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100 Golden Concepts of Grammar



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RASHIKA MA'AM

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100 Golden Concepts of English Grammar



Preface

having taught competitive English for as long as a decade and more, I felt a need for writing a book with an approach that best serves the needs of students who appear in competitive exams.

The book consists of 100 Golden Concepts of Grammar which can help the students in preparing Grammar section for the competitive exams. Every concept has an explanation with a video solution on you tube ...If you click on the link given at the bottom of each page, you can see the explanation in video provided by me. finally, it must be mentioned that, because English is such a flexible, inconsistent language the “rules” that are often bandied about are usually not rules at all, but rather guides that reflect how the language is used accordingly, the guidelines contained within this book are just that guidelines, they are not interested to provide constrictive or prescriptive rules that confine everyone to a particular way of speaking or writing

Yours

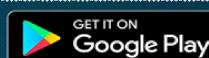
Rashika Gupta

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Concept- 1). When two subjects are added with 'or' verb must be used as per near subject.

Examples:

1. Krishna or his sisters were in the wrong. (correct)
2. The son or the daughter has come. (correct)
3. Or he is going to do that heinous work. (correct)
4. Is he or his son coming here? (correct)

or → 2T

Concept-2). When two subjects are added with these words then verb must be used as per 1st Subject.

as well as, like, unlike, with, together with, along with, in addition to, besides, except, rather than, as accompanied by, etc.

Examples :

1. I like My brother am very soft. (correct)
2. My father unlike my uncle is very strict. (correct)
3. His son in law along with his friends is in Singapore. (correct)
4. My laj as well as his wife was invited to the reception. (correct)
5. The principal along with the teachers absented himself from the office. (correct)

Concept - 3). After ' a number of ' ' a large number of ' ' large numbers of ' noun and verb must be plural.

Examples:

1. A numbers of boys have got income tax inspector post (correct)
2. Large numbers of girls have got examiner post. (correct)
3. A large no. of politicians are indulged in malversation. (correct)

P.N. P.V. लोगों corruption

Concept-4). After ' A great many / a good many ' noun and verb must be plural.

Examples:

1. A great many men have done this. (correct)
2. A good many trees are green (correct)

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Concept-5). Some nouns always remain in singular.



Music, luggage, baggage, scenery, machinery, poetry, beauty, honesty, wood, food, Grass, stone, paper, advice, news, money, improvement, information, sugar, crockery, Knowledge, work, bread, evidence, Stationary, jewellery, hair, Mischief, alphabet, equipment, soap, traffic, furniture etc...

Examples:

1. This house is made of stone. (✓)
2. The sceneries of Kashmir is fantastic to look at. (use "scenery" in place of "sceneries")
3. The place is known for its beauties (use "beauty")
4. Some beauties were going there. (correct) (beauties = beautiful girls)
5. He has bought some furnitures. (use "furniture")
6. He gave me some information I Had been waiting for. (Correct)
7. He went there with his luggages. (use "luggage")

three bars of soap ~~Soaps~~ a bar of soap

Concept-6). These nouns are always plural and a plural verb is used with them.

Headphones, knickers, premises (building), alms, ruins, amends, arrears, auspices, Congratulations, embers, fireworks, outskirts, particulars, proceeds, regards, riches, savings, shambles, surroundings, tidings

Furnishings, earnings, leftovers, troops, thanks, valuables, forecups, wages, belongings, braces, Scissors, tongs, pliers, pincers, bellows, pants, pyjamas, shorts, gallows, fangs, spectacles, goggles, binoculars, eye glasses

Examples:

1. These scissors are for cutting paper. (✓)
2. Your clothes are dirty. (✓)
3. Have you seen my glasses? I want to read the newspaper. (✓)
4. The table of contents should not contain any pictures. (✓)
5. Firearms were used to disperse the crowd. (✓)
6. I live on the outskirts of the city. (✓)

Thank you

Cloth - fabric
glass →

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Concept-7). These nouns appear to be plural but are actually singular and we use a singular verb With them.

Example- news, innings, politics, summons, linguistics etc. [Name of diseases ending in "s" Example – mumps, measles, rickets, shingles etc. Name of games ending in "s" Example- billiards, athletics, etc.]

Examples:

1. Athletics is good for young people. (✓)
2. Linguistics is the study of language. (✓)
3. Darts is a popular game in England. (✓)

Concept-8). These nouns appear as singular but are plural and a plural verb is used with them.

Examples:

1. Our infantry is marching with pomp. (use 'are')
2. Children are playing in the park. (use Children)
3. It's a children's park. (correct)
4. There were so many gentries in the party. (use gentry, gentry is plural)

infantry, cavalry, peasantry, gentry
children, cattle, police, the rich,
the poor, the good, the wicked,
the bad, the tough, the blind
etc

gentry → high social class

Concept-9) For nouns ending in "ful" add "s" to "ful" to make it plural.

Example :

- cupful – cupfuls (correct), cupsful (incorrect)
Teaspoonfuls, cupfuls, handfuls, glassfuls

spoonful, cupful, cupfuls

Concept-10). 'Majority' Can Be Singular Or Plural. If It Is Used Alone It Is Usually Singular If It Is Followed by A Plural Noun, It Is Usually Plural.

Examples:

1. The majority believe that the country can progress. (Incorrect)
2. The majority believes that the country can progress (correct)
3. The majority of the lecturers believes that the student has not copied in the examination. (Incorrect)
4. The majority of the lecturers believe that the student has not copied in the examination. (correct)



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Concept -11). When “a lot of”, “a great deal of”, “plenty of”, “most of”, “a number of”, “and some of”, “refer to numbers (plural countable nouns) a plural verb is used”.

Examples:

were

1. A lot of people was present in the gallery; some of the studentwere absent. (Incorrect)
2. A lot of people were present in the gallery; some of the students were absent. (Correct)

Note: if these expressions refer to an amount (uncountable noun), the verb used is singular.

Examples:

VCN

1. A lot of work has to be completed before we go. (Correct)
2. A great deal of work has been finished. (Correct)

URN

Concept-12) A number of/the number of Observe the two structures:

1. A number of + plural noun + plural verb.
2. The number of + plural noun + singular verb.

Examples:

1. A number of students is going to the class picnic. (Incorrect)
2. A number of students are going to the class picnic. (Correct)
3. The number of days in a week are seven . (Incorrect)
4. The number of days in a week is seven. (Correct)
5. The number of residents who reside in this colony are quite small. (Incorrect)
6. A number of the applicants have already been interviewed. (correct)

Concept-13). When ‘not only.....but also’ is used to combine two subjects, the verb agrees with the subject that is close to it.

Examples:

1. Not only silver, but also gold are mined in this country. (Incorrect)
2. Not only silver, but also gold is mined in this country. (Correct)
3. Not only the boys, but also the coach wants a day off. (Correct)
4. Not only the coach, but also the boys want a day off. (incorrect) Correct

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Concept-14). The following considered as singular.

Each, every, everyone, someone, somebody, nobody, none, one, any, many a, more than.

We use a singular verb, singular pronoun, and singular noun with them.

1. Each boy and each girl has to finish his work by the weekend. (Correct)
2. More than one man was present there. (Correct)
3. Each man and each woman was garlanded by the host (Correct)

Many + P.N
Many a + S.N

Concept-15). If "it" and "there" are used as introductory subjects, then the verb used with "there" always depends upon the noun or pronoun that comes after "there"

Examples:

1. There was a lion. (Correct)
2. There were two lions. (Correct)

But "it" always takes the singular verb.

There + S.V./P.V. + S.N/
P.N

Example: It is these girls that come late today. (Correct)

Concept-16). Words like "Quite" and "all" are never used together in a sentence.

Examples:

1. He is quite all well. (incorrect)
2. He is quite well. (correct)
3. He has done quite all the work. (incorrect)
4. He has done all the work . (correct)

Quite → all, completely

Concept- 17). The adverb "else" is always followed by "but" while the adverbs "other and rather" are always followed by "than"

Examples:

1. It is nothing else but mere foolishness. (correct)
2. Everybody else has agreed but you. (correct)
3. He met no other person than Ram. (correct)
4. I think I would rather say at home this evening than go out. (correct)

quit → quit

quiet → quiet

Quite → all

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Concept-18). Note: the word “summons” is a singular noun . The plural form of “summons” is a summons and summon is a verb.

Examples:

1. Two summons were issued. (Incorrect)
 2. Two summons were issued. (correct)
- P.N

Summons → singular noun
Summons → plural noun
Summon → verb

Concept-19). Difference between “beside” and “besides”;

Beside is a preposition, which means at the side, next to (वाले तरफ़ से)

Besides is a linking adverb, which means in addition to; also. (वाले अलावा)

Examples;

1. Come and sit here beside me. (correct)
2. She knelt down beside the child. (correct)
3. Do you play any other sports besides basketball ? (correct)
4. Besides being a doctor, he is also an actor. (correct)

Concept-20). The amount of quantity + uncountable noun, the verb used will be singular.

Examples:

1. The amount of sugar are not sufficient to prepare a cup of tea. (Incorrect)
2. The amount of money is not sufficient. (correct)

Note:

Concept-21). formula:- More + P.D + Than + P.D

P.D → positive degree of adj

This formula is used when we compare the qualities of same person or thing

Examples: more fat

1. She is fatter than beautiful. (use “more fat”)
2. He is stronger than handsome. (use ‘more strong’)
3. This cow is humbler than wild. (use more “humble”)

Note:
Preferable is used as comparative degree. used “to” with it

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Examples: Do not use 'than' with preferable / prefer.

1. Tea is preferable than coffee (incorrect)
2. Tea is more preferable than coffee. (incorrect)
3. Tea is preferable to coffee. (correct)
4. Tea is the most preferable to coffee (incorrect)
5. Tea is more preferable to coffee. (incorrect)

Note:-
Do not use
'more/most'
with
'preferable'

Concept-22). These words are in the same form in singular and plural. Deer, sheep, series, species, fish, crew, team, jury, aircraft, counsel, etc.

Examples:

1. A deer was seen in the park. (correct)
2. Two deer were seen in the park. (correct)

M

(S) (P)

Concept-23) Hyphenated noun.

Expressions such as a ten-rupee, a two-mile walk, a five-year-old, a three-day workshop, a twenty-man committee are treated as singular. We don't pluralize them. Hyphenated words are not pluralized.

1. I attended a three-days workshop. (incorrect) "use three day"
2. A three-member committee was found to look into the matter. (correct)

Concept-24). If "one" is used as the subject of the sentence then one's and oneself will be used in the sentence and not him, himself.

Examples:

1. One should finish his work in time. (incorrect)
2. One should finish one's work in time. (correct)

He → his
She → her
We → our
You → your
They → their

Concept-25) Near Future (Planned Action)

Sometime speakers use the present continuous tense to talk about something that will or will not happen in the near future

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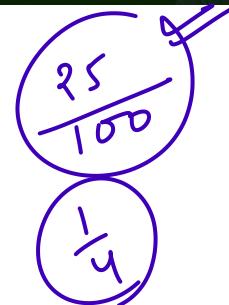


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Examples:

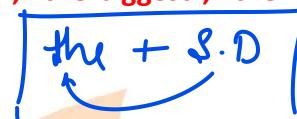
- I am meeting some friends after work. (correct)
- Is he visiting his parents next weekend? (correct)
- Isn't he coming with us tonight (correct)



Concept-26). Use “the” with superlatives such as “the best”, “the biggest”, “the most important”, “the least interesting”, etc.

Examples:

- This is the best day ever. (correct)
- This is the most expensive hotel room I've ever stayed in my life. (correct)
- He told the funniest story. (correct)



Concept-27). Whenever a point of time in the past is mentioned in sentence. We always use “simple past” tense

Examples:

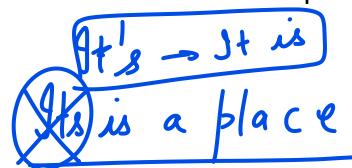
- I have gone to the market yesterday to purchase a car. (Incorrect)
- I went to market yesterday to purchase a car (correct)
- The company's shares have dived by 90p to 165p on the stock market last week (Incorrect)
- The company's shares dived by 90p to 165p on the stock market lastweek (correct)



Concept-28). Some common errors of possession

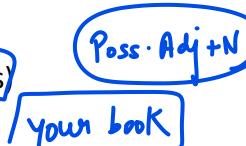
We often make mistake by using “it's” in place of ‘its’ both these terms have separate meaning

“It's” denotes “It is”, while “Its” denotes possession.



Examples;

- The child is carrying it's book. (incorrect)
- The child is carrying its book. (correct) (its = possession)
- Its called a miracle. (incorrect)
- It's called a miracle. (correct) (it's = it is)



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Concept-29). The phrases like “sort of, type of, kind of, etc,” are always followed by a singular verb

Examples:

1. This type of article is sold in the market. (correct)
2. This sort of camera is very expensive. (correct)
3. Any kind of racism is abhorrent to me. (correct)

Concept-30). “To” is followed by the first form of the verb. But with the following (to +verb+ing) is used.

Owing to, given to, taken to, devoted to, in addition to, look forward to, object to, be used to, accustomed to, averse to, addicted to, with a view to.

Examples:

1. I’m looking forward to going on a holiday. (correct)
2. I’m completely devoted to making ABHINAY MATHS the best application in India. (correct)
3. In addition to reading a lot of books on this topic I am also surfing the internet. (correct)

Concept-31) When a noun is qualified by an ‘infinitive’, then the preposition is used after the ‘infinitive’;

Examples:

1. Divya gave me a pen to write with. (correct) *e.g. If have nobody to eat with.*
2. This picture is beautiful to look at. (correct) *e.g. If have nothing to eat. (✓)*

Concept-32) When two words/verbs/ adjective, etc. require different prepositions, we must use appropriate prepositions with both of them.

Examples:

1. I was surprised at as well as disgusted with his behavior (correct)
2. His car is different from and cheaper than mine. (correct)

e.g. We were laughing at and talking about him.

Note : two words or phrases are used in parallel and require the same preposition to be idiomatically correct, the preposition does not have to be used twice.

1. You can wear that outfit in summer and in winter. (do not use ‘in’)

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Concept-33) Objective case always comes after the preposition.

Examples:

- I don't want to go with him. (correct)
- We talked about him. (correct)

Prep + obj

eg: There is friendship between you and I
prep. me

Concept-34) 'On-time' And 'In time'

- 'In time' means before the deadline.

I had submitted the project report well in time.

- 'on time': at the planned time; neither late nor early

At Abhinay Maths, the classes start on time.

10 AM

Concept-35) 'In the end' and 'at the end'

- 'in the end' – finally, after a long time

In the end, I got a visa for Russia.

- 'In the end', we managed to shift to our own house.

'At the end' – at the point where something stops.

- I think the film's a bit boring at the end.

- At the end he decided to consult a doctor'

Concept-36) : IN SPITE OF AND DESPITE

Despite

They can be used interchangeably. Do not use 'of' with 'Despite'.

Examples :

- In spite of his criminal record he got the job. (Correct)
- Our company is doing extremely well despite the recession. (Correct)
- He was very fast in spite of being terribly overweight. (Correct)
- Despite the heavy rain, we managed to reach the venue in time. (Correct)
- Despite being much younger than the others, he won the race. (Correct)

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Concept-37). The following 'Adverbs' have two forms with different meaning"

1. Free – without cost or payment.

→ I gave the books free of cost.

Freely – not under the control of another i.e independent to do anything.

- You may speak freely.

2. Late – after an expected time. (delay, if)

- I have to work late tonight.

Lately – In recent times. (recently, now).

- Lately, I have been worried about my future

Concept-38). An objective case comes after, all the prepositions, let, like, but, except, between..and..

Examples:

1. Everything is fine between I and she (incorrect)

2. Everything is fine between me and her. (correct)

3. Let me go and talk to her. (correct)

e.g. Let Mohan and I go there.

Concept-39). " Each-other And One another"

Reciprocal pronoun

- Use "each other" when referring to two things.

- Use "one another" when referring to three or more things.

Each other refers to two, one another to more than two.

Examples:

1. The newly married couple danced with each other at the party. (correct)

2. After the test at ABHINAY MATHS, the students discussed the paper with one another. (correct)

3. The players of the team competed with one another for the ball. (correct)

4. The two brothers quarrelled; they struck each other. (correct)

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Concept-40) Rule for possessive pronouns

Mine, ours, yours, his, hers and theirs are possessive pronouns which are never used directly before the noun.

e.g. Yours bike is very nice .
 Poss. Adj X N

Concept-41). A possessive adjective will be used before a noun

- my, our, your, his, her, their, are possessive adjectives
- "His" is used as a possessive pronoun as well as possessive adjective.

~~Example:~~

- This is my pen. (✓)
- This book is hers. (✓).

Concept-42) 'very and too': these are 'Adverb of degree' and are used to give information about the extent or degree of something.

we use 'very' when we wanted to show 'to a high degree' where as 'too' is used to show 'more than enough' or 'more than wanted or needed'

Eg: Monalisa is too beautiful. (incorrect)

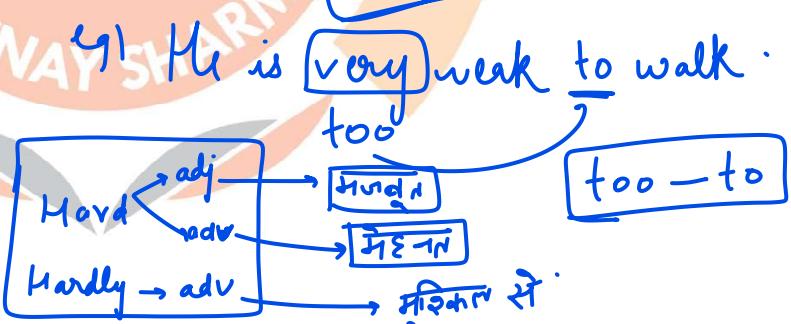
Eg: Monalisa is very beautiful. (correct)

too + unpleasant adj

Concept-43). 'Hard And Hardly'

Examples:

- 'Hard' is 'adjective' as well as 'adverb'
- 'Hardly' means 'almost not' or 'scarcely'



Examples:

- The ground, on which we played, was hard. (Correct) here hard is adjective
- They hardly thought of this situation. (Correct)
- Sohan Tried hard to get government job. (Correct) here hard is adverb

(Seldom or ever)

Concept-44). 'Seldom Or Never'

Conveys negative meaning in the sentence. This word is used to show negative frequency.

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Examples:

1. Suresh ‘seldom or never’ drinks. (correct) ✓
2. This cow was ‘seldom or never’ put in execution. (correct) ✓

Concept-45). ‘Seldom if ever’

This phrase conveys positive meaning in the sentence

Examples:

1. He ‘seldom if ever’ travels abroad. ✓
2. Loss is ‘seldom if ever’ talked about in german companies. ✓

Concept-46). “much too” is followed by unpleasant adjective, whereas “too much” is followed by noun.

Examples:

1. Her failure is much too painful for me. (Correct)
2. Her failure gives me too much pain. (Correct)

Concept-47). At present/shortly

1. At present means right now. Shortly means soon. (UTS&ET).
2. Shortly is used in the simple future tense.

Examples:

1. At present, the students are preparing for the exam. (correct) ✓
2. We will be back shortly after the commercial break. (correct) ✓
3. At present, he is talking to someone over the phone (correct) ✓

Concept-48). Usage of “as” with some verbs.

1. “as” is used with the following words.

Define, treat, view, regard, describe, know.

2. “as” is not used with the following words.

Call, appoint, make, choose, name, elect, think, consider

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Examples:

- The students regarded ^{as} the new attendance policy unfair. use 'as' with 'regarded'
- She regards ^{as} her family the most important in her life. (Use 'as' with 'regards')
- She was described ^{as} being tall, thin and mean-looking. Use 'as' with 'described'
- He was appointed as the chairman. (remove 'as')

~~X~~

Concept-49). In a positive sentence the question tag will be negative.

Examples:

- A good student always works hard, doesn't he ? (correct)
- A teacher goes to school daily, doesn't he ? (correct)
- Madhu plucks flowers, doesn't she ? (correct)
- You appeared at the SSC examination, didn't you ? (correct)
- Helmet makes driving safe, doesn't it ? (correct)

v,

Concept-50). For positive imperative sentence we use "won't you" in the question tag ?

Examples:

- Go to the market, won't you ? (Correct)
- Please give me the documents, won't you? (Correct)
- Kindly take a seat, will you ? (Correct)

Will not → Won't
You

Concept-51). Everybody, everyone, no one, nobody, etc, are singular, so we use a singular verb and singular pronoun with them. In the question tag a plural verb and a plural pronoun will be used.

Examples:

- Everybody has to pay his own bill, haven't they? (Correct)
- None of your friends has arrived yet, have they ? (Correct)

Pronoun → they

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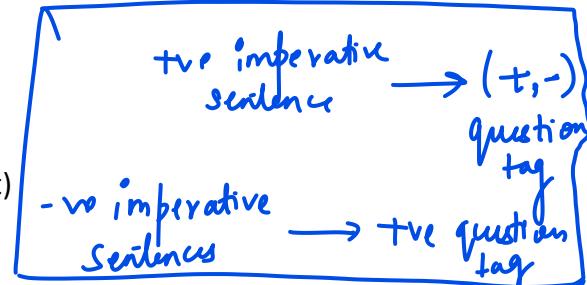
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Concept-52). For negative imperative sentence we use “will you” as the question tag.

Examples:

1. Don't touch the wire, will you ? (Correct)
2. Don't shut the door, will you ? (correct)
3. Don't make a noise in class, will you ? (Correct)



Concept-53). For imperative sentence beginning with “let us”, when a suggestion or proposal is being made the question tag will be “shall we”

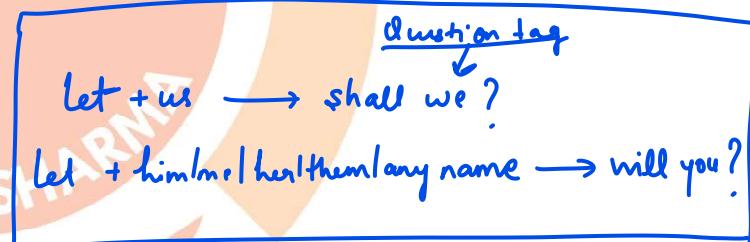
Examples:

1. Let us go for a movie, shall we ? (Correct)
2. Let us help her to complete the work, shall we ? (Correct)
3. Let us go to meet her, shall we ? (Correct)

Concept-54) For imperative sentences beginning with “let” but not followed by “us”, the question tag will be “will you”

Examples:

1. Let madhu go, will you ? (Correct)
2. Let them do their homework, will you ? (Correct)
3. Let the labourer go, will you ? (Correct)



Concept-55). Never, no, nobody, hardly, seldom, scarcely, few, little, not, none, rarely etc. are negative words. So the question tag will not be negative.

Examples:

1. A barking dog seldom bites, does it? (Correct)
2. My son never stands still, does he? (Correct)
3. He hardly does his duties, does he? (Correct)

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Concept-56). If any sentence has “used to” in it then question tag will be “usedn’t/didn’t”.

Examples:

1. He used to come here, usedn’t he? (correct) used to → (past habit)
modal
2. He used to play the casio very well, didn’t he? (correct)

Concept-57). There is no contracted form of “am not”. So in question tags, “aren’t” is used. short/

Examples:

1. I am a little late today, aren’t I? (correct)
2. I am confident, aren’t I? (correct)

~~Are not → aren’t~~
~~am not → aren’t~~

Concept-58). Note: But if the sentence used is negatives, then in question tag “am I” can be used.

Examples:

1. I am not late today, am I? (correct)
2. I am not busy, am I? (correct)

Concept-59). ‘other’ is followed by ‘than’

Examples:

1. He has other work that to do this. (incorrect)
2. He has other work than to do this. (correct)

✓ + S

Concept-60). ‘No sooner’ is followed by ‘than’. Apply inversion if sentence starts with “no sooner”

Examples:

1. No sooner did he go out then she came. (incorrect)
2. No sooner did he go out than she came. (correct)
3. No sooner I did reach there than he started the lecture. (incorrect)
4. No sooner did I reach there than he started the lecture. (correct), apply inversion
M.V. S M.V.

than ✓
then ✗

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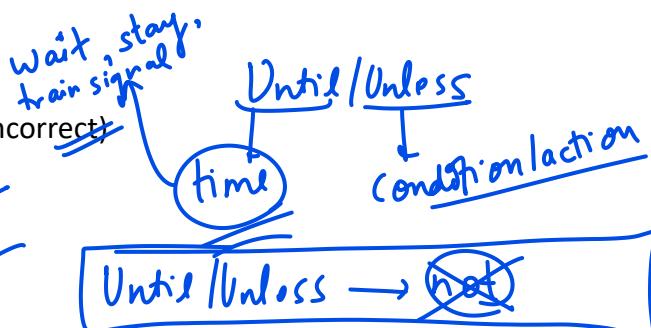
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Concept-61). 'until' is used for time, while 'unless' is used for condition. They are negatives so do not use any other negative with them

Examples :

1. Unless you do not labour, you cannot pass. (incorrect)
2. Unless you labour, you cannot pass. (correct)
3. Until she comes I shall wait for him. (correct)



Concept-62). 'scarcely', 'hardly', and 'barely' are followed by 'when'. If sentence starts with scarcely, hardly and 'barely' we use the helping verb and then subject. Inversion

Examples:

1. Hardly had he left home than the guests reached. (incorrect)
H.V. S H.V.
2. Hardly had he left home when the guests reached. (correct)

Concept 63). Possessive case

(‘s) = Possession

(‘s) = Of

Uses of (‘s)

Living things

Ram’s wife = The Wife of Ram

Man’s life = The life of man

Dog’s life = The life of dog

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Concept 64). Non living things

Non-Living things = (‘s) = (x)

Table’s legs = The leg of the table

The leg of this table

chain’s leg (X)
building’s roof (X)

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Concept 65). Personification (when non-living things are personified), we can use ('s) with non-living things

Nature's love, nature's fury, sun's fury

Death's icy hands, fortune's, favour....etc

Example: When a humpty-dumpty sits on a chair, we can feel the chair's weeping (correct)

Concept 66). Time, weight, amount, distance, space, place (followed by the superlative degree), name of countries, collective nouns, heavy objects, dignified entities etc.

Today's news

The government's support

The jury's decision

The earth's temperature

One kilometer's distance

The law's influence

Five kilogram's weight

The town's best restaurant

A rupee's worth

place

India's population

S.D.

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Concept 67). Use ('s) with the last word of a compound noun:-

Examples:

1. My father's in law's house is being renovated. (use father in law's)

2. The govt. of India's work for development is being appreciated. (correct)

Concept 68). We can Use ('s) with indefinite pronoun

Somebody, everybody, anybody, everyone, anyone, no one.....etc.

Examples:

1. Cricket is everybody's game. (correct)

2. I don't want anybody's advice. (correct)

3. Everybody's business is nobody's business. (correct)

Somebody's else (X)

Somebody else's (✓)
anybody else's (✓)

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Concept 69). We can use ('s) with each-other, one-another.

Each-other (use for 2) One-another (use for more than 2)

Examples:

1. The two boys rectified each-other's mistakes (Correct)
2. The three girls are holding one-another's hands. (Correct)
3. The three girls are holding hands of one another (correct)



Concept 70). If 'else' is used with above words, use ('') with else.

Examples:

1. I obey your words and nobody's else (incorrect) [nobody else's]
2. I can rely on your words not somebody else's (Correct)

Concept 71). There are certain words, which are never followed by reflexive pronoun: hide, keep, stop, turn, shave, bathe, etc.

Examples:

1. He hid himself in the cave and thus saved his life. (Incorrect)
2. He hid in the cave and thus saved his life. (correct)

hid hid hidden
v₁ v₂ v₃

Concept 72). Difference between noun and verb for similar sounding words, like

Advice - Noun ✓

Advise – verb ✓

practice – noun and verb

practise – verb

belief – Noun

believe – verb

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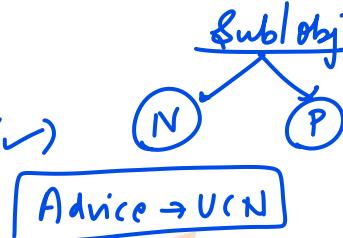


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Examples:

1. I advise you to practice a lot. (✓)
2. I think you should practise speaking English everyday. (✗)
3. Practice makes a man perfect. (✗)
4. He gave me a piece of advice. (✗)
5. It is my belief that my students are very talented. (✓)
6. I believe my students . (✗)



Concept 73). Comparisons are usually done between the same things, so whenever we compare, we compare subjective case to subjective case and objective case to objective case.

Example:

1. My parents scold me more than he. (correct)
2. My parents scold me more than me. (incorrect)
3. She is taller than me. (incorrect)
4. She is taller than I. (correct)

Concept 74). There are certain verbs that do not exist in the '-ing' form. There are:

Possession	Perception	Feeling
Own	See	Love
Belong	Smell	Know
Have	Taste	think
Include	Hear	Hate
posses	Feel	Want
owe	Appear	Need
certain	Seem	Desire
compromise	Resemble	Wish
consist	Notice	Like

→ **Stative verb**

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Examples:

1. I am owning a car. (Incorrect)
 2. I own a car. (Correct)
 3. I am loving it. (Incorrect)
 4. I love it. (Correct)
 5. This sauce tastes strange. (Correct)
 6. This perfume smells like roses. (Correct)
 7. All the luggage belongs to me. (Correct)
- V/N*

eg) The blind man is feeling for his stick. (✓)
 eg) She is believeing. (✗)
 eg) He is appearing in the exam. (✗).

feel → to search → ing (✓)
 appear → exam → ing (✗).
 in front of → ing (✗).

Concept 75). Note: "as....as" can be used to denote both positive and negative sentence while "so... as" can only be used only to denote negative sentences.

Examples:

1. He is as good as Ram. (correct)
 2. He is not as good as Ram. (correct)
 3. He is not so good as Ram. (correct)
 4. He is so good as Ram. (incorrect)
- ⑤ He is as smart as her.
 & she

as - as → (+, -)
so - as → (-)

Same level compare

Concept 76). Under/below

Under - Not touching surface

Examples:

1. The cat is under the table. (✓)
 2. The man is sitting under the tree and his son is sitting in the shade of tree. (✓)
- below: Whom one thing is not exactly under another

Examples:

1. The temperature is five degrees below zero. (✓)
2. The sun disappeared below the horizon. (✓)

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Concept 77) Over

over - Something not touching surface



Examples:

1. The fan is over my head. (Correct)
2. The fan is on my head and I am going to get it repaired (Correct)
3. The cloth is spread on the table (Use 'over' in place of spread)
4. The cloth is kept on the table (correct)
5. The sky is over my head (correct)

Concept 78). between

between - In the middle of two person or things

Examples:

1. Rohit is sitting between Rohan and Mohan
2. Nepal lies between China & India.

Concept 79). After 'between' or any other preposition, use object form of pronoun.

Subject object

I	me
He	him
she	her
we	us
they	them
you	you

prep + object

between
I and he
him and me

Examples:

1. Between you and I, he probably will not come at all. (use you & me)
2. There is friendship between him and her. (correct)

Concept 80). Always use conjunction 'and' with 'between'

Example: This class is held between 12 pm to 2 pm (Use 'and')

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Concept 81) Use of the conjunction "lest"

Lest means otherwise

The conjunction "lest" is always followed either by the verb "should" or no helping verb at all.

Examples:

1. Work hard, lest you would fail. (Incorrect)
2. Work hard, lest you fail. (Correct)
3. Work hard, lest you should fail. (Correct)
4. He cut the remark out the final program lest it should offend listeners. (Correct)

Concept 82) Optative sentences:

The sentence which express a prayer, keen with, curse etc, is called an optative sentence this kind of sentence generally starts with 'may' and 'wish', sometimes 'may' remains hidden.

In the case of optative sentences, whether the subject is singular or plural, we use the base form of the verb

Examples:

1. May god bless you ! (correct)
2. Long live the king. (correct)
3. May the almighty help in this tragedy (correct)
4. Wish you a happy journey together. (correct)

Concept 83) Usage of the word "quantity";

When the word "quantity" is used in the sentence, we cannot use "little", "few", etc with it. We can only use 'small' with it.

Examples:

1. Little quantity of food was wasted. (incorrect)
2. Few quantity of food was wasted. (incorrect)
3. A small quantity of food was wasted. (correct)

few → c N
little → u r N

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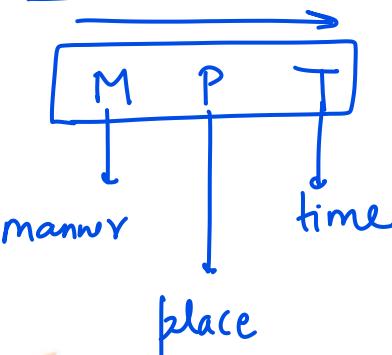
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Concept 84) Whenever we place multiple adverbs in a sentence, in this case we follow a particular order

Adverb of manner - adverb of place - adverb of time (MPT order)

1. I walked yesterday slowly. (incorrect)
 2. I walked slowly yesterday. (correct)
 3. I have to run down the street after breakfast . . (✓)
- (Manner) (Place) (time)



Concept 85). Difference between "elder" and "older"

In a sentence, "elder" is used for someone who is in our family. "older" is used for someone who is not in family

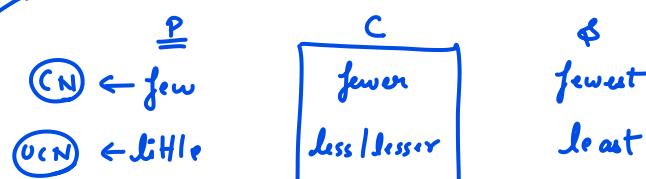
Examples:

1. A friend of mine in my company is elder than me. (incorrect)
2. A friend of mine in my company is older than me. (correct)

Concept 86). The words "one of the, either of, neither of, and each of" are always followed by plural nouns.

Examples:

1. One of the student was selected to visit NASA (Incorrect)
2. One of the students was selected to visit NASA. (correct)
3. A person can turn on either of the light bulb (Incorrect)
4. A person can turn on either of the light bulbs. (correct)
5. Do you go to each of the meetings?.. (Correct)



Concept 87) Use of "fewer" and "less";

1. "less" is used with uncountable noun
2. "fewer" is used with countable noun.

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Examples:

1. No less than 50 students completed the work. (incorrect)
2. No fewer than 50 students completed the work. (correct)
3. There is no fewer than five litres of water in the vessel (incorrect)
4. There is no less than five litres of water in the vessel. (correct)

Concept 88) When two different helping verbs are required in a sentence, we always use the main verb in both the cases

Examples:

1. I have never and will never watch this movie. (incorrect)
2. I have never watched and will never watch this movie (correct)

Concept 90) 'The' is used, when we need to emphasize a particular noun.

Examples:-

1. This is the bat, I was talking about. (Correct)
2. This is the pen, what I was looking for. (Correct)

Concept 89) Generally 'no article' is used with 'proper noun'

Examples:

1. Sachin Tendulkar is a legendary player. (correct)
2. Mohan is a marvelous painter (correct)

Note: When a proper noun is used as a common noun, then article 'the' used before it.

Examples:

1. Prashant is 'the' usain bolt of our school. (correct)
2. Karnal is 'the' paris of Haryana. (correct)

Don't use article before the words 'man and women', when we use these words to refer the whole human race

e.g) He is the man who helped me . (✓)

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Examples:-

1. The woman is the backbone of the society. (incorrect)
2. Woman is the backbone of the society. (correct)
3. The man is a political animal (incorrect)
4. Man is a political animal. (correct)

5) ~~The man~~ is mortal.

Concept 90) No article is used before the object of given below verbs:-

Elect, Appoint, nominate, made No article is used before the object of given above verbs:-

Example:

1. They made him 'a' chairman (incorrect)
 2. They made him chairman. (Correct)
 3. Eman was nominated a sarpanch (incorrect)
 4. Eman was nominated sarpanch. (Correct)
- eq) He was elected as the chairman.

Concept 91). Do not use any preposition before 'adverb'

Examples:

1. It must be handled with carefully. (remove 'with')
2. We shall watch a movie at his home on tonight. (remove 'on')
3. These children come here to play cricket on every Sunday (remove 'on')
4. We will go to home. (remove 'to')

Note – Do not use any preposition before the name of the day or month if these words are written before them,

Each, every, next, this , that, these, thoseetc



on Sunday (✓)
on every Sunday (✗)

Concept 92). Always use preposition 'to' with them.

Listen, talk, suggest, propose, explain, reply, say, complain, write, pray, appeal ,,,etc

Examples:

1. He said ^{to} me that he would go there. (add 'to' after 'said')
2. You never write ^{to} us (use 'to' after 'write')
3. She complained ^{to} the potency. (correct)
4. She suggested ^{to} me to go to see a movie & then have dinner at a hotel by sea (use 'to' after 'suggested')

Said to → told

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Concept 93) Do not use any preposition with the following verbs.

Reach, resist, resemble, order, insist, emphasize, beg, tell, command, forbade, request, warn, dispute, await, attack, afford, meet, join, ask, inform, advise, invite, demand, comprise, investigate, flee, enter, discuss, explain, Control, describe, obey, disobey, violate... etc

Reach - arrive at

Resemble - match with

Demand - ask for

Investigate - look into

Enter - come into

Told - said to

despite - inspite of

flee - run away

Await - wait for

Describre - tell about

Discuss - talk about

told

Advise → verb
Advice → noun

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Examples:

1. The robbers attacked on the tycoon. (remove 'on')
2. Asharam is an attack on our culture. (correct) (here 'attack' is 'noun')
3. We ordered for some books. (remove 'for')
4. He placed an order for the books. (correct) ('order' is 'noun')
5. He did not order fora book. (remove 'for')

Concept 94) Use of 'had better' , use V1 after it

Examples:

1. You had better resume the classes. (correct)
2. They had better avoid junk food. (correct)
3. You had better gone now or you will be late. (incorrect)
4. You had better go now or you will be late . (Correct)

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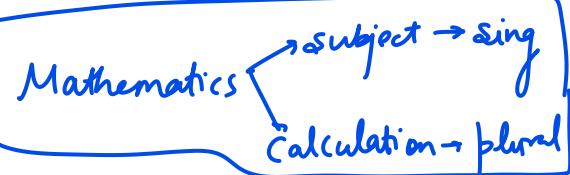
Concept 95). Usage of “mathematics” and “statistics”:

When these two words are used as a field or a subject, we consider them uncountable nouns and thus a singular verb is used.

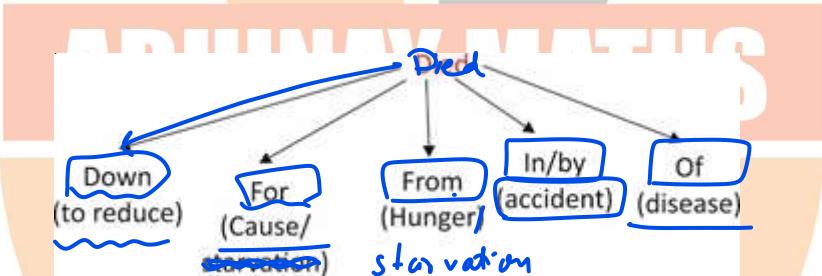
However, when the meaning of the word “mathematics” is “calculation” and “statistics” is “data”, we use plural verb in both the cases.

Example:-

1. Mathematics **is** an interesting subject. (correct)
2. Mathematics **are** telling that he has made a lot of money. (correct) (calculation)
3. Statistics **is** difficult to understand (correct)
4. Statistics **tell** us that it will rain today. (correct) (data)

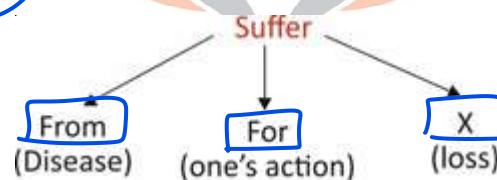


Concept 96). Preposition



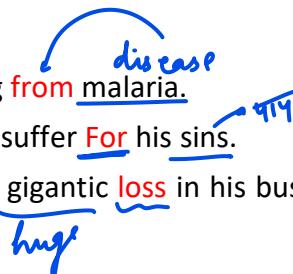
Example:

Salman died **Of** Aids & his parents died **in/by** an accident and his brother died **from** hunger and on the other hand Maliaka died **for** her ex-boyfriend.



Example:

1. Seema is suffering **from** **malaria**.
2. Rohit will have to suffer **For** his **sins**.
3. He has suffered a gigantic **loss** in his business.



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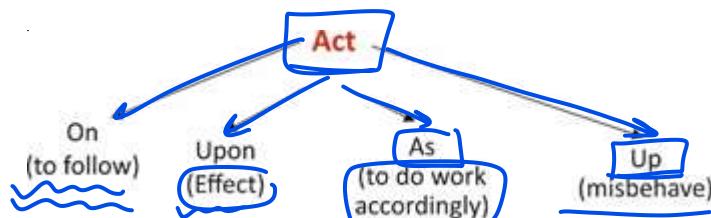
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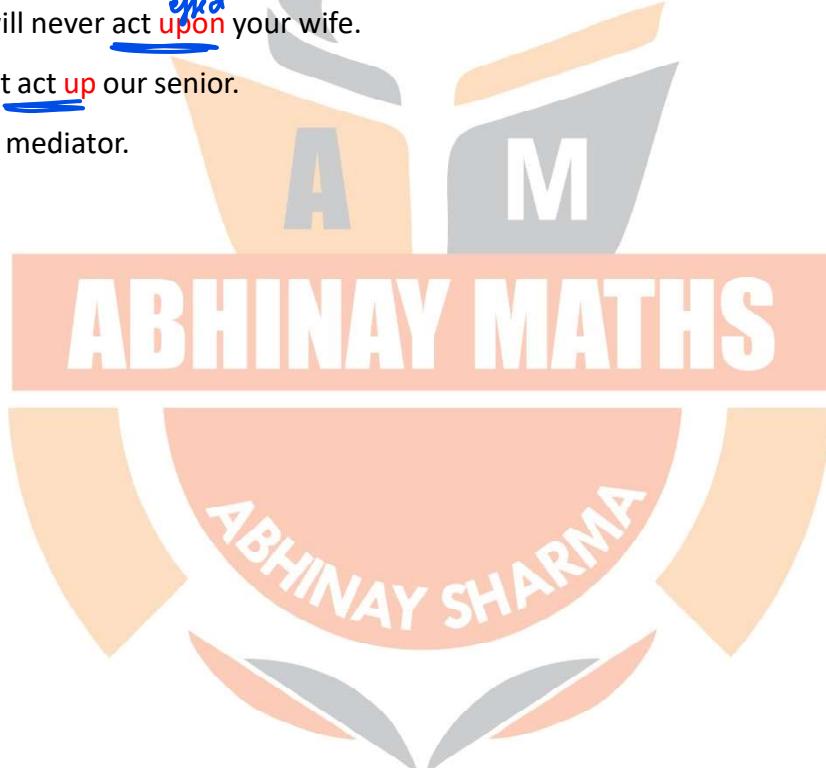
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Concept 97). Preposition



Example:

- (Yellow)
1. Your wife will never act on your advice. (✓)
 2. Your advice will never act upon ~~your~~ your wife.
 3. We should not act up our senior.
 4. He acted as a mediator.



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