	possession	**Whose** is this?
which	choice (thing)	**Which** do you want?
what	thing	**What** happened?

---

7. Relative Pronouns

These introduce **relative clauses** and refer back to a noun.

Pronoun	Use	Example
who	person (subject)	The man **who** called is here.
whom	person (object)	The girl **whom** I met is nice.
whose	possession	The boy **whose** bag was lost.
which	thing	The book **which** I read.
that	person/thing	The car **that** hit me.

Test: If it introduces a clause that describes a noun → **relative pronoun**.
- **Who** called? → Interrogative
- The man **who** called → Relative

---

8. Indefinite Pronouns

These refer to **non-specific** people or things.

Singular

Pronoun	Example

| everyone, everybody | **Everyone** is here. |

| someone, somebody | **Someone** knocked. |

| anyone, anybody | **Anyone** can join. |

| no one, nobody | **Nobody** knows. |

| each | **Each** has a turn. |

| either | **Either** works. |

| neither | **Neither** is right. |

| one | **One** must try. |

| nothing | **Nothing** happened. |

| everything | **Everything** is fine. |

| something | **Something** smells. |

| anything | **Anything** helps. |

Plural

| Pronoun | Example |

|---|---|

| both | **Both** agreed. |

| few | **Few** survived. |

| many | **Many** came. |

| several | **Several** tried. |

| others | **Others** left. |

Singular or Plural (depends on context)

| Pronoun | Example |

|---|---|

| all | **All** are welcome. / **All** is well. |

| some | **Some** are here. / **Some** is left. |

| none | **None** are ready. / **None** is perfect. |

| any | **Any** work. / **Any** is fine. |

| most | **Most** agree. / **Most** is gone. |

---

9. Reciprocal Pronouns

| Pronoun | Example |

|---|---|

| **each other** | They love **each other**. (2 people) |

| **one another** | The team helped **one another**. (more than 2) |

---

10. Distributive Pronouns

| Pronoun | Example |

|---|---|

| **each** | **Each** of the boys got a prize. |

| **either** | **Either** of you can go. |

| **neither** | **Neither** of them came. |

---

11. How to Identify a Pronoun (Step-by-Step)

Step 1: Look for a word that **replaces a noun**

> **She** is my sister. → *She* replaces a person's name.

Step 2: Apply the "Replacement Test"

Can you replace it with a **name or noun**?

> **He** went home. → **Ravi** went home. ✅ → pronoun

Step 3: Check the **Article Test**

Can you put **a / an / the** before it?

- ❌ No → likely a pronoun
- ✅ Yes → likely a noun

> **the** boy (noun) vs. **he** (pronoun) ✅

Step 4: Check for **antecedent**

A pronoun usually refers back to a noun mentioned earlier (its **antecedent**).

> **Maya** lost **her** bag. → *her* refers to *Maya*.

Step 5: Determine the type by function

- Replaces a person/thing → **Personal**
- Shows ownership → **Possessive**
- Points to something → **Demonstrative**
- Asks a question → **Interrogative**
- Introduces a clause → **Relative**
- Non-specific → **Indefinite**
- Ends in **-self/-selves** → **Reflexive/Intensive**

---

12. Pronoun Identification Flowchart

```

Does the word replace a noun?

    ↓ YES

Can you NOT put a/an/the before it?

    ↓ YES

Does it refer back to a noun (antecedent)?

    ↓ YES → PRONOUN

    ↓

Which type?

 ├— I, you, he, she, it, we, they → Personal

 ├— mine, yours, his, hers → Possessive

 ├— myself, yourself, himself → Reflexive/Intensive

 ├— this, that, these, those → Demonstrative

 ├— who, whom, whose, which, what → Interrogative

 ├— who, which, that (introduces clause) → Relative

 ├— someone, anyone, everyone → Indefinite

 ├— each other, one another → Reciprocal

 └— each, either, neither → Distributive

```

---

13. Pronouns vs. Other Parts of Speech (Common Confusions)

| Word | As Pronoun | As Adjective | As Conjunction | As Adverb |

|---|---|---|---|---|

| **this** | **This** is mine. | **This** book is mine. | — | — |

| **that** | **That** is nice. | **That** car is fast. | I know **that** he came. | — |

| **which** | **Which** do you want? | **Which** book? | The book **which** I read. | — |

| **what** | **What** happened? | **What** time is it? | — | **What** a day! |

| **who** | **Who** called? | — | — | — |

| **whose** | **Whose** is this? | **Whose** bag is this? | — | — |

| **some** | **Some** are here. | **Some** people left. | — | — |

| **all** | **All** are welcome. | **All** students passed. | — | — |

| **either** | **Either** works. | **Either** book is fine. | — | — |

| **both** | **Both** agreed. | **Both** boys came. | — | — |

| **each** | **Each** has a turn. | **Each** student got one. | — | — |

| **her** | I saw **her**. | **Her** bag is new. | — | — |

| **his** | That is **his**. | **His** car is red. | — | — |

| **its** | — | **Its** tail is long. | — | — |

| **my** | — | **My** book is here. | — | — |

| **mine** | That is **mine**. | — | — | — |

Key difference:

- **Pronoun** → stands alone (no noun after it)
- **Adjective** → comes before a noun

> **This** is good. (pronoun) vs. **This** book is good. (adjective)

---

14. Full Alphabetical List of Pronouns

A: all, another, any, anybody, anyone, anything

B: both

E: each, either, everybody, everyone, everything

F: few

H: he, her, hers, herself, him, himself, his

I: I, it, its, itself

M: many, me, mine, most, much, my, myself

N: neither, no one, nobody, none, nothing

O: one, other, others, our, ours, ourselves

S: several, she, some, somebody, someone, something

T: that, their, theirs, them, themselves, these, they, this, those

U: us

W: we, what, whatever, which, whichever, who, whoever, whom, whomever, whose

Y: you, your, yours, yourself, yourselves

---

15. Quick Practice

Identify the pronoun and its type:

1. **She** gave **me** a gift.
2. **This** is **my** book, and **that** is **yours**.
3. **Who** called **you**?
4. The man **who** came is **my** uncle.
5. **Everyone** enjoyed **themselves**.
6. **Neither** of them hurt **each other**.
7. **Which** do you prefer?
8. **I** **myself** did it.

9. **Some** are ready, but **many** are not.

10. **Whose** is **this**?

Answers:

1. She → personal (subject); me → personal (object)

2. This → demonstrative; my → possessive adjective; that → demonstrative; yours → possessive pronoun

3. Who → interrogative; you → personal (object)

4. who → relative; my → possessive adjective

5. Everyone → indefinite; themselves → reflexive

6. Neither → distributive; each other → reciprocal

7. Which → interrogative

8. I → personal; myself → intensive

9. Some → indefinite; many → indefinite

10. Whose → interrogative; this → demonstrative

---

16. Sentence Parsing Practice

Label every **pronoun** and its type.

Sentence 1: *She told me that she herself would do it.*

Word	Role
She	Personal (subject)
me	Personal (object)

| that | Conjunction |

| she | Personal (subject) |

| herself | Intensive |

| would do | Verb |

| it | Personal (object) |

Sentence 2: *Everyone who came brought something for themselves.*

| Word | Role |

|---|---|

| Everyone | Indefinite |

| who | Relative |

| came | Verb |

| brought | Verb |

| something | Indefinite |

| for | Preposition |

| themselves | Reflexive |

---

17. Master Pronoun Identification Table

| Test | If YES → Pronoun Type |

|---|---|

| Replaces a person/thing? | Personal |

| Shows ownership & stands alone? | Possessive |

| Ends in -self/-selves? | Reflexive/Intensive |

| Points to something (this/that)? | Demonstrative |

| Asks a question? | Interrogative |

| Introduces a clause? | Relative |

| Non-specific? | Indefinite |

| Shows mutual action? | Reciprocal |

| Refers to group members individually? | Distributive |

Identification of Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that **modifies (describes) a verb, an adjective, or another adverb**. It tells us **how, when, where, how often, or to what degree** something happens.

> She sings **beautifully**. → *beautifully* modifies the verb *sings* (How?)

> He is **very** tall. → *very* modifies the adjective *tall* (To what degree?)

> She runs **very quickly**. → *very* modifies the adverb *quickly*

---

1. The Main Types of Adverbs

| Type | Answers | Examples |

|---|---|---|

| **Adverb of Manner** | How? | quickly, slowly, well, badly, carefully |

| **Adverb of Time** | When? | now, then, yesterday, soon, already |

| **Adverb of Place** | Where? | here, there, everywhere, outside, nearby |

| **Adverb of Frequency** | How often? | always, often, sometimes, never, rarely |

| **Adverb of Degree** | To what extent? | very, quite, extremely, almost, too |

| **Adverb of Reason** | Why? | therefore, hence, consequently, thus |

| **Adverb of Affirmation/Negation** | Confirms/denies | certainly, surely, not, never |

| **Interrogative Adverb** | Asks questions | when, where, why, how |

| **Relative Adverb** | Introduces clauses | when, where, why |

---

2. Adverbs of Manner (How?)

| Adverb | Example |

|---|---|

| **quickly** | She ran **quickly**. |

| **slowly** | He walked **slowly**. |

| **well** | She sings **well**. |

| **badly** | He did **badly**. |

| **carefully** | Drive **carefully**. |

| **carelessly** | He wrote **carelessly**. |

| **loudly** | They talked **loudly**. |

| **softly** | She spoke **softly**. |

| **happily** | They lived **happily**. |

| **sadly** | He left **sadly**. |

| **easily** | She passed **easily**. |

| **hard** | He works **hard**. |

| **fast** | He runs **fast**. |

| **straight** | Go **straight**. |

| **wrong** | Everything went **wrong**. |

Note: Many adverbs of manner end in **-ly**, but not all!

- **-ly adverbs:** quickly, slowly, happily, beautifully

- **Non -ly adverbs:** hard, fast, well, straight, wrong

---

3. Adverbs of Time (When?)

Adverb	Example
now	Do it **now**.
then	We met **then**.
yesterday	She came **yesterday**.
today	I'll call **today**.
tomorrow	We leave **tomorrow**.
soon	He'll arrive **soon**.
already	She's **already** left.
yet	He hasn't come **yet**.
still	She's **still** waiting.
just	I **just** saw him.
recently	They **recently** moved.
lately	I haven't slept **lately**.
before	I've seen this **before**.
after	He came **after**.
later	I'll do it **later**.
early	She woke **early**.
late	He arrived **late**.
eventually	He **eventually** agreed.
immediately	Come **immediately**.

---

4. Adverbs of Place (Where?)

Adverb	Example
here	Sit **here**.
there	Put it **there**.
everywhere	I looked **everywhere**.
nowhere	He went **nowhere**.
somewhere	She's **somewhere** here.
anywhere	I can't find it **anywhere**.
outside	Wait **outside**.
inside	Come **inside**.
upstairs	She went **upstairs**.
downstairs	He ran **downstairs**.
nearby	They live **nearby**.
far	Don't go **far**.
away	He walked **away**.
back	Come **back**.
forward	Move **forward**.
backward	Step **backward**.
abroad	She studied **abroad**.
home	Go **home**.

---

5. Adverbs of Frequency (How Often?)

| Adverb | Frequency | Example |

|---|---|---|

| **always** | 100% | She **always** smiles. |

| **usually** | 90% | He **usually** walks. |

| **often** | 70% | They **often** visit. |

| **sometimes** | 50% | I **sometimes** forget. |

| **occasionally** | 30% | She **occasionally** calls. |

| **seldom** | 10% | He **seldom** lies. |

| **rarely** | 5% | I **rarely** eat out. |

| **hardly ever** | 5% | She **hardly ever** complains. |

| **never** | 0% | He **never** gives up. |

| **daily** | every day | I exercise **daily**. |

| **weekly** | every week | She visits **weekly**. |

| **monthly** | every month | Pay **monthly**. |

| **yearly** | every year | Meet **yearly**. |

| **again** | repeat | Try **again**. |

| **once** | one time | I met him **once**. |

| **twice** | two times | She called **twice**. |

---

6. Adverbs of Degree (To What Extent?)

| Adverb | Example |

|---|---|

| **very** | She is **very** kind. |

| **quite** | It's **quite** good. |

| **rather** | He's **rather** tall. |

| **fairly** | It's **fairly** easy. |

| **extremely** | She's **extremely** smart. |

| **absolutely** | You're **absolutely** right. |

| **completely** | I **completely** agree. |

| **totally** | He's **totally** wrong. |

| **almost** | I'm **almost** done. |

| **nearly** | She **nearly** fell. |

| **hardly** | I **hardly** know him. |

| **barely** | He **barely** passed. |

| **scarcely** | She **scarcely** spoke. |

| **too** | It's **too** hot. |

| **enough** | He's old **enough**. |

| **so** | She's **so** kind. |

| **just** | It's **just** right. |

| **only** | I **only** tried. |

| **really** | I **really** like it. |

| **much** | He's **much** better. |

| **far** | It's **far** better. |

| **a lot** | She's **a lot** happier. |

| **slightly** | It's **slightly** cold. |

| **somewhat** | I'm **somewhat** tired. |

---

7. Adverbs of Reason (Why?)

| Adverb | Example |

|---|---|

| **therefore** | It rained; **therefore**, we stayed. |

| **hence** | He lied; **hence**, no one trusts him. |

| **thus** | She studied; **thus**, she passed. |

| **consequently** | He was late; **consequently**, he missed it. |

| **accordingly** | He was warned; **accordingly**, he acted. |

---

8. Adverbs of Affirmation / Negation

| Adverb | Example |

|---|---|

| **certainly** | I will **certainly** come. |

| **surely** | She **surely** knows. |

| **definitely** | He's **definitely** right. |

| **absolutely** | **Absolutely** not! |

| **indeed** | **Indeed**, it's true. |

| **not** | I do **not** agree. |

| **never** | He **never** lies. |

| **no** | **No**, I won't. |

| **yes** | **Yes**, I will. |

---

9. Interrogative Adverbs (Asking Questions)

| Adverb | Asks about | Example |

|---|---|---|

| **when** | time | **When** will you come? |

| **where** | place | **Where** do you live? |

| **why** | reason | **Why** did you leave? |

| **how** | manner | **How** did you do it? |

---

10. Relative Adverbs (Introducing Clauses)

| Adverb | Example |

|---|---|

| **when** | I remember the day **when** we met. |

| **where** | This is the house **where** I grew up. |

| **why** | I don't know the reason **why** he left. |

Note: These look like interrogative adverbs but **introduce relative clauses** describing a noun.

---

11. How to Identify an Adverb (Step-by-Step)

Step 1: Look for a word that **modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb**

> She ran **quickly**. → modifies verb *ran*

> He is **very** tall. → modifies adjective *tall*

> She runs **very** fast. → modifies adverb *fast*

Step 2: Ask the key questions

| Question | Adverb Type |

|---|---|

| **How?** | Manner |

| **When?** | Time |

| **Where?** | Place |

| **How often?** | Frequency |

| **To what degree?** | Degree |

| **Why?** | Reason |

Step 3: Apply the "Adjective vs. Adverb" Test

- **Adjective** → describes a **noun** (What kind? How many?)

- **Adverb** → describes a **verb/adjective/adverb** (How? When? Where?)

> She is a **quick** runner. → *quick* describes noun *runner* = **Adjective**

> She runs **quickly**. → *quickly* describes verb *runs* = **Adverb**

Step 4: Check the "-ly" ending (but don't rely on it)

- Most adverbs of manner end in **-ly**: slowly, happily, carefully

- But some **-ly words are adjectives**: friendly, lovely, lonely, daily

- And some adverbs have **no -ly**: fast, hard, well, straight

Step 5: Check for degrees of comparison

Adverbs can be comparative/superlative:

- **fast → faster → fastest**

- **quickly → more quickly → most quickly**

- **well → better → best**

- **badly → worse → worst**

Step 6: Check position in the sentence

Adverbs can move around:

- **Quickly**, she ran.

- She **quickly** ran.

- She ran **quickly**.

If a word can move and still make sense → likely an adverb.

---

12. Adverb Identification Flowchart

```
Does the word describe a verb/adjective/adverb?
        ↓ YES
Ask: How? When? Where? How often? To what degree?
        ↓
Does it end in -ly (but not an adjective)?
        ↓
Can it move position in the sentence?
        ↓ YES → ADVERB
        ↓
Which type?
 ├— How? → Manner
 ├— When? → Time
 ├— Where? → Place
 ├— How often? → Frequency
```

├── To what degree? → Degree

├── Why? → Reason

├── Confirms/denies? → Affirmation/Negation

├── Asks question? → Interrogative

└── Introduces clause? → Relative

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## 13. Adverbs vs. Other Parts of Speech (Common Confusions)

| Word | As Adverb | As Adjective | As Preposition | As Conjunction | As Noun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **fast** | He runs **fast**. | a **fast** car | — | — | — |
| **hard** | He works **hard**. | a **hard** test | — | — | — |
| **well** | She sings **well**. | He is **well**. | — | — | a **well** |
| **late** | He came **late**. | the **late** train | — | — | — |
| **early** | She woke **early**. | an **early** bird | — | — | — |
| **before** | seen **before** | — | before **dinner** | before **you go** | — |
| **after** | came **after** | — | after **lunch** | after **we ate** | — |
| **since** | — | — | since **2010** | since **you ask** | — |
| **down** | sit **down** | — | down **the road** | — | — |
| **up** | stand **up** | — | up **the hill** | — | — |
| **in** | come **in** | — | in **the room** | — | — |
| **out** | go **out** | — | out **the door** | — | — |
| **over** | come **over** | — | over **the bridge** | — | — |
| **daily** | I exercise **daily**. | **daily** news | — | — | — |
| **friendly** | — | a **friendly** dog | — | — | — |
```

| **lovely** | — | a **lovely** day | — | — | — |

| **likely** | He'll **likely** come. | a **likely** story | — | — | — |

Key difference:

- **Adverb** → describes verb/adjective/adverb (no noun after it)

- **Adjective** → describes a noun (comes before a noun or after linking verb)

- **Preposition** → has an object (noun/pronoun)

> He works **hard**. (adverb — modifies *works*)

> It's a **hard** job. (adjective — modifies *job*)

> Come **in**. (adverb — no object)

> Come **in** the room. (preposition — object *room*)

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14. Full Alphabetical List of Adverbs

A: abroad, absolutely, accordingly, across, actually, after, afterwards, again, ago, ahead, almost, already, also, always, angrily, annually, anywhere, apart, apparently, around, aside, away

B: back, backward, badly, barely, beautifully, before, behind, below, beside, besides, better, beyond, briefly, brightly, busily

C: carefully, carelessly, certainly, cheerfully, clearly, closely, completely, consequently, correctly, currently

D: daily, dangerously, definitely, deliberately, downstairs, downtown, early, easily, else, enough, entirely, equally, especially, even, eventually, ever, everywhere, exactly, extremely

F: fairly, faithfully, far, fast, finally, firmly, first, forever, fortunately, forward, frequently, fully

G: generally, gently, gladly, gracefully, gradually, greatly

H: happily, hardly, hastily, here, honestly, hopefully, hurriedly, hard

I: immediately, indeed, indoors, inside, instantly, instead, inward

J: jointly, just

K: kindly

L: largely, late, lately, later, lazily, less, lightly, likely, literally, little, loudly, lovingly, low

M: mainly, maybe, meanwhile, merely, monthly, more, most, much

N: namely, naturally, nearly, neatly, never, nevertheless, newly, next, no, not, now, nowhere

O: obviously, occasionally, often, once, only, openly, opposite, otherwise, outside, outward, over, overseas

P: particularly, patiently, perhaps, personally, politely, possibly, powerfully, precisely, probably, promptly, properly, proudly, publicly

Q: quickly, quietly, quite

R: rapidly, rarely, rather, readily, really, recently, regularly, reluctantly, repeatedly, right, roughly, rudely

S: sadly, safely, scarcely, seldom, seriously, sharply, shortly, shyly, silently, simply, sincerely, slightly, slowly, smoothly, softly, sometimes, soon, specially, steadily, still, straight, strangely, strictly, strongly, suddenly, surely, swiftly

T: tenderly, then, there, therefore, thoroughly, thus, today, together, tomorrow, too, totally, twice, typically

U: ultimately, unfortunately, upstairs, usually

V: very, violently, virtually

W: warmly, weekly, well, wildly, wisely, wonderfully, worse, worst, wrong, wrongly

Y: yearly, yesterday, yet

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15. Quick Practice

Identify the adverb and its type:

1. She sang **beautifully**.

2. I will call you **tomorrow**.

3. He looked **everywhere**.

4. She **always** arrives early.

5. He is **very** smart.

6. It rained; **therefore**, we stayed home.

7. **When** will you come?

8. She runs **very fast**.

9. I **never** lie.

10. He **almost** fell.

Answers:

1. beautifully → manner | 2. tomorrow → time | 3. everywhere → place | 4. always → frequency | 5. very → degree | 6. therefore → reason | 7. When → interrogative | 8. very → degree (modifies adverb *fast*); fast → manner | 9. never → frequency/negation | 10. almost → degree

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16. Sentence Parsing Practice

Label every **adverb** and its type.

Sentence 1: *She quickly ran outside because she was very late.*

| Word | Role |

|---|---|

| She | Pronoun |

| quickly | Adverb (manner) |

| ran | Verb |

| outside | Adverb (place) |

| because | Conjunction |

| she | Pronoun |

| was | Verb |

| very | Adverb (degree) |

| late | Adjective |

Sentence 2: *He always works hard, yet he rarely succeeds.*

| Word | Role |

|---|---|

| He | Pronoun |

| always | Adverb (frequency) |

| works | Verb |

| hard | Adverb (manner) |

| yet | Conjunction |

| he | Pronoun |

| rarely | Adverb (frequency) |

| succeeds | Verb |

Sentence 3: *Yesterday, I almost completely forgot to call you.*

| Word | Role |

|---|---|

| Yesterday | Adverb (time) |

| I | Pronoun |

| almost | Adverb (degree) |

| completely | Adverb (degree) |

| forgot | Verb |

| to call | Verb |

| you | Pronoun |

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17. Master Adverb Identification Table

| Test | If YES → Adverb Type |

|---|---|

| Describes how an action is done? | Manner |

| Tells when? | Time |

| Tells where? | Place |

| Tells how often? | Frequency |

| Tells to what degree? | Degree |

| Tells why? | Reason |

| Confirms or denies? | Affirmation/Negation |

| Asks a question? | Interrogative |

| Introduces a clause? | Relative |

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18. Adjective vs. Adverb — Master Comparison

| Adjective | Adverb |

|---|---|

| Describes a **noun/pronoun** | Describes a **verb/adjective/adverb** |

| Answers: What kind? How many? Which? | Answers: How? When? Where? How often? To what degree? |

| Comes before a noun | Often comes after a verb |

| a **quick** runner | runs **quickly** |

| a **happy** child | plays **happily** |

| a **good** singer | sings **well** |

| a **fast** car | drives **fast** |

| a **hard** test | works **hard** |

| a **late** train | arrived **late** |

| an **early** bird | woke **early** |

| a **daily** routine | exercises **daily** |

Test: Replace the word.

- If it describes a **noun** → Adjective

- If it describes a **verb** → Adverb

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