

JULY

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

2013

Large is Eng.  
but ques are reasoning

SATURDAY

WEEK 23

DAY 159-206

DATE 08.06.2013

08

JUNE

(Verbal)  
ReasoningEnglish

- ① Sentence rearrangement
- ② Analogy
- ③ Critical reasoning
- ④ Verbal "
- ⑤ Vocabulary
- ⑥ Reading comprehension

Some words & their meaning

1. Ostracize - boycott / exclude
2. ~~Eviscerate~~ Eviscerate - rip off bones from flesh (metaphor)
3. Senile - showing weakness / diseases of old age
4. Hyperchondriac - fear that one has a disease
5. Omniscient - one who knows everything
6. Omnipresent - " " " is present everywhere
7. Omnipotent - " " " v. powerful
8. Heretic - one who acts against religion
9. Uncouth - uncivilized / illiterate
10. Philanthropist - one who loves mankind
11. Misanthrope - " " " hates "
12. Anarchist - one who is out to destroy gov.
13. Blasphemy - action / offence of speaking sacrilegiously
14. Sacrilege - unreligiously / not sacred
15. Cannibal - one who eats flesh of humans
16. Cide - to kill
17. Reticent - reserved / introvert



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2013

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SATURDAY

WEEK 23

DAY 159-206

DATE 08.06.2013

(Verbal)  
ReasoningEnglish

08

- 09 ① Sentence rearrangement
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- ⑥ Reading comprehension

12

13

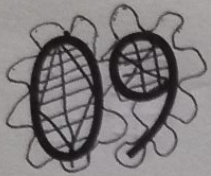
Some words & their meaning

14

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2013





JUNE

SUNDAY

WEEK 23

DAY 160-205

DATE 09.06.2013

JUNE

2013

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## Noun

08

09 Common noun - Rahul, Parth, Chandigarh, Parker.

10 Proper " → boys, girls, dogs, cities

"Material" - sand, wood, metal, iron

12 Collective " - staff, class, band, flock, army

(condition) 13 Abstract " - bravery, honesty, sadness

14 Countable "

15 Uncountable "

16

## Articles

17

18 The - definite article

19 A, an - indefinite article

20



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MONDAY

WEEK 24

DAY 161-204

DATE 10.06.2013

08 Subject - doer of action / the one being talked about

09 Object - on which action is performed

11 ~~Adjective~~

12 Pronoun - Other noun

Verb - Action

13 Adjective - Quality

Adverb - Verbal quality

14 Preposition - Position / relation

Conjunction - Joins

15 Interjection - emotion + exclamation mark (!)

16

Tangible noun - chair / table

17

Intangible " - air / software

18

19

Collective singular

C. plural

20

Team

Army

Group / Crew

Children

People

eg - Team is playing well

Children are " "

2013



Subject pronoun can be compared with  
" " only.

*Gann Sheen*

TUESDAY

WEEK 24

DAY 162-203

DATE 11.06.2013

JUNE

2013

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JUNE

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Possessive adjective
I	Me	mine	my pen
He	Him	his	his pen
She	Her	hers	her pen
They	Them	theirs	their pen
We	Us	Ours	our pen
You	You	Yours	Your pen
It	It		

## Types of Pronouns -

① Personal : describe person / thing particularly  
I, me, she, he, it, they etc.

1<sup>st</sup> person

2<sup>nd</sup> person

3<sup>rd</sup> person

I, we

You

He, She, It  
They

I am a girl  
We are playing

2013



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WEDNESDAY

WEEK 24

DAY 163-202

DATE 12.06.2013

② Possessive pronoun : mine, hers, his.  
possession/ownership/relationship of one thing to another.

③ Reflexive : when subject's action turns back on subject itself

yourself, myself, themselves, ourselves

④ Relative : who, which, that, whose etc.

describes a noun which is mentioned before & more info. is to be given about it.

It does work of pronoun as well as conjunction

⑤ Demonstrative : that, those, this, these etc.  
indicating / pointing out something

⑥ Indefinite : many, others, nobody, somebody, anybody

do not refer to any particular person / thing  
these pronouns are used in general way.



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JUNE

THURSDAY

WEEK 24

DAY 164-201

DATE 13.06.2013

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⑦ Interrogative : who, what, where, which, whose  
pronouns used for asking questions

⑧ Distributive: each, everyone, either, neither  
collectively used.

# Each other is used for 2 people.  
One another is " " more than 2 people

eg - A & B love each other.  
Children hate one another.

# If you & 2 other people are talked about  
or 3 people are talked about then  
Sentence construction should be such :-

2<sup>nd</sup> person, 3<sup>rd</sup> person then 1<sup>st</sup> person

eg - B, C & I are going to a party.



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FRIDAY

WEEK 24

DAY 165-200

DATE 14.06.2013

# Any, none, each is used for 2 or more.  
Either / Neither is used for 2.

eg - Each of the students are doing this.  
~~Either / Neither of the students are doing this.~~

# If relative pronoun is a subject then the verb is used accordingly.

eg - It is I who am your brother

# Reflexive pronoun can never be the subject of any verb. Noun / Pronoun must def. come before it.

eg - Incorrect: - Myself said she is stupid.

Correct: - I have " " " " " "

# This, these for near objects / persons  
That, those for distant " "



15  
JUNE

SATURDAY

WEEK 24

DAY 166-199

DATE 15.06.2013

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Subordinate clause.

eg - Go to deliver the painting ~~to~~ at this house ~~Number~~ 1 which is red in colour

Now even if we remove the underlined part, sentence will still make sense.

∴ this underlined part is called Subordinate clause.

eg - This is the horse that won the race

Sentence will lose it's meaning if the underlined part is removed.

This does not gives additional info but instead completes the sentence.