



IBPS/ BANK/ LIC AAO 2023



ENGLISH

LEARN GRAMMAR RULES

TO RULE THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



((())) LIVE | 10:30 AM

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THOUGHT OF THE DAY

**MAKE YOUR VISIONS
SO CLEAR THAT
YOUR FEARS
BECOME
IRRELEVANT.**



RULES OF GRAMMAR

My name
is Shalini Mahendra.

- **What is it ?**
- **Usage**
- **Practical Application**





Adjectives and Adverbs

*Susan gave me a real
nice bouquet of flowers.*

adverb

Adjectives describe, identify and quantify people or things and usually go in front of a noun. They don't change if the noun is plural. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs and usually come after the verb

EXAMPLE

1. He's a slow driver.(Adjective)
2. He drives slowly.(Adverb)



Sentence construction

A sentence usually has two, or possibly three, clauses (subject + verb + object), linked by a conjunction.

1. Between two clauses. **For example**, If the weather is nice tomorrow, we're going to the park.
2. To separate items in a list. **For example**, Our kids like swimming, skiing, ice-skating and cycling.
3. After some conjunctions. **For example**, Our holiday was great and the hotel was wonderful. However, the weather was awful.
4. For extra information in the middle of a sentence (a non-defining clause). **For example**, My neighbor, who's from Brazil, is really good at cooking.



Connect your
ideas with
conjunctions

Connector

1. If you want to connect two ideas or short phrases, you can do so by using a conjunction. **For example,**

2. I'm studying English. English is important.

becomes:

1. I'm studying English because it's important.

Conjunction



The most common conjunctions are:

1. **and** – addition
2. **because** – to give the reason
3. **but** – to express contrast
4. **so** – to describe a consequence
5. **or** – to describe an alternative

I would prefer
tea than coffee.
to

Here are some examples:

1. He likes football **and** he plays in a team.
2. We're going out **because** we're bored.
3. She wants to study more **but** she doesn't have time.
4. Kim is coming round **so** I'm cleaning my flat.
5. Would you like tea **or** coffee?



Use the correct conjugation of the verb

He , She , It

Remember to change the verb to agree with the subject. The main subjects you need to be careful with are he, she and it because they often have a different form to the others. **For example:**

Singular

~~She has two cats.~~ / ~~She have two cats.~~



Get familiar
with the main
English verb
tenses

1. **Present simple** – to describe habits and permanent situations. **For example**, We live in New York.
2. **Present continuous** – to describe current situations and future plans. **For example**, I'm meeting John later.
3. **Past simple** – to describe finished past actions. **For example**, They arrived at 3 p.m.
4. **Present perfect** – to describe past actions connected to now. **For example**, We've finished the reports.
5. **Will** – to describe future actions. **For example**, I'll meet you in front of the conference center.



Keep Your Homophones Straight

- **two vs. to vs too**
- **your vs. you're**
- **there vs. their vs. they're**
- **except vs. accept**
- **then vs. than**

they
are



HOMEWORK

Find the Error ?

**There were less
cans on the
shelves than there
were yesterday.”**



Thank YOU