

15/09/19

# English

## Sentence Construction :

SV — Birds fly.

SVO — He plays Cricket.

SVOO — Dad gave me money.

SVC

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

Eg: He knows me  
S V O

Shyam came here yesterday.  
S V adv adv

Babies cry.  
S V

I made them leaders.  
S V adv obj

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

Eg: Friends come here  
S V Adv

My good friends come here.  
S V Adv

Friends will come here.  
S V

Friends should have come here.  
S V

I met friends  
S V obj

I met all my close friends.  
S V obj

C

Eg.:

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

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

Intelligent students are here.

Students      with intelligence      are      here.

S                                  V                  adv

i) Simple

(ii) Compound

lin complex

in Simple:

\* It is of SV, SVO, SVOO format

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

Rani drives a car.  
s v o

(ii) Compound :

→ Two sentences can be joined using.

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

Raj owns a car and a bike

- Raj owns a car
- Raj owns a bike

FOR  
AND  
NOR  
BUT  
OR  
YET  
SO

Conjunctions: Though, Although, even though

As, Since, because

If, unless, until

who, which, when etc.

that, how

as if, as though

as soon as, by the time

forms  
secondary  
sentences in complex  
sentences.

Complex Sentence:

→ A combination of primary & secondary sentence is known as complex sentence.

→ Primary sentence alone can make meaning.

→ Secondary sentence without primary sentence seems to be meaningless.

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

Though she knows me, I don't know her

II

I

I can help him if he comes here.

I

II

My friend (who is here) can help you.

II

Eg:

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Correcting Sentences

S + v. Tense, voice speech

Balanced

Modifiers

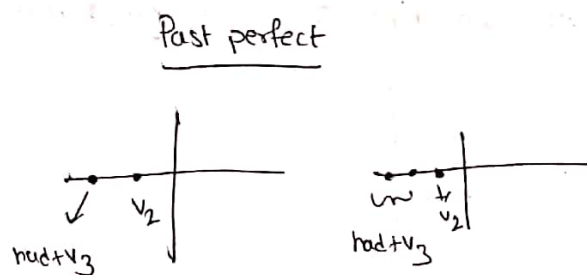
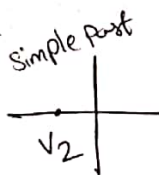
Comparison

Articles

prepositions

Confusing words

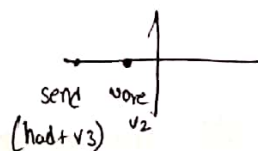
## Tenses



Eg:

He had realized (realize) that he <sup>had</sup> made a mistake.

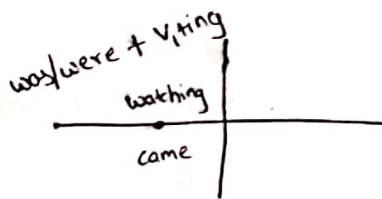
She wore a dress which her uncle had sent (send) her.



## Eg: Past Continuous

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

↓  
specifies both the both the ~~are~~ & running simultaneously



## Post perfect Continuous

Eg: When I came, he had been watching (watch) the movie for 2 hours.  
~~how~~ how long



has been + V-ing  
have been + V-ing  
had been + V-ing  
will have been + V-ing

Eg:

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



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

↓  
And joins some kind of actions.



## Present

### Simple present

Eg: He watches (watch) movies daily



### Present Continuous

Eg: He is watching (watch) the movie now.



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

→ Consider below three sentences

- \* Someone drank (drink) all the milk yesterday.
- \* The bottle is empty. Someone has drunk (drink) all the milk.
- \* The bottle was empty. Someone had drunk (drink) all the milk.

Note:

The difference b/w past & present perfect in logical meaning is when we use past the action has no impact on present but present perfect note: means it has some impact on present.

Completed actions with time -  $V_2$

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

→ When no specific time is given:

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

Eg: He has resigned (resign) his job unwillingly.

Birds fly (fly) high in the sky.

He resigned (resign) his job unwillingly last year.

Previous

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

she has completed her studies in 1995

↓  
specific time is give. So we use  $V_2$ .

Correct sentence :

she completed her studies in 1995.

Eg:

→ did you watch the movie yesterday?

$V_2$

time

→ Have you watched the movie?

$V_3$

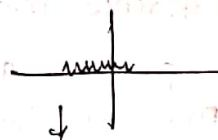
$V_3$

no time specified

have +  $V_3$

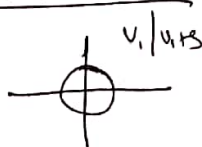
Present Perfect Continuous:

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

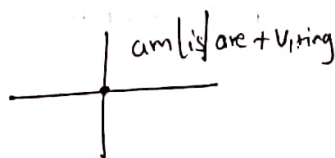


have been +  $V_1$ ing  
has been +  $V_1$ ing

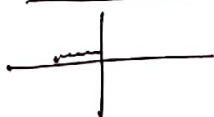
Simple present



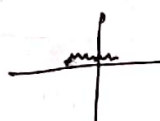
present continuous



Per Present perfect



Present perfect continuous



has been/have been +  $V_1$ ing

# Future Tense

Eg: Simple Future

He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the movie tomorrow

↓

will watch — chances (may or may not)

is watching — fixed future time table

is going to watch — Intension of speaker

Future Continuous

When he came, I was here — past

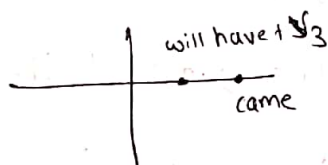
When he comes, I will be here

When he comes, I will be watching the movie.

Future perfect

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

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



Future Perfect Continuous

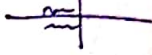

When he came, I had been watching the movie for 2 hours.

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



## Examples

→ specifies actions are simultaneous.

1. When I last met him, he was studying (study) music 
2. I met her at yesterday's party. I had known (know) her before that. 
3. A: What is the time?  
B: I can't tell you my watch has stopped (stop)  
→ it means before which means launching is over by that time. If the same question is asked with 'by' then answer would be 'will launch'
4. By next year, they will have launched (launch) Chandrayan.
5. Last week we went (go) to our village.
6. When I counted the change I understood that they had paid (pay) me Rs. 500/- more.
7. Next August, while you are writing (write) your exams I will be enjoying (enjoy) on the Chennai beach.  
↑ Normal action  
↑ time action is shown with simple present Refer below example.
8. Last week we had lived (live) for 5 years. moved (move) out of the house, where we
9. Since the day he joined (join), he has been working hard.
10. He met (meet) with an accident while crossing the road.
11. He always comes (come) late to meetings.
12. Congrats! They accepted (accept) your application. (No time is given. The action is one time action.)
13. He has been studying (study) in the library for the last 15 days.
14. What were you doing (do) when I came to office.

Ex:

Before he came, I had prepared lunch.

Before he comes, I will have prepared lunch.

} solve 4th question using this concept.

# Helping verbs

Be : am, is, are, was, were, has been, have been, had been

Do, did, does

has, have, had

They can be used as main verb or helping verb.

Modal verbs : will - would

can - could

shall - should

may - might

must / ought to / have to

used to

need

dare

had better

These are always used as helping verbs.

Eg:

→ I am here  
H.V      M.V

→ He has done it.  
H.V

→ I am working here.  
H.V      M.V

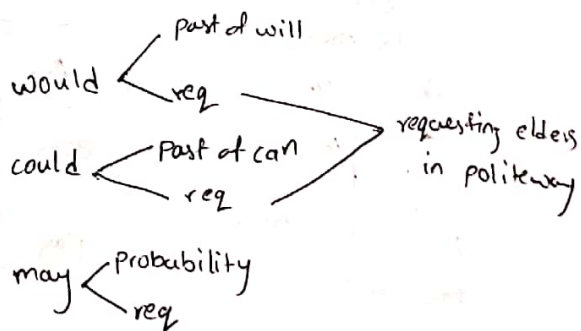
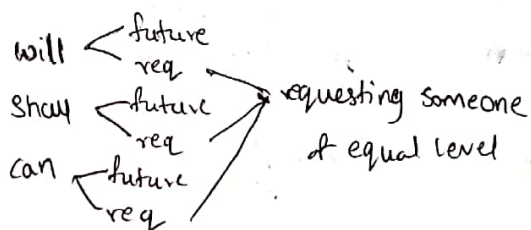
→ He has a book.  
M.V

→ He has been to delhi.  
H.V      M.V

→ He has been sleeping for two hours.  
H.V      M.V

→ I do my work.  
H.V

→ I do go out.  
H.V      M.V



should	must	have to
↓	↓	↓
suggesting to do something	order by speaker to do something	asking to do something due to external factor

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

need : need & you go out?

Yes, I need to

Dare : How dare you go out?

& kind of challenge

Had better : You better go out. (incorrect)

You had better go out. (correct)

Note :

But while speaking we don't pronounce had.

Consider betw 2 sentences:

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

when I was young, I <sup>was</sup> ~~am~~ able to swim for 2 hours. (actual which means you got opportunity to swim & you did)

## Active and Passive Voices

Eg:

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

↳ Here we have to consider the voice too.

### Passive

be forms

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

### Simple Present

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

### Simple Past

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

### Model verbs (Simple Future)

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

### Present Cont

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

Past Cont	
A.V	P.V
was eating	<del>was</del> were being eaten
were playing	was being played were

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

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

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

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

→ Present perfect cont, past perfect cont, future perfect cont,

Future cont don't have passive voice.

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

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

are planning (A.V) - is being planned

went (A.V) - is gone

construct (A.V) - is constructed

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

is given (P.V) - give / gives

had been cleared (P.V) - had cleared

were watching (A.V) - was being watched



is being taught<sup>(PV)</sup> - is/are teaching  
are working<sup>(AV)</sup> - is/are being worked

Eg:

→ wonderful is ~~place~~ ways of god.  
(PV)

The ways of god are wonderful.

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

→ Down went the king George

The king George went Down

→ Raj has taken my notes.

My notes have been taken by Raj

Eg: Find which of the below are preferred?

(i) People speak english all over the world (PV)

English is spoken all over the world. (PV)

Here it is better to use p.v.

Examples:

1. All the files have been <sup>burned</sup> (burn) down in fire.
2. This machine has been <sup>working</sup> (work) continually for 5 years.
3. This problem was solved (solve) 5 years ago.
4. His application has been <sup>approved</sup> (approve).
5. She was suffering <sup>suffer</sup> (~~from~~) from fever when she was taken to the hospital.
6. When he reached home, he realized that all the ~~items~~ costly items had been <sup>stolen</sup> (steal)
7. Marriages are made (make) in heaven.

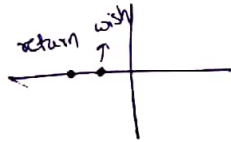


→ To check if a sentence is A.V (or) P.V add 'by someone' <sup>at</sup> ~~in~~ the end of sentence. If it fits there then it is P.V else it is A.V.

Eg: Marriages are suffered on the earth

This is Passive voice.

Pg 82  
28



∴ wished

Consider below complex sentences:

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

2. Before he came, I had gone out  
when

3. This boy follows me wherever I go.  
where

4. He got the success because he worked hard  
why

5. He walks as if he were a hero  
how

6. Though he worked hard, he failed.  
contrast

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

## Speech:

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

Eg: He said that he had done it  
WHAT

Eg: Sentence correction:

He said that he <sup>was</sup> is working hard  
I past II present

He told me that he <sup>would</sup> will help me  
I past WHAT future 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.

Eg: Sentence Correction:

He said that life is beautiful  
past WHAT (present) → But this is universal fact. So it is correct.

He said that the sun <sup>rises</sup> rose in the east.  
past 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.

Consider below two sentences:

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

→ 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 <sup>A</sup>said that | he <sup>B</sup>had gulped all the food | and that he had no appetite |  
<sub>C</sub>  
No error

→ She <sup>A</sup>inquired | whether anyone <sup>B</sup>has seen | her baby in the woods |  
<sub>C</sub>  
past present ∴ had seen

→ Students <sup>A</sup>wanted to know | how <sup>B</sup>would the rupee conversion scheme <sup>C</sup>help | to decrease the value.  
<sub>V</sub>  
H.V B-subject B-how the rupee conversion scheme would help

→ He <sup>A</sup>realized that (she <sup>B</sup>was thinking) how difficult <sup>C</sup>would it be | to answer in such a way.  
<sub>past past</sub>  
Sub how difficult it would be

→ She <sup>A</sup>has forgotten | how old <sup>B</sup>was she | when she <sup>C</sup>came to live here  
<sub>present past past</sub>  
order should be SV

→ (When we <sup>A</sup>asked) (where <sup>B</sup>was his bicycle) | he <sup>C</sup>said (that it <sup>D</sup>was being repaired) | and (that it <sup>E</sup>would take at least one week to set it right.)  
<sub>his bicycle was how old she was</sub>

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 3<sup>rd</sup> question)

Eg:

→ While coming here, I happened to see him.

Note

→ In a sentence 'V<sub>1</sub>ing' form without be form before it should not be considered as verb.

→ 'to + V<sub>1</sub>' 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<sub>1</sub>/V<sub>1</sub>s, sub + will + V<sub>1</sub>

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

II: If sub + V<sub>2</sub>, sub + would + V<sub>1</sub>

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

III: If sub + had + V<sub>3</sub>, sub + would have + V<sub>3</sub>

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 'was' for type II.  
You must use only 'were'.



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  $V_2$ .

I wish

→ I wish sub +  $V_2$  / were / would +  $V_1$

Eg: I wish I went to moon. (sub +  $V_2$ )

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

I wish I would qualify this exam. (sub + would +  $V_1$ )