

Please do not encourage
beggars who exploit children .

Srinivas
Sahana foundation

[www.sahanafoundation .net](http://www.sahanafoundation.net)

06 /12 / '17

Dear friends ,

This presentation is aimed at helping my students in **MADE EASY** only .

I am forced to upload it now , because of pressure from many students but I am going to upgrade it in 10 days with some more useful information and questions.

Srinivas

Faculty – Made easy

9 9 8 5 1 4 3 8 1 7

PARTS OF SPEECH

- 1 . NOUN : NAME
- 2 . pronoun : used instead of a noun .
- 3 . Adjective : Describes quality.

Verb : Action / state

Adverb : Modifies a verb/ an adjective/ adverb

Conjunction : That joins

preposition: : shows the relationship

Interjection : shows a sudden feeling

Noun

*The name of a person / place /
thing/ action / state /
emotion..*

Proper noun : the name of a specific person / place / thing .

Common noun : The name that represents the whole class.

Ex : boy / girl / city / institution.

Collective noun : The name that denotes a collection of persons / things together as a whole .

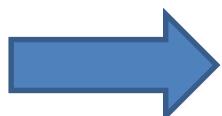
Ex : audience / committee / crowd / mob / group .



Proper / common / collective nouns are countable

Abstract noun : name of a Quality / concept / idea / state . Ex : Death, Honesty, Youth, Beauty.

Material noun : The substance with which something is made or prepared . Ex : Gold , Wheat, Iron , Wood.



Abstract and material nouns are uncountable

Countable nouns : the nouns that **can** be counted . Ex : boys / girls / books / pens etc .

Uncountable nouns : the nouns that **cannot** be counted .

Ex : sugar / rice / water / coffee / love / patience etc .

“ A /An “ stand for one (singular)

“ S “ stands for two or more than two (plural)

→ When it is an uncountable noun , we can use neither **A** nor **S** with it .

My friend has given advices that helped me in my tough times .

Ans : **advice** in place of advices .

Advice is an uncountable noun , we can make it neither singular nor plural

an advice 

advices 

a piece of advice 

Some pieces of advice 

People : more than one person

Peoples : people of different nations

EX : The peoples of India and pakistan

WATER : UNCOUNTABLE NOUN -
SINGULAR

WATERS : SPECIFIC BODY OF WATER –
IN A LAKE / RIVER / SEA

Fishing in troubled waters

As pollution, climate change, and overfishing deplete their catch, fishermen of Gujarat and Diu are often forced entering Pakistani waters. **Mahesh Langa** and **Jacob Koshy** report on the dilemma of the deep end

Sanjay Lalji, 28, unloads fish from a mid-sized mechanised trawler at Vanakbara fishing harbour near Diu after a 12-day fishing trip to Goa. As he and his co-workers unload more than three tonnes of fish from the trawler, he gets a message on his mobile phone to schedule a trip two days hence. He will have to leave an hour before dawn. Before setting out, Lalji and his colleagues will have to fill the storage of the vessel with seven to eight tonnes of ice, which is crushed in a machine on the jetty and flows in the storage through a conveyor belt from the crushing machine.

Vanakbara is a fishing village whose 10,000 inhabitants engage in fishing and related activities. The coastal village at the edge of Diu has a jetty with around 900 mechanised trawlers, 250 fibreglass boats and 300 small boats which go out for fishing near Okha, Dwarka on the Gujarat coast and up to Goa and Maharashtra.

Dangers and diminishing returns

The vessels from Vanakbara don't venture into Jakhau in Kutch where they run the risk of being caught by the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA). Fifty-one fishermen from this village are currently languishing in Pakistan jails for years. "Not only our men are apprehended, even our boats are taken away by Pakistan, so it's best to avoid going there," says Anwar Pathan, another fisherman on the boat, who is from small village in Kodinar taluka of Gujarat.

At the time of writing this report, it is estimated that 500 Gujarati fishermen are languishing in Pakistan jails after they were apprehended by the PMSA from the International Maritime Boundary Line off the coast of Gujarat.



**News, information, furniture,
luggage, baggage, scenery, poetry ,
machinery, equipment, alphabet ,
stationery etc .**

are always singular

**Scissors, tongs, spectacles, cattle,
gentry, poultry, clergy, pants,
pantaloons , jeans , tights , shorts**

are always plural

ENVIRONMENT MINISTRY NOTIFIES NATIONWIDE

New rules ban sale of cattle for slaughter at markets

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, MAY 26

A NEW set of rules aimed at regulating animal markets, popularly known as *pashu haats* or *pashu melas* in many parts of the country, could potentially restrict supplies of cow and buffalo meat even in states where it is not illegal.

The Environment Ministry Friday issued new rules to regulate these animal markets with the stated objective of preventing cruelty to animals and streamlining trade in cattle. But these rules also seek to ensure that these animal markets can no longer be used to sell or purchase cattle for slaughtering them for meat. The new rules would apply to bulls, cows, buffaloes and camels.

The rules, called the Regulation of Livestock Market
CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

KERALA LEADS PROTEST BY STATES
PAGE 12



An Aligarh abattoir: rules could choke supplies *Express Archive*

How rules hit industry, turn market upside down

HARISH DAMODARAN

NEW DELHI, MAY 26

MARKETS, AS commonly understood, are places where sellers of goods can meet prospective buyers. A livestock market, by extension, would allow sellers of cattle to find buy-

ers. Sellers are least interested in what the buyers do with the goods — in this case, animals — so long as they get a price discovered through bidding or negotiation.

EXPLAINED

It is this simple “rule of the market” that the Union Environment Ministry would be overturning
CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

**Board , Committee , Jury , Team ,
Government , Management are **both****

singular and plural

**sheep , fish , deer , species ,
offspring , aircraft , spacecraft
remain the same both for
singular and plural.**

42 lakh sheep to be given this year

Distribution will begin on June 20

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD

Telangana government's ambitious programme to distribute 84 lakh sheep to traditional shepherd families will commence on June 20.

Animal Husbandry Minister Talasani Srinivas Yadav who reviewed the arrangements for the programme with department officials at the Secretariat here on Thursday, decided to distribute 42 lakh sheep this year by lottery and the remaining 42 lakh next year.

But before the distribution actually commences, awareness meetings would be held in all the districts involving people's representatives from village to district level and elders in the respective Yadava and Kurma families in villages.

Once the monsoon season would start, availability of fodder would be easier. Forest, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry departments were coordinating to raise grass in 45,000 acres of forest besides individual



Minister Talasani Srinivas Yadav. ■ FILE PHOTO

farms, the Minister said.

Good response

The response so far for enrolment into the existing 3,700 societies was very encouraging and if there was any problem in giving membership in the existing societies, then new societies would be set up to give membership.

Though Centre introduced the scheme decades ago, 60% of amount to buy sheep came as bank loan, 20% as subsidy and 20% by the beneficiary. The scheme did not take off as banks insisted on government guarantee for advancing the loans.

Questions from work book

1. The scenery of Kashmir ___(is/are) enchanting.
2. Where ___ (is/are) the scissors?
3. The cattle ___ (is/are) grazing in the ground.
4. The clergy ___ (has/have) visited the church.
5. He is six ___ (feet/foot) tall.

6. I want _____ (an advice/a piece of advice) from you.
7. One must take care of _____ (his/one's) own health.
8. Four _____ (hundreds/hundred) miles is a long distance.
9. The manager asked me _____ (a cheque/ a leaf of cheque).
10. The _____ (off-springs/off spring) of animals are very much dependent on mothers for survival.

Dozen , hundred , thousand , lakh ,
million , crore are expressed in singular
when used with a **definite** number .

Five hundred students wrote the mock test .

Hundreds of students wrote the mock test .

Several / many /few hundreds of students.

1. The leaders of our party (A) in this region are not (B)
in good terms of each other. (C) No error (D)
2. The analyseses of the (A) organization are (B) very
reliable. (C) No error (D)

Each other : 2 one another : 3 / 3+

singular

ANALYSIS

CRISIS

SYNOPSIS

THESIS

plural

ANALYSES

CRISES

SYNOPSES

THESES

GENDERS

MASCULINE : MALE | FEMININE : FEMALE

COMMON : THAT APPLIES FOR BOTH
MALE AND FEMALE

NEUTER : THAT HAS NO GENDER

Common genders : baby / kid / child / student /teacher / lecturer / professor / sibling / parent / cousin/person etc .

* We cannot say Cousin brother / cousin sister though this rule is grossly violated .

- 3. Females (A) are not appointed (B) in our college. (C) No error (D)**
- 4. The table's legs (A) have been (B) elaborately carved. (C) No error (D)**

FEMALE CANDIDATES / TEACHERS /
EMPLOYEES / STAFF MEMBERS CAN BE
USED .

SIMPLY “ FEMALE OR FEMALES ” IS
WRONG , IT IS DISCORTEOUS TO
MENTION SOMEONE BY THE GENDER .

My shirt's collar 

The collar of my shirt 

- ★ The legs of the table have been elaborately carved

RULE

The possession of a non living thing
cannot be shown by using APOSTROPHE
AND S

EXCEPTION

TIME : yester day's programme , today's class .

ORGANIZATIONS : R.B.I.'s decision , Micro soft's C.E.O.

PLACES: America's president , Bihar's election.

Books and movies

APOSTROPHE IS USED AFTER ‘**S**’ WHEN WE SHOW THE POSSESSION OF A PLURAL SUBJECT.

This boy’s car

Boys’ hostel

Our minister’s decision

Our ministers’ decision

Thomas'

James'

Tiger woods'

Charles'

If the name itself ends with **S**, we use
APOSTOPHE after **S**

**5. This misogynist hates (A) all mother in laws
(B) lady doctors and house maids. (C) No error(D)**

6. There are so many filths (A) all around (B) the place. (C) No error (D)

5th . Ans : B – mothers in law

SINGULAR

PLURAL

Passer – by

passerss – by

Mother – in -- law

Motherss – in law

Father- in--law

Fatherss – in -- law

Brother – in– law

Brothers – in--law

Sister -- in -- law

Sisters – in -- law

There is so much filth

Many is used with countables

Much is used with uncountables

7. The company has ordered (A) some
(B) new equipments. (C) No error (D)

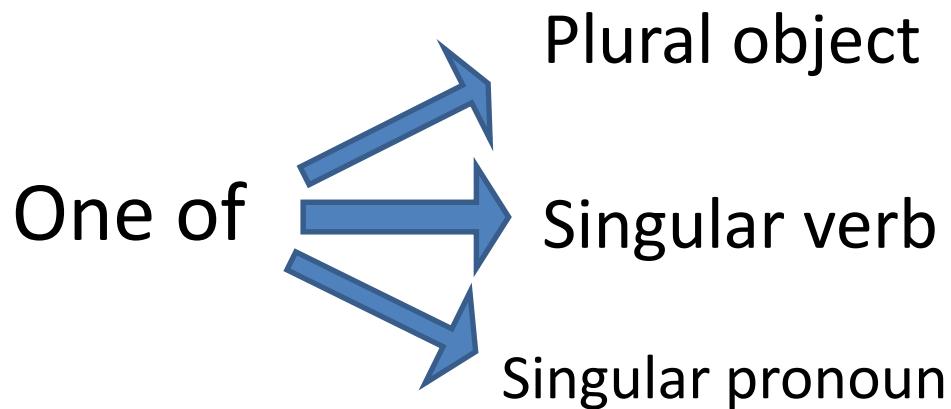
8. Science and religion (A) are both
necessary for man and for their (B) outer
and innerself respectively. (C) No error (D)

Answer for 8th question : **his** in place of their

The pronoun for a noun called man is “ his ”.

One of the (A) most dangerous (B) disease is AIDS. (C) No error (D)

Answer : diseases **s** in place of disease



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TENSES AND VOICE

Simple present tense

Habitual Actions

Universal Truths

Planned Actions

Sub + V_I + Obj

I teach English

English is taught by me

am
Is
are

Key words

often , usually , frequently ,
regularly , now and then ,
rarely, daily, every.

Present Continuous Tense

Action that is in progress at present.

Action that is certain to take place.

Action in general.

Keywords : now , right now ,

At present , presently , currently .

Sub + am/ is/ are + V4 + Obj

He is writing a novel.

am

Is + being

are

A novel is being written by him.

Present Perfect Tense

Action that has **just** happened.

A past action **without time.**

An **incomplete** action.

Sub + have/has + V3 + Obj

He has informed them.

They have been informed by him.

have + been
has

Key words

Just , just now , recently ,

So far , yet , already, this
week/month/year

Didn't yet 

Have/has + not + yet



Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Action that started in the past and is still going on.

[Time is given importance]

No passive voice

Key words

For , since .

Sub + have been/has been + V4+

Obj + Time

I have been preparing the material.

Simple Past Tense

A past action with time.

Sub + V2 +Obj + Time

Key words

Any word that refers to past .

He finished the work yesterday.

The work was finished by him
yesterday.

was/were

Past Continuous Tense

Action as going on in the past .

Sub + was/were +V4 + obj + time

***When ever I saw him he has been
reading the same novel.***

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (1) Had been reading | (2) is reading |
| (3) was reading | (4) No |

Improvement

Answer : 3

(CDS 2014)



The combination of past continuous and simple past tenses .

He was interviewing them at 4p.m.

**They were being Interviewed
by him at 4p.m.**

**Was + being
Were**

Past Perfect tense

Action that takes place prior to another in the past .

Key words

Already , when , before , after .

**Sub+ had +V3 + obj +
when/before + sub +V2 + obj**

**He had deceived us before
you came here.**

we had been deceived by
him before you came here.

Had + been

Past perfect continuous tense

Action that lasted for some time in the past.

(time is given importance)

Sub + had been + V4 + obj + time

**He had been living in the U.S. for
six years before shifting to the
U.K.**

(no passive voice)

Simple future tense

Action that is yet to take place

Sub + shall/will+V1 +obj + time

I , we : shall → Simple futurity

All persons: will → Simple futurity

2nd , 3rd persons : shall → compulsion

**She will receive the guests at the
airport tomorrow.**

**Shall
will + be**

**The guests will be received by her
at the airport tomorrow.**

Future Continuous Tense

Action as going on in future.

Sub + shall be /will be + V4 + obj +time

He will be travelling tomorrow at 7p.m.

No passive voice

Future Perfect Tense

Action as finished in future.

(before a particular time or an action)

sub + shall have / will have +V3 + obj + time

He will have submitted the file by 20th.

**The file will have been submitted by
him by 20th.**

**Shall have
Will have + been**

Usage of **by** in passive voice is optional not a must . In fact sometimes we need to avoid **by** which gives the information about the doer of the action .

Ex : English is spoken ~~by~~~~people~~ in many parts of the world

it is known that only people speak languages hence we need to avoid “ **by** ”

If a " be " form or a " get " form is immediately followed by the third form of the verb it is **passive voice**

AM
IS
Get | ARE
got | WAS
got | WERE + V3 = PASSIVE VOICE
BEING
BEEN

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES:

Do it : Let it be done .

Do not do it : Let it not be done .

Finish the work : let the work be finished

Do not waste your time : let your
time not ne wasted

Imperative sentences express : requests / suggestions / advice / commands .

They begin with verbs not with the subjects unlike other sentences , in fact the subject is the person listening .

GERUND

A Verb used as a noun is called a gerund

- 1 . It acts as a subject to a verb
- 2 . It acts as a complement in a sentence
- 3 . It is used with some specific words .



a preposition is followed by GERUND

ENJOY , MIND , MISS , AVOID , REMEMBER ,
WITH A VIEW TO , CANNOT HELP , COMMITTED
TO , LOOK FORWARD TO , BE HABITUATED TO ,
BE ACCUSTOMED TO , BE ADDICTED TO , BE
USED TO , FOND OF , CAPABLE OF , INTERESTED
IN , INSIST ON , KEEP , KEEP ON , BE WORTH ,
STOP , PREVENT , DISLIKE , BE NO GOOD , TIRED
OF , ADMIT TO ETC. TAKE **GERUND**

My friend worked (1) hard with
a view to pass (2) the
examination(3) / no error (4)

ESE 2015

It should be “ passing ”

S . S . C . STATISTICAL INVESTIGATORS EXAM . 31 / 07 / 2005

She doesn't mind to be disturbed .

- (1) being disturbed (2) to being disturbed
- (3) being disturbing (4) No improvement

(1) is correct

Be – was – been – being are the four forms of the verb

S . B . I . (PROBATIONARY OFFICERS) EXAM 2013

We are eagerly looking forward to receive the chief guest at the airport

(1) received

(2) be receiving

(3) receiving

(4) no improvement

Answer : (3) receiving

QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are the short questions that we put at the end of the sentences , they are used for confirmation of the statements that we make .

We need to keep three points in mind while using question tags

SUBJECT ?

TENSE ?

KIND OF SENTENCE ?

- If the sentence is positive , question tag should be negative , if the sentence is negative , the question tag should be positive .
- Use a helping verb according to the tense of the sentence .
- Use a pronoun based on the subject .

If the subject of the sentence is an indefinite pronoun , then the subject of the tag will be **THEY** .

EX : some one called you , didn't they ?

None can prove it , can they ?

let us : shall we ?

let him/her/them : will you ?

I am : aren't I ?

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Do it : will you ? / won't you ?

Do not do it : will you ?

1. mohan has already come , _____ ?
- 2 . She can swim well _____ ?
- 3 . Mohan doesn't work hard , _____ ?
- 4 .They haven't come yet , _____ ?
- 5 . There are some girls in your class, _____ ?
- 6 . They haven't taken the material, _____ ?
- 7 . Made easy has several branches , _____ ?

- 1 . I needn't get up early tomorrow , _____ ?
- 2 . Lets go to the beach , _____ ?
- 3 . Some body has called , _____ ?
- 4 . Few students attended the party , _____ ?
- 5 . She won't receive the guests tomorrow , _____ ?
- 6 . The performance was exceptionally impressive , _____ ?
- 7 . He never sleeps in the afternoon , _____ ?

Page no . 105

- 1 . Neither of them has completed the task , _____ ?
- 2 . We must follow the rules , _____ ?
- 3 . None of the students has attended the class, _____ ?
- 4 . He has been preparing for the examination since 2014, _____ ?
- 5 . Little progress was made , _____ ?
- 6 . It's obvious that they are trying to cheat us , _____ ?
7. My father suggested that I should be more serious towards my career , _____ ?

concord

**Two singular nouns joined with “ and ”
take the plural verb → are / were /
have / have been**

Ravi and Raju have started the business

Two singular nouns joined with “ and “ referring to the same person take the verb in singular form.

has

My friend and colleague ~~have~~ come to my house.

Two singular nouns joined with “ and ” together expressing one idea take the verb in singular form. (Pair words)

Slow and steady

Time and tide

Age and experience

Cup and saucer

Horse and carriage

Name and fame

Rise and fall

Soup and salad

GATE 2013 EC + EE +IN

CHOOSE THE GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT SENTENCE :

- (A) Two and two add four
- (B) Two and two become four
- (c) Two and two are four
- (D) Two and two make four

Answer is “ D ”

In the absence of makes , make is correct .

**Two singular nouns joined with
“and” preceded by each or every
take verb in singular form.**

Every man and every woman ~~were~~  was surprised at the result.

Each minute and each hour ~~are~~ is valuable in life.

**In sentences having either - or , neither- nor,
not only – but also the verb must agree with the
subject that is **after** or/nor/but also**

has

Either you or he ~~have~~ to finish this work .

When we have a connective like

With, Together with,

Along with, As well as,

In addition to, Besides,

But , Rather than,

accompanied by, apart

from, aided by,

The verb must agree with the subject before the connective.

The students as well as their teacher ~~is~~
waiting. are

Expressions like

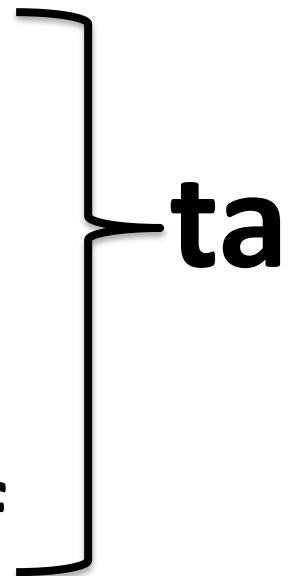
one of

None of

either of

neither of

every one of



take

Noun

Verb

Plural singular

The verb in a sentence must always agree with the real subject not with the dummy subject.

*The beauty of those flowers ~~have~~ attracted me.
has*

The verb that follows “here/there” depends on the noun that follows the verb.

There is a boy

There have been many questions.

“A number of “ takes plural verb

“The number of” takes singular verb .

many a → singular

**many/ a good many/ a great
many →plural**

When ever a **gerund** is the subject, the verb is put in singular

*Reading news paper
improves language skills.*

*The verb that follows **a fraction** depends on the noun that follows the fraction.*

~~Ex~~ **Half** of his work is left.

Half of the students are not sure of the answer.

**Several/many/ few always take
plural subjects and plural verbs.**

Someone ,somebody, anyone ,any
body , none , nobody ,either , neither
always take **singular verbs**.

Questions from work book

- 1 . The college board as well as the local citizens (a) were pleased (b) with the plans for the new college (c) no error (D)

- 2 . The intelligence (a) of many wild animals is (b) indeed amazing (c) no error (d)

3. Every man , woman (a) and child were (b)
taken from the town (c) no error (d)

4. Either a certified cheque on deposit (a)
or a valid major credit card is required (b)
for one to bid on the goods (c) no error(d)

5. One of these detergents have (a) proved to be harmful (b) to the delicate skin of the house wife (c) no error (d)
6. None of the soldiers (a) was able to pass (b) the physical fitness test (c) no error (d)

7. The principal was pleased to learn (a) that none of the foreign students was (b) majoring in education of chemistry(d)
8. Here comes (a) the trainers and the players (b) for both teams(c) no error(d)

9. Each organization has its (a) own selected officers (b) who conduct the business of the organization (c) no error(d)
10. This master book concludes with pages (a) that contain lists (b) of American colleges and universities (c) no error(d)

Page no. 105 subject verb agreement

1. Rahul's natural ability and his desire to help others **HAS / HAVE** led to a career in the ministry .
2. Everybody who signed up for the ski trip **WAS / WERE** taking lessons

3. Some of our luggage **WAS/ WERE** lost
4. None of his advice **MAKE / MAKES** SENSE .
- 5 . One out of every three sunsets **WAS / WERE** covered with clouds .
6. The teeth in a crocodile's mouth **IS / ARE** sharp

7. The leaders of the expedition **WAS/ WERE**
looking for a camp site

8. During the trip bread and butter **WAS / WERE**
the favourite meal for the two drivers .

9. On the side **IS / ARE** political correspondents hoping for an interview .

10. The trunk of the elephant and the belly of the hippo **MAKE / MAKES** me laugh .

Conditionals

Type - 1

If + sub + V1 + Object →

sub + shall / will / can / may

+ V1 + Object

If I take coaching , I will get good marks

FUTURE

50%

Type -2

If + sub + V2 + Object →
sub + should / would / could / might
+ V1 + Object

If I took coaching , I would get good marks

Type - 3

If + sub + had + V3 + Object →
sub + would / should / could / might +
have + V3 + Object

If I had taken coaching , I would have got good marks.

PAST

0%

2nd way of type 3 conditional

Had + sub + V3 + obj + sub +
would have + V3 + obj

Ex : Had you asked me , I would have helped you

(I did not help you because you did not ask me)

Type 4

If + sub + V1 + Object →
sub + V1 + Object

FACTS 100 %

Negatives of conditionals

If you **do not** ask me , I **will not** help you

If I **do not** take coaching , I **will not** get good marks

If I **did not** take coaching , I would **not** get good marks

If you **did not** ask me , I would **not** help you

If I had **not** taken coaching , I would **not** have
got good marks

If you had **not** asked me , I would **not** have
helped you

Prepositions

AT : time (10_oclock , 9-15)

(at noon and at night)

ON : days (Sunday) and dates (15TH)

IN : parts of the day (morning) /
months (march) , years (2015) /
seasons (winter)

on
IN

: static (They are **in** the garden)

upon

INTO

: with movement (They ran
into the garden)

Between - **Among**



2



3 / 3+

Ex : There are some disputes **between** the two brothers

Ex : Distribute the sweets **among** the children

AT : COMPARATIVELY SMALL PLACE .

IN : COMPARATIVELY LARGE PLACE

AT : NEARNESS

IN : EXACT LOCATION

Ex : He is at the library (near)

 He is in the library (may be , he is reading)

By : the doer of the action

With : the instrument

Ex : The land was ploughed **by** the farmer **with** the help of a tractor

.

AGREE WITH : someone

Agree to : something

Agree on : terms and conditions

In : at the expiry of time

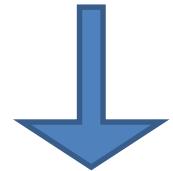
Within : before the expiry of time

Ex : I shall return your money **in** a week
on the seventh day (last day of the week)

Ex : I shall return your money **within** a week
On any one of the next six days

FOR

SINCE



Period of time



Point of time

PERIOD OF TIME : THAT CAN BE COUNTED IN NUMBER . (FROM SECONDS TO CENTURIES)

FEW , SEVERAL , MANY , A LONG TIME , A LOT OF TIME .

POINT OF TIME : THAT CANNOT BE COUNTED IN NUMBER , ONLY IDENTIFIED .

ESE 2015

Have you seen (a) / any films lately ?(b) / “Not since the last few months “(C) no error (D)

Answer : C (for in place of since)

Though **last** is used we need to take **for** because of **few** .

Enter - moving in (physically)

He entered my room without permission

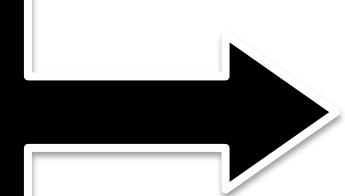
To be a part of / join he entered politics
last year

ENTER INTO : INVOLVE

Discussion / argument / agreement / contract / deed

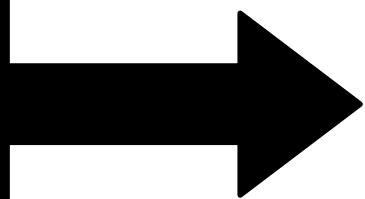
They entered into a heated argument with their leader .

Jealous
Fond
Aware
Beware
Suspicious
Proud
Boast



Of

Accuse
Guilty
Convict
Acquit



Of

Refrain

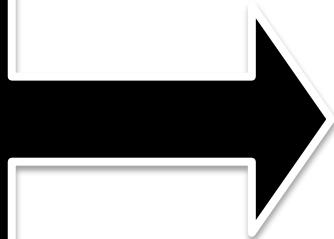
Stop

Prevent

Prohibit

Dissuade

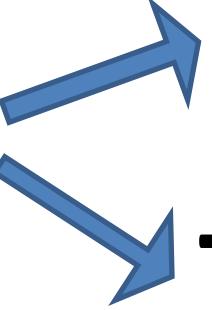
Abstain



From

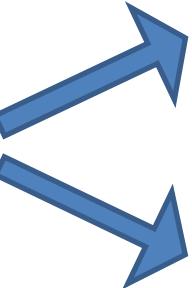
People should be prohibited **from** smoking in public .

He stopped me **from** going there .

Blind  **Of** : physical blindness
To : mental blindness

He is blind **of** one eye

We should not be blind **to** our weaknesses

Angry  with : someone
AT : something

Ex : my brother is angry **with** me **at** my laziness

Good

Bad

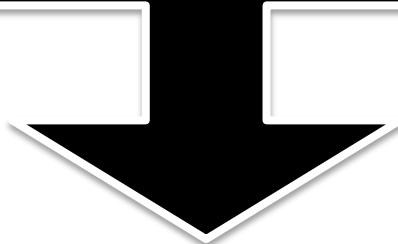
Clever

Poor

False

At

Sympathy Antipathy
Passion Aptitude Love
Liking Hatred
cure



For

We were discussing about politics
when he called up

Discuss does not take a preposition , it is
directly followed by the object

But discussion (the noun form) is used
with prepositions .

DISCUSSION : **ABOUT** : AT LENGTH

DISCUSSION : **ON** : IN SHORT

Attend: to be present physically

I need to attend a meeting tomorrow

Attend to : to take care of / to pay attention

She had to attend to her mother who was ill.

Wait : we use **for** after it

We are **waiting** for the results

Await : we do not use **for** after it

We are **awaiting** the results

1. *There is no cure _____ AIDS.*
2. *I am suspicious _____ his intentions.*
3. *The lecture was accompanied _____ subtle analysis of concepts .*
4. *Life is compared _____ a battle.*

5. *We are responsible ____ God ____ our actions.*
6. *You are prohibited ____ taking photographs.*
7. *We must have the ability to cope ____ adverse situations in life .*

Moderate level: Fill in the blanks;

- 1. The British could conquer India because the Indian kings were fighting ____ themselves.**
(a) among (b) between (c) with (d) for

- 2. The history of Hindu religion dates ____ ancient times.**
(a) from (b) since (c) for

**3. No one believes him because he is
false _____ heart.**

- (a) to (b) at (c) of**

**4. Cooperation between friends stems
_____ mutual consideration .**

- (a) is (b) out (c) from**

5. In fact there is no library in our town to speak _____.

- (a) for
- (b) about
- (c) of

*6. Dishonesty is always detriment
_____ progress.*

- (a) to
- (b) for
- (c) of

*7. In the long run, drinking proved fatal both
_____ his reputation and health.*

- (a) for (b) to (c) of

*8. Disintegration of the country is inimical
_____ the progress of the people.*

- (a) to (b) for (c) from

*9. He has great antipathy _____ those
who are hypocrites.*

- (a) for (b) to (c) against*

*10. As a dancer she has aptitude _____
classical system.*

- (a) for (b) to (c) in*

1. On a holiday (A) Madhu prefers reading (B) than going out visiting friends. (C) No error (D)
2. My brother (A) has ordered (B) for a new book. (C) No error (D)

3. My niece has been (A) married
with(B) the richest man of the town.
(C) No error (D)
4. All the doctors were(A) puzzled on
the strange symptoms (B) reported
by the patients.(C)
No error (D)

verb

Marry Married Married → object

adjective

Be + married → To + object

noun

Marriage + with → object

Puzzled , shocked , surprised , astonished



At

5. When he parted with his sister(A) at London airport (B) there were tears in his eyes. (C) No error (D)
6. He was honorably (A) acquitted from (B) the charge. (C)
No error (D)

7. He was very much engaged (A) in his work when the thieves (B) entered into his house (C) and took away a lot of things. (D)
No error (E)

8. Somebody reported to me (A) that a boy has fallen (B) in the well and nobody had (C) tried to save him (D) No error (E)

9. He wants to resign (A) his job
because (B) he is unable to (C) cope up
with the work pressure at the office (D)
No error (E)

He could not cope up with the heavy rush.

- (a) cope with
- (b) cope by
- (c) cope up to
- (d) No improvement

(ESE-2012)

Cope is followed by only **with**

Answer : a

INSPITE

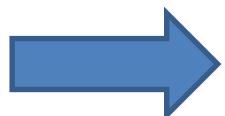
DESPITE

Inspite takes **of** after it , despite does not take the preposition .

CONSIST

COMPRISE

Consist takes **of** , comprise does not take of



COMPRISED TAKES “ OF “ IN PASSIVE VOICE

IT IS COMPRISED *OF* A LOT OF THINGS

10. Despite of curfew (A) in some areas,
minor (B) communal incidents were reported
(C) from different areas of the walled city (D)
No error (E)

SOURCE : IBPS EXAM

Answer : a

Idioms

Add fuel to the fire : to make a problem worse

Bad blood : hostility / hatred between people

Blue blood : of a noble / royal family

Cake walk : a very easy task

Grease someone's palm : to bribe someone

Spick and span : neat and clean

Fit as a fiddle : very healthy and full of energy

Bury the hatchet : to make peace / to end the rivalry
and start a good relation

Break the ice : to speak first after a prolonged silence

Bring to book : to punish

Breathe one's last : to die / pass away

Bolt from the blue : sudden shock

Blow one's own trumpet : to praise the self

Burn one's fingers : to get into trouble

Lion's share : the largest part of something

Tip of the iceberg : only a hint of a much larger problem/issue

Bolt from the blue : unexpected shock

■ Leaders are trying to cash in on the suicide to garner votes

GHMC polls add fuel to the fire

U. SUDHAKAR REDDY | DC
HYDERABAD, JAN. 19

With GHMC elections round the corner, the sensational research scholar suicide in the Central University here has come as a godsend to politicians of many hues, and several leaders are out to fish in troubled waters or add fuel to the fire.

The Telangana Rashtra Samiti government was quick to file an FIR, putting the blame for the suicide on Union minister and city MP Bandaru

Dattatreya, some other BJP leaders and the Vice-Chancellor.

TRS leader K Kavita criticised Bandaru Dattatreya for writing a letter to Union HRD minister Smriti Irani, in which he had cited cases of indiscipline and extremist influence in the university.

Kavita's Telangana Jagruti staged a protest outside the residence of Dattatreya Tuesday, demanding his resignation.

Congress local leaders brought party's national vice-president Rahul

Leaders make presence felt

- Congress vice-president Rahul Gandhi
- YSRC chief Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy
- Telangana Jagruti chief K. Kavita

Gandhi to the campus, all the way from Delhi.

ABVP leader A. Giri Prasad said these politicians were trying to take advantage of the situation so as to win votes in the

forthcoming GHMC polls.

A senior intelligence official here said, "Definitely there are attempts to politicise the issue. But, the BJP does not have a Dalit vote bank here. So it will not affect them. Congress, which has no hopes to win the civic polls, is still making a try."

YSRC is not contesting the polls, but as the deceased Rohith hails from its stronghold in Guntur, party president YS Jagan Mohan Reddy visited the house of Rohit in Uppal and consoled the family.

All Dalits are not amused by the sudden support for them, though.

Some of the online posts by dalits are questioning as to where these leaders were, all along.

Congress leader V Hanumantha Rao put the blame on University VC Appa Rao Podile. Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal targeted PM Modi and demanded an apology from him. A delegation of Trinamool Congress led by party MP Derek O'Brien visited HCU on Tuesday evening.

senior HCA official said.

watch the match.

Official said.

"French magazine added fuel to fire"

Paris to close embassies in 20 countries on Friday

Vaiju Naravane

PARIS: France has decided to close its embassies, cultural centres and schools in 20 countries on Friday as a precautionary measure against possible protests following the publication of cartoons depicting the Prophet Mohammad in the satirical weekly *Charlie Hebdo*. The publication of the cartoons has further fuelled seething passions, initially unleashed by an internet video depicting the Prophet Mohammad among sections of the Muslim community.

France has Europe's large-

who come from former French colonies in Africa and the Maghreb region comprising Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

Charlie Hebdo, which is anti-clerical on principle, has had several run-ins with religious leaders and institutions including The Vatican and the Greek Orthodox Church. Its tone is often irreverent, even vulgar, and it aims to shock and provoke. Last November, its offices in eastern Paris were ransacked and gutted after the magazine "guest edited" an issue by the Prophet Mohammad following the election of the Isla-

re-published the Mohammad cartoons that had appeared in a Danish paper. Muslim groups in France took the weekly to court and *Charlie Hebdo* won that legal battle.

This time however, many in France feel the magazine has unnecessarily "added fuel to the fire". The principle of freedom of expression should not be "undermined", French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius said in a radio interview. "In the present context, given this absurd video that has been aired, strong emotions have been awakened in many Muslim countries. Is it really sensible or intelligent to pour oil on the fire?" The government's plea to *Charlie Hebdo* not to publish the cartoons were ignored on grounds of

- Anti-Muslim cartoons in magazine draw criticism

- Charlie Hebdo has courted controversy many times before

the Paris Mosque described the magazine's action as "totally uncalled for, provocative and irresponsible". He, however, asked his compatriots to "take recourse to the law" to settle scores with the weekly. The government has not allowed Muslims to demonstrate in France against an Internet video considered "blasphemous". Twenty peo-

hardliners outside Embassy last French Prime Minister Marc Ayrault said treatment would prohibit of protests that planned in several cities for Saturday. "The reason for us to let that doesn't concern come into our country," Ayrault told RTL. "We are a republic that is open to all and to anyone."

Charlie Hebdo's statement "shocked the government needs to be consistent," he said. "We believe they prohibit the people from expressing their views. We have the right to express ourselves, they have the right to express too," said the magazine's editor Stephane Charbonnier.

At ₹706 crore, BJP gets lion's share of corporate donations, says report

It received nearly three times the combined funding for other four national parties, according to ADR

DEVESHK PANDEY
NEW DELHI

Between financial year 2012-13 and 2015-16, the five national parties received a total of ₹1,070.68 crore via voluntary contributions above ₹20,000. Of this, 89%, or ₹956.77 crore, was from corporate and business houses, according to the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR). The BJP received the lion's share of the corporate donations, lapping up ₹705.81 crore from 2,987 corporate donors.

This is nearly three times the combined corporate donations received by the remaining four parties. The Congress was the next big beneficiary, getting ₹198.16 crore from 167 such donors.

As per the records, the BSP did not receive any donation of above ₹20,000 during this period. The CPI got the least amount of donations from the corporate sector, receiving only ₹18 lakh from 17 donors, which accounted for just 4% of its total donations.

The BJP, the Congress, and the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) received the maximum contributions from the

Corporate hand

Donations received by political parties between FY2012-13 and 2015-16

Party	Amt. (₹ cr.)
BJP	705.81
CONG.	198.16
NCP	50.73
CPI (M)	1.89
CPI	0.18

A comparison of donations received by political parties between 2004-2012 and 2012-2016

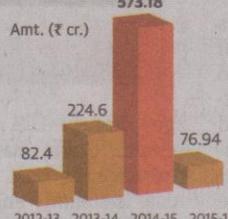


Source: Association for Democratic Reforms

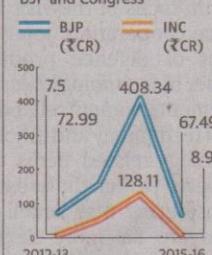
"trusts and group of companies" category, which included entities with interests in mining, real estate, power, newspapers and other businesses. This category of corporate/business houses donated ₹432.65 crore to political parties between 2012-13 and 2015-16, says the report. While the BJP received ₹287.69 crore, the

A look at the funds given to parties by business houses from 2012 till 2016

Total corporate donations between FY2012-13 and 2015-16



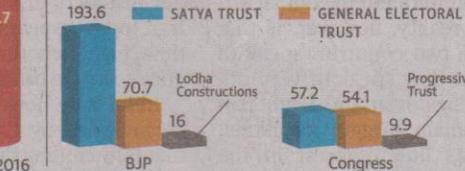
Corporate donations for BJP and Congress



- BJP received the maximum donation of ₹705.81 crore from 2,987 corporate donors, followed by Congress which got ₹198.16 crore from 167 corporate donors

- The CPI and the CPI (M) have the lowest share of corporate donations at 4% and 17% respectively

Top 3 donors to parties between 2012 till 2016 (₹ cr.)



It donated to them 35 times in three years, a total of ₹260.87 crore. The BJP declared receiving ₹193.62 crore in 23 donations, while the Congress was the recipient of ₹57.25 crore in nine donations.

The NCP received ₹10 crore in three donations from the Trust during the same period.

Electoral Scheme

The Trust was formed before the Electoral Scheme was launched by the government in 2013.

Top donors for the CPI(M) and the CPI were associations or unions.

The CPI received ₹14.64 lakh from 15 associations and unions, while the CPI(M) got ₹1.09 crore from seven associations.

In 1,933 donations involving ₹384.04 crore, PAN details were not mentioned.

Address details were missing for ₹355.08 crore received through 1,546 donations. "99% of such donations without PAN and address details worth ₹159.59 crore belong to the BJP," says the ADR report.

mit details of donations above ₹20,000 to the Election Commission. They have to provide the donor's name, address, PAN, mode of payment and the amount contributed.

Satya Electoral Trust

The report states that Satya Electoral Trust was the top donor to three of the parties.

Sharif, Army chief bury the hatchet over leaked report

Army withdraws tweet rejecting Prime Minister's order

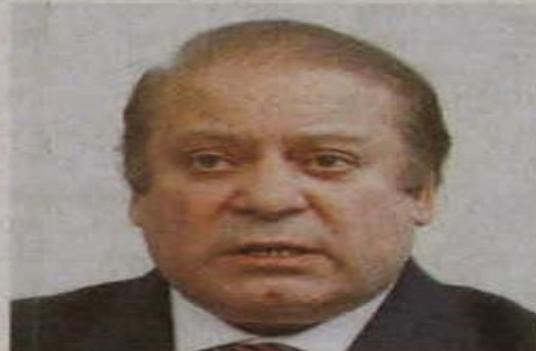
MUBASHIR ZAIDI
KARACHI

Pakistan's powerful military and the government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on Wednesday settled their differences over a newspaper report that claimed that the government was urging the former to act against militants or face isolation.

The report, published in the daily *Dawn* last October, saw tensions between the military and the government establishments rise to an unprecedented level.

Military commanders had urged the government to punish those who leaked the report to the paper.

Subsequently, a Joint Investigation Team was formed to determine who was involved in the incident. Following the publication of the report, the Information Minister was removed from his post, and, later last



Nawaz Sharif

month, Mr. Sharif sacked his special assistant on Foreign Affairs Tariq Fatmi and Principal Information Officer, and issued a notification in this regard.

Reiterates commitment

However, a military spokesman tweeted that the notification was rejected. After a meeting between Mr. Sharif and Army Chief General Qamar Bajwa, the military spokesman announced on Wednesday the withdrawal

of his tweet. "The tweet on April 29 was not aimed at any government office or person. Recommendations duly approved by the Prime Minister have been implemented, which has settled the issue. Accordingly, [the] Twitter post stands withdrawn and has become infructuous," a statement by the military said.

It added that the Army reiterated its firm commitment and continued resolve to uphold the Constitution of Pakistan and support the democratic process.

Civil-military tensions have engulfed Pakistan for most of its existence, which had seen three military takeovers.

During most of last year, former military chief General Raheel Sharif had also developed differences with the Prime Minister after the *Dawn* report.

Gujarat drug haul may be tip of the iceberg

Ship's captain was attempting to double-cross Iranian employer and sell the drugs to Mumbai dealers

VIJAYA SINGH
NEW DELHI

For the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and intelligence agencies, the 1,400 kg heroin capture from the Panamanian ship *MV Henry*, caught off Porbandar last week, was a big success. But the extent of the network, and the high risks in the operation is only now being realised, as an investigation report, accessed by *The Hindu*, reveals, with the captain of the ship, Suprit Tiwari, on the run not only from the authorities but also from his Iranian employer.

According to an official involved in the case, the original input for the ship-chase came from "phone chatter", picked up by the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) in the Arabian Sea on July 27. From the intercepts it appeared the 26-year-old captain of Indian origin had decided to strike a side deal with one Vishal Yadav, a drug dealer in Mumbai, for a commission of ₹50 crore, instead of sticking with the original plan made by his employer – a Dubai-based Iranian Sayed Ali Morani – of conveying the narcotic shipment to Egypt.

As soon as the NTRO intercepted the satellite phone conversations, a crisis centre was set up in Delhi and intelligence officials from 12 locations in Gujarat and three analysts, who had worked on the 26/11 Mumbai attack



Illegal course: Coast Guard officials inspect the vessel *Henry* in Porbandar last week. ■ PTI

case, were tasked for the job.

Shadow of 26/11

Two big worries hung over the control room, according to the report submitted to the government – one was that though the ship was suspected to be carrying only drugs, it was impossible to ignore the fact that it could also be used for a 26/11 style attack, especially as it came via Pakistan. The second was to avoid a repeat of the 2014 New Year's eve incident when the Coast Guard claimed that an explosives-laden Pakistani boat had blown itself up in the sea, when asked to surrender. Differing accounts of the incident has caused embarrassment to the government. Concerns escalated after

Tiwari deliberately damaged the vessel's Automatic Identification System (AIS), and switched off the ship's satellite phone, so that Morani would not know its location, an NCB official said.

"There were apprehensions that the ship could be

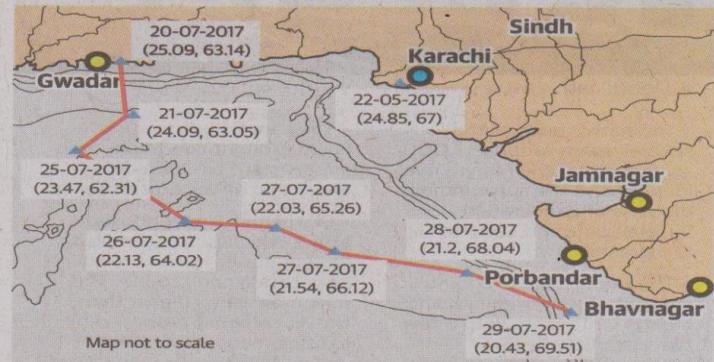
SUNDAY SPECIAL

part of a terror attack. Call details of several drug dealers were scanned through and reams of documents on movement of similar ships were analysed. The 26/11 records were taken out to look for a similar pattern," said a senior Intelligence official.

Over the next 20 hours, a Coast Guard Dornier aircraft conducted a sea-air coordinated search with two heli-

Drug route

The journey of the merchant vessel from the Gwadar port in Balochistan till it was intercepted by the Coast Guard off Porbandar



copters and two vessels, finally accosting the *MV Henry* on July 29, 400 nautical miles off the Porbandar coast. Eleven persons – eight crew of the ship, including Tiwari, and three others – were arrested by the NCB.

According to NCB officials, the consignment was loaded into the vessel at sea by a Pakistani boat near the Gwadar port and it left, supposedly for Egypt, on July 20. Pakistani loaders had worked four days to hide the consignment of 1,526 packets of heroin in various cavities, water tanks and pipes.

Investigations found that Captain Tiwari was a resident of Kolkata, where he completed a marine engineering course. He was hired by Morani in Iran in May this

year to command the ship, originally registered as "Prince-2". Tiwari had contacted another sailor from U.P. to find the prospective buyers in Mumbai, Vishal Yadav and Irfan, who offered him a commission of ₹50 crore for the consignment worth more than ₹3,000 crore. Yadav, Irfan and Tiwari's brother, who went to collect a token amount from them, have also been arrested.

"The contraband was to be sold through hawala channels based in Chhapra, Bihar, and in Sealdah in Bengal," the official added, indicating that for each such ship and crew traced, there could be several others that ply their deadly trade regularly to Indian shores.



IDIOMLAND.COM

KEEP YOUR
FINGERS CROSSED

Keep one's fingers crossed : to wish / hope for luck .

Ex : students keep their fingers crossed before the results .

A wolf in a sheep's clothing : a person who looks harmless but is actually dangerous .

Ex : most of the politicians are wolves in sheep's clothing

Feather in one's cap : an achievement that one takes pride in .

Bird's eye view : a large view / comprehensive perspective

Another feather in his cap

Manoj Bajpayee to receive a prize at the Dadasaheb Phalke Awards 2016

Bollywood actor Manoj Bajpayee is among the finest actors in the industry. With his choice of roles and convincing performances, the actor has bagged an award at the Dadasaheb Phalke Awards 2016.

The award, which is India's highest recognition in the field of cinema, is going to honour the actor with 'Best Actor (Critics' Choice) Award' for his outstanding performance in his last movie, *Aligarh*.

The biopic, which features Manoj Bajpayee in the lead, portrays the story of a 64-year-old gay professor, Shrinivas Ramchandra Siras, who



Manoj Bajpayee

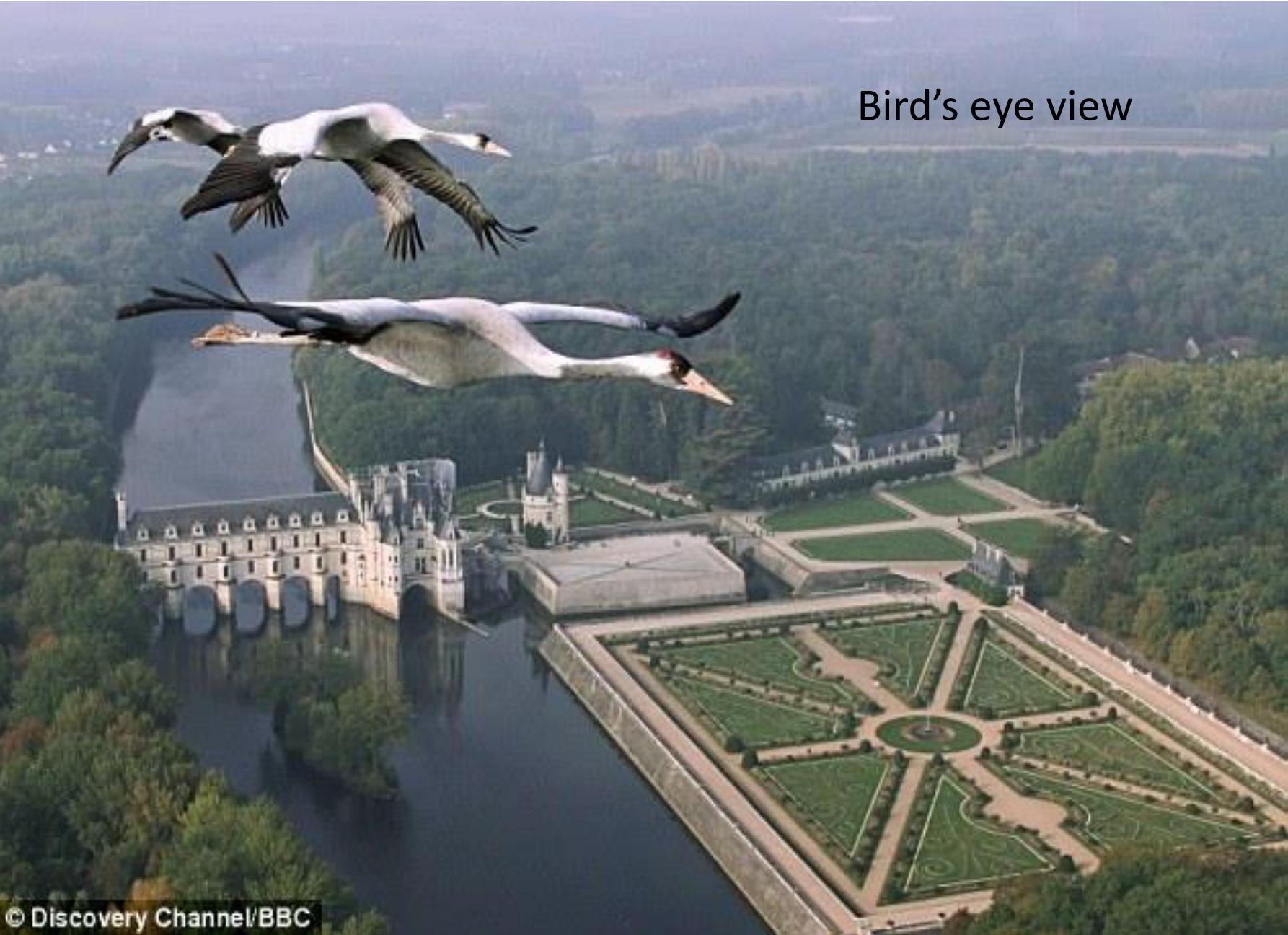
was removed from his job due to his sexual orientation. The film was recognised by many prominent national and international film festivals, and was marked as one of the best movies of Manoj Bajpayee.

This year, the Dadasaheb

Phalke Award 2016 is going to take place on the occasion of the 147th Dadasaheb Phalke Jayanti in Mumbai.

Talking about it, Bajpayee says, "I am honoured; it is a wonderful feeling. I would like to dedicate this award to Siras for his immense struggle in his journey to prove the true meaning of love to the world."

A special thanks to our director Hansal Mehta for his courage to showcase this story, to my co-star Rajkummar Rao and to the entire team of *Aligarh*. I am thankful to my audience and critics for their tremendous appreciation and love."



Bird's eye view

A wolf in a sheep's clothing



Bolt, Farah farewell party falls flat

The Jamaican limps off with cramps, while the Briton finishes second in the 5,000m



AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
LONDON

Athletics legends Usain Bolt and Mo Farah experienced some of the greatest moments in their careers at the 2012 Olympics in London but five years on and back in the same stadium, misery replaced joy on Saturday.

Bolt, who won the individual 100 and 200m and the 4x100m relay in London in 2012, collapsed to the track injured anchoring the Jamaica 4x100m relay team.

Jamaican team doctor Dr. Kevin Jones said Bolt had suffered "cramps in his left hamstring".

The organisers brought on a wheelchair but Bolt



Dance of delight: The United States quartet is on cloud nine after winning the 4x100m.

ished a disappointing men's javelin. He could muster a best throw of 80.02m in his third

National-record holder Khushbir Kaur finished spot with a below-par performance in the 20km race walk.

The results: Men: 5. Mukhtar Edris (Eng) 32.79sec, 2. Mohamed Farah (GBR) 13:33.22, 3. Paul Chelimo (USA) 13:33.30; 4x100m: 1. Britain (Chijindu Uzodinma, Daniel Talbot, Nethaneel Mitchell-Blake) 37.38; 2. United States 37.38; 3. France 38.04; Javelin: 1. Johannes Vetter (Ger) 89.89m, 2. Lukáš Vadlejch (Cze) 89.86m, 3. Tomáš Frydrych (Cze) 88.20m; 100m: 1. Kevin Mayer (Fra) 10.11 points, 2. Rico Freimuth (GER) 9.85, 3. Kai Kazmaier (GER) 9.84; Women: 4x100m: 1. United States 42.22, 2. Jamaica 42.34, 3. France 42.52; 20km race walk: 1. Khushbir Kaur (IND) 1:19:22, 2. Anna Chicherina (RUS) 1:19:23, 3. Anna Tikhonova (RUS) 1:19:24.

Women: 4x100m: 1. United States 42.22, 2. Jamaica 42.34, 3. France 42.52; 20km race walk: 1. Khushbir Kaur (IND) 1:19:22, 2. Anna Chicherina (RUS) 1:19:23, 3. Anna Tikhonova (RUS) 1:19:24.

Old habits die hardly. (ESE-2012)

- (a) die hard
- (b) die too hard
- (c) die much hardly
- (d) No improvement

Answer : A

He turned a deaf ear to my request .

What does the underlined phrase mean?

- (a) ignored (b) appreciated
 - (c) twisted (d) returned

GATE 2016 CE ,Set - III

Answer : a

GATE 2016 C E SET : II

Choose the most appropriate set of Words.

_____ Is a will , _____ is a way .

- A. Wear , there , their
- B. Where, their, there
- C. Where, there, there
- D. Were, their , their

Answer : c

*We should keep (a) such people (b)
at an arm's length. (c) No error (d)*

E S E 2012

Answer : c (at arm's length)

Any meaningful discussion of national integration (a) must take stock about the tendencies (b) which threaten it. (c) No error. (d)

ESE 2010

Answer : b (to take stock of)

Take stock of : assess / evaluate .

**She wanted to be an actress, (a)
but her father soon (b) nipped
that idea in the bud. (c) No error.
(d)**

ESE 2008

Select the alternative meaning of the underlined part of the sentence.

The chain snatchers took to their heels when the police party arrived.

GATE 15 CS+IN

- A. Took shelter in a thick jungle
- B. Opened indiscriminate fire
- C. Took to flight
- D. Unconditionally surrendered

*That boy from the town was a
in the sleepy village .*

- (a) dog out of herd (b) sheep from the herd
- (c) fish out of water (d) bird from the flock

GATE 2015 CS + IN

S . S . C . (INCOME TAX) EXAM 11 / 12 / 2005

As I am new to the place I felt like a fish in water

- (1) felt like a fish in the water
- (2) felt like a fish with water
- (3) felt like a fish out of water
- (4) No improvement

PHRASAL VERBS

A SIMPLE VERB FOLLOWED BY A
PREPOSITION OR AN ADVERB.

TAKE UP : TO ACCEPT A RESPONSIBILITY .

TAKE ON : TO COMPETE .

TAKE DOWN : TO NOTE DOWN .

TAKE AFTER : TO RESEMBLE .

TAKE IN : TO UNDERSTAND .

TAKE OVER : TO TAKE CONTROL .

TAKE SOME ONE THROUGH : TO EXPLAIN
SOME THING TO SOME BODY IN DETAIL .

TAKE OFF : TO START .

TAKE PART : TO PARTICIPATE / JOIN IN

One lakh expected to take part in mega sports fiesta

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Jaipur: The Rajasthan State Sports Council (RSSC) will organise a mega sports event in all 33 districts across Rajasthan in order to boost the morale of the young sports persons, Sports Council secretary Narayan Singh, while briefing the media on Tuesday, said.

The mega event will have almost all disciplines including basketball, hockey, football, volleyball, kabaddi, kho-kho, athletics, archery, badminton, wrestling, swimming, tennis and table tennis.

The Sports Council secretary said the total cost of the project would be around Rs 3.34 crore. "We are organis-

ing the event with the help of state sports associations. The participants should be between the age group of 14 and 18 and the overall champion will be given a running trophy," he said.

The tournament will be organised at district, divisional and state levels. He also said that as many as one lakh boys and girls are expected to take part.

The district level tournament would be held between November 20 and December 31 while the divisional level tournament would be conducted between January 1 and January 31.

The state level championship will be held in the Pink City between February 1 and 28. "We are trying to hold all

the tournaments on the scheduled dates," he added.

A steering committee has been formed in this connection.

He said the committee will select the players and those with extraordinary skills will be given scholarship by the state government and the number, he said would be around 560. School students are also eligible to participate in the tournament.

It is learnt that a huge sum of Rs 98,00,000 for divisional level and Rs 70,00,000 for state level tournaments would be spent. The winners would be richer by Rs 50,68,800 (district), Rs 17,92,000 (divisional) and Rs 5,63,200 (state level).

PUT

PUT UP : TO ESTABLISH / STAY

PUT OFF : TO POSTPONE

PUT FORTH / FORWARD : TO OFFER AN IDEA / PLAN

PUT ON : TO WEAR

PUT OUT : TO EXTINGUISH

PUT UP WITH : TO SUSTAIN

PUT DOWN : TO WRITE DOWN .

PUT OFF : TO POST PONE

PUT OFF : TO RID ONESELF OFF

GATE : 2016 EE + CS

Nobody knows how the Indian cricket team is going to cope with the difficult and seamer - friendly wickets in Australia .

- (A) PUT UP WITH (b) PUT IN WITH (c) PUT DOWN TO (d) PUT UP AGAINST

Answer : (a)

GATE 2013 EC + EE + IN

They were requested not to **quarrel** with others

Which one of the following options is
the closest in meaning ?

- A . MAKE OUT B . CALL OUT C . DIG OUT D. FALL OUT

(d) is the answer(meaning to fight / get into a dispute .)

CALL

call on : to visit (someone) Call off : to cancel an event

Call forth : to elicit a reaction

Call up : to phone

Call for : publicly demand for an action

CALL OUT : TO shout and talk loudly / to challenge someone for a fight

Docs' strike called off after 6-hour-long talks with govt

All In-Service Doctors Will Return For Duty From Monday

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Jaipur: The in-service doctors called off their week-long strike following exhaustive six-hour long talks with health minister Kali Charan Saraf and top officials from home, finance and medical department on Sunday night.

The resident doctors also met the government and called the decisions 'positive,' and said that the government had agreed on majority of their demands.

"The government gave nod to all our 33 demands including grade pay scale of Rs 10,000 and arrears. All in-service doctors will return to their duties from Monday morning," said Dr Ajay Choudhary, president of All Rajasthan In-Service Doctors Association (ARISDA).

On Sunday evening leaders of All Rajasthan In-Service Doctors Association (ARISDA) met with the government officials on Sunday afternoon at the secretariat. The doctors presented their 33 demands ranging from single shift, and hike in the grade pay scale.

As many as 2,000 primary health centres (PHCs) and 569



Striking doctors' representatives with health minister Kalicharan Saraf and others after the talks

community health centres (CHCs) along with several district hospitals were hit hard by the strike. "An amicable solution has been found and all deadlocks have been resolved, I am hopeful that doctors will return to the work from Monday onwards," said medical and health minister Kali Charan Saraf.

The government on Friday had said that it will not speak to the striking doctors

and had invoked the Rajasthan Essential Services Act (RESMA) and directed the home department to arrest the striking doctors. As many as 15 doctors were arrested by the police, and many of the ARISDA had gone underground.

The talks began at 2 PM and the important issues housing for doctors posted at rural areas, hike in stipend and most importantly cadre review for the grade pay scale

of Rs 10,000 were discussed," said Dr Ajay Choudhary, adding that the government has also agreed for placing CCTVs inside the hospitals for the security of the doctors.

The government doctors said there struggle has yielded the positive result, "I want to thank the government for agreeing to our demands and we will return to our jobs on Monday," said Dr Jagdish Modi, member of the association.

Look up : to try to find info in a book

Look after : to take care of

Look into : to examine the facts

Look through : to read or briefly examine

Look forward : to eagerly expect
something to happen

Look down upon: to consider someone
to be inferior

Go on : to happen ex ; what is going on there ?

Go by : to pass ex : two hours went by

Go through : (1) to examine (2) to undergo / experience

Articles

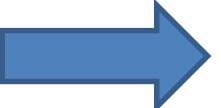
Uses of “THE”

 ***Unique NOUNS***

The Moon, The Sun , The Sky.

 ***Holy Books***

The Quran , The Bible.

 ***Superlative degrees***

The richest , The tallest.



Two comparatives in a single sentence.

The more we earn , The more we spend,

The harder he thought ,

The more confused he became,

S . S . C . SECTION OFFICER EXAM 29 / 07 / 2001

The greater the demand , higher the price.

(1) high

(2) the high

(3) the higher

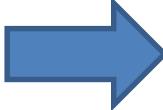
(4) no improvement

ANSWER : 3

 When we talk about a particular person or thing we use The before it

This is **The** girl who got the first rank

The book which I gave him is expensive

 Adjective used as a noun.

The rich, the poor , the blind , The Old.

→ Before comparative degree in case of a choice

Ex 1: she is **the** older of the two girls

Ex 2: he is **the** weaker of the two players

→ Before a unit of measurement

Ex 1: cloth is sold by **the** metre

Ex 2: Eggs are sold by **the** dozen



Before the armed forces

EX : The army ,The navy ,The air force.



Before the dynasties , empires , wars , revolutions , centuries.

Ex : The Gupta dynasty , The red revolution , The civil war , The seventh century , The British empire , The middle ages , The Vedic ages.



Before the names of physical positions

The right , The Left , The Middle



Important Designations

The P.M, The C.M, The President.



Before Ordinal Numbers

Cardinal

-

Ordinal

One

The First

Two

The second

Three

The third

 ***Political Parties***

The BJP ,The RJD.

 ***Historical Events***

The Salt Satyagraha.

The Quit India movement.

 ***Names of Musical Instruments***

The guitar, The flute.

We use **a** before names of musical instrument in the sense of **one**

He is good at playing **the** guitar.

He bought **a** guitar yesterday .

She practises **the** veena .

She has **a** veena at home .

 ***Directions***

The North, The East,

 ***Names of Imp. Inventions***

The T.V, The P.C

 ***United countries***

The U.S.A, The U.K, The U.A.E



Words which indicate Nationality.

The Indians, the Americans,



Noun that represent the whole class.

The Cow is a useful animal,

The peacock is a beautiful bird.

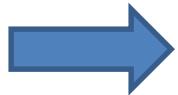
 *Before persons or things which are already mentioned in the same context.*

The person who cheated me was caught last night.



*Before the names of
news papers & magazines*

The Hindu,
The India today.



Before the words same & whole.

The whole country regretted his death.



After the words all & both when used with plural nouns.

Both the sisters are brilliant.

All the questions are tough.



***BEFORE THE NAMES OF RIVERS, OCEANS,
GROUP OF MOUTAINS, GROUP OF
ISLANDS,GULFS ,DESERTS AND WATERFALLS.***

EX : THE PERSIAN GULF / THE GANGES / THE PACIFIC
/ THE SAHARA / THE NETHERLANDS / THE
HIMALAYAS.

Note : “ The “ is not used before Everest because it is a single peak not a mountain range .

Before names of trains / hotels / names of reputed organizations / names of families

Ex : The shatabdhi express / The Taj / The U.N.O. ,
The W.H.O. / The Tatas / The Birlas / The kapoors .

USAGE OF INDEFINITE ARTICLE

A is used before the words beginning with consonant sound .

AN is used before the words beginning with vowel sound .

A E I O U are called vowels .

Rest of the 21 letters are called consonants .

A

**One , universal , university , European
Union , unique , utensil , utopia.**

AN

HOUR , HONEST MAN , HONOURABLE PERSON ,

S.I. , L.L.B., M.A., M.B.A.

A SUB - INSPECTOR

An S . I .

A lawyer

An L . L . B .

IT IS USED : INSTEAD OF THE WORD **ONE ,
EVERY , IN **EXCLAMATIONS** , AFTER THE
WORD “**SUCH**” , WITH WORDS LIKE **FEW**
LITTLE TO EXPRESS A POSITIVE SENSE ,**

Before a singular countable noun.

Examples

- (1) I have **a** cousin in France (one cousin) , there is an umbrella (one)
- (2) He earns rs.500 /- **an** hour (every hour / per hour)
- (3) She comes here twice in **a** week (every week)
- (4) What **a** wonderful book ! / what **a** beautiful bungalow !
(Exclamations)
- (5) I have never read such **an** interesting novel .
- (6) I have **a** little money with me (some money)
- (7) **A** few students in our class are interested in the special class .
(some students)

*It is a fact (a) that cereals constitute
major part (b) of the diet of our people. (c)
No error (d)*

ESE 2014

Answer : a major part .

Explanation : we need to use an indefinite article (A /AN)
before a singular countable noun

Choose the grammatically INCORRECT sentence.

- (a) He is of Asian origin.
- (b) They belonged to Africa.
- (c) She is an European.
- (d) They migrated from India to Australia.

GATE 2013 ME + CS + PI

Answer : (c)

Explanation : European begins with a vowel (E) but it gives a consonant sound .

GATE 2015 ME + CE (Online Exam)

The Tamil version of _____ John Abraham- starrer Madras Café ---- cleared by the Censor Board with no cuts last week, but the film “s distributors _____ no takers among the exhibitors for a release in Tamil Nadu _____ this Friday.

- (a) Mr. , was, found, on
- (b) a, was, found, at
- (c) the, was, found, on
- (d) a, being, find, at

Answer : (c)

The man who is now a municipal commissioner worked as ____ .

- (A) the security guard at a university
- (B) a security guard at the university
- (C) a security guard at university
- (D) the security guard at the university

Answer is “ B ”

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Omission of articles

1. *No article is used before proper nouns.*

(names of persons & places)

I met Kishore

----- Hydarabad is a large city.

Exception : when we compare a proper noun with another proper noun , we use the before the compared proper noun .

Ex: kalidas is **the** shakespeare of India , prabhudeva is **the** michael jackson of our country .

He is **the** Einstein of our town . (the most intelligent person in our town)

He is **an** Einstein of our town . (one of the most intelligent persons in our town)

2. No article is used before material nouns and abstract nouns.

(Gold, Silver, Copper, Water, Wood,
Milk...)
(Honesty, Wisdom, Happiness,
youth...)

Exception : When they are made specific we use the before them .

Ex : **The** gold imported from gulf countries is heavily taxed .

The courage shown by Bhagat singh was incredible .

The patience of the leader is what made him so great .

No article is used before names of languages .

He speaks ~~the~~ English fluently

I think it is difficult to learn ~~a~~ Chinese

But we say : *The English language*

THE ENGLISH : ENGLISH PEOPLE

THE FRENCH : FRENCH PEOPLE

4. No article is used before the places like School, College, Hospital, Office, prison , market , Church , masjid , Temple , bed , table etc .

When they are used for primary purpose.

5. No article is used after words like Sort of, Kind of, Type of & manner of.....

Eg : what sort of ~~a~~ bird is it ?

Before uncountable nouns

~~An~~ advice , ~~the~~ weather , ~~a~~ fun.

6. Before the names of meals

~~A supper , the dinner, a lunch~~

But when the name of a meal is made specific , we use the before it

Ex : (1) The lunch that I had in the flight was hardly sufficient .

(2) The dinner , we had in the Taj was quite expensive .

A

B

C

D

We / shall see him / after the dinner / no error

ESE 2014

Answer : c (dinner in place of the dinner)

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Before the names of seasons :

~~The~~ winter , ~~The~~ summer.

7. Modes of transport

They will go by ~~the~~ air

We had a pleasant journey by ~~a~~ road

8 BEFORE NAMES OF DISEASES :

He died of ~~a~~ cancer

~~The~~ cancer is a dangerous disease

Exception : The plague , The cholera ,
The flu .

QUESTIONS FROM WORK BOOK

1. Most of the residents (A) were inside the building(B) when it was collapsed. (C)
No error (D)

ANS : A (it collapsed in place of it was collapsed)

2. Does it matters (A) whether a cat is white or black (B) as long as it catches mice?. (C)
No error (D)

Ans : A (DOES IT MATTER IN PLACE OF DOES IT
MATTERS)

Do / does / did



V1

Donot / doesnot / didnot

V 1 : PRESENT OF VERB (GO) V 2 : PAST FORM
OF VERB(WENT) V 3 PAST PARTICIPLE (GONE)
V 4 PRESENT PARTICIPLE (GOING)

3. My friend (A) worked hard (B) with a view to pass the examination (C). No error (D)

ANSWER : C (PASSING IN PLACE OF PASS)

“ WITH A VIEW TO “ TAKES GERUND (V 4)

4. Though it is a month since he has left us,
(A) he has not written to us yet, (B) and we
do not know what he has been doing.(C)
No error (D)

ANSWER : A

It has been a month since he left us

She was ashamed (A) when she remembered (B)
that she did not visit her mother for a year (C) No
error (D)

Ans : C

she had not visited IN PLACE OF she did not visit

Between two actions in the past , the former
should be in **past perfect** and the latter should
be in **simple past**

6. Respectfully I beg to state that (A) I am suffering from fever (B) for the past fortnight (C) No error (D)

ANSWER : B (HAVE BEEN IN PLACE OF AM)

7. I have sent you (A) a letter (B) last month.(C) No error (D)

ANSWER : A (I SENT IN PLACE OF I HAVE SENT)

8. Were they having (A) a car when they (B)
were living in Bangalore ? (C) No error (D)

Answer : A (did they have in place of were they having)

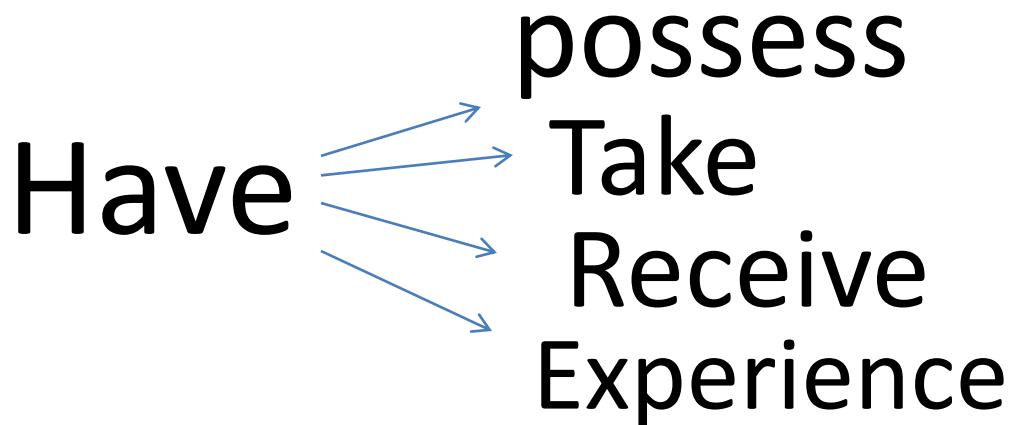
Have should not be expressed in ING form

8. Were they having (A) a car when they (B)
were living in Bangalore ? (C) No error (D)

ANS : A (DID THEY HAVE)

9. When Rima came to India (A) she had to
get used (B) to drive on the left (C)
No error (D) **ANS : C (DRIVING)**

BE / GET + USED TO TAKES GERUND (V 4)



Have cannot be expressed in continuous tense when used in the sense of **possess** .

In all the rest of the three senses it can be used .

Ex : I am having a severe headache (experience)

She was having the material when I came here (take)

You will have a mail next week (receive)

MODALS

A verb used to express the mood of a speaker is called modal auxiliary .

List of modals

Can , could , may , might , shall , should , will , would ,
must , ought to , need , dare , have / had to , be to , be
able to , going to .

These modals suggest : permission / possibility / promise
/ ability / advice / obligation /request / duty / necessity /
prohibition etc .

Uses of modals

Can

ability / permission / prohibition

Examples : he can speak four languages (is able to speak)

Can I take your book ? (permission) yes you can (permission) no , you can't (denying permission)

You cannot go there without my permission (prohibition)

Could

Past ability / request / permission / possibility / past improbable condition .

Examples : I could run 10 kms at a stretch in my college days (past ability : I was able to)

Could you please help me ? (request) ; could I speak to you ? (permission)

He could be a police officer (possibility)

You could have done it (you had the ability to do it but you did not)

May possibility / permission / wish or prayer / purpose
/ past uncertainty

The chief minister may visit our place (possibility) :

May I come in ? (permission)

May his soul rest in peace (prayer) ; may god bless you (wish)

Walk regularly so that you may be healthy (purpose)

Might

Possibility / as a the past form of may / past uncertainty

He might excuse them (more doubtful possibility than may)

She said that she might go to France . (as the past form of may)

The police might have arrested him (past uncertainty – we do not know it clearly)

Should

1. duty / obligation : we should finish the task in time
2. As the past form of shall : he told me that I should listen to him
3. After the word lest : work hard lest you should fail
- 4 . Obligation in the past : you should have taken permission
(You did not)

Must

1. Necessity : He must consult a doctor (stronger than should)
2. Command : you must follow our instructions
- 3 . Possibility : She must be in the office now (stronger than may)
- 4 . Past uncertainty : They must have gone home (stronger than might have gone)

OUGHT TO

It is stronger than should but not so forceful as must.
it is always followed by ' TO '

1 .Duty or moral obligation : you ought to complete the work today ((duty)

We ought help the needy (moral obligation)

2 . Past unfulfilled action : He ought to have informed the clients (he did not inform)

They ought not to have spent so much (they spent more than needed)

Used to

1. Past habit : I used to read a lot in my college days /
she used to play Tennis .

2 . As an adjective (be used to) : I am used to taking a lot of
stress . / they are used to wasting time .

Would

Request : would you please lend me some money ? / would you mind lending me some money ?

As the past form of will : He said that he **would** come home .

Wish : I would like to stay here .

Choice : she would rather die than beg her enemy .

Possibility : He would be a sports man (possibly he is a sports man)

Recurring action in the past : They would practise swimming in this river till last year

Past improbable condition (type 3 conditional) : If you had asked me , I **would have** helped you .

Need

It is used both as a **main verb** and **auxiliary verb** (helping verb)

As a main verb it has a meaning (requirement) , as a helping verb it has no meaning .

As a main verb it is used in **positive** sentences and as a helping verb it is used in **negative** and **interrogative** sentences

When used as a main verb : **it takes S , and To .**

When used as a helping verb : **it does not take S and To .**

Examples : I need to finish two batches in a week (main verb)

You need not invest anything (helping verb)

She needs to take coaching (main verb)

Need they come here now ? (helping verb)

They needed to stay in the office till 9p.m.

Dare

it is used as both a main verb and a helping verb

As a main verb it has the meaning of challenge and have courage .

The rules of DARE are the same as those of NEED

HAVE TO

necessity / compulsion / duty (less intense than
should / need / must)

Examples

I have to report to the G.M. in Mumbai (duty)

He had to bribe the officers to get the license (past compulsion)

She has to spend a lot for the treatment (necessity)

They will have to submit the file by 20th march (future compulsion)

Going to it is used to express something with certainty

Subject + be + going to + V1 + OBJECT

I am going to buy a new car

She is going to join politics soon

They are going to win the match

Be to : plan / order / duty

I **am to** conduct a meeting next week (plan) /
you **are to** answer the questions (order) / he
was to take the charge in the absence of his
Boss .

Be able to

it is used to express the capacity .

My friend **is able to** swim across the river (he can)

She **was able to** win 5 matches continuously (she could)

I **am able to** understand your problem (I can)

Had better

it is used to express a suggestion

You **had better** take coaching

She **had better** study further

I **had better** start now (self suggestion)

FREQUENTLY TESTED RULES ON MODALS

1. Only 1st form of verb should be used with modals
- 2." Should / could /would / might + have “ takes only 3rd form of verb
- 3 . Had better should never be used with “ TO “
EX : you had better ~~to~~ stay there
- 4 . Able should not be used with can and could

I can ~~able~~ to convince him Or

I am able to convince him

- 5 . Would you mind always takes gerund (V4)

EX . Would you mind to go there ? 

Would you mind going there ? 

6 . Lest is always followed by **should** , no other modal is permitted .

7 . In imaginary sentences we have to use only past forms of modals like **would / should / could / might** , **not will / shall / can / may** .

Ex . I wish I **can** swim well 

I wish I **could** swim well 

If I were you , I **will** accept this proposal 

If I were you , I **would** accept this proposal 

8 . When ever we use would rather to expresses a preference (choice) we need to use only the 1st forms of verbs .

Ex : I would rather continue studies than doing a job . 

I would rather continue studies than do a job . 

She would rather take rest than watching a movie now . 

She would rather take rest than watch a move now . 

1. Hardly the inspector had arrived there
(A) to investigate the crime. (B) when
the house was set ablaze (C) No error (D)

NO SOONER +

DID + SUB + V 1 + OBJ

HAD+SUB + V 3 + OBJ

+ THAN + SUB + V 2 + OBJ

HARDLY + DID + SUB+ V 1 +OBJ + WHEN + SUB + V2
SCARCELY HAD + SUB + V 3 + OBJ BEFORE

2. He lay the watch on the table
(A) and then forgot all about it (B)
when he went out. (C) No error (D)

LIE – LIED -LIED

LIE – LAY – LAIN

LAY – LAID – LAID

3. Being a sunny day (A) I decided to
skip work (B) and stay at home. (C)
No error (D)

It being a sunny day

being an I.A.S. everybody respects him .

Being an I.A.S. , he is respected by everybody.

being a good teacher all the students admire her.

Being a good teacher , she is admired by all the students

4. The company not only manufactures (A) leather goods but (B) also plastic ware.(C) No error (D)

The company Manufactures

not only  **leather goods**

but also  **Plastic ware**

5. In future when I shall meet you (A)
I shall explain (B) the causes of solar
and lunar eclipses. (C) No error (D)
6. He has left home yesterday, (A)
though there was no need (B) for him
to do so. (C) No error (D)

when

If

unless

until

As soon as

As early as

before

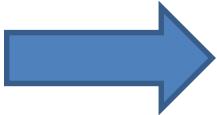
after

By the time



SUB + V 1 → SUB + WILL + V1

7. Since I drew his attention to some of his faults (A) he became angry upon me (B) but I have great regard for him. (C) No error (D)
8. No sooner did the cat (A) move away when (B) the mice began to play. (C) No error (D)

No sooner  Than

9. He walked (A) till the end (B)
of the street. (C) No error (D)

10. He lost his new (A) knife shortly
after (B) he bought. it. (C)No error(D)

11. Many a student are (A) frustrated because (B) of unemployment. (C) No error (D)

12. The article should not (A) exceed more than (B) five hundred words. (C) No error (D)

13. The Chief Minister couldn't but help (A)
shedding tears at the plight of the (B)
villagers rendered homeless by a
devastating cyclone. No error (D)
14. Emphasis on equality of life ensures (A)
for the health and happiness (B)
of every individual. (C) No error (D)

verb + preposition + object

Verb + object

15. Please understand that (A) the dispute on this issue is between my brother and myself (B) and concerns no body else. (C) No error (D)

A preposition is followed by the object case of pronoun



I ME MY MYSELF

There were gapes of(a)/ horror
from the spectators when(b) /the
performer fell from the tight
rope(c)/ no error(d).

Gape : an expression of surprise

Gasp : an expression of shock / fear

(a short , quick breath through the mouth)

17. She gazed at me(A) in misbelief
when (B) I told her the news. (C)
No error (D)

MISBELIEF : WRONG BELIEF

DISBELIEF : LACK OF BELIEF

18. Acting from inside information (A)
the police were able to arrest the gang
(B) before the robbery occurred. (C) No
error (D)

19. She wanted to be an actress,
(A) but her father soon (B)
nipped that idea in the bud. (C)
No error (D)

19. She wanted to be an actress,
(A) but her father ~~soon~~ (B)
nipped that idea in the bud. (C)
No error (D)

20. As monsoon failed this year (A)
drinking water will be supplied (B)
on alternative days. (C) No error (D)

21. Many a student (A) in our college (B)
are extremely fond of the new game. (C)
No error (D)

22. During India's struggle for freedom (A) many brilliant students (B) gave up their studies by Mahatma Gandhi's call. (C) No error (D)

23. The world we live presents (A) an infinite variety (B) of experiences everyday. (C) No error (D)
24. Any meaningful discussion of national integration (A) must take stock about the tendencies (B) which threaten it. (C) No error (D)

The world we live **in**

The world **in which** we live

25. The lion told the fox (A) that he is very weak (B) and that he had no appetite. (C) No error (D)
26. The traveller was so hungry (A) that he gulped all the food (B) placed over the table.(C) No error(D)

The lion said to the fox , “ I am very weak and that I have no appetite. ”

The lion told the fox that he **was** very weak and that he **had** no appetite.

27. You may have to regret later (A) if you do not start living (B) within your mean. (C) No error (D)
28. What made him to do it, (A) or who provoked him (B) is still not known. (C) No error (D)

29. The job wasn't interesting (A) but on
the contrary (B) it was well paid. (C)
No error (D)
30. How birds know (A) when to fly
south (B) for the winter? (C)
No error (D)

STATEMENT : SUBJECT + VERB

QUESTION : VERB + SUBJECT

31. These are (A) his (B) conclusion
remarks. (C) No error (D)
32. The shopkeeper either offered to
exchange (A) the goods (B) or refund the
money. (C) No error (D)

Conclusion remarks

NOUN + NOUN



Conclusive remarks

ADJECTIVE + NOUN



33. Churchill was (A) one of the greatest (B) war leaders. (C) No error (D)
34. We should keep (A) such people (B) at an arm's length. (C) No error (D)

35. That was very dangerous (A) you
might (B) have been killed. (C) No
error (D)

36. I started early (A) for the station
lest I (B) should not miss the train. (C)
No error (D)

37. They made him treasurer (A) because they considered (B) him as honest and efficient. (C) No error (D)
38. The President reached back (A) this morning (B) after a visit to the southern States (C) No error (D)

39. Egyptian cotton (A) is superior (B) than Indian. (C) No error (D)
40. Your shirt (A) looks so good. (B) Where you bought it from? (C) No error (D)

Where did you buy it ?

Where did you buy it from ?

41. A miser man (A) spends very little (B) even on food. (C)
No error (D)
42. All (A) the glitters (B) is not gold. (C) No error (D)

Miser man

NOUN + NOUN 

Miserly man

ADJECTIVE + NOUN 

43. The administrator is entrusted the responsibility (A) of the overall management of an industry (B) while the technical personnel remain advisors to the administration. (C) No error (D)
44. My friend (A) worked hard (B) with a view to pass the examination. (C) No error (D)

45. We (A) shall see him (B) after the dinner. (C) No error (D)
46. He looked up (A) into the matter (B) with keen interest. (C)
No error (D)

47. He went to the house (A) and I (B)
followed with him. (C) No error (D)
48. My oldest son (A) is coming back (B)
from the USA this month. (C)
No error (D)



Things / persons without blood relationship

OLD – OLDER -- OLDEST



OLD -- ELDER -- ELDEST

Persons with blood relationship

49. The police entered into the house and (A) questioned the head of the family (B) about the theft. (C) No error (D)

1 Either Ram or (A) you is
responsible (B) for this action. (C)
No error (D)

Answer : B (ARE INPLACE OF IS)

2. By the time you arrive tomorrow
(A) I have finished (B) my work. (C)
No error (D)

Answer : B (I SHALL HAVE FINISHED INPLACE OF I HAVE FINISHED)

3. The captain with the members of his team (A) are returning (B) after a fortnight. (C) No error (D) answer : B (**is in place of are**)
4. After returning from (A) an all-India tour(B) I had to describe about it. (C) No error (D)

Answer : C (**delete about**)

5.The teacher asked his students (A)
if they had gone through (B)
either of the three chapters included in the
prescribed text. (C) No error (D)

Answer : C (any in place of either)

6.Although they are living in the country (A)
since they were married. (B)
they are now moving to the town(C)
No error (D)

Answer : A (they have been in place of they are)

EITHER - NEITHER : 2

ANY - NONE : 3/3+

7. Do you know (A) how old were you (B)
when you came here? (C) No error (D)

Answer : B (YOU WERE IN PLACE OF WERE YOU)

8. None of the applicants have turned up
(A) for the interview(B) on time. (C)
No error (D)

Answer : A (HAS IN PLACE OF HAVE)

DIRECT QUESTION : VERB + SUBJECT

What **is** your name ?

how **did** he solve it ?

INDIRECT QUESTION : SUBJECT + VERB

May I know what your name **is** ?

Can you tell me how he **solved** it ?

9. Her mother did not reply (A) when I asked her (B) why was she weeping. (C) No error (D) answer : c (**she was in place of was she**)

10. The oxygen content of Mars is not (A) sufficient enough to support life (B) as we know it. (C) No error (D)

Answer : B (**either sufficient or enough**)

I asked her **why** she was weeping

Why is used as a connective not as an interrogative word

11. He told his friends that (A) each of them (B) should be able to carry Out the orders oneself.(C) No error (D)

Answer : C (**himself in place of oneself**)

12. If the police would have worked (A) in time (B) the riot would not have occurred. (C) No error. (D)

Answer : A (**had worked in place of would have worked**)

13. The flag is risen in the morning (A)
and taken down at night (B) by the
guards. (C) No error (D) answer : A (raised
in place of risen)
14. I have seen (A) him going to the
theatre (B) with his friends yesterday
evening. (C) No error (D)

Answer : A (I saw in place of I have seen)

RISE – ROSE - RISEN

To come up / increase (Intransitive verb)

RAISE – RAISED - RAISED

To lift

15. He was charged of murder (A) though,
the evidence did every thing (B)
to convince the judge of his innocence. (C)
No error (D) Answer : A (**with** in place of **of**)

16. Neither he nor his brother (A) is a good
student (B) but both are good players. (C)
No error (D)

Answer : D

17. Suppose if you were left alone (A) to live on a deserted island (B) what would you do ? (C) No error(D)

ANSWER : A (either suppose or if)

18. He wondered that what (A) would be the next move of his opponents (B) who had vowed to see him dislodged from power. (C) No error (D)

Answer : A (that should be deleted)

19. The nation should be grateful (A) to the armed forces (B) for protecting them. (C) No error (D)

Answer : C (*it in place of them*)

20. I do not know (A) what is he doing(B to solve the problem.(C) No error (D)

Answer : B

What is he doing ?

I do not know what he is doing .

WHAT IS USED AS A CONNECTIVE NOT AS AN INTERROGATIVE WORD

21. For so many years (A) it is almost his habit (B) to go to the bed at 10 p.m. daily. (C) No error (D) answer : C (bed in place of the bed)
22. He took (A) down after(B) his father (C) No error (D) Answer : B (down should be deleted)
23. His honesty (A) has never been (B) called the question. (C) No error (D)

Answer : C

Call into question : to doubt / suspect .