

ENVo1 — Parts of Speech & Terminology

Chapter ENVo1 · CDS Vocabulary Level

CDS Level

✦ **Two Question Types in Exams: Type 1 – Sentence + underlined word:** A sentence is given with one word underlined. Identify its part of speech in that specific context. The same word can be different parts of speech in different sentences.

Type 2 – Single word by suffix/form: A single word is given. Identify its part of speech from its form and ending. No sentence needed.

Type 3 – Terminology: “What type of pronoun is ‘it’ in ‘It is raining?’” Tests knowledge of sub-categories, not just the main POS.

💡 **Core Identification Rule:** Always ask these questions in order:

1. Is it naming something? → **Noun**
2. Is it replacing a noun? → **Pronoun**
3. Is it describing a noun/pronoun? → **Adjective**
4. Is it showing action or state? → **Verb**
5. Is it modifying a verb/adjective/adverb? → **Adverb**
6. Is it showing relationship between nouns? → **Preposition**
7. Is it joining words or clauses? → **Conjunction**

PART A — IDENTIFYING POS FROM SENTENCES

A1 Adjective vs Adverb — The Most Tested Distinction

The only question to ask: What does this word modify?

- Modifies a noun or pronoun → **Adjective**
- Modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb → **Adverb**

IDENTIFY THE PART OF SPEECH OF THE UNDERLINED WORD

The wounded soldier crawled to safety.

ADJ Adjective – “wounded” modifies the noun “soldier” (which soldier? → the wounded one).

IDENTIFY THE PART OF SPEECH OF THE UNDERLINED WORD

He fought bravely against the enemy.

ADV Adverb – “bravely” modifies the verb “fought” (fought how? → bravely).

IDENTIFY THE PART OF SPEECH OF THE UNDERLINED WORD

The rapid advance caught the enemy by surprise.

ADJ Adjective – “rapid” modifies the noun “advance”. Note: “rapidly” would be the adverb form.

IDENTIFY THE PART OF SPEECH OF THE UNDERLINED WORD

She is extremely diligent in her duties.

ADV Adverb – “extremely” modifies the adjective “diligent” (how diligent? → extremely). Adverbs can modify adjectives.

IDENTIFY THE PART OF SPEECH OF THE UNDERLINED WORD

The sleeping recruit did not hear the alarm.

ADJ Adjective – “sleeping” is a present participle used as an adjective, modifying “recruit”. Not a verb here because it is not part of a verb phrase (no auxiliary).

⚠ The Participle Trap – Most Common Trick Question:

A participle (V-ing or V3) can be either a **verb** or an **adjective**:

- “He was **wounded** in battle.” → **Verb** (part of passive verb phrase: was wounded)
- “The **wounded** soldier rested.” → **Adjective** (modifies soldier; no auxiliary before it)

Test: Is there an auxiliary (is/was/has/had/will/be) before it? → Verb. Does it stand alone before a noun? → Adjective.

A2 Gerund vs Participle vs Infinitive – Verb Forms as Other POS

All three come from verbs but function as other parts of speech. CDS tests this distinction extensively.

Gerund — V-ing as Noun

- ▶ Acts as a noun (subject/object)

- ▶ Swimming is good exercise.
Subject of sentence → Noun

- ▶ He enjoys reading.
Object of verb → Noun

- ▶ Ask: Can you replace it with “it” or “a thing”?
Yes → Gerund

Participle — V-ing/V3 as Adjective

- ▶ Modifies a noun (adjective role)

- ▶ The running water was cold.
Modifies “water” → Adjective

- ▶ The exhausted platoon rested.
Modifies “platoon” → Adjective

- ▶ Ask: Does it describe a noun? Yes → Participle (Adj)

Infinitive — “to + V” as Noun/Adj/Adv

- ▶ To serve is an honour.
Subject → Noun

- ▶ He wants to lead.
Object → Noun

- ▶ He ran to escape.
Modifies “ran” (why?) → Adverb

- ▶ The order to advance was given.
Modifies “order” → Adjective

IDENTIFY THE POS OF THE UNDERLINED WORD

Marching for hours in full kit builds endurance.

NOUN Gerund — “Marching” is the subject of “builds”. Replace: “It builds endurance” ✓ → Noun (Gerund).

IDENTIFY THE POS OF THE UNDERLINED WORD

The marching band entered the parade ground.

ADJ Participle used as Adjective — “marching” modifies “band”. Which band? The marching one.

IDENTIFY THE POS OF THE UNDERLINED WORD

He trained daily to qualify for the selection.

ADV Infinitive used as Adverb — “to qualify” modifies the verb “trained” (trained for what purpose? → to qualify).

A3 Preposition vs Adverb — Same Word, Different POS

Key rule from ECG07: If the word has a noun/pronoun as its object immediately after it → Preposition. If it stands alone without an object → Adverb.

IDENTIFY THE POS OF 'DOWN' IN EACH SENTENCE

(i) He climbed **down** the ladder. (ii) Prices came **down**.

(i) **PREP** Preposition — “the ladder” is the object of “down”. (ii) **ADV** Adverb — no object after “down”; it modifies the verb “came”.

IDENTIFY THE POS OF 'BEFORE'

(i) Think carefully **before** you speak. (ii) I have met him **before**.

(i) **CONJ** Conjunction — followed by a full clause (you speak). (ii) **ADV** Adverb — stands alone, no object, no clause.

PART B — SUFFIX-BASED POS IDENTIFICATION

B1 Identify POS from the Word Form (Suffix)

When no sentence is given, the suffix is the signal. Exam questions give a single word and ask: “What part of speech is IMPETUOUS / BRILLIANCE / RECTIFY?” The answer comes from the word ending.

NOUN SUFFIXES

-tion, -sion
-ness, -ity
-ment, -age
-ance, -ence
-ism, -ist
-ery, -ry
-ship, -hood
-ure, -ure

ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES

-ous, -ious
-ful, -less
-al, -ial
-ible, -able
-ic, -ical
-ive, -ative
-ary, -ory
-ish, -ent, -ant

ADVERB SUFFIXES

-ly (mostly)
-ward(s)
-wise
-fold

Note: friendly, lovely, elderly, lonely = adjectives (describe nouns)

VERB SUFFIXES

-ise / -ize
-ify, -fy
-ate
-en
-esce

Note: -ed/-ing forms can be adj/verb depending on use

Word Family Practice — Same Root, Different POS

TYPE 2 QUESTIONS

| Root Meaning | NOUN Noun | ADJ Adjective | ADV Adverb | VERB Verb |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| act bravely | courage | courageous | courageously | — |
| be diligent | diligence | diligent | diligently | — |
| make simple | simplicity | simple | simply | simplify |
| show strength | strength | strong | strongly | strengthen |

| Root Meaning | NOUN Noun | ADJ Adjective | ADV Adverb | VERB Verb |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| be active | activity | active | actively | activate |
| be critical | criticism | critical | critically | criticise |
| be bold | audacity | audacious | audaciously | — |
| be logical | logic | logical | logically | — |
| make real | reality | real | really | realise |
| act wisely | wisdom | wise | wisely | — |
| be brave | bravery | brave | bravely | — |
| correct error | rectification | rectifiable | — | rectify |

⚠ The “-ly” Trap — Not all -ly words are adverbs:

These are **adjectives** despite ending in “-ly” (they describe nouns):

friendly, lovely, lonely, lively, elderly, cowardly, manly, orderly, timely, scholarly, likely, unlikely, deadly, costly, beastly, leisurely, masterly, brotherly

Test: Can the word come before a noun? “A **friendly** officer” ✓ → Adjective.

Note: “He answered **briefly**” — briefly = adverb (modifies answered).

EXAM Q

Part A & B — Sentence-Based & Suffix-Based POS

Q1. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word: “The sleeping guard did not hear the alarm.”

- (a) Verb
- (b) Noun
- (c) Adjective**
- (d) Adverb

Answer: (c) Adjective

(a) Wrong: ‘sleeping’ has no auxiliary before it (is/was/were); it is not a verb phrase.

(b) Wrong: it does not name anything. (d) Wrong: it does not modify a verb. **(c)**

Correct: ‘Sleeping’ is a present participle used as an adjective, modifying the noun

'guard' (which guard? → the sleeping one). If the sentence were 'The guard was sleeping', then 'sleeping' would be a verb.

Q2. What part of speech is the word RECTIFY?

- (a) Noun
- (b) Adjective
- (c) Adverb
- (d) Verb**

Answer: (d) Verb

(a) Wrong: noun suffixes are -tion/-ness/-ity; 'rectify' does not end in any noun suffix.

(b) Wrong: adjective suffixes are -ous/-ful/-ible/-al. (c) Wrong: adverb suffix is -ly. **(d)**

Correct: The suffix '-ify' creates verbs (rectify, magnify, simplify, identify, classify).

Rectify = to correct or put right.

Q3. What part of speech is the word IMPETUOUS?

- (a) Noun
- (b) Verb
- (c) Adjective**
- (d) Adverb

Answer: (c) Adjective

(a) Wrong: not a naming word; has no noun suffix. (b) Wrong: no verb suffix (-ify/-ise/-ate/-en). (d) Wrong: does not end in -ly/-ward/-wise. **(c) Correct:** The suffix '-ous' creates adjectives (impetuous, courageous, audacious, callous, perilous).

Impetuous = acting rashly without thought.

Q4. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word: "She was chosen to lead the mission."

- (a) Verb
- (b) Noun**
- (c) Adverb
- (d) Adjective

Answer: (b) Noun (Infinitive)

(a) Wrong: 'to lead' is not the finite verb of the sentence; 'was chosen' is. (c) Wrong: it

does not modify the verb 'chosen' (she was chosen why? → no, it is the object of 'chosen'). (d) Wrong: it does not modify a noun. **(b) Correct:** 'To lead' is an infinitive functioning as a Noun — it is the object of 'chosen' (she was chosen for what? → to lead).

Q5. What part of speech is the word BRILLIANCE?

- (a) Adjective
- (b) Noun**
- (c) Verb
- (d) Adverb

Answer: (b) Noun

(a) Wrong: 'brilliant' is the adjective form (suffix -ant). (c) Wrong: no verb suffix. (d) Wrong: no adverb suffix. **(b) Correct:** The suffix '-ance' creates abstract nouns (brilliance, alliance, tolerance, elegance, relevance). Brilliance = the quality of being brilliant.

Q6. Identify the POS of 'friendly' in: "The friendly officer greeted the cadets."

- (a) Adverb
- (b) Verb
- (c) Adjective**
- (d) Conjunction

Answer: (c) Adjective

(a) Wrong: the common trap — 'friendly' ends in '-ly' but is NOT an adverb. Test: it comes before the noun 'officer' and describes it → adjective. (b) Wrong: no verb role. (d) Wrong: it does not join clauses. **(c) Correct:** 'Friendly' modifies the noun 'officer' → Adjective. Other -ly adjectives: lovely, elderly, cowardly, orderly, scholarly.

PART C — GRAMMAR TERMINOLOGY

C1

Types of Nouns

NOUN TYPES — All 6 types tested in exams

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Proper Noun | Names a specific person, place, or thing. Always capitalised. <i>Delhi, Arjun, Himalayas, India Gate</i> |
| Common Noun | Names any person, place, or thing of a class. Not capitalised. <i>soldier, city, regiment, mountain</i> |
| Collective Noun | Names a group or collection of things/people as one unit. <i>army, fleet, jury, committee, crew, herd, galaxy (of stars)</i> |
| Abstract Noun | Names a quality, state, or concept — cannot be seen or touched. <i>courage, discipline, freedom, honesty, anger, wisdom</i> |
| Compound Noun | Two or more words combined to form a single noun. <i>headquarters, airstrip, commanding officer, court martial</i> |
| Countable Noun | Can be counted; has singular and plural forms. <i>soldier/soldiers, battle/battles, officer/officers</i> |
| Uncountable Noun | Cannot be counted; has no plural form; takes singular verb. <i>courage, information, equipment, ammunition, luggage</i> |
| Concrete Noun | Can be physically perceived by the senses. <i>rifle, helmet, tank, bridge, flag</i> |

IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF NOUN: 'THE ARMY CROSSED THE RIVER AT DAWN.'

ARMY — **Collective Noun**

NOUN Collective Noun — “army” refers to a group of soldiers treated as one unit. Note: collective nouns can take singular or plural verbs depending on whether the group acts as one or as individuals.

IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF NOUN: 'COURAGE IS THE HALLMARK OF EVERY SOLDIER.'

COURAGE — **Abstract Noun**

NOUN Abstract Noun — “courage” is a quality that cannot be physically seen or touched. Other abstract nouns: discipline, loyalty, patriotism, honour, morale.

C2

Types of Pronouns — Full Classification

PRONOUN TYPES — All types tested, including recent additions

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Personal Pronoun | Refers to specific persons/things. Has three persons and case forms. <i>I, me, we, us (1st); you (2nd); he, him, she, her, it, they, them (3rd)</i> |
| Possessive Pronoun | Shows ownership. Stands alone (unlike possessive adjectives). <i>mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs — “This book is <u>mine</u>.”</i> |
| Reflexive Pronoun | Object refers back to the subject. Ends in -self/-selves. <i>myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves</i> |
| Emphatic Pronoun | Same form as reflexive but emphasises the noun, not reflects back. <i>“The General <u>himself</u> inspected the unit.” (emphasis, not reflection)</i> |
| Relative Pronoun | Introduces a relative clause; relates to an antecedent. |

who (person-subject), whom (person-object), which (thing), that (person/thing), whose (possession)

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Interrogative Pronoun | Used to ask questions. Similar form to relative but asks. <i>Who?, Whom?, Which?, What?, Whose?</i> |
| Demonstrative Pronoun | Points to specific nouns. <i>this, that, these, those — “<u>This</u> is the plan.”</i> |
| Indefinite Pronoun | Refers to non-specific persons or things. <i>one, some, any, none, all, each, few, many, nobody, everyone, something</i> |
| Distributive Pronoun | Refers to persons/things one at a time. Always singular. <i>each, either, neither — “<u>Each</u> of the soldiers was briefed.”</i> |
| Reciprocal Pronoun | Expresses mutual action or relationship. <i>each other (two people), one another (more than two) — “They supported <u>each other</u>.”</i> |
| Impersonal Pronoun /IT | ‘It’ used when there is no real subject; refers to weather, time, distance, or situation. Most recently tested type. <i>“<u>It</u> is raining.” / “<u>It</u> is five o’clock.” / “<u>It</u> is cold today.”</i> |

△ Reflexive vs Emphatic — Same Word, Different Type:

Reflexive: The action reflects back on the subject. Remove it → sentence is incomplete or changes meaning.

*He hurt **himself**.* (Remove ‘himself’ → ‘He hurt’ — incomplete/different) → **Reflexive**

Emphatic: The pronoun emphasises the noun. Remove it → sentence is still complete, just less emphatic.

*The General **himself** announced the order.* (Remove ‘himself’ → ‘The General announced the order’ — still complete) → **Emphatic**

△ Impersonal ‘IT’ — The Newest Tested Type:

When ‘it’ refers to no specific noun but to weather, time, distance, or a general situation, it is called an **Impersonal Pronoun**.

- “**It** is raining heavily over the Siachen glacier.” → Impersonal (no real subject)
- “**It** is 0600 hours.” → Impersonal (time)
- “**It** is 20 km to the forward post.” → Impersonal (distance)

Compare with Personal ‘it’: “The rifle is heavy. **It** weighs 4 kg.” → Personal (refers to ‘rifle’)

Q7. What type of noun is 'courage' in: "Courage is the hallmark of a soldier"?

- (a) Proper Noun
- (b) Abstract Noun**
- (c) Collective Noun
- (d) Compound Noun

Answer: (b) Abstract Noun

(a) Wrong: 'courage' is not the name of a specific person, place, or organisation; proper nouns are capitalised. (c) Wrong: collective nouns name groups (army, fleet, committee). (d) Wrong: compound nouns are formed from two+ words. **(b) Correct:** Abstract nouns name qualities, states, or concepts that cannot be physically perceived. Courage, discipline, loyalty, morale, honour are all abstract nouns.

Q8. Identify the type of pronoun 'IT' in: "It is raining heavily in the valley."

- (a) Personal Pronoun
- (b) Demonstrative Pronoun
- (c) Impersonal Pronoun**
- (d) Reflexive Pronoun

Answer: (c) Impersonal Pronoun

(a) Wrong: personal pronoun 'it' refers to a specific noun (e.g., "The gun is heavy; it weighs 4 kg"). Here, no specific noun is referred to. (b) Wrong: demonstrative pronouns are this/that/these/those. (d) Wrong: reflexive pronouns end in -self/-selves. **(c) Correct:** When 'it' has no real antecedent and refers to weather, time, or a situation, it is an Impersonal Pronoun (also called Dummy Subject).

Q9. In "The General himself addressed the troops", the word 'himself' is:

- (a) Reflexive Pronoun
- (b) Emphatic Pronoun**
- (c) Personal Pronoun
- (d) Interrogative Pronoun

Answer: (b) Emphatic Pronoun

(a) Wrong: reflexive = action reflects back to subject. Remove 'himself' → "The General addressed the troops" remains perfectly complete → not reflexive. (c) Wrong: personal pronouns are I/he/she/they etc. (d) Wrong: interrogative pronouns ask questions. **(b) Correct:** When removing the -self pronoun does not change the

sentence's completeness, it is Emphatic. Here it stresses that the General personally did it (not through a subordinate).

Q10. What type of pronoun is 'each other' in: "The two units supported each other during the operation"?

- (a) Distributive Pronoun
- (b) Indefinite Pronoun
- (c) Reciprocal Pronoun**
- (d) Relative Pronoun

Answer: (c) Reciprocal Pronoun

(a) Wrong: distributive pronouns are each/either/neither (refer to persons one at a time). (b) Wrong: indefinite pronouns refer to non-specific persons (someone, nobody). (d) Wrong: relative pronouns introduce clauses (who, which, that). **(c)**

Correct: Reciprocal pronouns express mutual action between parties. 'Each other' = two parties; 'one another' = more than two parties.

C3

Types of Adjectives

ADJECTIVE TYPES

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Descriptive (Qualitative) | Describes a quality or characteristic of a noun. <i>brave soldier, rapid advance, heavy artillery</i> |
| Quantitative | Indicates the quantity (amount, not number). <i>some, much, little, enough, all, no — "He showed <u>little</u> hesitation."</i> |
| Numeral | Indicates number or order. <i>Definite (three soldiers); Indefinite (few, many); Ordinal (first, second)</i> |
| Demonstrative | Points to a specific noun. Same words as demonstrative pronouns but followed by noun. <i>this plan, that order, these troops, those hills</i> |
| Possessive | Shows ownership. Placed before noun (unlike possessive pronoun). <i>my regiment, his rifle, our position, their strategy</i> |
| Interrogative | Used in questions about a noun. <i>Which unit? What order? Whose fault? — followed by a noun</i> |
| Proper Adjective | Derived from a proper noun; describes nationality/origin. <i>Indian Army, Chinese strategy, British military doctrine</i> |
| Distributive | Refers to each member of a group separately. |

Demonstrative Pronoun vs Demonstrative Adjective – same word, different POS:

- “**This** is the plan.” → **Demonstrative Pronoun** (stands alone, replacing a noun)
- “**This** plan is excellent.” → **Demonstrative Adjective** (followed by a noun, modifying it)

The test: Is a noun immediately after it? Yes → Adjective. Does it stand alone? → Pronoun.

C4 Types of Verbs

VERB TYPES – Functional Classification

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Transitive Verb | Has a direct object; action passes to someone/something. <i>He <u>-fired</u> the rifle. (rifle = object) / She <u>led</u> the patrol.</i> |
| Intransitive Verb | Has no direct object; action stops with the subject. <i>He <u>ran</u>. / The missile <u>exploded</u>. / She <u>arrived</u>. / He <u>slept</u>.</i> |
| Linking (Copulative) Verb | Connects subject to a subject complement (adj/noun). No action. <i>is/am/are/was/were, seem, appear, become, feel, sound, look, remain, grow</i> |
| Auxiliary Verb | Helps the main verb form tense, voice, or mood. <i>be (is/was), have (has/had), do (does/did) – He <u>has</u> submitted the report.</i> |
| Modal Verb | Special auxiliaries expressing possibility, necessity, obligation. <i>can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, ought to, need, dare</i> |
| Phrasal Verb | Verb + particle (preposition/adverb) = new meaning. <i>carry out (execute), call off (cancel), put up with (tolerate)</i> |

△ Transitive vs Intransitive – The Same Verb Can Be Both:

He **ran** the marathon. → Transitive (‘marathon’ is the object)

He **ran** quickly. → Intransitive (no object; ‘quickly’ is an adverb)

The verbs **die, sleep, arrive, fall, go, come, rise, appear** are always intransitive (can never have an object). They can never be made passive: X **The accident was happened.**

C5 Types of Adverbs

ADVERB TYPES

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Manner | Tells how an action is done. Usually ends in -ly. <i>He fought <u>bravely</u>. / She spoke <u>clearly</u>. / They marched <u>silently</u>.</i> |
| Time | Tells when an action occurs. <i>He arrived <u>yesterday</u>. / The attack will begin <u>soon</u>. / She left <u>immediately</u>.</i> |
| Place | Tells where an action occurs. <i>The troops assembled <u>here</u>. / He went <u>forward</u>. / She sat <u>nearby</u>.</i> |
| Frequency | Tells how often an action occurs. <i>He <u>always</u> reports early. / She <u>never</u> hesitates. / He <u>often</u> trains late.</i> |
| Degree | Tells to what extent; modifies adjectives or other adverbs. <i>He is <u>extremely</u> disciplined. / She is <u>quite</u> capable. / <u>Very</u> few passed.</i> |
| Sentence Adverb | Modifies the entire sentence; expresses speaker's attitude. <i><u>Fortunately</u>, no casualties were reported. / <u>Obviously</u>, the plan worked.</i> |

C6 Types of Conjunctions & Articles

CONJUNCTION TYPES

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Coordinating | Joins equal grammatical units. FANBOYS. <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i> |
| Subordinating | Joins a dependent clause to a main clause. <i>because, although, if, when, since, unless, until, before, after</i> |
| Correlative | Paired conjunctions working together. <i>either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, both...and</i> |
| Conjunctive Adverb | Adverb used to connect two independent sentences. <i>however, therefore, moreover, nevertheless (needs semicolon before)</i> |

ARTICLE TYPES & DETERMINERS

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Definite Article | Refers to a specific, known noun. the – “The general gave the order.” |
| Indefinite Article | Refers to any one of a class; first mention. a/an – “A soldier never retreats.” |
| Zero Article | No article used; with proper nouns, uncountables, plurals in general. “∅ Courage wins battles.” / “He is ∅ Captain Arjun.” |
| Determiners | Words that introduce nouns: articles + this/that/my/each /every/some/any Determiners = articles + demonstrative + possessive + distributive + quantifiers |

Q11. What type of adjective is 'every' in: "Every recruit must clear the physical test"?

- (a) Demonstrative Adjective
- (b) Quantitative Adjective
- (c) Distributive Adjective**
- (d) Possessive Adjective

Answer: (c) Distributive Adjective

(a) Wrong: demonstrative adjectives are this/that/these/those. (b) Wrong: quantitative adjectives indicate amount (some, much, little). (d) Wrong: possessive adjectives show ownership (my, his, our). **(c) Correct:** Distributive adjectives (each, every, either, neither) refer to each member of a group separately and individually. 'Every recruit' = each one individually.

Q12. Identify the type of verb in: "The patrol arrived at the forward post."

- (a) Transitive Verb
- (b) Linking Verb
- (c) Intransitive Verb**
- (d) Modal Verb

Answer: (c) Intransitive Verb

(a) Wrong: 'arrived' has no direct object. Ask: arrived WHAT? → no answer → not transitive. (b) Wrong: linking verbs (seem, appear, become) connect subject to a complement. (d) Wrong: no modal is present. **(c) Correct:** 'Arrive' is always intransitive; it has no direct object and cannot be made passive. 'At the forward post' is a prepositional phrase (adverbial), not a direct object.

Q13. In "Fortunately, the reinforcements arrived in time", 'fortunately' is:

- (a) An Adverb of Manner
- (b) An Adverb of Time
- (c) A Sentence Adverb**
- (d) An Adverb of Degree

Answer: (c) A Sentence Adverb

(a) Wrong: manner adverbs tell HOW an action is done (ran quickly). 'Fortunately' does not describe how the reinforcements arrived. (b) Wrong: time adverbs tell WHEN (yesterday, soon). (d) Wrong: degree adverbs modify adjectives/adverbs (extremely fast). **(c) Correct:** Sentence adverbs modify the entire sentence and express the speaker's attitude or evaluation. They are usually placed at the start followed by a comma. Others: obviously, unfortunately, surprisingly, clearly.

Q14. What type of conjunction is 'however' in: "The plan was sound; however, execution was poor"?

- (a) Coordinating Conjunction
- (b) Subordinating Conjunction
- (c) Correlative Conjunction
- (d) Conjunctive Adverb**

Answer: (d) Conjunctive Adverb

(a) Wrong: coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS: for/and/nor/but/or/yet/so) can join clauses with only a comma. 'However' needs a semicolon. (b) Wrong: subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses. (c) Wrong: correlative conjunctions come in pairs (either...or). **(d) Correct:** 'However' is a Conjunctive Adverb — it functions as an adverb but connects two independent sentences. It always requires a semicolon before it and a comma after it.

 **Quick Reference — Parts of Speech & Terminology**

① Suffix → POS

- -tion/-ness/-ity/-ment/-ance → Noun
- -ous/-ful/-less/-al/-ible/-ic → Adjective
- -ly (mostly) → Adverb (but friendly/lovely/elderly = Adj)

② Noun Types

- Proper = specific name (Delhi, Arjun)
- Abstract = quality (courage, honour)
- Collective = group (army, fleet, jury)
- Compound = two words (headquarters)

③ Pronoun Types

(Key)

- Reflexive = himself (reflects back; remove → incomplete)
- Emphatic = himself (stress; remove → still complete)
- Impersonal IT = "It is raining" (no real

- -ify/-ise/-ate/-en → Verb

- Countable/Uncountable = ammunition/soldiers

subject)

- Reciprocal = each other / one another
- Distributive = each, either, neither

④ Verb Form POS

Tests

- V-ing alone before noun = Participle (Adj)
- V-ing as subject/object = Gerund (Noun)
- to + V as subject/object = Infinitive (Noun)
- to + V modifying verb = Infinitive (Adverb)
- was/is + V-ing = Progressive Verb (not Adj)

⑤ Adjective vs

Adverb Test

- Modifies noun/pronoun → Adjective
- Modifies verb/adj/adverb → Adverb
- -ly ≠ always adverb: friendly/lovely = Adj
- Demonstrative + noun = Adj; alone = Pronoun
- Possessive + noun = Adj; alone = Pronoun

⑥ Transitive vs

Intransitive

- Transitive = has direct object (He fired the gun)
- Intransitive = no object (He arrived / ran / slept)
- Always intransitive: die, arrive, fall, rise, go
- Cannot be passive: "was happened" = WRONG
- Same verb can be both depending on use

⑦ Adverb Types

- Manner: bravely, quickly (how?)
- Time: yesterday, soon, now (when?)
- Place: here, there, forward (where?)
- Frequency: always, never, often (how often?)
- Degree: very, extremely, quite (how much?)
- Sentence: fortunately, obviously (whole sentence)

⑧ Conjunction

Types

- Coordinating: FANBOYS (for/and/nor/but/or/ye t/so)
- Subordinating: because/if/when/although/unless
- Correlative: either...or / neither...nor / not only...but also
- Conjunctive Adverb: however/therefore/moreover + semicolon

△ Hardest

Distinctions

- Reflexive vs Emphatic (both = himself/herself)
- Impersonal IT vs Personal IT
- Gerund vs Participle (both end -ing)
- Preposition vs Adverb (same word: down/up/in)
- Demonstrative Pronoun vs Demonstrative Adjective

⚠ Common Wrong

Answers

- 'sleeping guard' → not Verb; it is Adjective
- 'to lead' → not always Verb; check its role
- 'friendly' → not Adverb; it is Adjective
- 'It is raining' → not Personal; it is Impersonal
- 'himself spoke' → not Reflexive; it is Emphatic

💡 Articles

- the = definite (specific, known noun)
- a/an = indefinite (non-specific, first mention)
- Zero article = proper nouns, uncountables, plurals in general
- Article = type of Determiner

💡 Adjective Types

- Descriptive = brave, rapid, heavy
- Distributive = each, every, either, neither
- Demonstrative = this, that (before noun)
- Possessive = my, his, our (before noun)
- Proper = Indian, British (from proper noun)
- Interrogative = which, what, whose (in question)



Mock Tests



Subject Quiz



Telegram

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