

**BSF & SSR - ENGLISH - ARTICLES AND PARTS OF SPEECH (1Q FIX)****1. NOUN****Definition:**

A noun is a word used to name a person, place, thing, or idea.

Types of Nouns:

Type	Description	Examples
Proper Noun	Specific names	India, Ram, Monday, Ganga
Common Noun	General names	city, boy, river
Collective Noun	Group of persons/objects	team, class, herd
Abstract Noun	Quality/state/idea (intangible)	love, freedom, honesty
Material Noun	Substances or materials	gold, water, milk

2. PRONOUN**Definition:**

A pronoun replaces a noun to avoid repetition.

Types of Pronouns:

Type	Use	Examples
Personal	Refers to person/things	I, you, he, they
Possessive	Shows ownership	my, your, his, their
Reflexive	Refers back to subject	myself, herself
Demonstrative	Points to things	this, that, these
Interrogative	Used for questions	who, what, which
Relative	Joins clauses	who, which, that
Indefinite	Refers generally	someone, anybody, few

Example:

- Ravi is a student. **He** studies well.

3. VERB**Definition:**

A verb expresses action or state of being.

Types of Verbs:

Type	Use	Examples
Main Verb	Principal action	run, eat, sleep

Helping Verb

Supports main verb

is, have, do

Transitive

Takes object

She **wrote** a letter.

Intransitive

Does not take object

He **sleeps**.

Linking Verb

Connects subject and complement

is, seems, becomes

Modal Verbs

Show ability, possibility

can, may, must

Example:

- She **is singing** a song.
- They **have gone** home.

4. ADJECTIVE**Definition:**

An adjective describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.

Types of Adjectives:

Type	Use	Examples
Descriptive	Describes quality	tall, blue, kind
Quantitative	Shows quantity	some, many, few
Demonstrative	Points out	this, those, that
Possessive	Shows possession	my, his, their
Interrogative	Asks question	which, what, whose
Comparative & Superlative	Compares	taller, tallest

Example:

- He is a **brilliant** student.
- Which book is **yours**?

5. ADVERB**Definition:**

An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

Types of Adverbs:

Type	Use	Examples
Manner	How?	quickly, carefully



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Place	Where?	here, there, outside
Time	When?	now, later, yesterday
Frequency	How often?	always, sometimes, never
Degree	To what extent?	very, too, quite

Example:

- She speaks **softly**.
- He came **late**.
- The boy is **very** smart.

6. PREPOSITION

Definition:

Prepositions show the relationship between a noun/pronoun and another word.

Common Prepositions:

- **Time:** at, on, in (at 5 PM, on Monday, in July)
- **Place:** under, over, between (under the table)
- **Direction:** to, into, onto
- **Agent/Instrument:** by, with

Example:

- The book is **on** the table.
- She came **from** Delhi **by** train.

7. CONJUNCTION

Definition:

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses.

Types of Conjunctions:

Type	Use	Examples
Coordinating	Joins equal parts	and, but, or, so
Subordinating	Joins dependent clauses	because, although, if
Correlative	Used in pairs	either...or, not only...but also

Example:

- She is poor **but** happy.
- I will go **if** it doesn't rain.

8. INTERJECTION

Definition:

Words used to express sudden emotions or feelings.

Common Interjections:

Emotion	Words
Joy	Hurray! Wow!
Sorrow	Alas! Oh no!
Surprise	Oh! What!
Greeting	Hello! Hi!

Example:

- **Wow!** That's amazing!
- **Alas!** He failed again.

Quick Revision Table:

Part of Speech	Function	Key Question
Noun	Naming	Who? What?
Pronoun	Replaces noun	Who? Which one?
Verb	Action/State	What happens?
Adjective	Describes noun	What kind? How many?
Adverb	Modifies verb etc.	How? When? Where?
Preposition	Shows relation	Where? When? How?
Conjunction	Joins	What connects?
Interjection	Emotion	What feeling?



ARTICLES

Articles are words used **before nouns** to show whether the noun refers to something specific or not.

There are **two types of articles**:

1. Definite Article – **the**
2. Indefinite Articles – **a, an**

♦ 1. Indefinite Articles – **a, an**

Used **before singular, countable nouns** that are **not specific** or when referring to something **for the first time**.

✓ **A** is used:

- Before **words that begin with a consonant sound**
- Examples:
 - a car
 - a university (Note: "university" starts with a "you" sound – a consonant sound)
 - a one-rupee coin ("one" sounds like "won") – consonant sound

✓ **An** is used:

- Before **words that begin with a vowel sound** (a, e, i, o, u)
- Examples:
 - an apple
 - an hour (silent 'h', so starts with vowel sound)
 - an honest man
 - an MLA (starts with a vowel sound "em")

🔔 **Note:** It depends on the **sound**, not just the first letter.

♦ 2. Definite Article – **the**

Used when referring to something **specific, already mentioned, or unique**.

✓ When to use **the**:

Situation	Example
Talking about something specific	The book on the table is mine.
Something already mentioned	I saw a dog. The dog was barking.
Unique things	The sun, the moon, the sky
Superlatives	the best, the tallest
Rivers, oceans, mountain ranges	the Ganga, the Himalayas, the Pacific

Before musical instruments	She plays the violin.
Before famous buildings/books	the Taj Mahal, the Bible
Before ordinal numbers	the first, the second
Before countries with "States/Republic"	the United States, the Netherlands

✗ When NOT to use articles:

✗ With plural or uncountable nouns when speaking in general:

- ✗ The dogs are loyal. ✓ Dogs are loyal.
- ✗ The water is essential. ✓ Water is essential.

✗ Before proper nouns:

- ✗ The India is a country. ✓ India is a country.

📖 Examples in Sentences:

1. I saw **a** cat on the roof. **The** cat looked scared.
2. She wants to eat **an** orange.
3. **The** Earth revolves around the Sun.
4. He is **an** honest man.
5. I need **a** one-rupee coin.

🔍 Quick Rules Recap:

Rule	Use	Example
Indefinite – first mention	"a/an" for any general item	I saw a dog.
Indefinite – vowel sound	"an" before vowel sound	She is an engineer.
Definite – second mention	Use "the" when already known	The dog followed me.
Unique nouns	Use "the"	The sky is blue.
Generalization (plural/uncountable)	No article	Water is essential.



What is Tense?

Tense is the **form of a verb** that tells us **when** an action happens – in the **present, past, or future**.

There are **3 main types** of tenses, each having **4 subtypes**:

Total = **12 Tenses**

1. PRESENT TENSE

a) Simple Present Tense

- **Usage:** Habitual actions, general truths, daily routines.
- **Structure:**
 - ♦ Positive: Subject + base verb / verb+s (he/she/it)
 - ♦ Negative: Subject + do/does not + base verb
 - ♦ Question: Do/Does + subject + base verb?
- **Examples:**
 - I play football.
 - She **writes** a letter.
 - They **do not** go to school.

b) Present Continuous Tense

- **Usage:** Actions happening **now** or **currently**.
- **Structure:**
 - ♦ Positive: Subject + am/is/are + verb+ing
 - ♦ Negative: Subject + am/is/are + not + verb+ing
 - ♦ Question: Am/Is/Are + subject + verb+ing?
- **Examples:**
 - He **is reading** a book.
 - They **are playing** cricket.
 - I **am not** sleeping.

c) Present Perfect Tense

- **Usage:** Actions that just got completed or have relevance to the present.
- **Structure:**
 - ♦ Positive: Subject + has/have + past participle (V3)
 - ♦ Negative: Subject + has/have + not + V3
 - ♦ Question: Has/Have + subject + V3?
- **Examples:**
 - She **has finished** her homework.
 - I **have visited** the museum.
 - They **have not** eaten yet.

d) Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- **Usage:** Actions started in the past and are still continuing.
- **Structure:**
 - ♦ Positive: Subject + has/have been + verb+ing
 - ♦ Negative: Subject + has/have not been + verb+ing
 - ♦ Question: Has/Have + subject + been + verb+ing?
- **Examples:**
 - I **have been studying** for 2 hours.
 - She **has been working** here since 2010.

2. PAST TENSE

a) Simple Past Tense

- **Usage:** Completed actions in the past.
- **Structure:**
 - ♦ Positive: Subject + past form of verb (V2)
 - ♦ Negative: Subject + did not + base verb
 - ♦ Question: Did + subject + base verb?
- **Examples:**
 - He **went** to school.
 - They **did not come** yesterday.
 - **Did she call** you?

b) Past Continuous Tense

- **Usage:** Action happening at a particular time in the past.
- **Structure:**
 - ♦ Positive: Subject + was/were + verb+ing
 - ♦ Negative: Subject + was/were + not + verb+ing
 - ♦ Question: Was/Were + subject + verb+ing?
- **Examples:**
 - I **was watching** TV.
 - They **were playing** outside.
 - She **was not** sleeping.

c) Past Perfect Tense

- **Usage:** Action completed **before another action** in the past.
- **Structure:**
 - ♦ Positive: Subject + had + V3
 - ♦ Negative: Subject + had not + V3



- Question: Had + subject + V3?

Examples:

- He **had left** before I arrived.
- I **had not eaten** anything.
- Had** she **gone** to school?

d) Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- Usage:** Action continuing for a time before another past action.
- Structure:**
 - Positive: Subject + had been + verb+ing
 - Negative: Subject + had not been + verb+ing
 - Question: Had + subject + been + verb+ing?
- Examples:**
 - He **had been waiting** for 2 hours.
 - They **had not been working** hard.

- They **will not have arrived** yet.

d) Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- Usage:** Action that will continue for a duration until a point in the future.
- Structure:**
 - Positive: Subject + will have been + verb+ing
 - Negative: Subject + will not have been + verb+ing
 - Question: Will + subject + have been + verb+ing?
- Examples:**
 - By next year, I **will have been teaching** for 10 years.
 - She **will not have been working** here for long.

3. FUTURE TENSE**a) Simple Future Tense**

- Usage:** Actions that will happen in the future.
- Structure:**
 - Positive: Subject + will/shall + base verb
 - Negative: Subject + will/shall not + base verb
 - Question: Will/Shall + subject + base verb?
- Examples:**
 - I **will call** you tomorrow.
 - She **will not come** today.
 - Will** they **go**?

b) Future Continuous Tense

- Usage:** Ongoing action at a particular future time.
- Structure:**
 - Positive: Subject + will be + verb+ing
 - Negative: Subject + will not be + verb+ing
 - Question: Will + subject + be + verb+ing?
- Examples:**
 - I **will be sleeping** at 10 PM.
 - They **will not be coming**.
 - Will** she **be staying** here?

c) Future Perfect Tense

- Usage:** Action completed before a specific future time.
- Structure:**
 - Positive: Subject + will have + V3
 - Negative: Subject + will not have + V3
 - Question: Will + subject + have + V3?
- Examples:**
 - I **will have completed** the work by Monday.

Tense Summary Table

Tense Type	Example
Simple Present	She writes letters.
Present Continuous	She is writing a letter.
Present Perfect	She has written a letter.
Present Perfect Continuous	She has been writing a letter.
Simple Past	She wrote a letter.
Past Continuous	She was writing a letter.
Past Perfect	She had written a letter.
Past Perfect Continuous	She had been writing a letter.
Simple Future	She will write a letter.
Future Continuous	She will be writing a letter.
Future Perfect	She will have written a letter.
Future Perfect Continuous	She will have been writing a letter.