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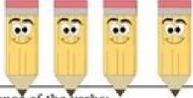


STORY WRITING
TRANSLATION
DIALOGUE WRITING
VOCABULARY
APPLICATIONS
COMPREHENSION
VERBS
LETTERS



PUNJAB CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOK BOARD, LAHORE

Grammar Revision



Write **do** or **does** on the lines:

1. It _____ not rain very much in March.
2. I _____ not eat at home every day.
3. They _____ not speak English very well.
4. Mary _____ not smoke cigarettes.
5. I _____ not like him very much.
6. These people _____ not come from New York.
7. Mr and Mrs White _____ not drink beer.
8. We _____ not work very hard every day.
9. He _____ not believe what I say.
10. My father _____ not believe a word of it.
11. She _____ not make very good coffee.
12. It _____ not cost £100.
13. They _____ not go to bed very early.
14. I _____ not like whisky.
15. Miss Lee _____ not live in Manchester.
16. He _____ not like going by air.
17. I _____ love you.
18. The television _____ not work today.
19. _____ I have to do it?
20. _____ they often go to the movies?

Write the past tense of the verbs:

1. (open) Mary _____ the door.
2. (wash) I _____ the car this morning.
3. (finish) We _____ breakfast a few moments ago.
4. (visit) I _____ London two year ago.
5. (start) The bus _____ just before I reached the bus stop.
6. (park) She _____ her car in front of the hotel.
7. (clean) Who _____ the windows?
8. (borrow) I _____ three books from Mr Brown last month.
9. (listen) We _____ to the radio last night.
10. (rain) It _____ very much last summer.
11. (wash) He _____ his hands carefully.
12. (want) They _____ to buy a new car.
13. (wait) I _____ for you last night.
14. (look) He _____ at the girl.
15. (see) He _____ his friend at the hospital.
16. (move) They _____ out yesterday.

Write **has** or **have** on the lines:

1. My friend _____ two sister.
2. I _____ a French book.
3. _____ you got a sister?
4. He _____ a house.
5. We _____ a daughter.
6. They _____ two sons.
7. Jane and Mary _____ four new dresses.
8. _____ your friend got blue eyes?
9. _____ you got any friends in America?
10. Mary _____ not got any American friends.
11. She _____ a good husband.
12. He _____ got a smartphone.
13. They _____ not seen the car.
14. We _____ two days off.
15. _____ you been to England?
16. The children _____ been absent for two days.
17. I _____ the best friend in the world.
18. _____ you seen my book?
19. I _____ written two letters now.
20. _____ she forgotten about it?

Write the comparative and superlative forms:

1. My father is strong.
The butcher is _____.
2. Baker Street is long.
North Street is _____.
3. The butcher is rich.
The doctor is _____.
4. It is a fine day.
Yesterday it was _____.
5. The Dutch book is difficult.
The English book is _____.
6. A wolf is dangerous.
A bear is _____.
7. June was hot.
July was _____.
8. August was the _____.



Name: _____ Date: _____

George Washington Carver

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence. Identify the part of speech in the box after the sentence. Put that word in the correct place in the crossword puzzle.

DOWN

1. George Washington Carver was born into slavery in 1864. Abstract Noun
2. He wanted to get an education, but at that time, African-Americans did not usually go to school. Coordinating Conjunction
3. He moved from place to place in order to go to school. Pronoun
4. Carver went to college in Iowa. Verb
5. Carver became a professor at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Common Noun
6. He found many uses for peanuts. Adjective

ACROSS

7. Farmers come from all over to learn from Carver. Plural Noun
8. He taught his students about crop rotation. Plural Noun

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2nd-5th Grade Parts of Speech

BINGO

Noun	Adverb	Noun	Pronoun	Adjective
Verb	Adverb	Pronoun	Verb	Noun
Adjective	Verb	Pronoun	Adjective	Pronoun
Adverb	Verb	Adjective	Adjective	Noun
Pronoun	Adverb	Pronoun	Verb	Verb

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English grammar check. English grammar test. English grammar in use. English grammar checker. English grammar exercise. English grammar exercises pdf. English grammar book. English grammar pdf.

In English grammar, cataphora is the use of a pronoun or other linguistic unit to refer ahead to another word in a sentence (i.e., the referent). Adjective: cataphoric. Also known as anticipatory anaphora, forward anaphora, cataphoric reference, or forward reference. Cataphora and anaphora are the two main types of endophora—that is, reference to an item within the text itself. The word that gets its meaning from a subsequent word or phrase is called a cataphor. The subsequent word or phrase is called the antecedent, referent, or head. Some linguists use anaphora as a generic term for both forward and backward reference. The term forward(s) anaphora is equivalent to cataphora. In the following examples, cataphors are in italics and their referents are in bold. "Why do we envy him, the bankrupt man?" (John Updike, *Hugging the Shore*, 1984) A few weeks before he died, my father gave me an old cigar box filled with faded letters. "In *The Pendulum Years*," his history of the 1960s, Bernard Levin writes of the 'collective insanity which seized Britain.'" (The London Evening Standard, February 8, 1994, quoted by Katie Wales in *Personal Pronouns in Present-Day English*. Cambridge University Press, 1996) "If she were alive today, [Barbara] Tuchman would surely be preparing to pen fresh furious pages tonight, as the president seeks to rally his faltering domestic popularity with summonses of support." (Martin Kettle, "If He Resists the Siren Voice of Folly, Blair's Legacy Is Secure." The Guardian, June 25, 2005) "You must remember this: A kiss is just a kiss, A sigh is just a sigh." (Herman Hupfeld, "As Time Goes By," 1931) "This, I now realize, was a very bad idea—suggesting we do whatever Terry Crews wants for the day." (Joel Stein, "Crews Control." Time, September 22, 2014) "It must have been tough on your mother, not having any children." (Ginger Rogers in *42nd Street*, 1933) "Too scared to buy before they sell, some homeowners aim for a trade." (So I just want to say this to the Congress: An America that buys much more than they sell year in and year out is an America that is facing economic and military disaster. (Congressman James A. Traficant, Congressional Record—House, September 25, 1998) "After she declared herself 'broken, betrayed, at bay, really low' in another organ yesterday, I'm not sure the Diary should even mention poor Bel Mooney's name." (The Guardian, August 9, 1994) "[Cataphora] is in evidence in the next example, which is typical of the opening sentences of books: Students (not unlike yourselves) compelled to buy paperback copies of his novels—notably the first, *Travel Light*, though there has lately been some academic interest in his more surreal and 'existential' and perhaps even 'anarchist' second novel, *Brother Pig*—or encountering some essay from *When the Saints in a shiny heavy anthology of mid-century literature costing \$12.50, imagine that Henry Bech, like thousands less famous than he, is rich. He is not [John Updike, "Rich in Russia," Bech: A Book, 1970] Here we meet 'copies of his novels' before we know who 'he' is. It is only several lines later that the possessive adjective 'his' links forward to the proper nouns Henry Bech in the text that comes after. As you can see, whereas anaphora refers back, cataphora refers forward. Here, it is a stylistic choice, to keep the reader in suspense as to who is being talked about. More usually, the noun that the pronoun links forward to follows soon after." (Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students*. Routledge, 2002) Strategic Use of Cataphora "[M]ore often than not, prototypical cataphora is motivated by a planned or strategic delivery of a referent, such as in news-telling like the following: Listen to this—John won a lottery and got a million dollars! Prototypical cataphora thus is rarely associated with problems in lexical retrieval." (Makoto Hayashi and Kyung-Eun Yoon, "Demonstratives in Interaction." *Fillers, Pauses and Placeholders*, ed. by Nino Amiridze, Boyd H. Davis, and Margaret MacLagan. John Benjamins, 2010) "[S]ome prescriptive grammarians have gone so far as to condemn the practice [of cataphora], for reasons of clarity and, more blandly, 'good style.' So H.W. Fowler declares 'the pronoun should rarely precede its principal,' a view echoed by Gowers. . . . This has led to problems in terminology. The term antecedent, for example, is commonly used to refer to a coreferential NP in an anaphoric relation; there is no equivalent expression for the "postcedent NP, however. But by an odd semantic license, some grammarians, and of different schools of thought, use antecedent in this sense." (Katie Wales, *Personal Pronouns in Present-Day English*. Cambridge University Press, 1996) Etymology From the Greek, "backward" + "carry" Pronunciation: ke-TAF-eh-ra In English grammar, a concessive is a subordinating word or phrase that signals a contrast, qualification, or concession in relation to the idea expressed in the main clause. Also called a concessive connective. A word group introduced by a concessive is called a concessive phrase, a concessive clause, or (more generally) a concessive construction. "Concessive clauses indicate that the situation in the matrix clause is contrary to expectation in the light of what is said in the concessive clause." (A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language, 1985). "Although she was broke, she took a suite at the Waldorf, and began strewing bad checks like confetti." (John Bainbridge, "S. Hurok." Life, August 28, 1944) "No matter how brilliantly an idea is stated, we will not really be moved unless we have already half thought of it ourselves." (Mignon McLaughlin, *The Complete Neurotic's Notebook*. Castle Books, 1981) "Your government does not exist, and should not exist, in order to keep you or anybody else—no matter what color, no matter what race, no matter what religion—from getting your damn fool feelings hurt." (Kurt Vonnegut, "Why You Can't Stop Me From Speaking Ill of Thomas Jefferson." If This Isn't Nice, What Is? Advice to the Young, ed. by Dan Wakefield. Seven Stories Press, 2014) "Octavian, though only 19, demanded the consulship (both consuls had been killed in battle)." (D.H. Berry, *Introduction to Political Speeches by Cicero*. Oxford University Press, 2006) James sighed and mentioned how a warm personality, especially of the American sort, had a way of cooling one's appreciation of ancient beauty, irrespective of how grand the palazzo of which this personality was in possession, indeed irrespective of how fine or fast-moving her gondola." (Colin Toibin, *The Empty Family*. Scribner, 2011) "He was rehearsing his address: '...the gift of citizenship carries great responsibility ... the time has come when delay can no longer be tolerated ... therefore let there no longer be doubt, either at home or abroad ... whatever the cost, whatever the sacrifice, whatever the hardship, whatever the struggle ... we will rebuild...' "He paused and drank some black coffee. These were the words he would be remembered by. These were the words which would set the tone for the Presidency." (Richard Doyle, *Executive Action*. Random House, 1998) "Regardless of what the mayor did, regardless of what civil rights leaders did, regardless of what planners of the demonstration did, the riot was going to happen. The authorities had been indifferent to the community's demand for justice; now the community was going to be indifferent to the authorities' demand for order." (Tom Hayden, *New York Review of Books*, August 24, 1967) "Patagonia, poor as she is in some respects, can, however, boast of a greater stock of small rodents than perhaps any other country in the world." (Charles Darwin, *The Voyage of the Beagle*, 1839) "English has a number of constructions that are described as 'concessives'—they grant the truth of a proposition, the existence of an object, or the value of a variable, as background to performing some other speech act, such as an assertion or request. Some examples are given in (34): (34a) Even if it's raining, you need to go outside. (34b) (Even) though you're not tired, sit down. (34c) Obama claims 'success' in isolating Iran, although China and others still resist sanctions. (34d) Levels of the main greenhouse gas in the atmosphere have risen to new highs in 2010, no matter how much the economy in various nations has slowed down. "A curious property of no matter is that it can lack a copula, but nevertheless express predication... Some typical examples are given in (36). The no matter phrase in each case is of the form no matter wh-XP NP, where XP is typically an adjective denoting a scale, and NP is definite, and a reasonable paraphrase of the missing copula is 'may be.' (36a) You need to go outside, no matter what the weather (may be). (36b) No matter how tired your feet (may be), sit down. (36c) Obama claims 'success' in isolating Iran, no matter how negative the positions of other nations (may be). (36d) Levels of the main greenhouse gas in the atmosphere have risen to new highs in 2010, no matter how slow the economy in various nations (may be). No matter what can be paraphrased by irrespective of, but then may be is required." (Peter W. Culicover, *Grammar & Complexity: Language at the Intersection of Competence and Performance*. Oxford University Press, 2013) "In a nutshell then, speech-act concessives allow the speaker to signal that he or she 'breaches pragmatic protocol,' and to soften that breach with a token of acknowledgement. Speech act concessives thus are by definition 'mixed messages...' Concessives are strongly biased toward sentence-medial realization. The examples below give illustrations of typical and atypical concessive parentheticals with *if*. (35a) The message turned out to be, if not altogether graspable, at least mildly approachable. [typical] (35b) If not Shakespearean, the conversation was at least spirited, thanks to Bleeck's ban on radios and jukeboxes. [atypical]" (Martin Hilpert, *Constructional Change in English: Developments in Allomorphy, Word Formation, and Syntax*. Cambridge University Press, 2013) "A concessive relation expresses a relation of unexpectedness between two propositions. In English, concessive relations between two clauses, or between a clause and an adverbial, can be marked by a whole range of linguistic means. They include conjunctions such as *although*, *while*, and *whereas*, conjunctive adverbs such as *nevertheless* and *still*, and prepositions such as *despite* or *in spite of*. As the constructed examples (9) to (11) show, these three choices are largely synonymous and the selection of a particular type of connective depends on the syntactic environment. (9) Carl wants to climb up the hill although the weather is bad. (10) The weather is bad. Nevertheless Carl wants to climb up the hill. (11) Carl wants to climb up the hill in spite of the bad weather. In general, concessive constructions are semantically rather complex. This statement is supported by the observation 'that [concessives] develop relatively late in the history of a language and are also acquired much later than other types of adverbial clauses' (König 1994:679)." (Sebastian Hoffmann, *Grammaticalization and English Complex Prepositions: A Corpus-Based Study*. Routledge, 2005)*

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