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Speech:

→ If you see a complex sentence with 'WHAT' sentence then
the sentence is in indirect speech.

Eg: Sentence correction:

He said that he ^{was} is working hard
I past II present

He told me that he would help me
I past WHAT future
↓
not matching

Note:

When primary is past then 'WHAT' sentence must be past.

Eg:	I	II (WHAT)
	He says	that he will help me. ✓
	He says	that he is helping me. ✓
	He says	that he helped me. ✓

Note:

when primary is present then 'WHAT' sentence can be any tense.

Sentence Correction

He said that the sun ^{rises} rose in the east.

part past (matched) but since it is universal fact, it has to be present.

Note :

If 'WHAT' sentence is universal fact, It must be written in present tense.

1. He asked me why am I late to the party.
 2. Did he ask you why was I late to the party.

→ II To decide if a complex statement is a question or a statement, we have to decide it based on primary sentence. So in the above two sentences 2nd one is question.

→ The secondary sentence order must be SV.

∴ Their corrected form is:

→ He asked me why I was late to the party.

→ Did he ask you why I was late to the party?

Examples

→ The lion said that | he had gulped all the food | and that
he had no appetite |
A B C
No error

→ She inquired | whether anyone ^{had} _{past present} seen | her baby in the woods |

→ Students wanted to know
scheme $\frac{\text{help}}{v}$ | to decrease the value. A B C
 \therefore had seen
how would the rupee conversion
H.V B subject
B - how the rupee conversion scheme
would help

→ He realized that (she was thinking) how difficult would it be
to answer in such a way.

→ She has forgotten [how old was she] when she came to live here

→ (When we ^B_{II} asked) (where ^B_{II} was his bycycle ^{his bycycle says}) he said (that it was being repaired) and (that it would take atleast one week to set it right.)

Note:

- He has been clearly informed. —— Here verb is 'has been informed'
- He has been informed. —— Here verb is 'has been informed'
- Has he been informed. —— Here verb is 'has been informed'

Model verbs can never be Main verbs (use this in 3rd question)

Eg:

- While coming here, I happened to see him.

Note

- In a sentence 'V,ing' form without be form before it should not be considered as verb.
- 'to + v_i' should not be considered as verb.

Eg: 'going' is not verb, but 'am going' is verb.
 'to answer' is not verb, but 'answer' is verb.

Conditional Sentences

3 to conditional sentences:

I: If sub + V_i/V_i+S, sub + will+V_i

Eg: If he works hard, he will win the match

II: If sub + V₂, sub + would + V_i

Eg: If he worked hard, he would win the match.

III: If sub + had + V₃, sub + would have + V₃

Eg: If he had worked hard, he would have won the match

Eg: If the tired soldier wanted to take rest, he _____ the mattress out on the balcony.

(i) takes (ii) would take

(iii) would have taken (iv) will take

Eg: If he knows, he will tell you

He would help me if he knew it

If he had done it he would have succeeded

If he practiced, he would play well

If he went out, he would inform me

Eg: If it had rained (rain) last week, we would have cancel (cancel) the match.

If I went (go) to the moon, I would (get) some flowers for you.

If you go (go) to supermarket, will you get (get) some flowers?

Usage :

Type I: Some thing you do in present and expect something in future

Type II: Some thing which is impossible, hypothetical, imaginary, contrary to facts.

Type III: Some thing happened in past which had chance to happen.

→ Even if there is 1% chance to happen we use type I.

Eg: "If I won the elections, I would serve the nation" who might have spoken the sentence

(i) Teacher

(ii) Contestant

Since the sentence is of type II, it means that the sentence is impossible and hence thought/spoken by a teacher.

Note:

* Whenever you use 'if' you should not use 'I'

Eg: If I were (be) here, I would help you.

If I came (come) here, I would help you.

* → In contrary (type II) for 'be' form use 'were' and for actions use V₂.

I wish

→ I wish sub + V₂ / were / would + V₁

Eg: I wish I went to moon. (sub + v2)

I wish I were an astronaut. (Sub + were)

I wish I would qualify this exam. (sub+would+V_i)

22/09/18

Phrases

→ A verb can be changed into a noun by adding 'ing' form to verb. The verb+ing is called Gerund.

Eg.: run (verb)

Running | Noun
 | Verbal noun | Gerund

→ to + verb is^{not}* considered as verb. It is known as infinitive

Eg: He loves to sing
infinitive

Consider below sentences:

He met friends — here object belongs to verb
S V O

He is with friends — Here object is with preposition

Helping friends is good — Here object is with Gerund. This is called Gerund group.

To help friends is appreciated. Here it is infinitive group

Divide below sentences

1. Our country depends on rainwater for its agriculture.
S V prep group prop group
2. Because all my classmates insisted on this work, I could do it on time.
S V prep group S V prep group
3. All gods live in the sky.
S V prep grp
4. Fashions come and go regularly
S V V adv
5. While I was coming to here to see him, I happened to meet you in the street.
S V adv prep grp S V prep grp
 prep grp infinitive grp infinitive grp
6. He doesn't like going out on Sundays.
S V going out on Sundays.
 prep grp prep grp
7. He went to Delhi.
V prep grp
8. He wants to see.
V infinitive

Parts of Speech:

(i) Noun:

Words ending with

-ion	-acy	-hood	-ment	-ance
-tion	-dom	-er	-ness	-ence
-sion	-ity	-or	-ian	

(ii) Verb:

-ity	en-	
-ise		(Starting with en)
-ate		

(iii) Adjective:

-able	-ical	-ish	-ive
-ible	-ious	-ful	-ant
-ic	-eous	-less	-ent

(iv) Adverb:

-ly

→ Adverb speaks about verb, adjective and adverb too.

Eg: Convert below words into other parts of speech.

Simple - simplify - simplicity - simplification
adj

Scholar - scholar ^{adj} - scholarly - scholastic

depart - department - departure
v n

hope - hopeless ^{adj} - hopefull ^{adj} - hopefully ^{adv}

run - running n

calculate - calculation - calculative

division - divide - divisive -
n adj

good - goodness ⁿ - well ^{adv}

bad - badness ⁿ - badly ^{adv}

fast - fastness ⁿ (There is no word 'fastly' in English)

Eg: Correct below sentence

He is good and intelligene

and should join two similar parts of speech

∴ He is good and intelligent

Noun vs Adjective

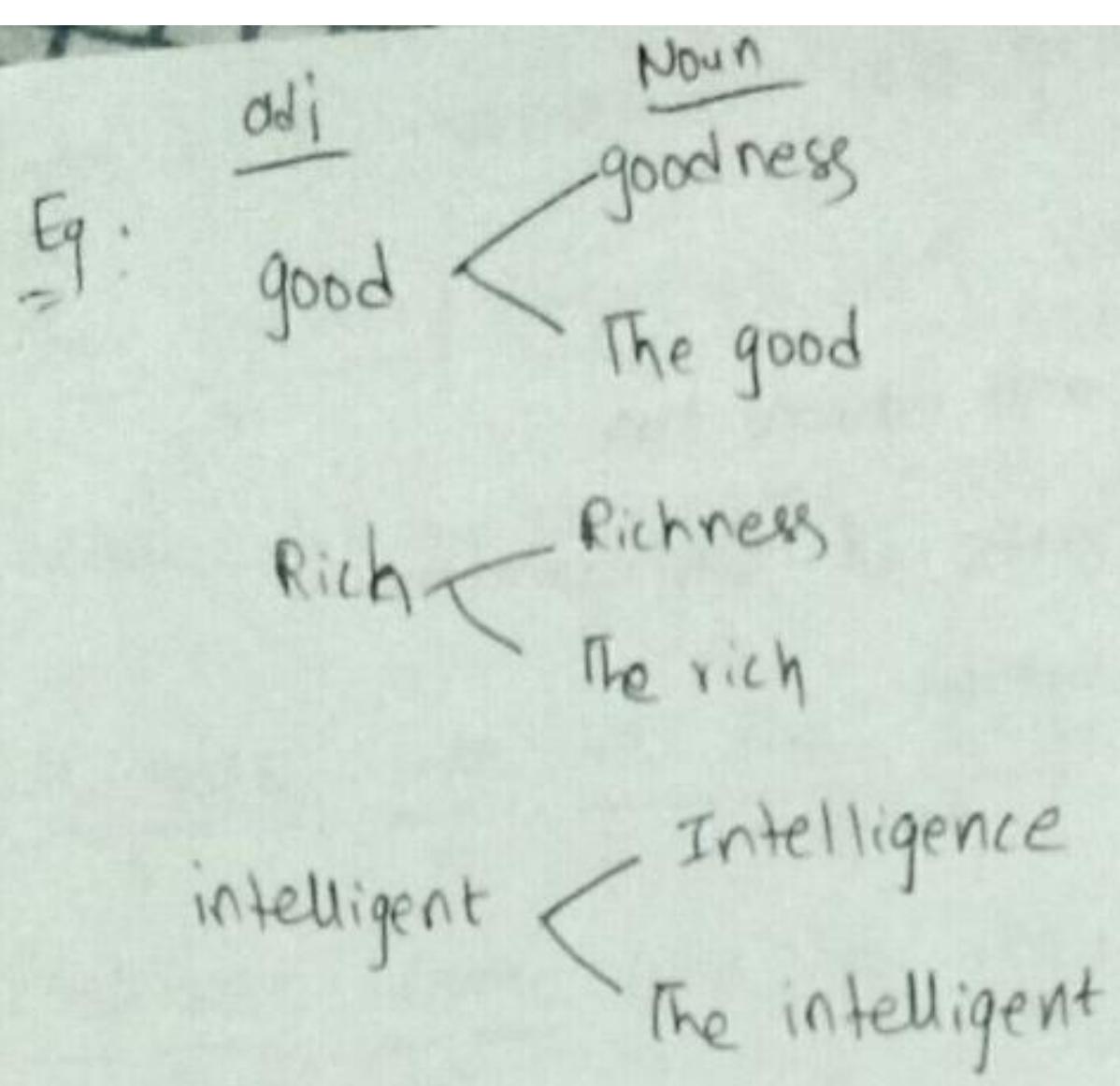
→ A noun can be used as adjective and an adjective can be used as noun.

Eg: Friend is here

My friend is here
adj n

My good friend is here
adj adj n

My good friend raj is here
adj adj adj n



Eg: The intelligent are here.

N

Note :

Most of the verbs can be used as noun without making any changes to the verb.

Conjunction vs Preposition

Eg: While I was coming here, I met him.

conjunction

While coming here, I met him

prep

→ A conjunction is in a sentence is a conjunction if it is followed by S V. Else it is a preposition

Eg: Though working hard, he failed.

preposition

Though he worked hard, he failed.

conjunction

He works for me

prep

He ate all the food of.

Preposition vs Adverb

If answer for questions what, when, where, how is single word then the single word is adverb. If it is group of words then it is prepositional group starting with preposition.

Eg: He is in the catt class

↓
where
prep

He walked in
↓
where
adverb

	single	group
when	adv	prep group
where		prep +
why		
how		

Eg: He slept off-

↳ adverb

He jumped off the bus
↓
prep

He went around
↳ adverb

The earth moves onto around the sun
↓
prep

Eg: He wants some water
S v adj n
 noun grp

They always water these plants
S v

{ An article specifies that next coming words is a noun group)

This is a water plants
S v adj noun grp

Consider below sentences:

1. The God is above.
N.G. v adv

The above sentence needs correction.
N.G.

Nothing comes from above.
S v prep prep grp

No one is above the law.
S v prep grp
prep

2. He came after me
 S V prep
He came after I had gone

S V I S had gone
This medicine has (after effects) N.n (∴ after is adj)
 wh has what (∴ not it is n.g)

3. I have seen him before

He stood before me
 S V wh prep
He had done it before I came

4. This is an expensive watch

what (N.A) => watch is noun
 They watch everything

You keep a (watch) (on him.) prep q.v.p

This is a watch dog
 adj p.g

5. They can better your ideas

This is a better chance

He knows better
 how => adverb

you give place to the better (n)

6. All are hereadv

adj All men are here adv
 n.g

7. He is a still photographer.

He is still working here.
 adv verb

I heard the cry (in the still) (of night)

Still waters run deep.
 adv noun

adj

Note:

→ In a compound sentence the conjunction should join two verbs, or two nouns or two adj or adv or noun grp or infinitive grp etc...
 They must join similar grammatical units.

5

Paired Connectives

Either - or

Neither - nor

not only - but also

both-end

Eg: Correction

1. The company not only manufactures leather goods but also plastic wares.
- Ans: ~~n~~ ~~v~~ not matching
- The company ~~not only~~ manufactures not only leather goods but also plastic wares.

Eg:

Correct below sentences :

1. The ~~not~~ movie not only was good but also the play.
not only the movie ~~but also~~ was good but also the play
2. While constructing the dam, labourers not only found gold but also silver.
3. Either you must bring a note from your parents or a certificate from your doctor.
4. Mike ~~both~~ hopes to get a ~~minimum~~ promotion and get an increment.
5. This is my offer you take either it or leave it.
6. She is proficient not only in desk work but also in marketing.
- : note mistake

Modifiers

- Adjective
- Adverb
- prep grp
- Adj sentence

- Eg: Intelligent students are working hard.
- Students with intelligence are working hard.
- Students who are intelligent are ...

Eg: white elephant is here.

An elephant (with white skin) is here.

An elephant which is white is here.

Eg: The speaker spoke very well in the conference who is a rich banker's wife.

Ans:

The speaker who is a rich banker's wife, spoke very well in the conference.

Note:

Adj sentences are always placed ^{very next right side} of the word which it talks about.

Eg: My friend gave me the book (who is a docker)

She served sandwiches to her children on paper plates.

She served sandwiches \varnothing on paper plates to her children.

Note:

prepositional phrase used as an adj should be placed left side or right side of a word it talks about.

Special Prepositions

Despite

Inspite of

Owing to

Having + v₃

to + v,
v, + ing
being

Though

while

Because of

Eg: eat - ~~Adjective~~ verb run - verb
eating - noun/adj running - noun/adj

Eg: Playing Cricket is his hobby (If we remove 'playing cricket' it does not make sense. So it is noun)

Playing Cricket, he became famous (In this sentence if we remove 'playing cricket' the sentence still makes sense. So it is adjective.)

→ (Being a doctor) is not easy.

He loves (being a doctor)

He (being a doctor), can help you.

→ Playing on the road, the lorry hit the child.

Ans:

The lorry hit the child playing on road. (Here voice is not changed)

Playing on the road, the child was hit by the lorry. (Here voice is changed)

→ Having done the work, the computer was shut down by me.

Ans:

Having done the work, I shut down the computer (Here voice is changed)

→ The rose smells (sweet or sweetly) (since smells is sense verb we should use sweet which is adj)

→ She sings songs (sweet or sweetly)

Sense Verbs

* Sense verbs should not be used with ing form

Eg: see
think
taste
smell
love
like
hate
feel

(The word loving means enjoying)

* Sense verbs cannot be used in progressive tense

* → Adverbs are generally used to describe verbs

* → Adjectives are used to describe sense verbs

Eg: I have a ten rupees note.

Here rupees is adjective which should never be used in plural form.

∴ I have a ten rupee note.

* → Nouns used as adjectives cannot be added with 's.

Eg: The Three months time is enough.

Eg: Man servant is here.

Men servant is here.

→ We don't add 's' for plural of Man. So we can use men.

Eg: Mathematics teacher is here

↓
This is correct because 's' is naturally present in mathematics.

Dangerous Adverbs

only, almost, nearly, just

→ These adverbs make meaning in sentence even though they are placed in wrong position. We logically have to find right location.

Eg: Only she said that she loved him

In above sentence the adverb 'only' can be placed anywhere in sentence and it still makes meaning.

Eg: Correct below sentences

He almost drove sookmg.

He fell ~~nearly~~ down.

hard (or) had hardly.

→ He works hard_{adv}

→ He is a hard_{adj} worker.

→ He works hardly_{adv}

correction: He hardly works. (This actually means that he doesn't work)

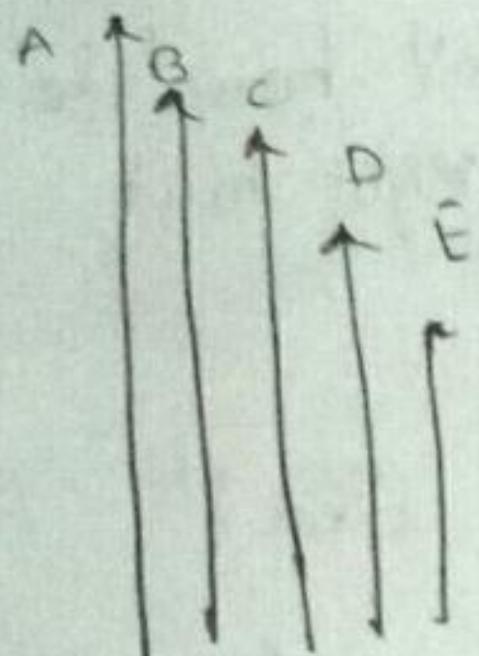
(hard is present left right to verb)
hardly is present left to verb

Example:

1. The man told me all about his childhood in the next seat to me.
The man in the seat next to me
2. The audience [↑]watched the strange performers with open mouths
3. I can't believe ^{that} _I we ^{almost} ate _{II} the whole pint of icecream.
4. He bought a horse ^{for} his sister ^{they call prince.}
5. Flying south for the winter, I saw a huge flock of birds. ↗
6. When just a small boy, his father took him to circus.
he was taken to circus by father
7. ^{It} Being a holiday, we all went to movie.
8. After biting many kids, the police officer shot the mad dog.
the mad dog was shot by the police officer
9. Having broken down, the driver took the car to garage.
the car was taken to garage by the driver
10. He lives in a hundred ^{years} old building
_{year}
11. We sold the car ^{to our} neighbour with an expensive music system
12. Let us do it efficiently.
13. Despite his poor performance, the manager has given promotion to John.
John has been given promotion by the manager

Comparision

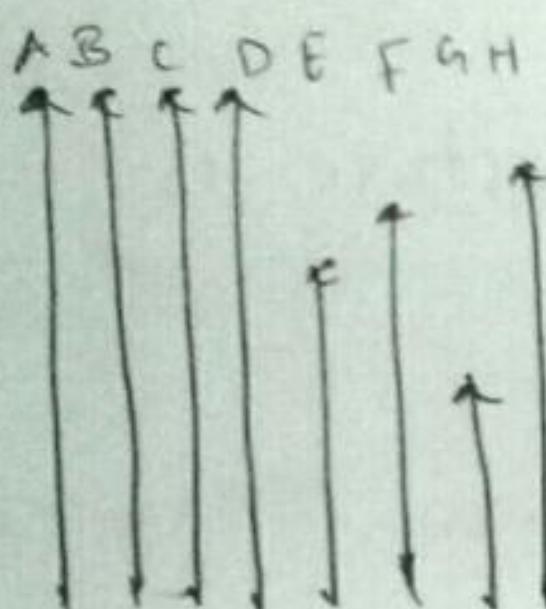
positive	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
beautiful	more -	most -



A is the tallest boy in the group. (super)

A is taller than any other boy in the group. (comp)

No one is as tall as A in the group. (positive)



A is one of the tallest boys in the group. (super)

A is taller than most other boys in the group. (comp)

very few boys are as tall as 'A' in the group. (positive)

Eg.

- The Ambanis are the richest in the country. (superlative)
- The Ambanis are richer than any other in the country. (comp)
- No other are as rich as Ambanis in the country. (positive)
- Raj is more talented than any other boy here. (comp)

Raj is the most talented boy here. (superlative)

No one is as talented as Raj here. (positive)

Correction:

He is ~~best~~^{the} best in the class.

Note:

A superlative adjective needs 'the' on its left

But a superlative adverb doesn't need 'the' on its left.

Consider below sentences:

→ He is the better than his friend

Correct the above sentence.

~~Ans.~~

→ He is the better of the two boys.

T

If we have the before comparative then we shouldn't have 'the' right to it.

→ If a word is having single syllable the comparative and superlative -er and -est. If it is multi syllable more & most.

* When two qualities of one subject is compared, the structure is more + positive degree.

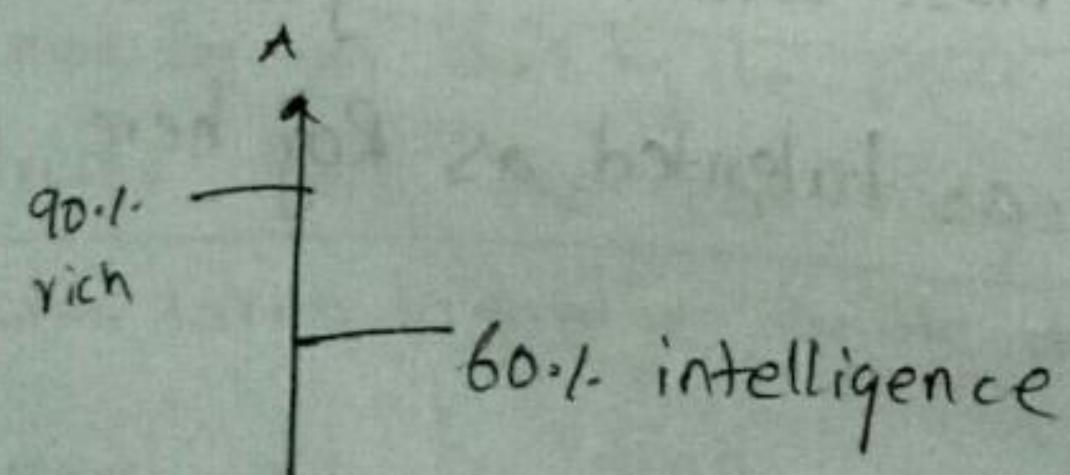
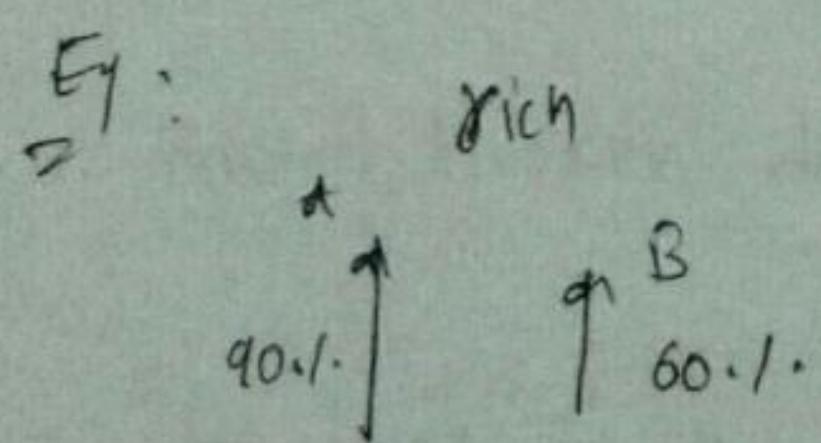
Consider below sentences:

→ He is smarter than ~~is~~ his friend.

→ He is more talented than his friend.

→ He is more smart than talented. (One subject, 2 qualities)

The above 3 sentences are correct



Eg: Correct below sentence

He is more smarter than intelligent.
smart

Ej: Correction

He is the tallest and most intelligent in the class.

He is taller and most intelligent than anybody else.

(split the compound sentence so it will be much easier to correct)

Examples:

1. I am too tired to drive any further.
The word 'too' is used for -ve things.
For +ve things use very.
2. My dog is slightly older than yours.
older
3. Rose is the most loveliest flower.
Here loveliest itself superlative. So we shouldn't use most
4. Your manners are getting worser day by day.
worse
5. This watch is superior and more expensive than the previous one.
superior to
6. Akbar was greater than any mughal emperor.
any other
7. Her all daughters are doctors.
All her
8. The intelligent are respected everywhere.
9. She is more wise than kind. (No mistake)
10. The wealth of America is greater than England. (Here we are comparing wealth of America and England which is not logical)
wealth of (or) than that of England.
11. He is enough strong to complete the work.
12. The higher you go, cooler it becomes.
The cooler
13. This project is as simple ↓ if not simpler than the previous one.
as difficult ↓

→ Adjective can be either left side of noun or right side of the noun with link verb

Ej: good boy
boy is good.

→ Some adjectives are with link verbs Ej: alone
elder + noun, eldest + noun

elder, older

- elder, eldest = position in family according to birth.
→ older, oldest = general age.

Eg: Mr. Sharma is elder than his assistant

Mr. Sharma is older than his assistant.

My elder sister is older than my elder brother. (Correct)

Here comparison is b/w age. So older is right to use.

- Double superlatives or double comparatives are wrong.

Eg: more better } wrong.
most loveliest

- Senior, junior, superior, inferior, prior, prefer, interior, exterior are comparative adjectives used with it.

- Eg: Good students are here
Some students are here

Combining above two sentences:

Some good students are here.

- * → If we have more than one adjective before then it should start with quantity adjective and end with quality adjective

quality (good, bad etc)
quantity (much, few, little)
number (few, many)

Usage of enough

- Adj + enough (or) enough + noun

Eg: This project is as simple as the previous one.

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This project is not simpler than the previous one.

Much vs Many

→ He is good.

He is better

→ He is very good.

He is much better.

→ very + true degree => much + comp degree

→ Do you have some money?

~~Yes I have some~~

→ last, latest, least

↓ ↓ ↓
order time quality

less - lesser

→ less than, ~~less~~ lesser + noun

↓
It is superlative form. Also used to compare quantity.

→ Each - Every

Each can be used with two or more.

Each ← two
more than two

Every can be used with more than two.

Every — more than two.

Eg: each
Every of the two brothers is to blame.

→ As us like

* as S+V

* like should not be followed by (S+V)

It can have S.

Eg:

Do as/like I say

~~He~~ He works

as/like his ~~we~~ father does.

He works as/like his ~~we~~ father.

→ The former - the latter

Eg: doctor engineer
Raj and Ravi are friends. The former is doctor and the latter is Engineer.

If we have more than two members we use the first, the second, ...

→ too few - little

number	quantity	
few	little	unhappy
a few	at a little	happy
the few	the little	neither unhappy nor happy

Eg: He has little money, so he can't buy it.
↳ unhappy

He has a little money, so he can buy it.
↳ happy

The little money I had was spent on books.

Negative Adverbs

→ Never only Seldom Rarely

Nowhere Innocent No Sooner than

Hardly - when Scarcey - when

Eg: I have never watched this movie.

Never have I watched this movie.

↳ this must be a question form.

Correction:

Eg: Nowhere in the market did you find
do you found this material

→ No sooner he had come when we greeted him.
had he than

→ I watch movies rarely.

Rarely do I watch movies.

→ It is raining.

→ He watch movies.

So do I.

So it is (It means a kind
of surprise reaction)

→ He will come tomorrow.

So will I.

→ Seldom does he come here.

Note:

=

Never use 'ever' with 'seldom'.

Eg: Correction

He seldom or ever comes home
never.

Fairly - Rather:

→ It is ~~fairly~~ used with the adj.

Eg: He is fairly good (It is b/w good & very good in meaning)

Rather

→ It is used with -ve adj.

Eg: He is rather bad (b/w bad & too bad)

→ It also used when we have a change in opinion

Eg: He is rather good (It means you initially have bad impression
on him)

Sub + Verb (Plural & Singular forms)

Subject

Raj Comes here Noun

The boy is here The article + Noun

The good boy is here Article + adj + noun

The brave are here article + adj

Smoking is dangerous Gerund

Smoking cigar is bad Gerundial grp

To help is divine infinitive

To help your friend is divine infinite grp

How he comes is not clear what sentence

→ In a sentence if subject is singular verb is singular
if subject is plural verb is plural

* → If sub is uncountable noun, gerund, gerundial grp, inf,
inf grp, what sentence then verb is always singular.

Eg: Spectacles Noun

Trousers

pants

binoculars

Scissors

pliers

outskirts

premises

(The word Pant ~~is~~ doesn't exist at all)

Considered as plural

(Any ~~thing~~ two things which are equal and fixed
to each other (connected) are considered to
be plural)

Nouns

Physics
Mathematics
Civics
economics
politics

→ This kind of words are considered singular if used alone (Eg: Mathematics is interesting)
→ If an adj is used in front of it it is plural (Eg: My Mathematics are boring)
His politics are dangerous

→ price measurement, distance, time is singular

Eg: 3 Months is a long time

→ Names of diseases take singular verb.

→ All are here. → people

All is well. → situation

→ All the students are here. → countable

All the gold is here → Uncountable

→ Both are here.

F

→ Many Many students are here.
fill with noun fill with verb

→ Many a student is here.

→ A great many students are here.

→ If a sentence begins with Each, every, one, neither, Either, None then verb is singular.

Eg: Neither of them is here.
pronoun

Neither he nor she is here.
conjunction

F → If sub is what sentence then verb is singular.

Eg: How he comes here is not known.

How they comes here is not known.

Eg:
→ The price (of the apples) is not good.

→ (The good) people (with knowledge) are here.

Note:

→ Prepositional grp after the sub doesn't effect the verb.

Eg:

The C.M and the minister are here.

The C.M and minister is here.

both posts correspond
to one person

Eg:

The C.M (with his ministers) is here

The C.M (along with his ministers) is here

The C.M (together with his ministers) is here

The C.M (as well as his ministers) is here

The C.M (besides his ministers) is here

The C.M (in addition to his ministers) is here.

The C.M (accompanied by his ministers) is here.

Prep grps ~~not~~ does not effect verb

∴ Singular

29/09/19

Vocabulary:

con
com
col
cor
co

together

ab
abs}

away from

Bene
Bon
Bona

good,
well,
happy

Progress
forward
step

(i) Coinages

(ii) Different sources

(iii) Phrasal verbs

(iv) Idioms

(v) Confusing words

Di }
Dif }
Dis }

ad - to

em } put into
en }

Il
Sm
In
Ir

not (or) into

Mis - wrong

Miso - hatred

non - not

Mal - bad, wrong

per - through

super - over

Re - back (or) again

trans - across

un - not

Di - two

Dia - across

Eg:

Decalogue

Centennial

Reincarnation

Expel

progenitor

Graffitti

Confluence

philosophy

prediction

Ingression

surplus

coeval

acqueduct

Extraterrestrial

Dialouge

perennial

Demonstrate

accelerate

* phrase finder

Idioms

White elephant - A property which ~~cannot~~ either can't be sold or be maintained

Bite the bullet - Bear the pain.

Black sheep - A thing which doesn't fit in the group.

Straight from the horse's mouth - information from a reliable source.

Know your ropes - To be good at profession.

Armed to teeth - be prepared to something.

Cat is out of the bag - secret is revealed

Turn ~~be~~ blind eye - ignoring ^{somebody's instructions} ~~something~~ purposefully

Cost an arm and a leg - expensive

Break the ice - ^{start} ~~conversion~~

Big Wigs - famous personalities, popular ones

Hands down - easily (Eg: handsdown victory = easily won)

Confusing Words

→ Continuous - Continually
↓
without break

↓
with breaks

→ Contented - Satisfied

getting what you

→ Crime against law	- Sin against religious law	- Vice against morals
→ Distinguish just showing diff	- Discriminate partiality	
→ Discover (already exists and been found)	Invent (created from invented things)	
→ Eternal	Everlasting (begins at some point and no ending)	perennial (constant)
→ Forbid moral authority	prohibit legal authority	
→ Hear listen		see (unintentionally) watch (seeing intentionally)
→ Hope expect from efforts		look (seeing)
→ House a building	Home (any place where we live)	moving thing
→ Lazy (have work to do, but does nothing)	idle (no work do and does nothing)	rest thing
→ Lonely (related to feelings)	solitary (related to physical thing)	
→ Rob people are robbed	steal (thing are stolen)	
→ Safety physical condition	security (feeling secured)	
→ Same only one thing's	similar (two things which are same)	(Eg: twins look similar)
→ Say it is not followed by receiver	tell (followed by receiver)	talk (exchanging dialogues)
→ Seek use with thing can't be seen	Search (use with thing that can be seen)	(Eg: say to you tell you) (I seek ^{yours} blessings I am searching for books)
→ Ancient	old	
→ Allusion indirect references	Illusion (Ill+vision related to eye sight)	Delusion (believing wrong ideas)
→ Alternate one after other	Alternative (second choice)	
→ Childish (foolish -ve)	childlike (innocent)	
→ Custom (followed by grp of people)	habit (followed by individual)	
→ Defend (from present dangers)	protect (from future dangers)	
→ Doubt	Suspect	
→ Insensible (emotions)	Senseless (no senses i.e. physical)	

Critical Reasoning

→ It deals with argumentative paragraphs

Conclusion = facts + Assumptions

Inference: Drawing the ~~concl~~ conclusion from given facts

Eg:

→ E.B White's death at 86 was cause for sadness in millions of homes across the world.

- A) E.B White was famous ✓
- B) E.B White was not famous
- C) E.B White was a famous hero
- D) E.B White's brother was also famous

→ Of the twelve sulphite associated deaths one was caused by wine, one by beer and one by hashed brown potatoes. The rest were linked to fresh fruits or vegetables.

→ nine people died (from sulphite contaminated fresh foods) ✓

→ Early evaluation of data from Vega-I showed that it encountered less dust than expected as it approached to Halley's comet.

- Vega-I is unidentified flying object. X

(This is opposite)

(since it is identified flying object)

→ Charles F. Richter helped devise a scale that universally used to measure the magnitude of earthquake.

- Richter Sealer was named for (a devastating earthquake). X
irrelevant

→ There is an evidence that a global fire storm, raged about the time the dinosaurs disappeared disappeared.

- Dinosaurs became extinct because of a global fire storm.
(irrelevant) X

Process of elimination:

i) opposite

ii) irrelevant

iii) absolute (only, never, always, all, none, the best in the world)

iv) Degrading statements (criticising - someone ~~people~~)

→ No partner helps the male pheasant tailed Jack protect and nurture his chicks in their floating nest.

Ⓐ A female pheasant tailed Jack doesn't take care of her babies. ✓

Ⓑ The Jack is an aquatic bird. ✓

Ⓒ The male pheasant tail Jack doesn't mate. (X) (opposite)

Main Point:

Assumption:

→ Assumptions are unstated beliefs of the writer.

→ Assumptions support the conclusion.

24/11/19

English (II)

→ Functional Grammar

→ Vocabulary

→ Critical Reasoning

Preposition:

Rule 1:

return back

avoid from

deserve to/for

survive from

awaits for

order for

Eg: She has ordered for a cup of coffee.

He has avoided from me.

The thief has entered into the bank.

Rule 2:

on

at

in

to

picnic

excursion

duty

leave

camp

trip

These are names of programs, not areas.

Eg: We went to picnic (yesterday). to picnic (yesterday) on to picnic (yesterday).

Rule 3:

online

abroad

Eg: She has applied for the post on online.

She is going to downstairs.

Rule 4:

My friend proposed ^{to} a beautiful girl and she too accepted.
My uncle will return ^{to} India from Dubai.

Profound
grammar (using)

Rule 5: Confusing Prepositions

- She has been learning dance since 3rd standard.
- She started learning dance from 3rd standard.
- The mechanic tightened the bolt with 18-19 wrench.
- The bolt was fitted by the mechanic.
- There are black spots on the deer and the tiger is jumping upon/up it.

Rule 6:

Compulsory prepositions

A balm relieves us of pain.

She is fond of sweets

she believes in Sai Baba

Change over
Change into

Rule 7: Optional Preposition

→ live in

live on (livelihood)

live for (purpose)

live by (to believe & depend)

→ deal in (something) → speak in (language) → blind of (really blind)
 deal with (somebody) → speak to (person) → blind to (negligence, overlook)
 deal out (to distribute, solve a problem)

→ familiar to (some thing)

familiar with (some body)

→ part from (some thing) → angry with (some body) → agree with (some body)
 part with (some body) → angry at (some thing) → agree to (some thing)

→ according to (verb) → refer to (verb)
 in accordance with (noun) in reference with (noun)

→ responsible for (some thing) → accountable for (some thing) → answerable for (some thing)
 responsible to (some body) accountable to (some body) answerable to (some body)
 → reply to (some body) → pay to (some body)
 for (some thing) for (something).

Eg: person who lives by a sword dies with the same

Peddarayudu deals out problems of villages

Prepositional Phrases:

at a stretch,	- non stop, without break
at ease	- comfortable
at sixes and sevens	- in a disorderly way
at odds	- unfriendly
at an arm's length	- keep distance from
at a stone's throw	- very near
on and off	- not very regular
on the other hand	- in another angle
in rags	- poverty
ins and outs	- Merits & Demerits
in a nut shell	- very briefly
out of question	- Impossible
ups and downs	- difficulties & pleasures
up in arms	- Ready to fight, short temper
down to earth	- very simple, modest, obedient, even though rich.

→ according to (verb) → refer to (verb)
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responsible to (some body) accountable to (some body) answerable to (some body)

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out and out	- fully & completely
through and through	- fully & completely
day in day out	- restlessly
behind and before	- full support
beside and behind	- fully confused
at sea	- going & coming back
to and fro	- recently
of late	- Repeat Repeatedly
over and again	- Confused, doubtful to go or not
between devil ^{devil} dent and sea	- Two equal shares
between and between	- Confused
in a fix	- difficulties and pleasures
through fire and water	- heartfully
from bottom of heart	- on account of, by doing so
by dint of	- slowly
by and by	- step by step
little by little	- approximately
by and large	- uncaught
at large	- completely
with root and branch	

Eg: A real friend accompanies us ~~through~~ ^{with} fire and water.

My house is located just at an ~~arm's~~ ^{arm's} length.

Previous:

- Q17 After Rajendra Chola ~~written~~ return ~~written~~ his voyage to Indonesia he
- to visit the temple
- . (a) since, wished
 (b) from, wished
(c) for, wished
(d) from, want

→ The chain snatcher took to heels when the policeman arrived.

- (a) ran away
- (b) danced
- (c) lingered
- (d) walked up slowly

Articles

Sir Arthur Cotton is a/an / the British.

Subash Chandra Bose fought against The British

Rule 8 :

Rule 9 :

Idioms :

Idioms on colors:

1. out of the blue - something special
2. bolt from the blue - a sudden surprise
3. white books - good opinion
4. black books - Bad opinion
5. yellow at heart - timid person
6. Brown study - long experience
7. grey - to have experience
8. green - feel jealous
9. purple - wealth symbol
10. pink - good health
11. reds - communism

12. Red carpet welcome

- A grand welcome

13. Red Carpet

- unnecessary delay in government ~~official~~ ^{business}

14. White feather on cap

- achievement

15. White elephant

- More investment but no profit

16. white kerchief

- Peaces on signal of compromise

17. Green signal

- accepted

18. Black and blue

- beaten utterly

19. Black sheep

20. Red Handed

Idioms on clothes:

1. Hats off

- Congratulate, admire

2. Cap up

- Improvise, to cover up

3. Through colored spectacles

- to misunderstand other

4. Turn coat

- A cheat

5. Laugh in ~~sleeves~~ sleeves

- a secret way of laugh

6. Below the belt

- Danger zone, don't

7. ants in ~~pants~~ pants

- feel of irritation

8. pull up socks

- get ready

9. wash one's linen in public

- insult, drag one to the street

10. bee in the shoes of

- work in somebody's place

Idioms on names of Animals:

- 1. Cock and Bulls Stories - made up stories
- 2. a lamb - innocent
- 3. Monkey spirits - mischievous
- 4. Lion hearted - very brave
- 5. Lion's share - Major portion
- 6. a wolf in sheep's clothing - a person looking good outside, but bad inside
- 7. a black sheep - a person behind the screen, most wanted
- 8. a scap goat - a victim, a person sacrificed
- 9. cat and dog relation - unfriendly relation
- 10. a rat race - very busy life
- 11. a dog in monger policy - a person neither avails nor allows other to avail
- 12. Crocodile tears - insincere tears
- 13. a snake in the grass - a hidden problem, problem unidentified
- 14. a pig headed person - foolish
- 15. dogmatic - one who thinks ~~he~~ is right
- 16. a hen pecked husband - a husband over obedient to wife.
- 17. chicken hearted - timid person
- 18. Fish out of water - a person in difficulties, in strange situation

Idioms on body parts:

- 1. head strong - arrogant
- 2. poke nose into - to have experiments with
- 3. pay a deaf ear - ignore advice

4. Turn a blind eye - overlook, neglect
5. Chew the cud - think of flashback
6. neck to neck - tight competition
7. shoulder something - to have the responsibility
8. pull the leg - to fool in public
9. hand in hand - friendly relation
10. hand and glove - made for each other
11. see eye to eye - have the same opinion
12. hand to mouth - below poverty line
13. back and belly - livelihood
14. backbone - full support, individuality
15. tip toe - stealthily walking
16. dig in the ribs - criticize repeatedly
17. from bottom of heart - heartfully
18. brain child - one's own creativity
19. apple of eye - a beloved girl child
20. face the music - to experience difficulties

Previous

(2015) He turned a deaf ear to my request.

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

(2016) The man who is now a municipal commissioner worked as
 (a) the security gaurd
 (b) a security gaurd
 (c) an security gaurd
 (d) none

(2013) a) He is of Asian origin

b) They belonged to Africa

c) He is an European

d) They migrated from India to Australia

Which is ~~incorrect~~ incorrect of above?

Clause:

If:

open: If + sub + v₁ → will v₁

close: If + sub + v₂ → would v₁

past probability: If + sub had v₃ → would have v₃

impossible: If + sub + were → would v₁

imposing: _____ as if v₂/were

Previous:

(2012) → If the soldier wanted to sleep, he _____ the mattress out on the balcony

a) would take

b) shall take

c) should have taken

d) will have taken

(2014) → She will feel much better if she _____ now.

a) will get some rest

b) gets some rest

c) will be getting some rest

d) is getting rest.

2015

- If she _____ how to calibrate the instrument, she _____ done the experiment.
- knows, will have
 - knew, had
 - had known, could have
 - should have known, would have

42

2015

- The boy from the town was a _____ in the sleepy village.
- dog out of heard
 - sheep from the heap
 - ✓ fish out of water
 - bird from the flock

320013

2016

- If the athlete had wanted to come first in the race, he _____ several hours every day.
- should practice
 - ✓ should have practiced
 - practiced
 - should be practicing

: answer

- If I were you, I _____ that laptop because it is very expensive.
- will not buy
 - shall not buy
 - ✓ would not buy
 - would buy

45
2018 → I had made arrangements. If you had told me earlier.

- ✓ a) could have, been
- b) wrote would have, being
- c) had, have
- d) had been, been

2018 → The event would have been successful. If you were able to come.

- a) are
- b) had been
- c) have been
- (doubt) ✓ d) would have been

Sentences

Simple (1:0)

In case of / without

" "
owing to } because of
due to }

during / at the time of

by dint of / on account of

inspite of

upto

Complex

← If

← unless

← as

← since

VERB to NOUN ← while

← when

← though

← until

Compound

or

or

so hence > because

then

then

but / still / yet

till

both - and
neither - nor
either - or
No sooner - than
hardly - then
scarcely - then
what to speak of - even
such - that
would rather - than
insipid - of

} both are present and both
(Cant - sugar rule formula)

as soon as - than
despite - of
since - hence
though - but/yet/still

} only one must be present
(snake - mongoose formula)

Rule 9 :

No Sooner did + V₁ + than

Hardly / scarcely + had V₂ + when

1/2/19

Functional Grammar :

Noun :

Rule 11 :

I have to take my person-in-chief's

permissions.

He has two brothers in law.

Rule 12:

- a five rupee coin
- a hundred rupee note
- a six foot tall person
- a five year old child

Rule 13:

she like a Yash
Yash

Rule 14:

Prabhakar is a Yash of telugu industry. ✓

Budha is the Jesus of India ✓

Rule 15:

shelf - shelves

baaf - loaves

belief - beliefs

hoof - hoofs

a sheep - sheep , an aircraft - aircraft , a deer - deer

Rule 16:

It is @ sugar X

(An) iron is very strong X

(The) wood is also called timber X

Rule 17:

I have bought a gold X

I have bought a gold chain ✓

The sugar is sweet X

The sugar from Maharashtra is sweet ✓

Rule 18 :

choir of - singers

crew of - technicians

herd of - sheep / cow / elephants

bundle of - books

Jury of - judges

Rule 19 :

Progeny

offspring

information

Advice

Soap

Eg : He bought ~~soaps~~ 3 soaps X

I gave 2 advices.

Rule 20 :

Kasavay are 100 offspring

100 children of offspring .

→ pieces of news

→ cakes of soap

→ children of progeny

→ pieces of information

→ pieces of advice.

Rule 20.1 :

She has broken a spectacle X

He has washed a plate X

gallows (at 50%o)

scissors

pliers

shorts

trousers

gloves

binoculars

jeans

Rule 22 :

she has broken 4 spectacles

4 pairs of spectacles

Rule 23 :

Economics [✓] is/are very interesting subject.

measles have/[✓] has broken into and killed many

Eg : civics, statistics, politics, gymnastics.

Rule 24 :

politics has/[✓] have been separated from civics.

politic is/[✓] are presently very costly and ugly.

Rule 25 :

A pair of tongs was/[✓] were broken

A band of musicians has/[✓] have ~~ever~~ arrived.

Rule 26 :

I went to vimal and kamal's house (same house)

I went to vimal's and kamal's house (diff house I went to 2 houses)

Rule 27:

They follow Jesus's principles.
Jesus'

Rule 28:

Cup's handles - handle of cup

Cycles bell - the bell of the cycle

Pronoun:

Rule 29:

resign

avail

absent ✓

enjoy

behave

control

→ she has enjoyed herself during the holidays.

→ He has resigned himself to the job.

Rule 30:

one of

none of

either of

neither of

each of

every of

plural noun + singular verb

Eg: one of doctor/doctors is/are my relative.

Rule 31:

None of
neither of

Eg: None of the two brothers is not my student

None of the ten students is/are not fit for the job.

Rule 32:

Subba and Sravani like each other.

- 300 warriors fought among one another.

Rule 33:

which	that	who	whom	whose
singular	plural	see Sub case	Obj case	

Rama is the hero who killed Ravan

Ravan is the zero whom Rama killed

These are the arrows that are used by Bahubali

~~These~~ this is the arrow which is used by Bahubali.

Rule 34:

Sc	OC
I	me
we	us
They	them
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it

than-Sc
any prep
let

than-Sc

any prep
let

Eg: Alida is heavier than him

he is ~~too~~
him

Prabhas is taller than me

I am

Rule 35 :

PC	APC	RC
my	mine	myself
our	ours	ourselves
their	theirs	themselves
your	yours	yourself(selves)
his	his	himself
her	hers	herself
-	its	itself
-	ones	oneself

Eg: One should love his/~~the~~ one's parents

Everyone has to depend on himself/[✓] oneself.

Rule 36 :

X: Who is it? (knocking door)

Y: It's me/[✓]I

a: She invited me

b: I/me too

X: Who is it? (on phone)

Y: It's me/[✓]I

Verb :

Rule 37 :

did, does, do	V ₁
Is/wasn't sub / It's high time / as though / as if	V ₂
being / has / have / had	V ₃
been / were / was / ^{are} is / am	V ₄

Eg: He did nothing but ~~cry~~ cried cry

Eg: The glass is being breaking.
broken

Eg: I wish I ^{went} go on picnic

Rule 38:

He can [✓] solve / solved now.

He could [✓] solve / solved it in his childhood.

(A.N + V.I)

Rule 39:

She need to come ✓

She need not to come ✗

She need not come ✓

Rule 40:

(chooses)
consider

(chooses)
elect

(recruits)
appoint

as ✗

Eg: Sivagami has considered kattupa as a slave ✗
a slave ✓

Sivagami has treated kattupa as a slave ✓

Rule 41:

made

help

let

Eg: He helped me to pass the exam.

He let me to go.

She made me to accept.

Rule 42:

telecast
Ex: She has telecasted the program on the day itself.

The man forecasted my future yesterday
forecast

cut - cut - cut

hurt - hurt - hurt

put - put - put

Rule 43:

teach
reach
inform
suggest
Command
Order
help
request
tell
call

b) X

Rule 44: Confusing verbs

→ hang	hang	lie	lie	lay	find	found	fall	fall	fell	feel
(ed/ed)	(hung) (hung)	(lied) (lied)	(lay) (lain)	(laid)	(found)	(ed/ed)	(fell) (fallen)	(ed/ed)	(felt) (felt)	
→ rise	raise	ride	raide	raze		rage	dye	die	shoot	fly
(rose) (risen)	(ed/ed)	(rode) (ridden)	(ed/ed)	(ed/ed)		(ed/ed)	(dyed, dyeing)	(died)	(shot) (shot)	(flew) (flown)
→ flow	see	saw	affect	effect		learn	learned		sour	sore
(ed/ed)	(saw)	(ed/ed)	(to show impart) (responsible)	(ed/ed)		(learnt) (learnt)	(adj)	(adj)	(adj)	(Sored Soared ing)
loose	lose	lost		soar		shoot	bear	bare	bore	
(opposite & tighten)	(lost)	(ed/ed)		(soared) (scared)		(ed/ed)	(bore)	(bared)	(red)	

- The little girl has hung the calender to the wall.
- Then hen has laid twice today.
- Smuggler Verappan had fallen Sandlewoods. ^{fell down}
- The old man is lying on the bed because he is feeling unwell.
- The it personal have raided ^{hidden} on several cine heroines at residences and offices at a time.
- Putli Bhai ~~bare~~ ^{bared} gandhi 150 years ago at Porbandhar.
- The short film has tasted for 17 minutes successfully.
- The naughty boy has sawed ^{seen} the beatiful girl with his sharp eyesight.
- My cousin raised her father with her poor progress report.
- Chandrasekhar Azad was shot by the British during an encounter.
- The girl has laid with me severals time therefore she is a ~~present~~ ^{liar}.
- The old man has died with godrej hair color.

Tenses :

- I am learning music right now, but my sister has been learning since childhood. ^(learn)
- My friend drinks coffee daily, but he is drinking tea right now. ^(drink)
- The thief had escaped before the policeman arrived. ^(escape) ^(arrive)
- She will complete the work day after tommorow, but her friend will have completed the same work by tommorow. ^(completed)
- It had been raining for 3 hours, then I got down the bus. ^(rained)

Rule 45:

- A - see, seen, appear, look
- hear, sound
- smell, flavours
- taste, ~~test~~
- feel

(should be used in Simple present
even if the meaning is
simple continuous)

- B - love, hate, like

- C - own, belong, have, contain, consist, comprise

Rule 46:

V₂/were
as though / as if / I wish + sub / It's high time ... V₂

She is posing as if she were a Miss universe

He has spoken as if he learned several times

Rule 47:

of late (recently)

till now

still

not yet

just

Rule 48:

- hear - in courts
- smell - sensing
- taste - experience
- feel - health related
- have - eating & drinking
- appear - exam sense

(can be used with ting (v_a)
in this sense)

shh.... She is hearing us.

The judge is hearing our case today. ✓

It is tasting salty.

He is tasting bitter experiences. ✓

Rule 49:

Simple Future do does (prearranged things)
 is/am/are (soon/shortly)
 going to

Rule 50:

He said, "Am I a fool?"

He asked whether he was a fool.

She said to me, "I have time"

She told me that she had time.

Rule 51:

A. Universal truths

B. Scientific facts

C. Proverbs

D. Blood Relations

E. Locations

F. says/say is reporting word

} tense do not change in
indirect speeches

He said, "The Taj is in Agra"

He ~~said~~ that the Taj is in Agra.

He says, "I am proud!"

He says that he is proud.

Previous :

- 1) a) Two and two and four
b) Two and Two become four
c) Two and Two make four
d) Two and Two are four ✓
- 2) The professor ordered to the students to go out of the class x
- 3) A person suffering from alzheimers. This ————— short term memory loss.
a) experienced
b) has experienced
c) is experiencing
✓ d) experiences
- 4) The aircraft ————— take off as soon as its flight plan was fixed.
a) is also allowed to
b) will be allowed to
✓ c) was allowed to
d) has been allowed to
- 5) While trying to collect an envelope under the ~~bene~~ table Mr. X fell down and was loosing consciousness.
lost