

Fundamentals of English

Parts of Speech

Divided into 8 types

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Noun | 5. Adjective |
| 2. Pronoun | 6. Preposition |
| 3. Verb | 7. Conjunction |
| 4. Adverb | 8. Interjection |

1. Noun: Noun is a naming word name of the Places, Persons, things and animals.

Noun is Subject and object

Ex: The Peon rang the bell
Sub V₂ Obj
(Noun) (Noun)

2. Pronoun: It use Instead of Noun.

Ex: He rang it
(Pron.) V (Pron.)
Sub Obj

Remember: Articles use before the noun but not before the Pronoun.

Gerund also always noun but not a Pronoun.

⇒ Noun and Pronouns function is Sub and obj

⇒ Noun and Pronouns another work is Singular and Plural

Ex: Singular

Boy

He

I

She

Plural

Boys

They

we

They

3. Verb: verb is an action word or doing word. It has 5 forms.

<u>V₁</u>	<u>V₂</u>	<u>V₃</u>	<u>V₄</u>	<u>V₅</u>
eat	ate	eaten	eating	eats
run	ran	ran	running	runs
Smile	Smiled	Smiled	Smiling	Smiles

Ex: 1. He reached the station on time.

2. He is good at his work.

3. He has a beautiful Pen.

4. He goes to school.

How to identify verbs:

⇒ In order to Identify verb we can add ing in the word.

⇒ The word should have Past tense. Here Cut is a word but Cut Past tense also Cut only than how can we know it is a verb. In this case we adding ing in the word then it becomes cutting.

⇒ Verb is deeply connected to the Tenses

4 Adverb: It describes a verb. It tells more about verb.

Ex: 1. He works Hard
Adv

2. He works Very hard
Adv

3. Cross the road Carefully
Adv

4. Peter runs very fastly

5 Adjective: Describing Noun and also modifies the noun
and it use before the noun also

Ex: 1. The clever fox defeated the brave lion
Adj Adj N Vz Adj Adj N

2. That boy helped me.
Adj N Vz Pro

3. The grapes are sour
N Adj

6. Preposition: Pre + Position
↓ ↓
Before place

It is a Relating word and it use before the noun.

Ex: 1. The cat is under the table.
PreP Noun

2. He died for his country.
PreP Noun

3. My mother is inside the kitchen.
Pre

7. Conjunction: Joining word to word, Sentence to Sentence, Phrase to Phrase, clause to clause.

Phrase: Phrase is a group of words which doesn't convey any sense.

Ex: At his office → No sense
At his house → No sense

Clause: Clause is a group of words which gives sense and it is with subject and verb.

Ex: 1. He came 2. He went 3. They wrote
4. I Smiled

Ex: 1. He came after _{conj} i had left.

2. I have not met him since _{conj} he left.

8. Interjection: To express feeling/emotions
↓
Joy/Sad/surprise

Ex: Hurray! Alas! wow! Ah! oh!

Ex: 1. Hurray! we have won the match.
_{interj}

2. wow what a beautiful flower rose is!
_{interj}

Prepositions

Preposition meaning

Pre means before and Position means Place

Defination: It Shows relationship between noun and Pronoun

Ex: In, on, at, Infront of, Inside, OPPOSITES, under, below, above, up, down, upon etc.

Sentences Examples:

1. The cat is under _{pre} the table.
2. My mother is Inside _{pre} the kitchen.
3. Our teacher is standing in front _{pre} of use.
4. There is a tree beside _{pre} the house
5. The flower Pot is on _{pre} the table.
6. I am in _{pre} the class.
7. The man is standing at _{pre} the corner.
8. The house is among _{pre} the trees.

PrePosition	Meanings	Examples
Between	In the middle of two	The boy is standing <u>between</u> _{pre} his parents
Among	In the midst of more than two	The house is <u>among</u> _{pre} the trees.
Behind	Backside	There is a tree <u>behind</u> _{pre} the house.
Beside	By the side	There is a tree <u>beside</u> _{pre} the house.

Preposition	Meanings	Examples
In front of	Front side	There is a tree <u>in front</u> _{Pre} of the house.
Opposites	Opposites of each other	There are two houses <u>opposite</u> _{Pre} each other.
In	Covered by all sides	The cat is sleeping <u>in</u> _{Pre} the corner.
At	Near by	The man is standing <u>at</u> _{Pre} the corner.
On	In contact with	The book is <u>on</u> the table.
By	Before	<u>By</u> 8:0' clock we should reach there.
Until	Up to specific time	<u>until</u> 10:0' clock the class is over.
During	Between certain time	<u>During</u> my class hour don't use cell phones.

Grammar

Prefix and Suffixes = Affixes

Prefix: It is used in the beginning of the root word/base word and it helps us to form a new word.

<u>Ex: Prefix</u>	<u>Root word</u>	<u>New word</u>
Un	+ Fair	= <u>unfair</u> _{Pre}
In	+ active	= <u>Inactive</u> _{Pre}

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Irregular = Irregular

il + legal = Illegal

un + happy = unhappy

Suffix: It is used in the end of the rootword/base word and it doesn't help us to form a new word.

Ex: Root word Suffix New word

Comfort able = Comfortable suff

Broke en = Broken suff

Oil oily = oily suff

talk talkative = talkative suff

danger ous = dangerous suff

Practice:

1. I have an uncomfortable seat.
Pre Adj Suf

2. She has a black car. (No Prefix/Suffix in the sentence)
Adj

3. His father was unhelpful.
Pre Suf

4. The actor is handsome suf

5. I hate oily food.
Suf

Common Prefixes

Prefix Root word

Re again = Regain

re do = redo

re Play = rePlay

re unite = reunite

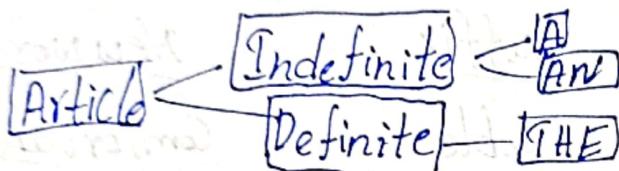
re capture = recapture

Articles

A, An and The

Definition

An article is a word that modifies or describes the noun. It is used before the noun and also modifies the noun.



Indefinite Articles: It means which is not clear and particular or not obvious about something a and an is the indefinite articles which is general.

Definite Articles: It means which is clear or obvious about something. The is the definite article which is unique and specific.

Indefinite Article example:

I want to eat an apple from the group of apple.

Definite Article example:

I want to eat the apple which is at first position from the group of the apple.

Use of A

⇒ A is used before a word beginning with a constant or consonant sound.

⇒ A is used before a Countable Singular Noun.

Ex: A Bag, A Dog
Art. Noun and singular noun

Sentence examples

1. This is a book I borrowed from my friend.
Art

2. Reena will bring a small gift to Neha's Party.
Art

3. I have a one rupee note.
Art

4. The Cow is a useful animal.
Art

Here U is a vowel but it gives a sound so A is a consonant

5. The world is a happy place.
Art

Remember: Vowels there than we can use An and consonants there we can use A. It's not like that depends on sound we have to place whether a or an.

Use of An

⇒ An is used before a word beginning with a vowel (AEIOU) Sound.

⇒ An is used before a Countable Singular Noun.

Example of An

1. I want to become an actress.

2. He is an honourable man.

3. He returned after an hour.

4. Rama has come without an umbrella.

5. I read an interesting story.

Remember:

⇒ Articles uses with Phrases or Professions.

⇒ Phrases: a few, a lot, a little etc

⇒ Professions: a clerk, a doctor

⇒ Vowel Sounds: an honest person, an hour, an heir etc

⇒ Consonants Sounds:

g one rupee note, a university, a useful etc

Use of THE

⇒ For universal truth and fact than we can use The.

⇒ If general concept there we don't use The.

⇒ If something specific than we can use The.

Example: 1. The Life is beautiful.

2. Friendship is the Precious (X)

3. The Laptop is brand new.

4. Can you open the window?

5. The man in the grey suit is my boss.

Where not to use The:

Countries e.g: The India (X) Names: The Ravi (X)

The English (X) cities: The Delhi (X)

In English (✓)

Street: The street (X)

Where we should use The

- ⇒ River Ex: The Ganga, The Yamuna
- ⇒ Holy Books Eg: The Gita, The Holy Bible
- ⇒ News Paper Eg: The New York time
- ⇒ Class/group Eg: The Camels, The dogs
- ⇒ which shows full class/Group then also we can use The.

If Clause

An If clause is a combination of a condition and its result.

There are 4 types of If clauses in English
They are:

1. Zero Conditional
2. First Conditional
3. Second Conditional
4. Third Conditional

If clause + Main clause

If clause followed by a Comma

A main clause without a Comma

Eg: If you heat ice, it melts.

Ice melts if you heat it. (without Comma)
(without comma)

1. Zero Conditional clause: It states general facts or scientific facts.

Formula: Simple Present Tense + Simple Present Tense

Ex: 1. If you mix red and blue you get Purple.

2. Mom says, "If it is sunny take your umbrella."

3. Plants die if you don't water them daily.

2. First Conditional clause: It explains a real situation.

It is a combination of Simple Present Tense + Simple Future Tense

Ex: 1. If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.

2. If I have time, I will meet her.

3. If you don't leave, I will call the Police.

3. Second Conditional clause:

It refers to either Present/Future time.

It is unreal/hypothetical/imaginary

Formula: Simple Past tense + would + Verbs

Ex: 1. If it rained, You would get wet

(Simple Past)

(Imaginary situation)

2. If I know his address, I would return his money.

4. Third Conditional clause: It refers to past. It explains an impossible situation which had happened already.

Formula: Past Perfect tense + would have + V₃

Ex: I. If you had started early, you would have
caught the bus ^{Past Perfect}

2. If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.
studied 13

3 If You had invited harder, I would have passed. the exam
V3

4. If you had invited me for the party, I would have
attended it surely.

The Raman Effect.

Summary

Sir C V Raman (Chandrasekhar Venkat Raman) was a young Indian researcher from Tiruchirapalli was honored with the Nobel Prize in 1930 for his ground breaking discovery - the molecular scattering of light. The Phenomenon has become popular the Raman Effect. Raman was among the first awardees of the highest Civilian honour the Bharat Ratna in 1954. He first worked as an administrative officer. But he soon shifted to his favourite field - teaching Physics. During his Sea Voyage to London in 1921, he evinced keen interest in the 'blue' colour of the sea. He did not believe in existing explanations that the blue colour was the reflection of the sky. He imagined that it could be because of the water molecules scattering sunlight. He conducted experiments in his direction and proved beyond any doubt that Liquids do scatter Light. This discovery attracted international attention at once and the Nobel Prize. Raman's study in Spectroscopy finds innumerable applications in various fields today.

1. What is Raman effect?

Ans: Raman effect is the change in the wavelength of light occurs when a light beam deflected by molecules. When a beam of light travels a dust free transparent sample of a chemical compound a small fraction of the emerges in directions other than that of the incident beam, most of this scattered light is of an unchanged wavelength. A small part however has wavelength different from that of the incident light, which presents is a result of raman effect.

2. What is recent application of Raman effect?

Ans: Stanford Scientist (or) blending the latest NANO technology with quirky light effect discovered in the 1920's to create a new way to scan for tumors a process that is potentially safer and more sensitive than current cancer screens using a beam of lazer light projected on the skin surface, the technique Xam Spot with extraordinary precision tiny particles that have been injected into the blood stream and attach themselves to cancer cells. The goal is to detect the fewest number of cancer cells possible, said Dr. Sanjeev Shan Gamblair. The Stanford radiologist professor who is developing the approach. Today's most advanced cancer diagnosis tools, such as

PET Scans, CAN Pick up a tumour above 5 million meter³ of tissue containing tens of millions of cancer cells. The new technique called Raman imagine, has the Potential to detect microscopic clumps of only a few hundred Cancer cells.

3. What is the Practical application of the Raman effect?

Ans: Raman Spectroscopic which is based on Raman Scattering effect is widely used in material Science has a characterization technique

i) Study of Corrosion: Raman Spectroscopic is used to analize the Corrosion Products and helps in developing all anti Corrosion materials.

ii) In the characterisation of Synthetic diamond:
Raman Peak in 1332 Centimeter⁻¹ is a signature of diamond.

iii) Raman is widely used in the characterisation of Carbon NANO tubes, -grophones.

iv) Raman is a non-destructive technique it is used to analize Purity of food, drug molecules.

v) Others application of Raman effect are in geology, material Science, Petro-chemistry, Polymers Phasmocritical industry, nucleus science Photoreise science etc.

4. According to Raman why is the sea blue in colour?

Ans: C.V. Raman ever knew to learn questioning was his strength research was his weapon and discovery was his passion. The reward was the noble Prize in 1930. C.V Raman participated in the university Congress in London 1921. Has he was travelling by sea he was impressed by the blue colour of the sea many people noticed. These blue colour earlier they all thought it was the reflection of the sky by C.V Raman was not impressed with his belief. He guessed that sun-light was being scattered by water molecules. He conducted experiments in this directions. He proved beyond that water molecules indeed scattered light so, the white sunlight when scattered by the water molecules gives the sea in blue colour. This discovery known as the Raman effect. Raman was awarded the nobel Prize in 1930.

Task-1:

(Antonyms)

Do x undo

Sincere x insincere

Judge x mislead, misjudge

Lead x mislead

Quality x disquality

Possible x impossible

Confirmed x unconfirmed

Engage x disengage

Biography x autobiography

Task-2: Suffix

Nation - National

Excite - Excitement

Drive - Driver

Pain - Painful

Enjoy - enjoyment

Able - unable

Inspire - inspiring

Joy - joyous

Motivate - Motivated

Loud - Loudly

Person - Personal

Enjoy - enjoyment

Create - Created

Work - Worker

Beauty - Beautiful

Modern - Modernity

Hope - Hoped

Prefix

Before - Pre before	write - Pre write
Again - Pre again	Soil - Sub soil
Amount - Dis amount	Real - Un real
Climax - Anti climax	Understand - Mis understand
Capable - In capable	Condition - Pre condition

Reading :

In our everyday life we read many things - signboards, bill boards, railway timetables, newspapers and magazines, brochure, textbooks, story books, encyclopedias; research articles, theses and dissertations Project reports, advertisements, memos, minutes, presentation slides, emails and letters among others.

There is a lot of information around us and reading is an important method of processing the information and using it for our purposes. There is no doubt that reading is an important skill for success in academics and at the workplace in specific, and for survival in this modern world and general.

Techniques For Effective Reading:

As we have observed earlier, reading is important and if you have good reading skills, you can achieve success. The following techniques can help you become an effective reader:

- * Decide why are you reading - is it for brief and specific information, for detailed understanding or for analysing

What is Presented Critically?

- * Understand the organisational patterns of different kinds of texts - this will help you find the information you need quickly. For instance, a research paper has an abstract, which, effectively is a summary of the entire paper.
- * Use context to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words. This will help you retain the flow of your reading.
- * Make notes while reading. This is particularly useful in academic contexts. You can just consult notes for revision later.
- * Do not worry about speed of reading initially; focus on understanding the context.
- * Focus on enhancing your vocabulary; this will increase the fluency of your reading.

Writing:

Sentence Structures: Use of Phrases and Clauses in Sentences

Look at the two sets given below. Which set has structures sentences and which does not?

- (1). a. Birds fly b. The Taj Mahal is beautiful
c. The ferocious cat frightened the tiny little mouse.
- (2). a. Flying birds b. the beautiful Taj Mahal
c. The frightened little mouse

The examples in Set I (a-c) are considered sentences, but the ones in Set 2 (a-c) are not. Why do you think so? Traditionally a sentence is defined as a group of words with complete sense. However, those in Set 2 also have complete sense; yet they are considered 'phrases' and not sentences.

Look at the sentences in Set I once more. We find sentences of varied length and complexity. A sentence is made up of words in certain order. In English, a sentence generally follows the Subject-Verb-Object order. Words also combine to form phrases (e.g. the frightened little mouse). But random ordering or random words does not make a phrase (e.g. frightened little mouse). So, there is a 'definite order' and 'a head word' in a phrase.

The next unit of a sentence is a clause. How is a clause different from a phrase? A clause (as in 1a) consists of minimum of two words - a subject ('Birds') and a verb ('fly'). Note that the words 'flying' in 'flying birds' and 'frightened' in 'the frightened little mouse' are participial adjectives and not verbs. So, those groups of words are phrases not clauses. Now, a clause can have any number of phrases. For instance, look at (1c):

Fill in the blanks using suitable forms of the words given in brackets.

1. If Amy had cleaned her room, her mother would have been happy.

2. You will get an immediate reply if you write (write) a mail to the Customer Relations officer.

3. If you had read (read) books all night long, you would not be able to get up early.

4. If you throw a Party while your Parents are gone, you will be (be) in big trouble.

5. If I were (be) you, I would listen to the advice and go to a dentist immediately.

Spot the errors in these sentences and correct them.

1. If it will be ^{is} sunny, the guests will want some lemonade.

2. If I am having ^{had} more money, I would bought a house.

3. If you had been ^{slept} sleeping on time, you would be able to ^{been} wake up early.

4. If I will be ^{am} stuck in traffic, I will let you know.

5. If my brother will be moving ^{move} to Singapore, I will visit him there.

PUNCTUATION

What are Punctuation marks?

Punctuation marks are symbols which:

- * help organise the structure of written language
- * indicate intonation and Pauses to be observed when reading aloud.
- * help avoid ambiguity in expression.

In this age of instant messaging and chatting, Punctuation is often neglected. This becomes a major problem, especially when you are required to write essays, Proposals, letters etc. The correct use of Punctuation marks lends accuracy to a written text, while incorrect usage of Punctuation can lead to miscommunication and confusion.

Semi Colon(;)

Common Use: in Complicated lists

Example: In the Seminar today, we have Prof Raj, IIT Delhi; Prof Sevarup, NIT Warangal; Dr. Madhu Sudhan, Director of Forensic Research Institute Hyderabad and Dr. Swathi, Chairman of Legal Aid Cell

Common use: for Separating closely related independently clauses

Example: Social media sites gender greater sharing of information they also put one's privacy at risk.

Note: The difference between use 1 Colon and use of 2 Semicolon is that while the colon is used for explanatory and supportive information, the semicolon is used to introduce additional or contrary information.

• Colon (:)

Common use: to introduce an idea that is an explanation or Conformation of the one that comes before it.

Example: He was very happy with the results: he had put in a lot of hard work.

Common use: to introduce a list

Example: I need a research assistant who can do the following: assist me in lectures, check and compile journal articles and maintain the equipment in lab.

Common use: to introduce quoted material

Example: Gandi Said: 'You must be change you wish to see the world.'

Note: In uses 1 and 2, if the initial clause cannot stand on its own, then the colon must not be used.

For example:

He is active on Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp ✓

He is active on; Face book, Twitter and WhatsApp X

There are three types of dashes - hyphen (-), en dash (-) and em dash (-). The below examples gives their uses and examples.

1) Common use : Hyphen

It is used to:

- i) join words to indicate that they have a combined meaning.
- ii) separate words in established compound adjectives

Example : i) low-budget, first-class, self-evident

ii) State-of-the-art, tongue-in-cheek

2) Common use : En dash

It is used to indicate:

- i) range like that of pages, dates, chronological time etc.
- ii) 'and' in phrases such as 'Democratic-Republican alliance', 'India-Sri Lanka Pact' etc.

Example : i) 1966-2000, 34-100, July-September

ii) gas-liquid chromatography, Hindi-tamil bilingual

3) Common use : Endash

- i) It is used to speech indicate a break in thought or shift in tone.

Example: When the books was finally delivered - nearly three weeks after she had ordered it - She decided to return it.

'Apostrophe(')

Commonly used Example

- 1- in contracted words I am - i'm; who is - who's
- 2- to indicate Possession This actor's movies are

troubling - the word 's' is highly popular

Note: When using the apostrophe to indicate Possession, it is important to place it in the correct position.

For example:

The Student's marks were satisfactory. (indicates one student)

The student's marks were satisfactory (indicates more than one student)

Ingenious

Admirable

Yours sincerely, Sunita Singhania

not in file

Ancient Architecture in India

Summary

The essay gives a detailed picture in a brief way of the ancient Indian architecture. It deals with the main styles, the influences, the Patrons and examples of various architectures. It begins with the Mauryan era (BC 3rd century to 1st century) architecture that drew from the Persians and the Greeks. Nonolithic Pillars with Carvings, Stupas with Jathaka Stories etc are examples. Gandhara art, Mathura school and Amaravathi School are the other art forms that enjoyed Patronage in both the North and South India. Amaravathi and Nagarjunakonda are places near us that have these architecture models. The Gupta Period began free-standing hindu temples. Caves architecture as famously found in Ajanta, Ellora caves, is another popular form. Rock temples like those in Mahabalipuram, Belur, Hale bidu are great examples of this kind of architecture. Odisha has some most beautiful temples like Jagannath temple in Puri. Gujarat, Kolkata are also homes for some exquisite architectural wonders. Temple building activities in India won for her international recognition.

Answer the following questions

1. "The Lion Capital of the Saranath Pillar" - what does 'capital' mean here?

Ans. 'Capital' here means the decorated top part of a pillar.
'Capital' in other contexts means

- a) The administrative center (a city) of a state/Country etc.
- b) Investment to start some business
- c) Important, main

2. What is "stupa"?

Ans. A stupa is a dome like structure. Stupa's picture scenes from Jataka tales.

3. What is a Jataka Story?

Ans. A Jataka story is folk tale about the previous births of Gauthama Buddha.

4. How did the Gandhara Style emerge?

Ans. Gandhara style emerged from the blending of the Greek and Indian art forms.

5. What are the characteristics of the Gandhara style?

Ans. Gandhara style life-like statues of the Buddha and Bodhisattvas looked like Greek gods. They used ornaments, costumes and every drappery and to make them

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look beautiful. They used stones, terra cotta and cement like material to make statues.

6. Name two other indigenous styles of architecture?

Ans: Mathura School and Amaravathi School are two native styles of architecture.

7. Name some places known for their cave architecture.

Ans: Ajanta, Ellora and Udayagiri are some places famous for cave architecture.

8. What are the rock-cut temples? Name some famous rock-cut temples.

Ans: Temples cut from huge rocks are called rock-cut temples. The Kailash temple at Ellora and the Rath temples of Mahabalipuram are some examples of well-known rock-cut temples.

9. Name some of the major dynasties of South India.

Ans: The Pallavas, Cholas, Pandiyas, Hoysalas and Vijayanagar Kings are some dynasties of South India.

10. What are the differences between Dravida style and the Nagara style?

Ans: Dravida style mainly consists of 'Vimma' or 'Shikhara', high walls and at the gateway topped by a 'gopuram'. Nagara style, on the other hand, has the shikhara in the form of a spiral roof, the 'garba griha (sanctum)

Pronoun and Types of Pronoun

Pronoun: A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Ex: Hari is absent because Ami is ill.

It is better to Avoid Repetition of Hari.

Hari is absent because he is ill.

Types of Pronoun:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Personal Pronoun | 5. Relative Pronoun |
| 2. Reflexive Pronoun | 6. Demonstrative Pronoun |
| 3. Emphatic Pronoun | 7. Interrogative Pronoun |
| 4. Indefinite Pronoun | 8. Distributive Pronoun |

1) Personal Pronoun:

I, we, You, he, She, It, they are called Personal Pronouns.
Because they all stand for the three Persons.

i) The Person Speaking (First Person)

ii) The Person Spoken to (Second Person)

iii) The Person Spoken of (Third Person)

2) Reflexive Pronoun: It represents the action performed by the subject is on the subject itself.

Ex: Singular Plural

My - Myself our - Ourselves

Your - Yourself Them - Themselves

him - himself Your - Yourselves

her - herself

It - Itself

Ex- 1. I hurt myself Reflexive Pronoun

2. They hurt Themselves Reflexive Pronoun

3) Emphatic Pronoun: An emphatic Pronoun is that which is used to add emphasis to the subject of the Sentence. Ex: He himself cut the cake

4) Indefinite Pronoun: Sometimes the Pronouns used in a Sentence do not refer to any particular thing or Person. They are used in a general way. Such Pronouns are known as Indefinite Pronoun.

Eg: All, Anyone, Anybody, Anything, Everyone, Everybody, Some one, Somebody, No one, Nobody, Nothing etc.

Eg: 1. Did you ask anybody to come

2. Somebody has stolen my cellphone.

4. Nobody can help you in this issue.

5) Relative Pronoun: A Relative Pronoun is one which

is used to refer the noun.

Ex: who, whom, what, whose etc.

1) This is the place where we met.

2) He who hesitates is lost.

→ It ends with Fullstop(.)

Ex: 1. The man who works hard is my father.

2. One who work hard will get success.

6) Demonstrative Pronoun:

Demonstrative Pronoun indicates the object that we try to describe or tell you the specific distance of the object.

Ex: Singular Plural

Near → This These

Far → That Those

Ex: 1. This is my book.

2. These are my books.

7) Interrogative Pronoun: The Pronouns that are used for asking question is known as Interrogative Pronoun.

Ex: who, what, where, whom etc.

- 1) Whom did you see? 2) What do you want?

=> It ends with Questionmark (?)

Ex: 1. Who are you?

2. whose bike is this?

8) Distributive Pronoun: The Pronouns which refer to the Person or things one at a time are called distributive Pronoun. They are always Singular.

Ex: Neither, either, Each, None etc.

Ex: ~~Each took it in turn.~~

~~Neither~~ of the girls was late.

~~Either~~ of you can go.

~~9/2/21~~

3. Blue Jeans

Question & Answers

1. What were the steps denim went through before being used as pants?

Ans : Denim cloth has an unusual history the name comes from 'Serge De Nimes' a city in Southern France originally it was a strong material made from wool by the 1700 it was made from wool and Cotton originally this material was used only to make Sails but eventually some innovative geneovese Sailors thought that such fine strong material would make great pants.

2. List out the evolution of Blue jeans

Ans Blue jeans in the form that we know them today did not come about until the middle of the 19th Century. Levi Strauss an enterprising immigrant who happened to have a few bolts Bolts of Blue denim cloth on hand, recognised a need for strong wear pants in the mining communities of California. He first designed and marketed Levis in 1850, and they have stayed essentially the same ever since, there have been only minor alterations to the original designs.

The original Levi's did not contain rivets. A tailor by the name of Jacob Davis invented pants at the request of a miner who complained that regular pants were not rugged enough to hold his mining tools. Davis subsequently granted Strauss the use of his rivet idea, which was patented on 20th May 1873. A few other changes which were made over the next century. zippers replaced buttons in 1920. In 1937, the rivets on the back pockets were moved inside, in response to complaints from school boards that the jeans students wore damaging chairs and from the cowboys that the jeans were damaging their saddles. In 1960's they were removed entirely from the back pockets.

3. How is denim dyed?

Ans : Denim is dyed before being woven.

4. How did denim dyed?

Ans : Denim is usually dyed with chemically synthesized indigo before being woven. Large balls of yarn, called ball wraps are dipped in the indigo mixture several times so that the dye covers the yarn in layers. The many layers of indigo dye explain why blue jeans fade slightly with each washing.

5. What is Slashing? Why is it done?

Ans: The dyed yarn is then slashed; that is, it is coated with sizing (any one of a variety of starchy substances) to make the threads stronger and stiffer. Once this operation is complete, the yarn threads are ready to be woven with undyed filling yarn threads.

6. The Yarn is Woven on?

Ans: The Yarn is woven on mechanized looms.

7. What is Sanforising? why is it done?

Ans: At this point, the denim is ready for finishing. The cloth is brushed on to remove loose threads and lint, and the denim is usually skewed in a way that will prevent it from twisting when it is made into clothing. The denim may then be sanforised or pre-shrunk. Pre-shrunk denim should shrink no more than three per cent after three washings.

8. What is Carding?

Ans: The incoming cotton is removed from tightly packed bales and inspected, before undergoing a process known as carding. In this process, the cotton is

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Put through machines that contain brushes with bent wire teeth. These brushes - called cards - clean, disentangle, straighten, and gather together the cotton fibres. At this point, the fibres are called slivers.

Q. How is Sewing done?

Ans: The pieces of denim are ready to be sewn at this point. Sewing is done in an assembly line fashion, with rows of industrial human-operated sewing machines. Each assembly line worker is assigned a specific function, such as making only back pockets. First, the various pockets and belt loops are assembled. Next, one worker attaches the pockets to the leg seams, another then sews the leg seams together and still another attaches the waist-band. Once the waistband is secure, the belt loops may be stitched on and the buttons attached. If the jeans include a zipper, it is then sewn into place and the pants are hemmed. Finally, the rivets are placed in the appropriate places and the maker's label is sewn on last.

Q. What is the difference between Pre-washing and Stone washing?

Ans: Some jeans are pre-washed and stonewashed to

after the appearance or texture of the finished jeans.

Pre-washing involves washing the jeans in industrial detergent for a short time to soften the denim. Stone washing also means washing the jeans, but Pumice is added to the load, resulting in a faded appearance. Small stones produce an even abrasion, while large stones highlight the seams and pockets and produce a more uneven appearance.

The completed pair of blue jeans is then pressed. They are placed into large pressing machine that steam irons the entire garment at once in about a minute. A size tag is punched into the material and the jeans are folded, stacked, and placed in boxes according to style, colour and size before being sent to the warehouse for storage.

II. What are the steps in manufacturing the denim fabric?

Ans : In order to manufacture trousers, first the fabric has to be prepared. This is done in three stages:

- i) Preparing the Cotton Yarn:
- ii) Dyeing the Yarn
- iii) Weaving the Yarn

i) Pre Processing the Cotton Yarn :

There are several steps to be taken before the ginned cotton (that has been picked from fields and processed), becomes cotton. The incoming cotton is removed from tightly packed bales and inspected, before undergoing a process known as carding. In this process, the cotton is put through machines that contain brushes with bent wire teeth. These brushes - called cards - clean, disentangle, straighten, and gather together the cotton fibres.

ii) Dyeing the Yarn :

Some fabrics are woven and then dyed, but denim is usually dyed with chemically synthesized indigo before being woven. Large balls of yarn, called ballwraps, are dipped in the indigo mixture several times so that the dye covers the yarn in layers.

iii) Weaving the Yarn :

The yarn is then woven on large mechanical looms. Denim is not a hundred percent blue, as the blue dyed threads forming the warp (long, vertical threads) are combined with white threads forming the weft (shorter, horizontal threads). Because denim is woven with the blue threads covering three out of four white threads,

the blue colour dominates. Although mechanised looms make use of the same basic weaving procedure as a simple hand loom, they are much larger and faster.

Present Tense:

Tense and Structure:

Simple Present tense:

verb in the base form (Ex: children play in the Park); if the subject is he/she/it - 's is added (Ex: sita plays in the Park)

Usage:

- 1. Universal facts and generalisations Ex: The earth revolves around the sun.
- 2. Proverbs and sayings which are believed to be true always. Honesty is the best Policy.
- 3. things we do regularly or general habits and practices
Ex: 1) I travel by bus everyday.
2) we live in Hyderabad.

Note: we use Present Continuous to refer to an activity we are doing at the moment of speaking. It may not be regular habit.

Ex: A Person's Profession, abilities at present

4. A Person's Profession, abilities at present.

Ex: Sania plays tennis, our yoga instructor is a real task master.

5. Instructions or directions (usually with words like first, second, later etc.)

Ex: You take the yellow metro and get off at Rajiv Chowk. Then take the green line and get off at the Kali temple stop.

6. Commentaries, historic narratives

- Ex: i) the batsman hits the ball for a six. The bowler looks just helpless!
ii) on 1 September - Germany invaded Poland. On 3 September - Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand declare war on Germany.

7. Events in future, which are certain to happen; usually a word indicating the future time is used (Ex: tomorrow, the coming week)

- Ex: i) My train leaves at 6 pm.
ii) My wife's birthday falls on a Friday next year.

Present Continuous:

am/is/are + verb + ing

Ex: (I am watching TV.)

Usage:

- 1. Ongoing events at the moment

Ex: They are discussing the matter now.

Note: Some English verbs are not used in the Continuous tense.

- 2. temporary Practices

Note: For regular Practices, we use the Simple Present tense.

Ex: i) My brother is living with me now but he will soon miss out.

ii) She is working on this Project. the moment.

- 3. Gradually changing events

Ex: My grandmother is recovering slowly after her surgery.

- 4. Plans and arrangements made for the future; usually words indicating future time (Ex: next year, in 200)

Ex: We are moving to vishakhapatnam next year.

Present Perfect:

has + Past Participle form of the Verb (when the subject is 'he/she/it')

(VP + past participle)

1. Experienced till date; we often use general time expressions

Ex: This is the worst film I have watched so far, till now.

2. A recently completed event

Genre and Structure: Present Simple + Past Participle

haven't Past Participle formed of the Verb + past助动词 HAD

Usage: I have just come back from the office.

1. An event completed in the Past but has relevance for the Present

Ex: My friend has lost his Identity Card.

2. A situation that began at a specific time in the Past and is still continuing at the moment:

Ex: She has lived in Ranchi for three years.

Genre and Structure: Present Simple + Past Participle

Present and Perfect Continuous

has been + Verb + -ing (when the subject is 'he/she/it')

have been + Verb + -ing (when the subject is 'I/you/we/they')

Usage: I have been working on this project since last year.

1. Repeated Continuous events

Ex: The Company has been introducing new models of cars almost every month since 2015.

- Task: Identify the tense forms for the underlined verbs in sentences.
1. How long have you known Ajay? Present Perfect
Continuous
2. I have been cleaning the house all morning. P.P.C
3. The students are writing their annual exams
Simple Present Continuous
4. We have seen this film already. P.P
5. Kangaroos live in Australia. S.P Tense.
- Task: Fill in the blanks using the correct Present Tense form
1. Every Sunday, Suma drives her children to the Park. (drive)
2. This is the best novel that I have read so far. (read)
3. Raghav has been studying in Banaras Hindu University for two years now. (Study)

Past Tense:

Simple Past

Verbed in case of regular words for ex Clean changes to Cleared

Sing Changes to Sang

Chores were going in his book in past (not present) like this

Block and bring things to and so on

Usage:

historic events which happened in the Past without a word indicating time

Ex: Charles Darwin visited the Galapagos Islands.

2 Events in a narrative in their chronological order

3. Habits in the Past

Ex: when I was a child, I did not eat vegetables.

Past Continuous :

was + Verb + -ing when Subject is Singular

were + Verb + -ing when Subject is Plural

Usage:

1. Ongoing events at a Particular time in the Past.

Ex: Children were playing in the Park last evening.

2. Onongoing background event while the focus is on another event

Ex: When I was travelling to Mumbai, I suddenly fell ill

Past Perfect :

had + Past Participle form of the Verb

Usage:

1. Experiences till a Particular time in the Past.

Ex: I had been to several countries in Europe by 2001.

Past Perfect Continuous:

had been + verb-ing

Usage:

events that began before a certain point of time in the past
and continued up to that.

Ex: I had been writing nearly for an hour before the bus ^{came}.

Task:

Identify the tense of the verbs

1. They went shopping last week. Simple Past
2. When he reached the bus stop, the bus had left. Past Perfect
3. Naira was crossing the road when Susan noticed her.
Past Continuous

Task:

Fill in the blanks with verbs

1. I bought a new phone last week. (buy)
2. When we were living in Mumbai, we would visit Marine Drive every weekend (live)
3. When I arrived at the hall, the film had started (start).

Future:

1. will/shall + Verb in the base form

Usage :

1. Predictions or facts about the future

Ex: Hyderabad will receive heavier rains tomorrow (Predictions)

2. Decisions about events in the future.

Ex: Out of these two shirts, I will buy the red one

3. be + going + to → Predictions about future

3. Use of Simple Present → Planned events and intentions

Ex: Match starts at 11.00 am.

4. Use of Present Continuous → for events scheduled for future

I am going to New Delhi next week

Future Continuous:

will + be + verb ing → Ongoing events in the future

Ex: At the same time, next Monday, I will be writing my exams.

Future Perfect:

will have + Past Participle of the verb

→ events that are going to be completed by a certain time in the future.

Task:

Identify the tenses of the underlined words.

1. It will be dark soon. → simple future

2. My father will be waiting for me at the station.
future Continuous

3. We will not be using the computer lab for the next two weeks.
future Continuous

Task:

Fill in the blanks in these sentences with correct tenses.

1. At three o'clock tomorrow, I will be writing the exam. (write)

2. By June next year I will be studying in this college for two days. (study)

3. By 10pm tonight, I will have finished my assignment. (finish)

4. A: Are you going to the party tonight?

B: Yes, Don't worry. I will give you a lift (Giv)

Q. What Should You Be Eating?

Question & Answers

1. What are the two main factors that change your body weight?

Ans) The weight-loss industry is a very large, Profitable & Growing industry. Modern lifestyles often cause weight gain & obesity, leading to an influx of weight loss plans and products in to the market. It is widely accepted that weight gain or loss depends on food intake & exercise. To put it briefly, weight change = Calories in - Calories out. A Healthy eating Pyramid helps to demonstrate how a balanced diet can be achieved. The following from the bricks of a Healthy eating Pyramid.

2. What is the connection between whole grains & insulin?

Ans) Whole grains ÷ Healthy carbohydrates take longer for the body to digest. This helps to prevent any sudden rise & fall of blood sugar levels & insulin in the body. Healthy carbohydrates help prevent type 2 diabetes

4 heart diseases. The benefits of healthy

Carbohydrates are the reason why they are placed at the base of the food food Pyramid.

Some Source & healthy carbohydrates are oatmeal, brown rice & whole wheat bread.

3 How are Potatoes different from other vegetables?

Ans These items are high in Sodium and increase the risk of heart diseases & result in weight gain.

This is because refined grains & Sugary drinks

cause an accelerated increase in blood sugar levels

whole grains like wheat & brown rice cause a more gradual increase in blood sugar. the body is better

equipped to handle a gradual rise in blood sugar

levels. Foods that are rich in salt like Potato chips,

Cheese & soups contain high Sodium levels that may

lead to heart attack & stroke. When buying food,

choose the labels & choose the ones with the lowest

Sodium Content

4. What do you know about omega-3?

Ans Fish is an important source of protein and is rich in omega-3 fatty acids, which are known to prevent heart disease. Chicken and turkey are low in saturated fats when compared to red meat. Eggs, too, provide protein and are a good supplement to break fasts. Those suffering from diabetes or heart alignments should avoid the yolk of the egg and consume only the egg whites in omelettes and baked products.

5. Why should dairy products be consumed in moderation?

Ans For generations, we have believed that dairy products are good for growing bones as they contain calcium & vitamin D. They why are they placed near the narrow part of the food pyramid, suggesting limited intake. The primary reason for this is that the body needs more Vitamin D than even three glasses of milk can provide. At the same time, three glasses of milk contain more calcium than it is required for the human body. It is now understood that there are better sources of Vitamin D for the body than milk and

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Two serving of dairy a day should be sufficient.

7. What happens in the body when you consume sugary drinks?

Ans: Sugary drinks cause an accelerated increase in blood sugar levels. Whole grains like wheat and brown rice cause a more gradual increase in blood sugar. The blood is better equipped to handle a gradual rise in blood sugar levels.

8 List foods that contains high amounts of Sodium?

Ans: These foods should be consumed very sparingly. Red meats and Processed meats like bacon and sausages contain high levels of Sodium. They increase the risk of diabetes, heart diseases and Colon cancer. Switching to fish, chicken, nuts and beans is a much healthier choice. Similarly, switching from butter to olive oil is also a healthier option.

Intensive and Extensive Reading

Reading is primarily of two types - intensive reading - based on the purpose for which one is reading a text. While reading a text intensively, we pay attention to the vocabulary items, the transition signals, the structure of the passage and the main ideas and supporting details. Intensive reading helps us to understand the main idea of the passage, the ordering of the information and the connection of ideas. It therefore involves the reading text in detail. This enables us to make inference or evaluate the ideas presented in the text. In short intensive reading involves a detailed analysis of the given text.

Extensive reading is general comprehension in the target language. This builds reader-confidence and overall linguistic competence. For instance after reading a short story, you might want to identify the positive and negative traits of a character or understand the main theme of the story. Extensive reading helps one to understand the nuances of the target language in a better way.

It involves wide-ranging knowledge of different topics.

while reading a text intensively, the following strategies

Can be used:

1. Maintain the focus on the text.
2. Identify the purpose of the text (to defend, to argue, to describe, to analyse, to present an option etc.)
3. Highlight important points, thesis statements etc.
4. Pay close attention to how the writer moves from one point to another.
5. Pay particular attention to the vocabulary items and transition signals.
6. Try to identify the overall position of the writer vis-a-vis the subject.

Essay Writing

The word essay comes from the Latin verb *exigere* which means to examine, or to test. An essay allows a writer to test or examine his or her ideas about a particular topic.

The two important skills required for writing an essay are

- a) Clarity and accuracy in expression - the ability to make effective use of words and phrases to ideas.
- b) The ability to understand and organise ideas relevant to the topic.

Introduction:

The introduction of the essay is a single, short paragraph which explains the purpose and the scope of the essay. It contains the thesis statement which reflects the position of the writer on the topic. The introductory paragraph can be structured in the following manner:

Body of the essay :

The body can be divided into two or three paragraphs. The paragraphs should be well-structured with one main idea related to the topic and supporting details which justify/prove/extend the main idea. The topic sentence provides the main idea of the paragraph. Even if the topic sentence is not clearly identified, the paragraph should be able to convey the main idea. The paragraphs in the body of the essay can be coherently linked through the use of discourse markers and transition signals.

Conclusion :

A concluding paragraph summarizes the main idea of the essay. It must logically follow the paragraphs in the body of the essay which would have discussed the central idea. It involves

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restarting the writer's position and summarising the main points of the essay. Avoiding the new ideas/argument in the conclusion.

Type of Essays :

Essays can be different types, depending on the purpose they achieve. It is important to know the purpose for which an essay is being written as this can partly influence the structure, style and content.

Given below are some quick features to the major essay types.

- Descriptive
- Narrative
- Informative/Expository
- Argumentative
- Exploratory

These types differ in terms of treatment of a topic. Let us look at the features of each of these types:

Descriptive :

- Can be a description of a place or a thing.
- Need not be limited to a visual description.
- Should include the other senses of perception like hearing,

Smelling, touching.

- Can be structured based on the different aspects of the description.

Ex : My city at rush hour.

Narrative :

- Recounts an event, an incident or an experience or retells a story.
- often written from the writer's personal perspective.
- The thoughts, feelings and attitudes of the writer towards the subject matter are conveyed to the reader.

Ex : The day the tsunami struck.

Informative / Expository:

- Conveys information to the readers.
- Focuses on factual details.
- Required some amount of research.
- The type of information will determine the structure.
- Should avoid the over load of information, technical jargon and complex detailing.

Ex : Wearable technology.

Exploratory:

- Take a subject matter, often a problem statement and analyses it in detail.
- Unravels the layers of complexity and goes to the heart of the problem.
- Tries to find a solution to the problem or, at the very least, makes suggestions to help find one.

Ex: Disaster management practices in India challenges and solutions.

Argumentative:

- Seeks to convince the reader to accept the writer's Point of view.
- Arguments need to be constructed carefully and supported by evidence.
- often takes a stand but can also accommodate opposing Points of View.

Ex: Should Indian industry shift its focus from the Services Sector to manufacturing?

5 How A Chinese Billionaire Built Her Fortune?

Q) Who is the world's richest Self-made woman? What is the name of the company she started.

A: The world's richest Self-made woman is Zhou Qunfei. She is the founder of Lens technology.

Q) Where is she most at home? What does it mean to be most at home?

A: She is most at home! What does it mean to be most at home? tray of water to ensure it is of the right temperature, or taking the place of one of her technicians for awhile. If you met her, you would instantly notice her neatness of appearance, her round, owl-like glasses and her cherubic face.

Q) Where was she born? What was her childhood like?

A: The youngest of three children, Qunfei was born in a tiny village in China. She lost her mother when she was five. Her father was a skilled craftsman. He lost his eyesight and a finger in an industrial accident. Young Qunfei helped her family raise pigs and ducks for their livelihood.

Q) What does lens technology produce? Who are its biggest customers?

A: The advent of the mobile phone made. Ms Zhou

a billionnaire. In 2003, She was still making watch lenses when she received call from the mobile giant motorola. they wanted her to make screens for mobile phones. Until then, mobile phone screens were made of plastics. But glass would be more resistant to scratches and provide sharper images for the texts and notifications. multimedia. Zhou got onboard and created the screen for motorola's Razr V3.

Soon, HTC, Nokia and Samsung placed orders with her. Then, in 2007 Apple entered the market with the iPhone which has a keyboard enabled glass touch screen. Apple picked Zhou's lens technology as its supplier. Consequently MS Zhou invested heavily in new facilities and skilled technicians. Within five years she setup manufacturing plants in the cities.

Q) Why do you think Motorola approached lens

Technology and not any other lens makers?

A: A call from the mobile giant motorola. They wanted her to make screens for mobile phones. Until then, mobile screens were made of plastic. But glass would be more

resistant to scratches and provide sharper images

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for tests and media. Zhou got on board and created the Screens for Motorola's Razr V3.

6) what are the Processes that Glass is put through in the factory?

A: In the factory, glass is cut, ground down to size, bored and polished to give each Plate a transparent finish. Then the Plates are strengthened in a Potassium ion bath. Painted and Cured. Finally, they are cleaned and Coated with anti-smudge and anti-reflection films.

Zhou is obsessive about the standards maintained in their factory from her office, a door leads to an apartment shelves this apartment to rest, so that she can have access to the factory floor day and night.

7) what are the factors that helped make Ms. Zhou successful?

A: Despite of all the success she has achieved, Zhou is relatively less-known, even in her own country, China. She rarely grants any interviews or makes public appearances. Her employees know her to be fastidious and observant of the smallest details. She notices a manager slouching at a meeting and asks him to sit straight. Yet she exudes

Charm and humility. She remembers where she comes from and does not take her present position for granted. She recalls that in her village most girls did not have the option of going to middle school. They would be engaged or married to a very early age.

Zhou chose to work and run a business and it is a choice she never regrets.

Writing

Report writing:

Reports can be of various types of reports that you will come across are:

- Reports interpreting data - these reports include inferences from statistics and other data. They are used to present findings and inferences based on numerical / factual information.

1. Title Page

Title of the report, author's name, ID number (if necessary), our name and number, department and university college and date of submissions.

2. Abstract/Summary

A brief overview of the report with all the key features (what) was done, how it was done and the main outcomes of the work.

3. Acknowledgements

An expression of gratitude towards the people who have helped in carrying out the study and writing of the report.

4. Table of Content

Sections and Subsections of the report along with their page numbers.

5. Introduction

A background to the topic, a statement regarding of report and a brief outline of its structure.

6. Methods

A list of equipments and materials used Procedure followed Sources of the material / used

Necessary Preparations

made and Problems encountered (Particularly) if the resulted in changes in Procedure.

7. Discussion of results obtained

The result can be found in tables, charts & graphs along with work sheets.

8. Conclusions made

A brief statement of what has been done and given

9. Reference

A summary of the results of the investigation/experiment/study along with supporting diagrams/graphs/tables.

A statement specifying whether the purpose of the study has been met the key finding and the major outcomes of the research.

A list of all sources (books, journals, websites etc) used in the suggested format of referring

10. Appendices/annexure

Additional tables, graphs, questionnaire, etc, which are not central to the report but play a useful role.