

NOUN PRONOUN VERB ADVERB ADJECTIVE PREP. CONJ.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Noun • Pronoun • Verb • Adverb • Adjective • Preposition • Conjunction

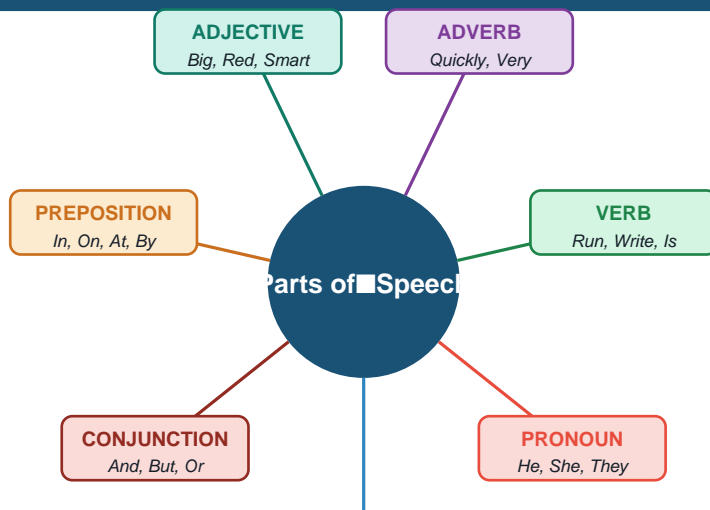
PDF 1 : Concepts, Rules, Tricks & Practice Questions

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

PARTS OF SPEECH — COMPLETE GUIDE

Parts of Speech are the building blocks of English grammar. Every word in a sentence belongs to one of these categories. For **Assam Police AB/UB/SI exams**, grammar questions carry significant marks. This PDF covers all 7 major parts with definitions, sub-types, examples, tricks, and practice questions.

■ PARTS OF SPEECH — OVERVIEW MAP



Part of Speech	Function	Quick Example
Noun	Names a person, place, thing, idea	Ram, Assam, Book, Love
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	He, She, They, It
Verb	Shows action or state of being	Run, Write, Is, Seems
Adverb	Modifies verb, adjective, or adverb	Quickly, Very, Always
Adjective	Describes or modifies a noun	Big, Red, Three, Smart
Preposition	Shows relationship between words	In, On, At, By, With
Conjunction	Joins words, phrases, clauses	And, But, Or, Because

1

NOUN

The Naming Word — Person, Place, Thing, Idea

■ DEFINITION & CONCEPT

A **Noun** is a word that names a **person, place, thing, animal, or idea**. Every sentence must have a noun (or pronoun). Nouns act as the subject or object of a verb.

Examples: Ram, Guwahati, Book, Happiness, Dog, Police, River

■ NOUN IN A SENTENCE — VISUAL



■ TYPES OF NOUNS

Type	Definition	Examples
Proper Noun	Name of specific person/place/thing (always Capital letter)	Ram, Guwahati, Brahmaputra, India, Monday
Common Noun	General name of a class of things	city, river, dog, girl, book, officer
Collective Noun	Name of a group of persons/things	army, team, fleet, jury, bunch, class
Abstract Noun	Name of quality, feeling, or idea (cannot be seen/touched)	love, courage, honesty, wisdom, fear
Material Noun	Name of material/substance	gold, water, wood, rice, cotton, iron
Countable Noun	Can be counted (has plural)	book → books, officer → officers
Uncountable Noun	Cannot be counted (no plural)	water, milk, rice, information, advice

■ SHORT TRICKS — NOUN

■ Trick 1: Proper vs Common

If the word can be replaced with "a/an" → Common Noun. If it needs a capital letter → Proper Noun.

↘ "a city" ✓ (Common) | "Guwahati" ✓ (Proper)

■ Trick 2: Abstract Noun identification

Words ending in -ness, -tion, -ity, -ance, -ment, -hood are usually Abstract Nouns.

↘ happiness, creation, ability, tolerance, movement, childhood

■ Trick 3: Collective Noun list (must memorize)

army of soldiers | fleet of ships | bouquet of flowers | pride of lions | jury of judges

↘ *Assam Police loves collective nouns — memorize 10 key ones!*

Key Collective Nouns (Exam Favourite):

Group	Of	Group	Of
Group	Of	Bouquet	Flowers
Army	Soldiers	Pack	Wolves
Fleet	Ships	Flock	Birds
Jury	Judges	Bundle	Sticks
Pride	Lions	Gaggle	Geese
Swarm	Bees		

⇒ PRACTICE — NOUN (Easy to Hard)

Q1. Identify the Abstract Noun: "Her kindness touched everyone."

→ **kindness — it is a quality that cannot be seen or touched** → **Abstract Noun.**

Q2. Which is the Proper Noun? "The river flows through Assam."

→ **Assam — it is the specific name of a state (capital letter)** → **Proper Noun.**

Q3. Choose the Collective Noun: "A ___ of soldiers marched past." (army/group/lot/team)

→ **"army" — the correct collective noun for soldiers is "army".**

Q4 [Hard]. "The committee has submitted its report." — What type is "committee"?

→ **Collective Noun — it names a group of people working together.**

Q5 [Hard]. Identify ALL nouns: "The bravery of the soldier won the battle."

→ **bravery (Abstract), soldier (Common), battle (Common) — three nouns.**

2

PRONOUN

The Noun-Replacement Word

■ DEFINITION & CONCEPT

A **Pronoun** is a word used **in place of a noun** to avoid repetition. The noun it replaces is called the **antecedent**.

*Example: "Ram is a police officer. **He** is very brave." → "He" replaces "Ram".*

■ TYPES OF PRONOUNS

Type	Examples	Usage
Personal	I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, him, her, Refer to	Refers to persons speaking, spoken to, or spoken about
Possessive	my, our, your, his, her, its, their, mine, ours	Shows ownership/possession
Reflexive	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves	Subject and object are same person
Emphatic	myself, yourself, himself (used for emphasis)	"I myself did the work."
Demonstrative	this, that, these, those	Points to specific nouns — "This is my book."
Interrogative	who, whom, whose, which, what	Used to ask questions
Relative	who, whom, whose, which, that	Connects clauses — "The man who came..."
Indefinite	all, each, every, some, any, none, few, many	Refers to persons/things in general
Reciprocal	each other, one another	"They love each other."

■ PERSONAL PRONOUN — PERSON & CASE TABLE

Person	Subjective (Subject)	Objective (Object)	Possessive (Adj.)	Possessive (Abs.)	Reflexive
1st Singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
1st Plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd	you	you	your	yours	yourself/ves
3rd Masc.	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd Fem.	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd Neuter	it	it	its	its	itself
3rd Plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

■ SHORT TRICKS — PRONOUN

Trick 1: Subject vs Object form

"He/She/I/We/They" → subject position | "Him/Her/Me/Us/Them" → object position.

↘ "He gave me the book." (He=subject, me=object) ✓

Trick 2: Who vs Whom

Replace with He/She → use WHO | Replace with Him/Her → use WHOM.

↘ "Who/Whom did you call?" → "You called him" → WHOM ✓

Trick 3: Reflexive vs Emphatic

Reflexive = necessary for meaning | Emphatic = can be removed without changing meaning.

↘ "He hurt himself." (Reflexive) | "He himself did it." (Emphatic)

→ PRACTICE — PRONOUN

Q1. Fill in: "___ is calling you." (He/Him)

→ **He — subject position requires subjective case.**

Q2. Identify pronoun type: "This is my pen."

→ **"This" is a Demonstrative Pronoun.**

Q3. Choose: "The officer who/whom we met was brave."

→ **"whom" — we met him (objective) → whom.**

Q4 [Hard]. "Each of the students ___ submitted their report." (has/have)

→ **"has" — "each" is singular, takes singular verb.**

Q5 [Hard]. Identify error: "Between you and I, this is wrong."

→ **Error: "I" should be "me" — after preposition, use objective case → "Between you and me."**

3

VERB*The Action / State Word — Heart of Every Sentence*

■ DEFINITION & CONCEPT

A **Verb** is a word that expresses an **action, occurrence, or state of being**. A sentence cannot be complete without a verb. Verbs agree with their subject in number and person.

Examples: run, write, is, seems, has, become, make, arrest

■ TYPES OF VERBS

Type	Definition	Examples
Action Verb	Expresses physical/mental action	run, write, think, arrest
Linking Verb	Connects subject to description	is, are, was, seem, become, appear
Helping/Auxiliary	Helps main verb form tense/mood	is, are, was, has, have, will, shall, can, may
Transitive	Action passes to an object	"She wrote a letter." (letter=object)
Intransitive	No object needed	"The bird flew." "She laughed."
Regular	Past tense: add -ed	walk→walked, play→played
Irregular	Past tense: different form	go→went, come→came, write→wrote
Modal Auxiliary	Express possibility, permission, obligation	can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must

■ TENSE QUICK REFERENCE CHART

Tense	Formula	Example
Simple Present	V1 / V1+s	She writes every day.
Present Continuous	is/am/are + V-ing	She is writing now.
Present Perfect	has/have + V3	She has written the report.
Present Perfect Cont.	has/have + been + V-ing	She has been writing for 2 hours.
Simple Past	V2	She wrote yesterday.
Past Continuous	was/were + V-ing	She was writing when I called.
Past Perfect	had + V3	She had written before I arrived.
Simple Future	will/shall + V1	She will write tomorrow.
Future Continuous	will be + V-ing	She will be writing at 9.
Future Perfect	will have + V3	She will have written by 5 pm.

■ COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS (Exam Favourite)

V1 (Base)	V2 (Past)	V3 (Past Participle)	Meaning
go	went	gone	Jana
come	came	come	Aana
write	wrote	written	Likhna
take	took	taken	Lena
give	gave	given	Dena
see	saw	seen	Dekhna
know	knew	known	Jaanna
break	broke	broken	Todna
speak	spoke	spoken	Bolna
catch	caught	caught	Pakadna
teach	taught	taught	Padhana
buy	bought	bought	Kharidna
bring	brought	brought	Lana
fight	fought	fought	Ladna

■ SHORT TRICKS — VERB

■ Trick 1: Subject-Verb Agreement

Singular subject → singular verb (add -s/es) | Plural subject → plural verb (no -s).

↘ "The officer runs." ✓ | "The officers run." ✓

■ Trick 2: Has vs Have

Has → He/She/It/Singular | Have → I/You/We/They/Plural.

↘ "She has a pen." ✓ | "They have pens." ✓

■ Trick 3: Is/Am/Are vs Was/Were

Present: I-am, He/She/It-is, You/We/They-are | Past: I/He/She/It-was, You/We/They-were.

↘ "I am here." | "He was there." | "They were ready."

■ Trick 4: Transitive test

Ask "What?" after verb — if answer exists → Transitive. No answer → Intransitive.

↘ "She ate (what?) food." → Transitive | "She smiled." → Intransitive

— ■ PRACTICE — VERB

Q1. Identify verb type: "The milk smells sour."

→ "smells" is a Linking Verb — it connects subject to its description.

Q2. Choose correct form: "She ___ to the market yesterday." (go/went/gone)

→ **"went" — Simple Past tense requires V2 form.**

Q3. Transitive or Intransitive: "The baby cried loudly."

→ **Intransitive — "cried" has no object; "loudly" is an adverb.**

Q4 [Hard]. "Neither the officers nor the inspector ___ present." (was/were)

→ **"was" — when "neither...nor" connects, verb agrees with the nearer subject (inspector = singular).**

Q5 [Hard]. Identify error: "He has went to the market."

→ **Error: "went" should be "gone" — with "has" use V3 (past participle) → "He has gone."**

4

ADVERB*The Modifier — How, When, Where, How Much***■ DEFINITION & CONCEPT**

An **Adverb** modifies a **verb, adjective, or another adverb**. It tells **how, when, where, how often, or to what extent** something happens.

Examples: quickly, very, always, never, here, tomorrow, almost, quite

■ TYPES OF ADVERBS

Type	Question Answered	Examples
Manner	How?	quickly, slowly, carefully, bravely, well
Time	When?	now, then, today, yesterday, soon, already
Place	Where?	here, there, inside, outside, everywhere
Frequency	How often?	always, never, often, rarely, sometimes, usually
Degree	How much / To what extent?	very, too, quite, almost, nearly, enough
Affirmation/Negation	Yes/No	certainly, surely, not, never, hardly
Reason	Why?	therefore, hence, thus, consequently
Interrogative	Question-forming	when, where, why, how

■ WHERE DOES ADVERB GO IN A SENTENCE?

Position	Rule	Example
Before verb	Frequency adverbs (always/never/often)	She always studies hard.
After verb	Manner adverbs	He ran quickly.
After object	If verb has object	She writes letters carefully.
Before adj/adv	Degree adverbs (very/quite/too)	She is very smart. / He ran too fast.
Start of sentence	Time/Place (for emphasis)	Yesterday, he was here.

■ SHORT TRICKS — ADVERB**■ Trick 1: Most adverbs end in -ly**

If a word ends in -ly and modifies a verb/adjective → likely an Adverb.

↘ *quickly, slowly, carefully, bravely, honestly, rapidly*

■ Trick 2: Adjective vs Adverb

Adjective modifies NOUN | Adverb modifies VERB/ADJECTIVE/ADVERB.

↘ "She is a quick runner." (adj modifies runner) | "She runs quickly." (adv modifies runs)

■ **Trick 3: Never use adjective where adverb needed**

"He spoke good." ✗ → "He spoke well." ✓ (well = adverb of good)

↘ *good/bad* → *adjectives* | *well/badly* → *their adverb forms*

⇒ ■ **PRACTICE — ADVERB**

Q1. Identify adverb type: "She always arrives on time."

→ "**always**" — **Adverb of Frequency (how often?)**.

Q2. Correct the sentence: "He drives careful."

→ "**carefully**" — **adverb needed to modify verb "drives", not adjective**.

Q3. "The officer is very brave." — What does "very" modify?

→ "**very**" is a **Degree Adverb** — **it modifies the adjective "brave"**.

Q4 [Hard]. Choose: "I had scarcely/scarcely not arrived when it rained."

→ "**scarcely**" (no "not") — **scarcely, hardly, barely are already negative; double negative is wrong**.

Q5 [Hard]. Identify the adverb: "The suspect was nowhere to be found."

→ "**nowhere**" — **Adverb of Place**.

5

ADJECTIVE*The Describing Word — Modifies Nouns & Pronouns***■ DEFINITION & CONCEPT**

An **Adjective** is a word that describes or modifies a **noun or pronoun**. It answers the questions: **What kind? Which one? How many? How much?**

Examples: brave, tall, three, some, this, beautiful, honest, first

■ TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

Type	Definition	Examples
Descriptive (Quality)	Describes quality/kind of noun	brave, tall, beautiful, honest, old
Numeral	Denotes number (definite/indefinite)	one, three, few, many, all, some, first
Demonstrative	Points to specific noun	this, that, these, those
Possessive	Shows ownership	my, your, his, her, our, their, its
Interrogative	Used in questions	which, what, whose
Distributive	Refers to each/every member	each, every, either, neither
Proper	Derived from proper noun	Indian, Assamese, Chinese, American
Exclamatory	Used in exclamations	What a brave officer!

■ DEGREES OF COMPARISON — VERY IMPORTANT!

Adjective	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Regular -er/-est	tall	taller	tallest
Regular -er/-est	brave	braver	bravest
Add "more/most"	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Add "more/most"	intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Irregular	good	better	best
Irregular	bad	worse	worst
Irregular	little	less	least
Irregular	many/much	more	most
Irregular	far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

■ Common Errors: Never use double comparatives — "more taller" ✗ → "taller" ✓ | "most tallest" ✗ → "tallest" ✓

■ SHORT TRICKS — ADJECTIVE

■ Trick 1: Adjective position

Adjective usually comes BEFORE the noun it modifies. Predicate adjective comes AFTER a linking verb.

↘ "a brave officer" (before noun) | "The officer is brave" (predicate adj.)

■ Trick 2: Adjective vs Adverb confusion

After linking verbs (is/are/seem/appear/feel/smell/taste) → use ADJECTIVE not adverb.

↘ "The food smells good" ✓ (not "well") | "She feels bad" ✓ (not "badly")

■ Trick 3: Each/Every rule

"Each" and "Every" are singular — always take singular verb.

↘ "Each of the officers was present." ✓ (not "were")

— ■ PRACTICE — ADJECTIVE

Q1. Identify adjective type: "Give me three pens."

→ "**three**" — **Numeral Adjective (definite numeral).**

Q2. Fill in: "This is the ___ book I have read." (good → superlative)

→ "**best**" — **irregular superlative of "good".**

Q3. Correct: "She is more smarter than her sister."

→ **Error — double comparative. Correct: "She is smarter than her sister."**

Q4 [Hard]. "Neither answer is correct." — Identify adjective type.

→ "**Neither**" — **Distributive Adjective (refers to each of two).**

Q5 [Hard]. "He is the most unique candidate." — Find the error.

→ **Error — "unique" is absolute (cannot be compared). Correct: "He is a unique candidate."**

6

PREPOSITION

Shows Relationship Between Words

■ DEFINITION & CONCEPT

A **Preposition** is a word placed **before a noun or pronoun** to show its relationship with another word in the sentence. It usually indicates **time, place, direction, cause, manner, or possession**.

Examples: in, on, at, by, with, for, from, to, into, between, among, above, below

■ TYPES OF PREPOSITIONS

Type	Definition	Examples
Simple	Single-word prepositions	in, on, at, by, for, from, to, with, of
Compound	Formed from other words	about, above, across, along, behind, before
Phrase Prepositions	Group of words acting as preposition	in front of, on behalf of, in spite of, by means of
Participle Prepositions	Verb form used as preposition	considering, regarding, concerning, given, pending

■ IN / ON / AT — THE THREE KEY PREPOSITIONS

Preposition	TIME	PLACE
IN	Months, Years, Seasons, Centuries "in June", "in 2023", "in winter"	Enclosed spaces, Countries, Cities "in the room", "in India", "in Guwahati"
ON	Days, Dates, Specific days "on Monday", "on 15th August"	Surfaces, Streets "on the table", "on the road", "on MG Road"
AT	Exact time, Specific time expressions "at 9am", "at noon", "at night"	Specific points/addresses "at the door", "at the station", "at 221B Baker St"

■ FIXED PREPOSITIONS WITH WORDS (Must Memorize)

Expression	Correct Preposition	Example
Angry ___	at (things) / with (persons)	Angry at the delay Angry with him
Afraid ___	of	Afraid of dogs
Aim ___	at	Aim at the target
Agree ___	with (person) / to (proposal)	Agree with me Agree to the plan
Depend ___	on/upon	Depend on yourself
Interested ___	in	Interested in music
Married ___	to	Married to Priya

Expression	Correct Preposition	Example
Die ____	of (disease) / from (injury)	Die of fever Die from wounds
Different ____	from	Different from others
Proud ____	of	Proud of his work

■ SHORT TRICKS — PREPOSITION

■ Trick 1: IN vs AT for places

"In" = inside an enclosed area or large place | "At" = specific point/location.

↘ *"in the city" but "at the bus stop" | "in Assam" but "at Dispur station"*

■ Trick 2: Between vs Among

"Between" = for TWO persons/things | "Among" = for MORE THAN TWO.

↘ *"between you and me" ✓ | "among all the students" ✓*

■ Trick 3: Since vs For (time)

"Since" = specific point of time | "For" = duration/period of time.

↘ *"since 2020" ✓ | "for 3 years" ✓ | Never "since 3 years" ✗*

— ■ PRACTICE — PREPOSITION

Q1. Fill in: "He has been working here ____ 2018." (since/for)

→ **"since" — 2018 is a specific point of time.**

Q2. Correct: "She is married with a doctor."

→ **"married to" — the correct fixed preposition is "married to".**

Q3. Fill: "Divide the prize money ____ the three winners." (between/among)

→ **"among" — three or more → use "among".**

Q4 [Hard]. "He was accused ____ theft." (of/for/with)

→ **"of" — "accused of" is the fixed prepositional phrase.**

Q5 [Hard]. "She jumped ____ the window." (from/out of/through)

→ **"out of" — jumped out of the window (exiting through an opening).**

7

CONJUNCTION

The Joining Word — Links Words, Phrases & Clauses

DEFINITION & CONCEPT

A **Conjunction** is a word that **joins words, phrases, or clauses**. It is the glue of English grammar — it connects ideas and shows their relationship (addition, contrast, cause, condition, etc.).

Examples: and, but, or, nor, because, although, if, since, so, yet, while

TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

Type	Definition	Key Words	Example
Coordinating	Joins equal grammatical units (FANBOYS)	And, Nor, But, Or, Yet	She studied hard, but she failed.
Subordinating	Joins dependent clause to main clause	because, although, if, since, when, while, unless, though	" Although she studied, she failed."
Correlative	Used in pairs to join equal elements	either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only...but	" Not only that so you have so I call the police."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS — USE CHART

Use / Meaning	Conjunctions	Example
Cause / Reason	because, since, as	He was arrested because he stole.
Contrast / Concession	although, though, even though, despite	Although tired, she finished.
Condition	if, unless, provided, supposing	If you study, you will pass.
Time	when, while, before, after, until, as soon as	Call me when you arrive.
Purpose	so that, in order that, lest	Study hard so that you succeed.
Result	so...that, such...that	He was so tired that he slept.
Comparison	than, as...as	She is taller than her sister.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTION PAIRS (Error Spotting Favourite)

Pair	Correct Usage	Common Error
Either...or	Either Ram or Shyam is guilty.	Either Ram or Shyam are guilty. X
Neither...nor	Neither he nor she was present.	Neither he nor she were present. X
Both...and	Both Ram and Shyam are officers.	Both Ram and Shyam is officers. X
Not only...but also	Not only did he lie, but he also stole.	Not only he lied... X
Whether...or	Tell me whether he came or not.	Tell me whether he came or no. X
No sooner...than	No sooner did he leave than it rained.	No sooner...then X

Pair	Correct Usage	Common Error
Scarcely...when	Scarcely had he slept when the alarm rang.	Scarcely...than ✗
Hardly...when	Hardly had she arrived when chaos started.	Hardly...then ✗

■ SHORT TRICKS — CONJUNCTION

■ Trick 1: FANBOYS for Coordinating

Remember — F.A.N.B.O.Y.S = For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So — the 7 coordinating conjunctions.

↘ "He tried hard, but he lost." | "Study hard, or you will fail."

■ Trick 2: Correlative verb agreement

Verb agrees with the NEARER subject when using either...or / neither...nor.

↘ "Neither the students nor the teacher was ready." (teacher = singular)

■ Trick 3: No sooner...than (not "then")

"No sooner" is always paired with "than" — never "then".

↘ "No sooner did the thief run than the police arrived." ✓

■ Trick 4: Although / Though = no "but"

Never use "but" with "although/though" — they already carry the contrast meaning.

↘ "Although he tried, he failed." ✓ | "Although he tried, but he failed." ✗

⇒ ■ PRACTICE — CONJUNCTION

Q1. Fill: "He worked hard, ___ he failed." (but/and/so/because)

→ "yet" or "but" — contrast conjunction; he worked hard contrasts with failing.

Q2. Identify error: "Although he was tired, but he continued working."

→ Error — "but" should be removed. "Although" already shows contrast. → "Although he was tired, he continued."

Q3. Fill: "___ you nor your friend is responsible." (Either/Neither)

→ "Neither" — "neither...nor" is the correct negative correlative pair.

Q4 [Hard]. "No sooner did he arrive ___ the phone rang." (than/then/when)

→ "than" — "No sooner...than" is the fixed correlative pair.

Q5 [Hard]. Choose: "Not only did he steal, ___ also lied to the officer." (but/and/yet)

→ "but" — "Not only...but also" is the correct correlative pair.

■ MASTER REVISION CARD — ALL 7 PARTS OF SPEECH

Part of Speech	Key Rule to Remember	Common Exam Trap
Noun	Proper=Capital Abstract ends in -ness/-tion/-ity	Collective noun takes singular verb
Pronoun	Subject form: I/He/She Object: me/him/her	"Between you and I" ✗ → "me" ✓
Verb	Has=singular Have=plural V2=simple past	Has went ✗ → Has gone ✓
Adverb	-ly words modify verbs/adjectives "very" = degree	"Speaks good" ✗ → "well" ✓
Adjective	Comes before noun Predicate after linking verb	More taller ✗ → taller ✓
Preposition	Since=point of time For=duration Between=2 Among=3+	"Married with" ✗ → "married to" ✓
Conjunction	FANBOYS=coordinating Although+no but No sooner+than	"Although...but" ✗ "No sooner...then" ✗

■ Best of Luck for Assam Police Exam!

PDF 2 has 100 MCQs covering all 7 Grammar topics — go practice!