

Bridge Course

- I. Basic Grammar
- II. Parts of speech
- III. Kinds of sentences
- IV. Pronunciation
- V. Transcriptions
- VI. Punctuation
- VII. Story telling
- VIII. Group discussion

English Grammar

- 26 Letters
- What is word?
- What is sentence?
- What is Grammar?

Parts of speech

1. Noun --- Name of everything.

- Examples: Ramesh, Chennai, Dog, Honesty.

• Types of nouns

1. Proper noun

- Examples: Mathew, Agatha Christie, India, Tamilnadu.

• 2. Common noun

- Examples: Car, Man, Woman, Boy, Girl.

• 3. Collective noun

- Examples: Army, Class, Committee, Crowd, Group.

• 4. Abstract noun

- Examples: Advice, Sincerity, Ability, Dedication.

• Pronoun

- It is a word which we use in place of noun.

- Examples: I, We, you, They, He, She, It.

• I am a doctor.

• He is my friend.

• She is my relative

• They are all my neighbour.

• We are so happy to meet you.

Adjectives

- It is a word which qualifies a noun.

Examples:

he is clever

she is a brilliant student

We are so happy with you

You are absolutely correct

List of adjectives

Happy

Grateful

Perfect

Disappointed

Disappointing

Disturbed

Disturbing

Adverb

- It is a word which describes action (verb)

examples

definitely, she will attend the meeting.

He did the work perfectly.

they all explained the concept beautifully.

List of adverbs

Perfectly, extremely, Neatly, extremely, Tomorrow, today, yesterday.

Verb

- Verb is an action word.

Act

play

study

work

calculate

spend

send

perform

Examples

1. He works very hard
2. He works hardly
3. She speaks more than three languages
4. The all spend lot of time with their family.
5. We intend to collaborate with them.

Preposition

It is used to connect two words in a sentence.

- We are in Canada
- He was born on 8th sep
- He was born in 2003
- Meet the principal at 11: 30 AM
- ON MONDAY LET US MEET

- List of prepositions

1. About
2. Across
3. Behind
4. In
5. At
6. On
7. Under

Kinds of sentences

- Declarative sentence
- Imperative sentence
- Interrogative sentence
- Exclamatory sentence

Declarative sentence

- To make statements we use declarative sentences.
- I have got some money from my father for the trip.
- You can ask your parents for advice.
- We all have some issues regarding the new rule.
- He is in critical situation.
- She may end up nothing.
- We must strive for perfection.

Imperative sentences

- It is to make command, request and order.
 - It ends with a period or an exclamation mark.(. Or !)
1. Turn right at the next corner.
 2. Please send me your resume.
 3. Go and do what I say.
 4. Stop the car immediately.
 5. Enjoy this delicious meal.

Interrogative sentences

- It is to ask questions.
 - Always ends with a question mark.
1. What is your name?
 2. What are you doing?
 3. Where are you from?
 4. How can you do this work?
 5. Which book does she prefer ?
 6. How many day do you want to complete the project?

Exclamatory sentences

- It is to express our feelings.
 - Always ends with an exclamatory mark.
1. How great it is!
 2. Hoorah! We won the game.
 3. Alas! You have lost your most valuable time.
 4. Bravo! You have a great job.
 5. What a powerful speech it is!

Pronunciation

- 44 Sounds in English language

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

Vowel sounds

i:	ɪ	ʊ	u:
e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:
æ	ʌ	a:	ɒ
ɪə	eɪ	ʊə	ɔɪ
əʊ	eə	aɪ	aʊ

EnglishRadar

Consonant sounds

p	b	t	d
tʃ	dʒ	k	g
f	v	θ	ð
s	z	ʃ	ʒ
m	n	ŋ	h
l	r	w	j

Transcription s

- Examples
- **Come** /kʌm/
- **Man** /mæn/
- **Good** /gʊd/
- **Pot** /pɒt/
- **Calculate** /'kalkjʊleɪt/
- **University** /juːnɪ'veɪsɪti/
- **Union** /'juːnjən, 'juːnjɪən/
- **Office** /'ɒfɪs/

Punctuation

<p>Full Stop At the end of a sentence</p>	<p>Comma To separate items in a series</p>	<p>Colon To introduce a list</p>
<p>Semicolon To join to independent clauses</p>	<p>Question Mark To show that it is a question</p>	<p>Exclamation After an exclamation</p>
<p>Slash To separate letters, numbers etc</p>	<p>Apostrophe To show when a letter or a number has been left out</p>	<p>@ For email address</p>
<p>Ellipsis Mark one or more words have been intentionally left out</p>	<p>Round Brackets To add extra information to a sentence</p>	<p>Quotation Marks to indicate a phrase to show that someone else has written or said it</p>

ences an

Punctuation Marks



Comma	,	She is a clever, healthy woman.
Colon	:	Samuel plays four sports: volleyball, soccer, and tennis.
Semi Colon	;	Michael has a big house; Alex has a small house.
Full stop	.	I'm waiting for the day you'll be back.
Question Mark	?	How much paper will they need?
Slash	/	Free ticket will be given to children/women only
At sign	@	Here my email address: mary@gmail.com
Hyphen	–	pick-me-up
Exclamation Mark	!	Yes, You will come with me!
Ellipsis Mark	...	Today ... we started new work.
Square Brackets	[]	It [apple] is really useful fruit.
Apostrophe	'	There are two 8's in 808.
Underline	—	The meeting will be start at <u>08:00 pm</u> .
Quotation Mark	"	"I'm very tired." she said.
Asterisk	*	*There is a big house.

Vocabulary

- How to enhance language skills.
- How to equip ourselves with knowledge.
- What are the ways ?
- News paper reading
- “The Hindu”
- “The Times of India ”
- Watching movies

Dictionary

- What is dictionary?
- Diction – Choice of words
-
- How to use the dictionary
- 1. Meaning of a word
 - Gregarious
 - Uncanny
 - Bizarre
 - Curmudgeon
- 2. Usage of a word
 - Ban, Banish, prohibit, restrict
- 3. Pronunciation

Story telling

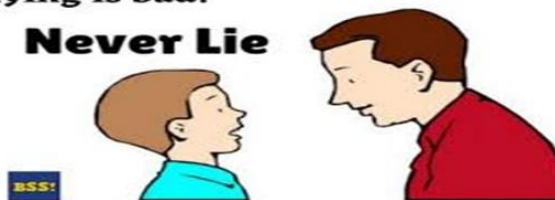


Never Lie

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Adam had learned from his friends that lying is the easiest way out of any situation. So he became fond of lying and enjoyed telling small lies. When his parents caught him and warned him against telling lies, he shrugged them off, saying, “Lies never harm anyone!” Adam’s father decided to explain to him why lying is bad.

Never Lie



One evening, Adam and his father were walking down the street with some groceries. Just then, they saw a car rammed into a bookstore. Adam’s father asked a man what happened and he replied, “The car driver lied to his father that he could see without spectacles. They both were in the car when the accident happened. The father is seriously hurt.

Short story

- Short stories will always help students to acquire language proficiency.

The easiest and the best possible way to equip one with skills.

Recommended writers

Anton Chekhov

Alice Munro

O HENRY

William Somerset Maugham

James Thurber

Group discussion

What is group discussion?

The benefits of group discussion

Better understanding of the subject.

Critical thinking

Listening skills

Leadership skills





Purpose of group discussion



- To share and exchange information
- To collect information or feedback about a project
- To arrive at a decision on important matters
- To elaborate upon any work undertaken

Aspects of Good behaviour in group discussion



Keeness in listening and observing



Sharing time and displaying orderly conduct



Avoid personal comments.



Being consistent in participation.



Handling difficult situation.

Tips for success in group discussion



Be thorough with current issues.



Always enter the room with a writing pad and pen.



Listen to the topic carefully



Jot down as many ideas as you can in just few minutes



Organize your ideas before speaking



Speak only when you have something sensible to say.



Keep track of your of time.



Have open mind and listen to other's views.