

Spoken English

English is currently the third most spoken language in the world. It belongs to the West-Germanic category of the Indo-European language family. 'Spoken English' is English that is spoken by people to converse and communicate. It comprises the usage of words, phrases and sentences verbally in order to communicate or express ideas or feelings to people around us.

Present Tense

The present tense refers to the action or event that takes place or is taking place in the present. It represents the current activity or the present state of being of the subject in the given context.

Types of Present Tense

The present tense can be used in four different forms namely,

Simple Present Tense - used to indicate the current action or an action that takes place regularly.

Present Continuous Tense - used to denote an action that is continuing at the present moment.

Present Perfect Tense - used to indicate an action that is used to denote an action that is indefinite and still has its effect on the subject or object in the sentence.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense - used to represent an action that began in the recent past and is still continuing.

Structure of Present Tense

Simple Present Tense-Subject + Verb in the base form/third person plural form + the rest of the sentence

Example: I go to school everyday.

He plays cricket.

Present Continuous Tense-Subject + Helping Verb(am/is/are) + Main verb+ing + the rest of the sentence

Example: Harun is watching a movie.

They are planning a birthday party for their friend.

Present Perfect Tense-Subject + Helping Verb (have/has) + Past participle of the main verb + the rest of the sentence along with the time frame

Example: Ram has left the hall.

I have reached home.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense-Subject + Have/Has + Been + Verb+ing + the rest of the sentence

Example: They have been waiting for you for a long time.

Archana has been checking her phone every now and then.

Past Tense

The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines the term 'past tense' as "the form of a verb used to describe actions in the past." According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the past tense form of the verb is "used to describe verb forms in many languages used for actions that have now finished."

Types of Past Tense

The past tense has four different forms to indicate the varied nature of actions that happened in the past. They are:

Simple Past Tense - used to indicate an action or event that happened in the past.

Past Continuous Tense - used to depict an action or event that was continuing in the past.

Past Perfect Tense - used to represent an event or action that happened in the past before another event or action that happened in the past.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense - used to denote an action or event that was taking place in the past until another action or event happened in the past.

Structure of Past Tense

Simple Past Tense-Subject + Verb + ed / verb in the past tense + the rest of the sentence

For example: Nathan met me at the park.

Past Continuous Tense-Subject + Helping Verb (was/were) + Main Verb + ing + rest of the sentence

For example: It was raining.

Past Perfect Tense-Subject + Helping Verb (had) + Past participle of the main verb + the rest of the sentence along with the time frame

For example: Tony had eaten his dinner before we reached the venue.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense-Subject + Had + Been + Verb + ing + the rest of the sentence

For example: Sharan had been practicing the guitar when the teacher called for him.

Future Tense

The 'future tense', according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is defined as "the form of a verb that you use when talking about something that will happen or exist." According to the Collins Dictionary, the 'future tense' is defined as "a tense of verbs used when the action or event described is to occur after the time of utterance." The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines the future tense as "a verb tense that is used to refer to the future."

Types of Future Tense

The future tense can be used in four different forms in order to show how the actions in the future behave differently in various situations and they are:

Simple Future Tense - used to denote an action that will happen in the future.

Future Continuous Tense - used to indicate an action that will be taking place in the future.

Future Perfect Tense - used to represent an action that starts in the present and will happen in the future.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense - used to depict an action that is happening in the present and will complete at some point in the future.

Structure of Future Tense

Simple Future Tense-Subject + Auxiliary verb(will) + Base form of the main verb + the rest of the sentence

For example: Karthik will meet me at the gym.

Future Continuous Tense-Subject + Helping Verb(will) + Be + Main verb + ing + the rest of the sentence

For example-Meena will be meeting me at playground.

Future Perfect Tense-Subject + Helping Verb (will) + Have + Past participle form of the main verb + the rest of the sentence along with the time frame

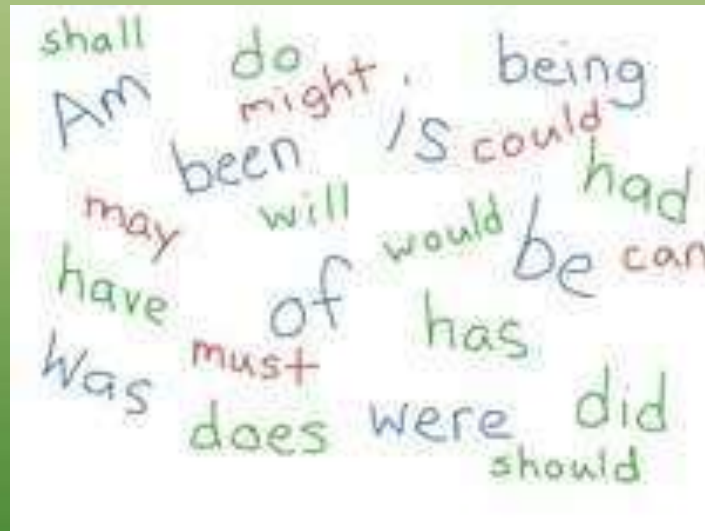
For example: Rohit will have met me at book stall.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense-Subject + Helping verb(will) + Have + been + Main verb + ing + the rest of the sentence

For example-Amrita will have been meeting me at market.

Helping Verbs

We all need a little help from time to time 😊



What does a helping verb do?

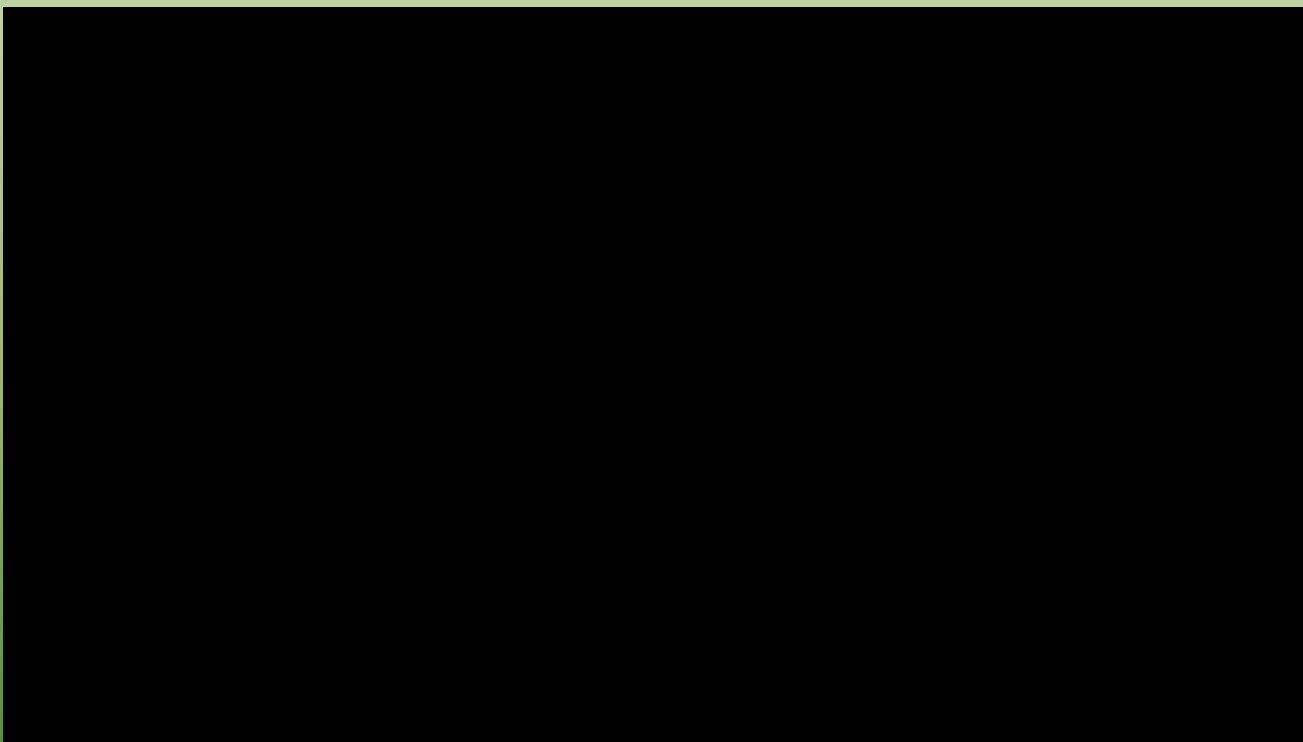
- More than **one** helping verb can be used in a sentence. (See I just did it right there)
- Helping verb + **main verb** = verb **phrase**.



- Helping verbs come *before* the main verb. They can work with the *main verb* to help tell about an action.
- By itself, a helping verb does not have any *meaning*.
- Sometimes a word *separates* the main verb from the helping verb in a sentence. {Ex: not-always-never}



The Helping Verb Song



Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs which cannot usually work alone. They are used with a main verb. These are modal verbs:

might

will

may

should

could

would

ought

must

shall

can



Inverting Modal Verbs

Modal verbs make questions by inversion.

She can go out.

Can she go out?



We could drive there.

Could we drive there?



Children should eat fruit.

Should children eat fruit?



Possibility

Modal verbs can be used to show how possible something is, or how likely it is to happen/have happened.

He's very late. He **could have missed** the train.



It's snowing so it **must be** very cold outside.



They **will lock** the windows when they go out.



Possibility

Modal verbs can be used to show how possible something is, or how likely it is to happen/have happened.

Mum might take us swimming after school.



You could eat a banana instead of those sweets.



“Hurry up! We will be late!” said Dad.



We can go the other way - it's quicker.



You ought to go to bed earlier.



Choose a Modal Verb

Which modal verbs are missing from these sentences?

You **must** be hot in that thick coat.



If it's dry, **shall** we play outside?



He's so fast, he **should** win the race.



I'm fed up with my long hair. I **might** have it cut.



Did you choose these modal verbs?
Which others could you have used?

Other Uses of Modal Verbs

Modal verbs can also be used to show:

advice or obligation

Pupils **must** wear a uniform.

You **should** not smoke.



permission

May I leave a few minutes early?

Could we go to the post box on the way?

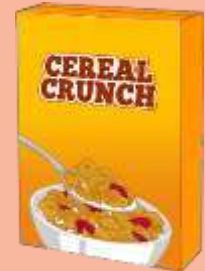
Please **can** we have an ice cream?



habits

I **will** often have cereal for my breakfast.

We **shall** always enjoy a walk in the park.



ability

I **can** ride a bike.

My grandfather **could** draw very well.





twinkl

PARTS OF SPEECH

GRAMMAR

Frank and Ernest



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8 PARTS OF SPEECH

- 1) Noun
- 2) Pronoun
- 3) Verb
- 4) Adjective
- 5) Adverb
- 6) Preposition
- 7) Conjunction
- 8) Interjection



NOUN

- **Definition:**

- A person, place, or thing

- **Examples:**

- cat
- fireman
- house
- pencil
- Chicago



PRONOUN

- **Definition:**

- a word used in place of a noun

- **Examples:**

- he
 - she
 - it
 - they
 - You
 - we



VERB

- **Definition:**

- a word that tells what someone or something does
- an action word or word of being



- **Examples:**

- sit
- laugh
- run
- jump



e-e-e-e-EE!
Eeeeeahaa
hee-e-ee-
eee-e!!!
E-E-E-E-
EEEE!!!

ADJECTIVE

- **Definition:**

- a word used to describe a noun

- **Examples:**

- happy

- sad

- red

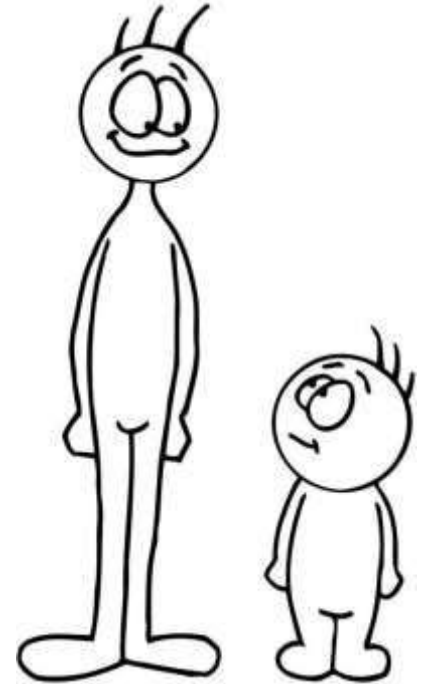
- green

- short

- tall

- fat

- hairy



ADVERB

- Definition:
 - Can be added to a verb to modify its meaning
 - Tells you when, where, how, in what manner or to what extent an action is performed
 - Many end in “ly” , but some do not

- Examples:
 - cheerfully
 - briskly
 - wickedly
 - Delicately
 - fast
 - never
 - now



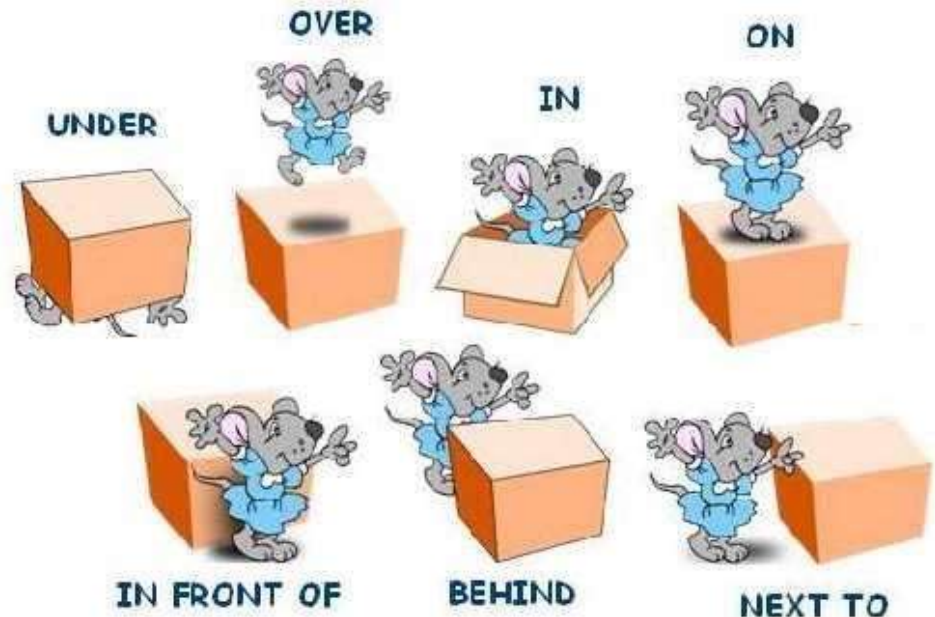
PREPOSITION

- **Definition:**

- a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relationship to some other word in the sentence

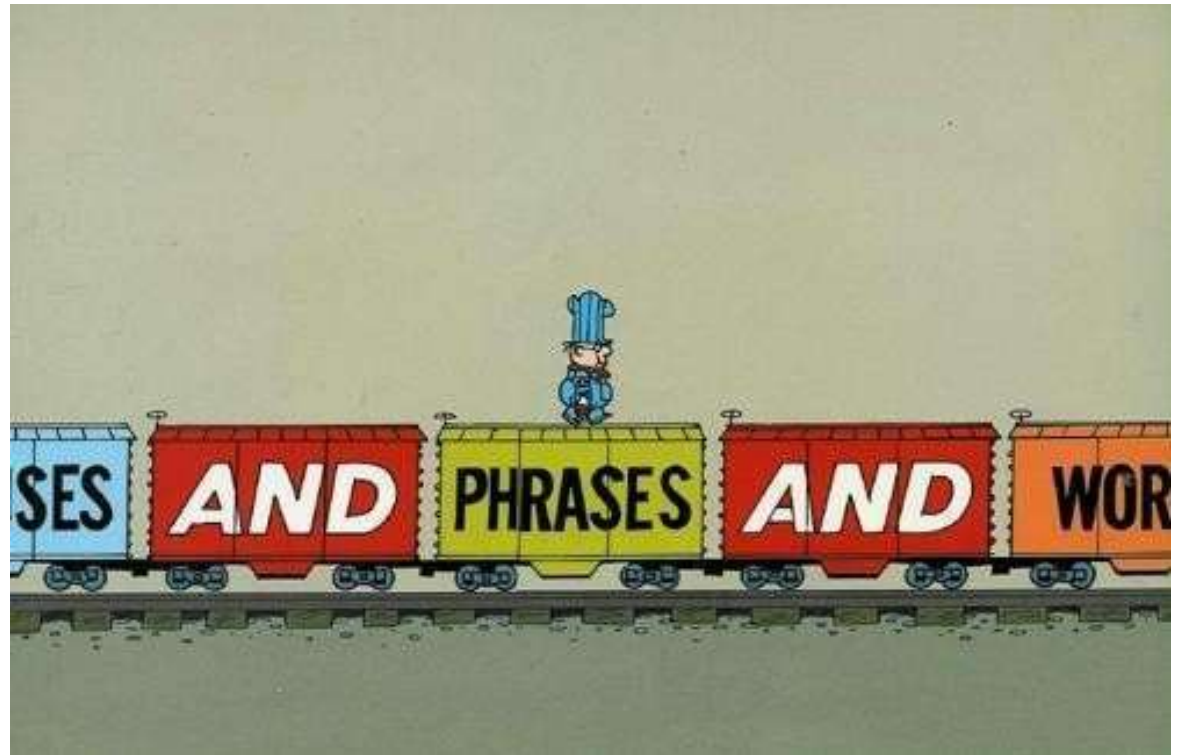
- **Examples:**

- to
- with
- against
- by
- from
- at
- for
- across
- in



CONJUNCTION

- **Definition:**
 - a word used to connect other words
- **Examples:**
 - and
 - but
 - or
 - because



INTERJECTION

- **Definition:**
 - a word that expresses strong or sudden emotion
 - used as an exclamation (!)
 - capable of standing by itself
- **Examples:**
 - Oh dear!
 - My goodness!
 - Wow!
 - Ouch!



PARTS OF SPEECH PRACTICE

- **Directions:**

- *Please identify the correct part of speech for each word in the sentences on the following slides. Make sure to write down the entire sentence and the correct letter(s) neatly above each word.*

N-Noun

Adv-Adverb

P-Pronoun

P-Preposition

V-Verb

C-Conjunction

Adj-

Adjective

I-Interjection

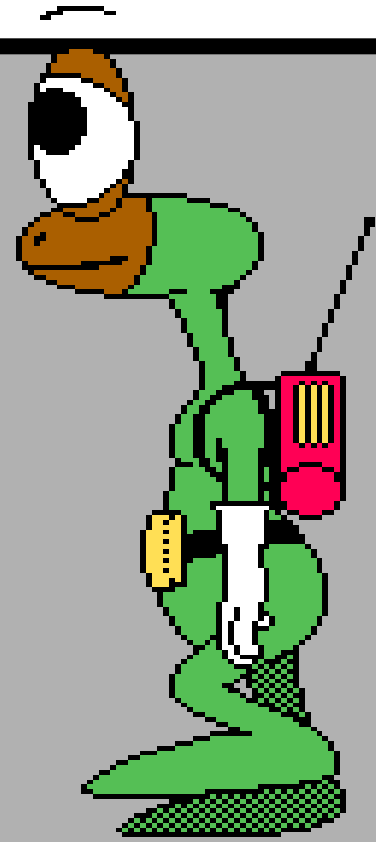
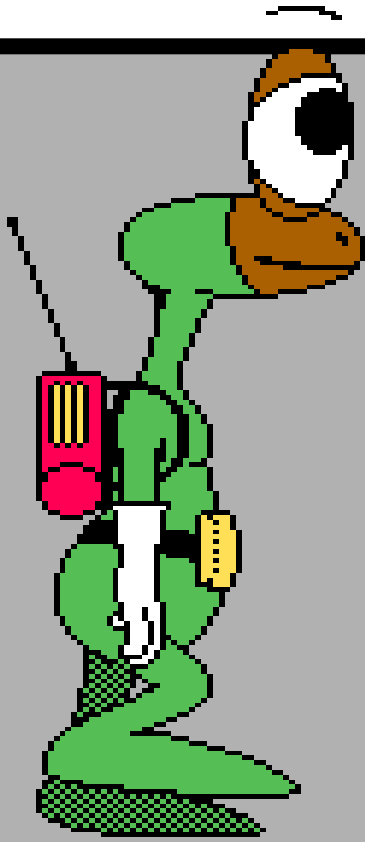
PRACTICE:

1. The little dog ran.
2. Oh! You scared me!
3. The snow fell softly.
4. The house was red and small.
5. Pat and Joe quickly raked the leaves.

MORE PRACTICE

6. With great joy, Mom and Dad welcomed the new baby.
7. The boys fished in the gurgling stream.
8. Mary finished her reading assignment.
9. The earth travels around the sun.
10. Math or English is my favorite subject.

PREPOSITIONS



PREPOSITION

A word that shows a relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence.

The baseball player in the white shirt hit a homerun.

A diagram illustrating the function of a preposition. The word "in" is circled in blue. An orange curved arrow starts from the circle and points to the word "player". Another orange curved arrow starts from the circle and points to the phrase "white shirt". The phrase "in the white shirt" is underlined in blue.

PREPOSITION

A word that shows a relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence.

on her boat

before noon

in a house

during class

near the goat

about a goon

under a mouse

without a pass

OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION

The noun or pronoun that **ends** a prepositional phrase.

The baseball player in the white shirt hit a homerun.

OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION

The noun or pronoun that **ends** a prepositional phrase.

on her boat

before noon

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PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE



Always begins with a
preposition and ends with a
noun or pronoun.



Write sentences for these prepositional phrases:

like a chipmunk

after the campfire

by a shimmering waterfall

ADJECTIVE


PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

Modifies a noun or pronoun

It answers the same questions an adjective would:

Which one? What kind? How many?

The puppy in the shop window
jumped up.



ADVERB

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

Modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb

It answers the same questions an adverb would:

Where?

When?

How?

The puppy jumped to the food.



You MUST memorize the prepositions!

If there is no object of the preposition (if the preposition is not part of a phrase), then it is not a preposition—it is an adverb.

The gecko climbed up the wall.

The gecko climbed up.

The gecko climbed up on the wall.



Identify the prepositional phrases and the objects of the preposition:

- 1. The paper with the blue border is floating through the air.**
- 2. Jordan's eyes sparkle like a sunny day.**
- 3. With great ease, Michael jumped up on the table.**

1. The paper with the blue border is floating through the air.

2. Jordan's eyes sparkle like a sunny day.

3. With great ease, Michael jumped up on the table.

adverb or preposition?

1. The tadpoles are below the surface of the pond.

2. I jumped up and Amy jumped down.

3. Is Taylor near?

4. Erin looked across the bus to the purple-haired boy.