

15/09/19

English

Sentence Construction :

SV — Birds fly.

SVO — He plays Cricket.

SVOO — Dad gave me money.

SVC

Subject	verb	object	Adverb	Adjective
who what		whom what	when where why How	which

Eg. He knows me
S V O

Shyam came here Yesterday.
S V Adv Adv

Babies cry.
S V

I made them leaders.
S V Adv Obj

→ Sub, V, Obj can be a single word or group of words

Eg: Friends come here
S V Adv

My good friends come here.
S V Adv

Friends will come here.
S V

Friends should have come here.
S V

I met friends
S V Obj

I met all my close friends.
S V Obj

All my class mates should have submitted their project works.

→ Prepositional groups are used to expand adjectives or adverbs.

Eg: $\frac{\text{He}}{s} \frac{\text{is}}{v} \frac{\text{here}}{adv}$

$\frac{\text{He}}{s} \frac{\text{is}}{v} \frac{(\text{in the class})}{\text{where (adv)}}$

n/pro → preposition starts at preposition and should closed after finding a noun or pronoun.

$\frac{\text{This car}}{s} \frac{\text{turns}}{v} \frac{(\text{at the next right corner})}{adv}$

Eg: $\frac{\text{Intelligent students}}{s} \frac{\text{are}}{v} \frac{\text{here.}}{adv}$

$\frac{\text{Students}}{s} \frac{\text{with intelligence}}{v} \frac{\text{are here.}}{adv}$

→ Sentences are of 3 types:

(i) Simple

(ii) Compound

(iii) Complex

(i) Simple:

* It is of SV, SVO, SVOO format

Eg: $\frac{\text{Raj}}{s} \frac{\text{owns}}{v} \frac{\text{a car.}}{o}$

$\frac{\text{Rani}}{s} \frac{\text{drives}}{v} \frac{\text{a car.}}{o}$

(ii) Compound:

→ Two sentences can be joined using

Eg: Raj owns a car, ~~and~~ but Rani drive it.

Raj owns a car and a bike

└ Raj owns a car
└ Raj owns a bike

FOR
AND
NOR
BUT
OR
YET
SO

Conjunctions: Though, Although, even though

As, Since, because

If, unless, until

who, which, when etc.

that, how

as if, as though

as soon as, by the time

forms
secondary
sentences in complex
sentences.

Complex Sentence:

- A combination of primary & secondary sentence is known as complex sentence.
- Primary sentence alone can make meaning.
- Secondary sentence without primary sentence seems to be meaningless.

Eg: She knows me, but I don't know her (compound sentence)

Though she knows me, I don't know her

I can help him if he comes here.

My friend (who is here) can help you.

Eg:

1. This dog follows me wherever I go. (Complex)
2. If he works hard, he will win the match. (Complex)
3. The building which I construct is for business. (Complex)
4. Our country depends on rainwater for agriculture. (Simple)
5. Fashions come and go regularly. (Compound)

6. He said that he would help you. (complex)

7. (what he says) is unbelievable. (complex)

8. He was the man (who made it) (complex)

→ To check if a sentence is simple, compound or complex
if you have only one verb then it is simple.

If not it may be compound or complex depending on link.

Correcting Sentences

S + V. Tense, voice speech

Balanced

Modifiers

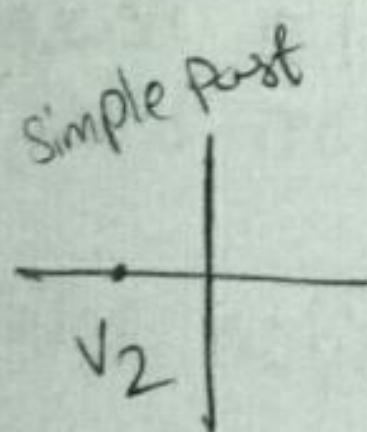
Comparison

Articles

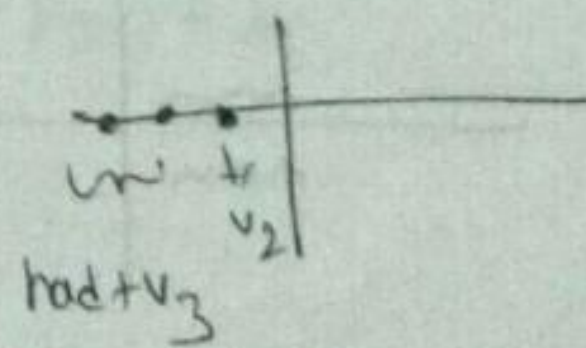
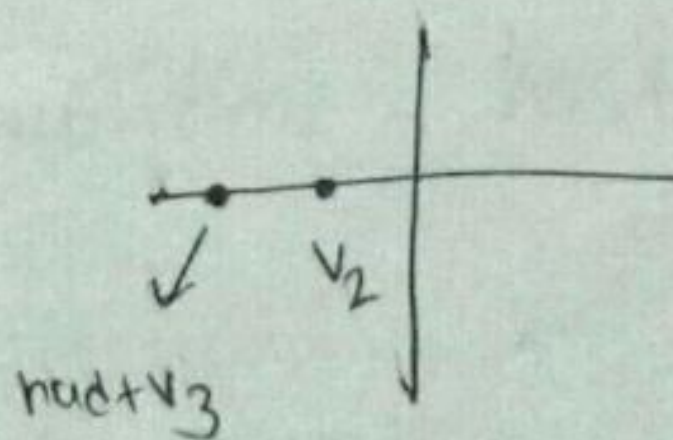
prepositions

Confusing words

Tenses



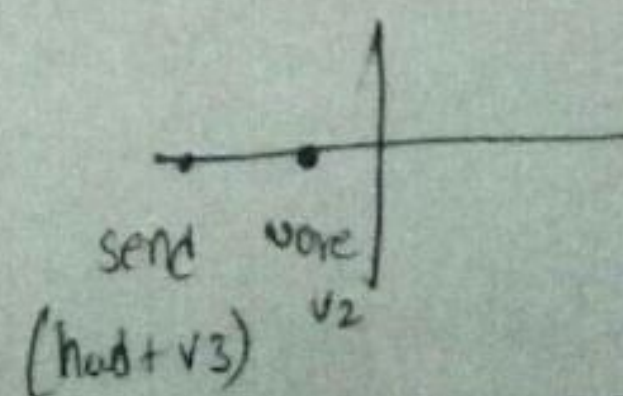
Past perfect



eg.

He had realized (realize) that he ^{had} made a mistake.

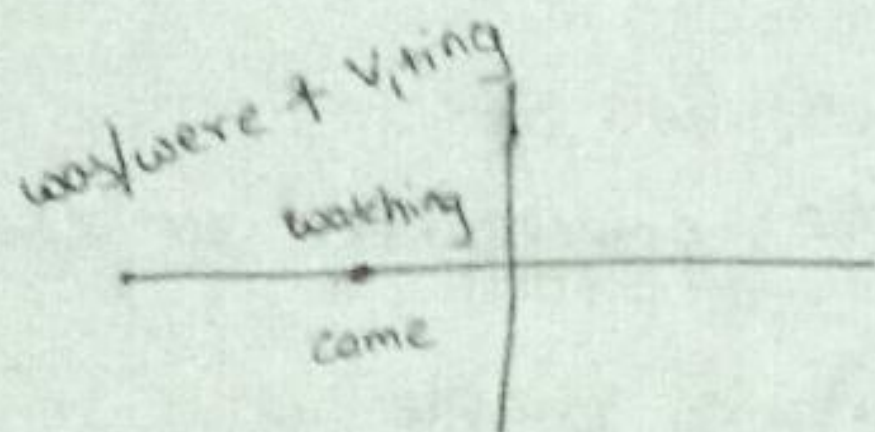
She wore a dress which her uncle had sent (send) her.



Eg: Past Continuous

He was watching (watch) the movie when I came here

↓
specifies both the both the are running simultaneously

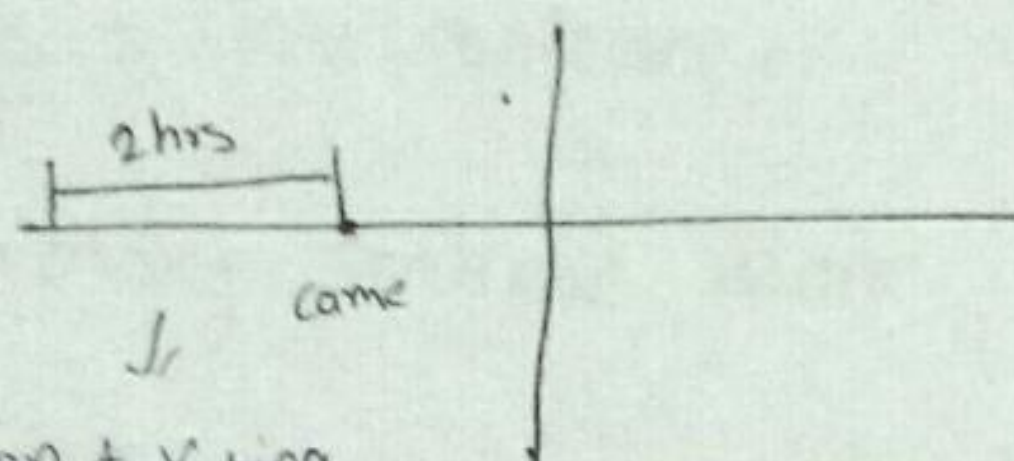


Past perfect Continuous

Eg:

When I came, he had been watching (watch) the movie for 2 hours.

~~how~~ how long



has been + V-ing

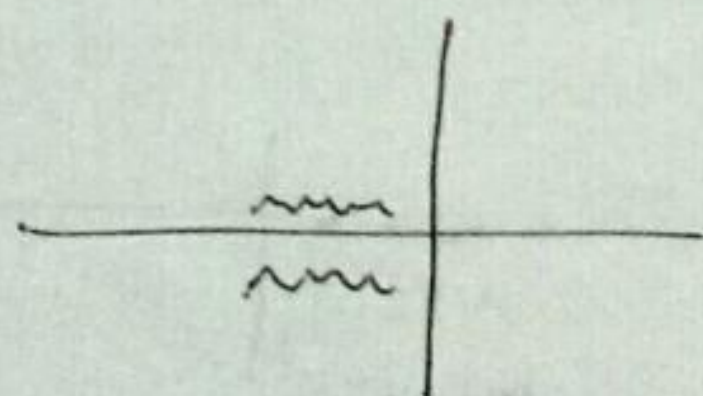
have been + V-ing

had been + V-ing

will have been + V-ing

Eg:

While I was watching TV, he was reading (read) a newspaper.



He came (come) here and went (go) out

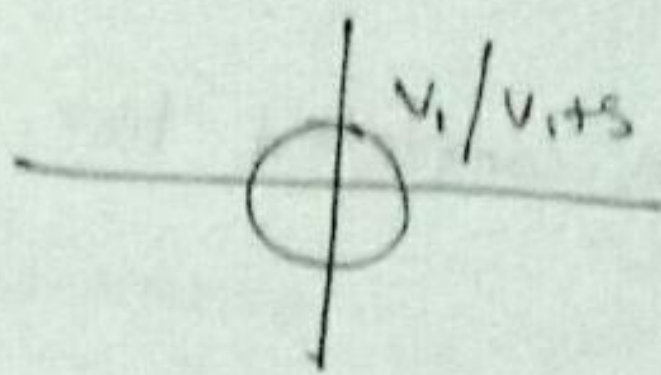
↓
And joins some kind of actions.

Present

Simple present

Eg:

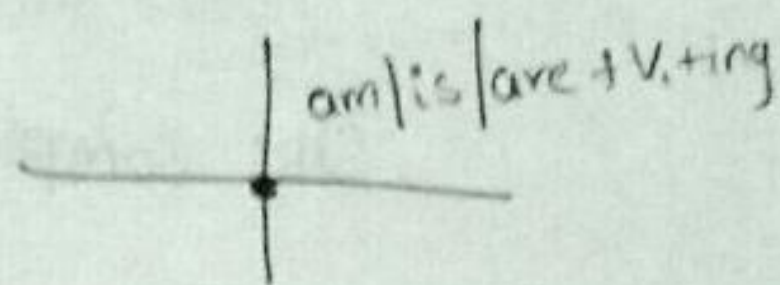
He watches (watch) movies daily



Present Continuous

Eg:

He is watching (watch) the movie now.



At present, our country ~~is~~ is constructing (construct) many industries.

→ Consider below three sentences

* Someone drank (drink) all the milk yesterday.

* The bottle is empty. Someone has drunk (drink) all the milk.

* The bottle was empty. Someone had drunk (drink) all the milk.

Note:

The difference b/w past & present perfect in logical meaning is when we use past the action has no impact on present but present perfect

Note: means it has some impact on present.

Completed actions with time - V_2

Completed actions without time - $has + V_3 / have + V_3$

When no specific time is given:

one time action	every time
$has + V_3$ $have + V_3$	$V_1 / V_1 + s$

Eg:

He has resigned (resign) his job unwillingly.

Birds fly (fly) high in the sky.

He resigned (resign) his job unwillingly last year.

Previous

Q: ~~She~~ Correct the below sentence:

She has completed her studies in 1995

specific time is give. So we use V_2 .

Correct sentence:

She completed her studies in 1995.

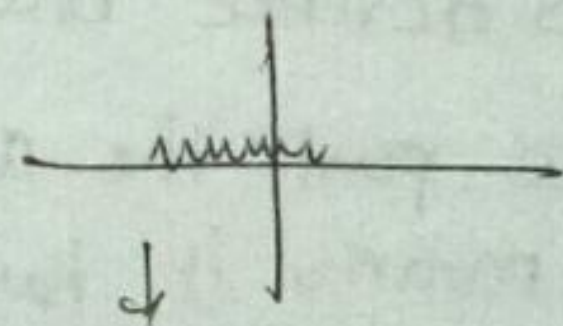
Eg:

→ did you watch the movie yesterday?
 V_2 time

→ Have you watched the movie?
 V_3 no time specified
Have + V_3

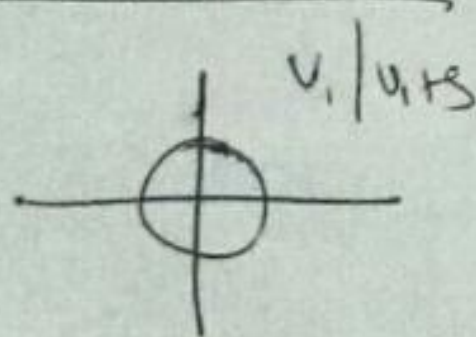
Present Perfect Continuous:

He has been working (work) here for 5 years.

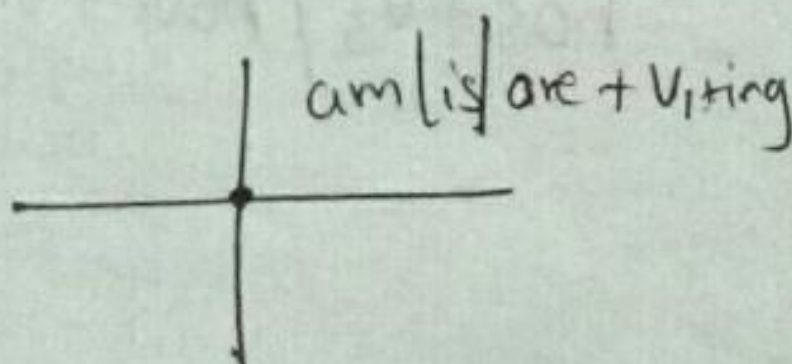


have been + V_1 ing
has been + V_1 ing

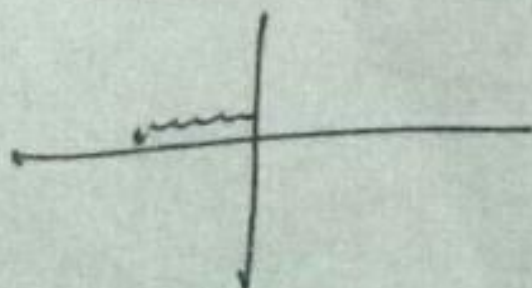
Simple present



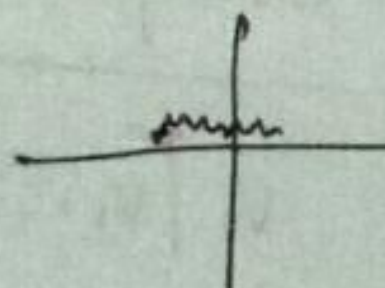
present continuous



Per Present perfect



Present perfect continuous



has been/have been + V_1 ing

Future Tense

eg:

Simple Future

He _____ (watch) the movie tomorrow

↓
will watch

is watching — chances (may or may not)

is going to watch — fixed future timetable

— Intension of speaker

Future Continuous

When he came, I was here — past

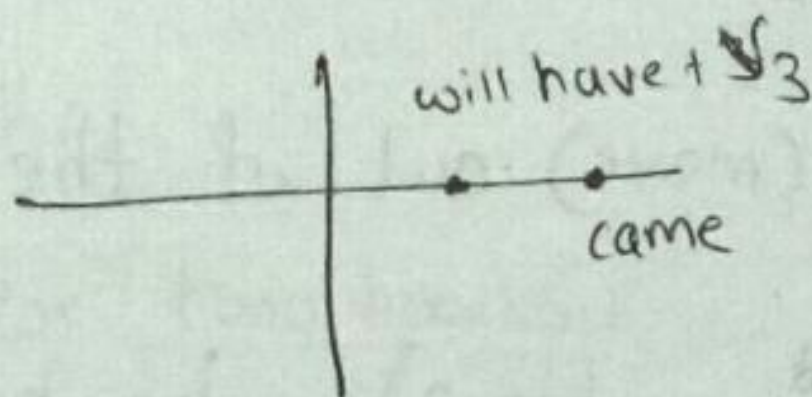
When he comes, I will be here

When he comes, I will be watching the movie.

Future perfect

Before he came, I had done it. — Past perfect

Before he comes, I will have done it — ~~Future~~ Future perfect



Future Perfect Continuous

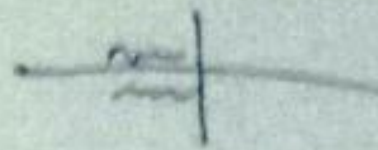
When he came, I had been watching the movie for 2 hours.

When he comes, I will have been watching the movie for 2 hours.

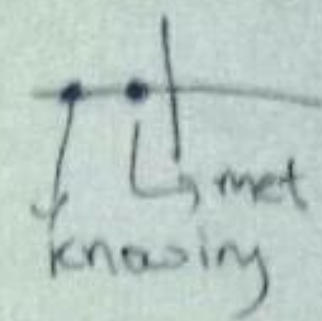
Examples

→ specifies actions are simultaneous.

1. When I last met him, he was studying (study) music



2. I met her at yesterday's party. I had known (know) her before that.



3. A: What is the time?

B: I can't tell you my watch has stopped (stop)

→ it means before which means launching is over by that time. If the same question is asked without 'by' then answer would be will launch

4. By next year, they will have launched (launch) Chandrayan.

5. Last week we went (go) to our village.

6. When I counted the change I understood that they had paid (pay) me Rs. 500/- more.

time action is shown with simple present Refer below example.

7. Next August, while you are writing (write) your exams I will be enjoying (enjoy) on the Chennai beach.

↑ Normal action

8. Last week we moved (move) out of the house, where we had lived (live) for 5 years.

9. Since the day he joined (join), he has been working hard.

10. He met (meet) with an accident while crossing the road.

11. He always comes (come) late to meetings.

12. Congrats! They accepted (accept) your application. (No time is given. The action is one time action.)

13. He has been studying (study) in the library for the last 15 days.

14. What were you doing (do) when I came to office.

Eg:

Before he came, I had prepared lunch.

Before he comes, I will have prepared lunch.

} solve 4th question using this concept.

Helping verbs

Be: am, is, are, was, were, has been, have been, had been
Do: did, does
Has: have, had

They can be used as main verb or helping verb.

Modal verbs: will - would

can - could

shall - should

may - might

must / ought to / have to
used to

need

dare

had better

These are always used as helping verbs.

Eg:

→ I am here

↳ main verb

→ I am working here.

↓
H.V

* Main verb

→ He has been to delhi.

H.V

→ He has been sleeping for two hours.

H.V

M.V

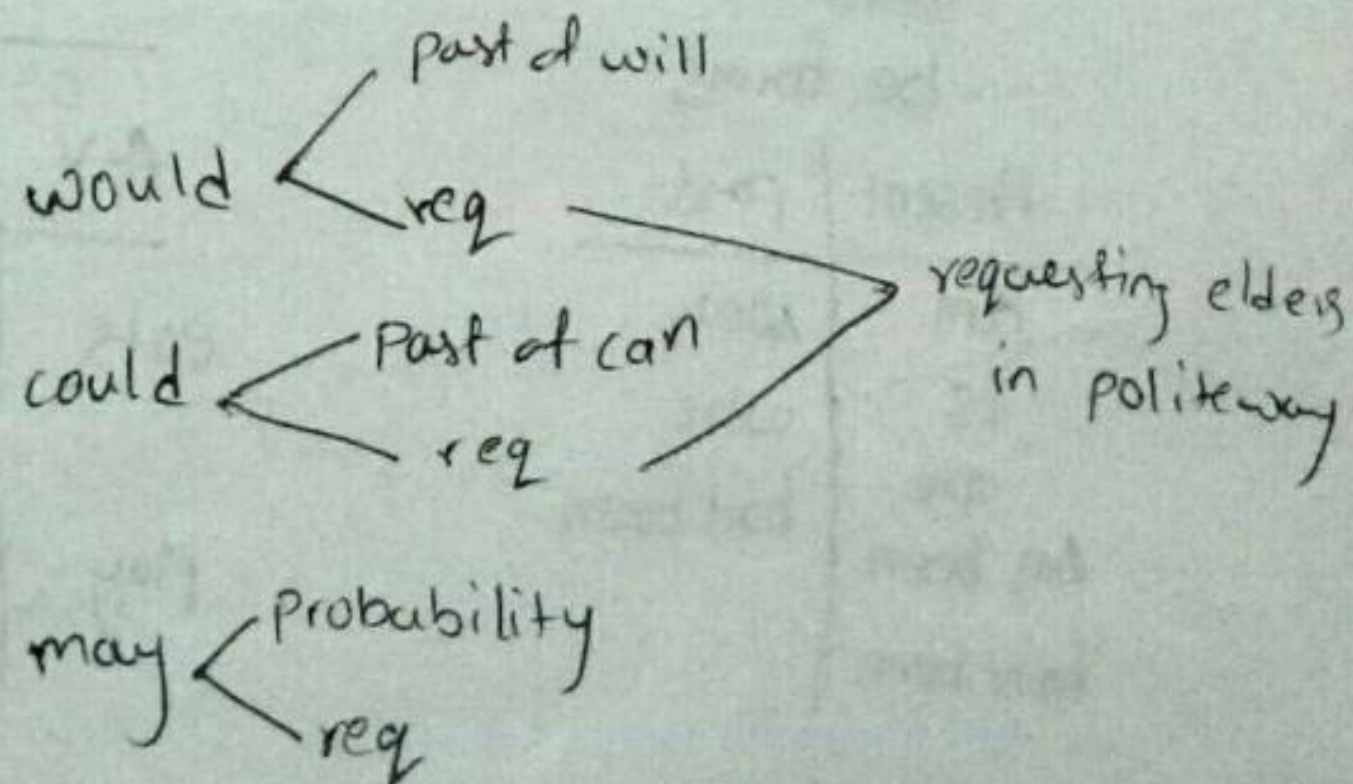
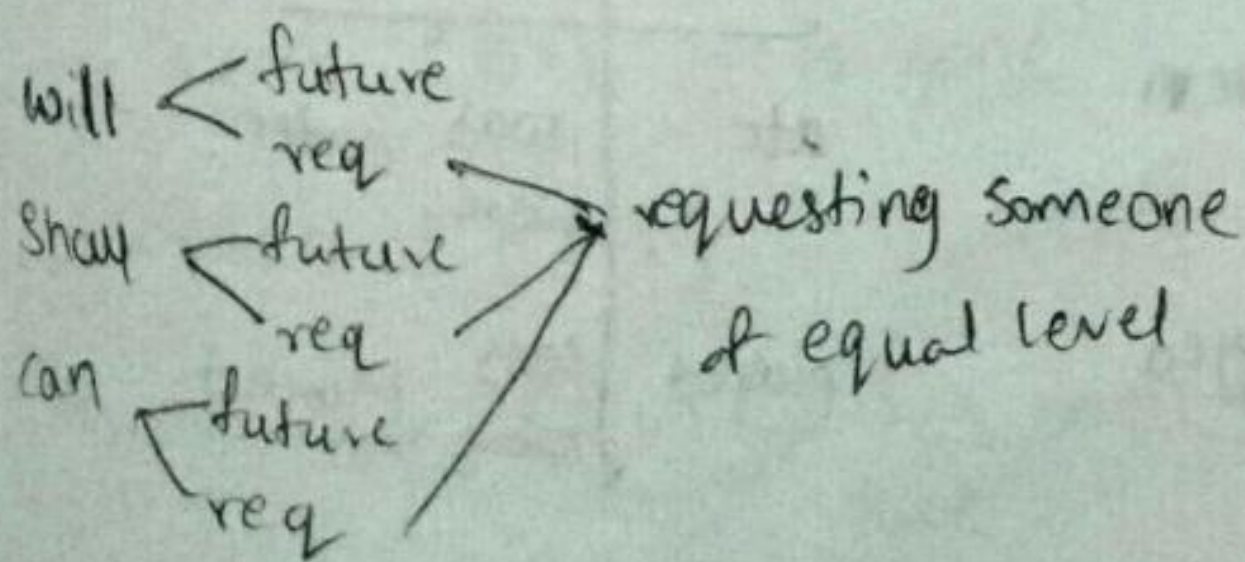
→ I do my work.

H.V

→ I do go out.

H.V

M.V



should must have to

↓ ↓ ↓

suggesting to order by asking to
to something speaker to do something

~~ought~~
ought to - in old times is used in with same meaning of 'have to'

need: need to you go out?

Yes, I need to

Dare: How dare you go out?

kind of challenge

Had better: You better go out. (incorrect)

You had better go out. (correct)

Note:

But while speaking we don't pronounce had.

Consider below 2 sentences:

When I was young, I could swim for 2 hours. (imaginary)

When I was young, I ^{was} ~~am~~ able to swim for 2 hours. (actual which means you got opportunity to swim & you did)

Active and Passive Voices

eg:

Before he came, the class had been completed. (complete)

→ Here we have to consider the voice too.

Passive

be forms

Present	Past
am	was
is	were
are	had been
has been	
have been	

Simple Present

A.V	P.V
eats	am is eaten are
play	is played are

Simple Past

A.V	P.V
ate	was were eaten
played	was were played

Modal verbs (Simple Future)

A.V	P.V
will eat	will be eaten
can play	can be played

Present Cont

A.V	P.V
am eating	am is being eaten are
is playing	is are being played

Past Cont	
A.V	P.V
was eating	was being eaten
were playing	was being played

Future Cont	
A.V	P.V
will be eating	X
	(no P.V for future cont tense)

Present perfect	
A.V	P.V
has eaten	has been eaten
have played	has been played

Past perfect	
A.V	P.V
had eaten	had been eaten
had played	had been played

Future perfect	
A.V	P.V
will have eaten	will have been eaten

→ Present perfect cont, past perfect cont, future perfect cont,
Future cont don't have passive voice.

~~ken~~ knew (A.V) - was known

~~was~~ was called (P.V) - call

are planning (A.V) - is being planned

went (A.V) - is gone

construct (A.V) - is constructed

has mentioned (A.V) - has been mentioned
have

is given (P.V) - give / gives

had been cleared (P.V) - had cleared

were watching (A.V) - was being watched

is being taught^(Pv) - is/are teaching
are working^(Av) - is/are being worked

Eg:

→ Wonderful is place ways of god.
(v)

The ways of god are wonderful.

The underlined ones are stressed when speaking. This means they are main in the sentence.

→ Down went the king George

The king George went Down

→ Raj has taken my notes.

My notes have been taken by Raj

Eg: Find which of the below are preferred?

(i) People speak english all over the world^(Av)

English is spoken all over the world. ^(Pv)

Here it is better to use p.v.

Examples:

1. All the files have been ^{burned} (burn) down in fire.

2. This machine has been ^{working} (work) continually for 5 years.

3. This problem was solved (solve) 5 years ago.

4. His application has been ^{approved} (approve).

5. She was suffering ^{suffer} (~~fever~~) from fever when she was taken to the hospital.

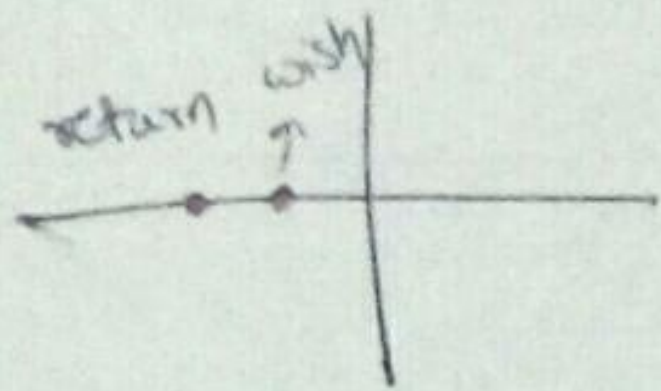
6. When he reached home, he realized that all the ~~items~~ costly items had been ^{stolen} (steal)

7. Marriages are made (make) in heaven.

→ To check if a sentence is A.V (or) P.V add 'by someone' at the end of sentence. If it fits there then it is P.V else it is A.V.

Q: Marriages are suffered on the earth
This is Passive voice.

Pg 82
28



∴ wished

Consider below Complex sentences:

1. He said (that he was working hard)
what

2. Before he came, I had gone out
when

3. This boy follows me wherever I go.
where

4. He got the success because he worked hard
why

5. He walks as if he were a hero
How

6. Though he worked hard, he failed.
contrast

7. If he knows, he will help you.
on what condition