Grammar for Unit One, Topic Two

1. Pronouns

Lesson:

- **Personal Pronouns:** Words used to replace nouns in a sentence, referring to people or things (e.g., I, you, he, she, it, they).
  Example:
    o The device is new. It works efficiently.
    o The engineers assembled the machine. They tested it thoroughly.
- **Possessive Pronouns:** Words that indicate ownership (e.g., my, your, his, her, its, our, their).
  Example:
    o This is my device.
    o The printer has its own tray.

Application Exercise:

Task 1: Fill in the blanks with appropriate personal or possessive pronouns:

1. This is ___ (John's) laptop. ___ is very fast.
2. The engineers finished ___ work early. ___ were satisfied with the result.
3. The blender works efficiently. Have you seen ___ performance?

Task 2: Replace the underlined nouns with pronouns:

1. The students designed the diagram. The students labeled each part.
2. The motor is located at the base of the blender. The motor rotates the blades.

2. Punctuation (Full Stop and Comma)

Lesson:

- **Full Stop (.):** Used to indicate the end of a declarative sentence.
  Example:
    o The blender is on the counter.
    o The printer is out of paper.
- **Comma (,):** Used to separate elements in a sentence or list, or to indicate a pause.
  Example:
    o The blender is compact, durable, and easy to use.
    o If you press the button, the motor will start.

Application Exercise:

Task 1: Add commas and full stops where necessary:

1. The blender has a powerful motor it is ideal for making smoothies.
2. The printer requires ink paper and proper alignment to function.
3. After connecting the device check its power source.

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3. Adjectives

Lesson:

Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns, providing more information about their qualities, quantity, or type.
Examples:

- **Descriptive Adjectives:** efficient, powerful, compact
  The printer is compact and efficient.

- **Quantitative Adjectives:** two, several, many

  The blender has three speed settings.
- **Demonstrative Adjectives:** this, that, these, those

  This device is user-friendly.

Application Exercise:

Task 1: Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives:

1. The ___ printer can print in color and black-and-white. (Choose from: small, efficient)
2. The blender has a ___ motor and ___ blades. (Choose from: powerful, sharp)
3. I prefer ___ design over that one. (Choose from: this, these)

Solution:

1. The **efficient** printer can print in color and black-and-white.
2. The blender has a **powerful** motor and **sharp** blades.
3. I prefer **this** design over that one.

In addition to the previously discussed **Descriptive**, **Quantitative**, and **Demonstrative** adjectives, we now include the following types:

4. Possessive Adjectives

These adjectives show ownership or possession. They always come before a noun. Examples:

- This is **my** printer.
- **Their** device has a higher capacity than ours.
- **His** project involved designing a compact blender.

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjectives.

1. This is ___ (I) new blender.
2. The engineers completed ___ (they) design on time.
3. She demonstrated ___ (she) project to the class.

Solution:

1. **my**
2. **their**
3. **her**

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5. Interrogative Adjectives

These adjectives are used in questions to modify nouns. They include which, what, and whose.

Examples:

- Which device is more efficient, the blender or the food processor?
- What features make this printer unique?
- Whose project is this?

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences as questions using interrogative adjectives.

1. The motor is powerful. (Hint: Which?)
2. The project is John's. (Hint: Whose?)
3. This printer has Wi-Fi capability. (Hint: What?)

Solution:

1. **Which motor is powerful?**
2. **Whose project is this?**
3. **What printer has Wi-Fi capability?**

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6. Proper Adjectives

Proper adjectives are derived from proper nouns and describe the origin or specificity of a noun.

Examples:

- This device uses Japanese technology.
- He purchased an American blender.
- The printer was built using German engineering standards.

Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks with the correct proper adjectives.

1. The blender was manufactured by a ___ (France) company.
2. This printer model incorporates ___ (China) innovations.
3. The project focused on ___ (Italy) design principles.

Solution:

1. **French**
2. **Chinese**
3. **Italian**

Distributive Adjectives

Definition:
Distributive adjectives refer to individual members of a group and are used to single out one or more items or people. Common distributive adjectives include:

- Each, Every, Either, Neither

Rules for Using Distributive Adjectives

1. **Each** refers to individual members of a group, emphasizing them one by one.
   Example:
   o Each student is responsible for submitting their project on time.

2. **Every** refers to all members of a group collectively but emphasizes the idea of "each one."

   Example:

   - Every device in the lab is calibrated regularly.

3. **Either** refers to one of two choices or options.

   Example:

   - You can use either printer for this task.

4. **Neither** refers to not one or the other of two choices.

   Example:

   - Neither device is functioning properly.

Examples in Sentences

1. Each part of the device was checked thoroughly.
2. Every printer in the office has a wireless connection.
3. Either motor can be used in the blender.
4. Neither diagram shows the correct process.

Exercise 1: Identify the Distributive Adjectives

Underline the distributive adjectives in the following sentences:

1. Each student received a copy of the diagram.
2. Every process in this manual is explained in detail.
3. Either button will start the device.
4. Neither solution was effective.

Solution:

1. Each
2. Every
3. Either
4. Neither

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate distributive adjective

1. ___ (Each/Every) student must participate in the project.
2. ___ (Neither/Either) diagram matches the actual setup.
3. ___ (Either/Every) switch can turn the device on.
4. The professor checked ___ (each/neither) component before the test run.

Solution:

1. **Each**
2. **Neither**
3. **Either**
4. **Each**

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences using distributive adjectives

1. All students need to complete their assignments.
2. Both solutions are ineffective.
3. You may choose one of the two options.
4. All components were inspected separately.

Solution:

1. **Each student needs to complete their assignment.**
2. **Neither solution is effective.**
3. **Either option may be chosen.**
4. **Each component was inspected separately.**

Comprehensive Practice Exercise for All Types of Adjectives:

Task: Identify the type of adjective in each sentence (Descriptive, Quantitative, Demonstrative, Possessive, Interrogative, Proper).

1. This device is very efficient.

2. Which blender is more durable?

3. Their design is innovative.

4. The project requires three different materials.

5. She used a German printer for her work.

6. What features does this device have?

Solution:

1. **Demonstrative**
2. **Interrogative**
3. **Possessive**
4. **Quantitative**
5. **Proper**
6. **Interrogative**

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