

22/09/18

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

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 considered as verb. It is known as infinitive

Eg: He loves to sing
infinitive

Consider below sentences:

He s met friends — Here object belongs to verb

He s 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 into groups:

1. Our country depends v on rainwater prep group for its prep group agriculture.
2. Because all my classmates s insisted v on this work, I could do it s v on prep grp.
3. All gods s live v in the sky. prep grp
4. Fashions s come and v go adv regularly
5. While s was coming v to here adv to see him prep grp, I happened s to meet you v in the street. prep grp infinitive grp prep grp infinitive grp
6. He doesn't like s v going genitive grp out prep grp on Sundays.
7. He went v to delhi. prep grp
8. He wants v to see. 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-	(starting with en)
-ise		
-ate		

(iii) Adjective:

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

(iv) Adverb:

-ly

→ Adverb speaks about verb, adjective and adverb too.

Convert below words into other parts of speech.

Eg: Simple - simplify - simplicity - simplification
adj

Scholar - scholarly - scholastic
adj adj

Depart - department - departure
v n

Hope - hopeless - hopefully
adj adj adv

Run - running

Calculate - calculation - calculative

Division - divide - divisive
n adj

Good - goodness - well
n adj

Bad - badness - badly
n adv

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

Eg: Correct below sentence

He is good and intelligene
adj n

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 n

Eg: good ^{adj} goodness ^{Noun}
The good

Rich ^{adj} Richness ^{Noun}
The rich

intelligent ^{adj} Intelligence ^{Noun}
The intelligent

Eg: The intelligent ^N are here.

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.
I ^S was ^V coming ^V here ^S I ^S met ^V him ^S

While coming here, I met him
While ^{prep} coming ^V here ^S I ^S met ^V him ^S

→ 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.
Though ^{preposition} working ^V hard ^S, he ^S failed ^V.

Though he worked hard, he failed.
Though ^{conjunction} he ^S worked ^V hard ^S, he ^S failed ^V.

He works for me
for ^{prep}

He ate all the food for he was hungry
for ^{conjunction} he ^S was ^V hungry ^S

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 cattle 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 ~~at~~ around the sun
 ↓
 prep

Eg: He wants some water
 ↓ S r 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.

The above sentence needs correction.

Nothing comes from above.

No one is above the law.

2. He came after me
s v prep grp → prep
He came after I had gone
s v conj s v
This medicine has II (after effects) N.G (∴ after is adj)
N.G S prep what (∴ not it is N.G)

3. I have seen him before

He stood before me

I when-adv prep what → conjunction
He had done it before I came
II II

4. This is an expensive watch

They watch everything
s verb n what (N.G) ⇒ watch is noun

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

This is a watch dog
adj N.G

5. They can better your ideas

This is a better chance
adj

He knows better
how → adverb

you give place to the better(n)
n

6. All are here adv

adj → All men are here adv
n

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.

adj noun

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.

2. The apartment was filled with old newspapers, broken bottles and the ashtrays were overflowing.
the overflowing ashtrays

3. The tea should not be served cold but at a hot temperature.

4. He is young dynamic and has smartness.
smart

6. It is cruel to catch birds and keeping them in cages.

7. The company wants a driver who knows the city and works sincerely.

8. We travelled in our car because the engine was smooth, the

strong tires and the body was attractive.
the tires were strong

a. She does her work with willingness, quickly and accurately.

Previous

1. All engineering students should learn mathematics, mechanics and how to do computation.

to do computation

2. While trying to collect an envelope from under the table, Mr. X

2. while trying to collect . . .
fell down and ~~was~~ losing his consciousness.

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:

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.

prep grp

prep grp

: note mistake

Modifiers

→ Adjectives

→ Adverb

→ prep grp

→ Adj sentences

Eg: Intelligent students are working hard.

~~adv~~ ~~with~~ Students with intelligence are working hard.

Students who are intelligent are working hard.

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)

(whose has a dock)

She served sandwiches to her children on paper plates.

She served sandwiches 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

In spite of

Owing to

Having + v₃

To + v₁,
v₁ing
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. (The voice is not changed)

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

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

Ans:

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

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

→ She sings songs so 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 so king.

He fell ~~near~~ nearly down.

hard (adj) hard (adv)

→ He works hard_{adv}

→ He is a hard_{adj} worker.

→ He works hardly_{adv}

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

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

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} we _I _{II} almost ate the whole pint of ice cream.

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}

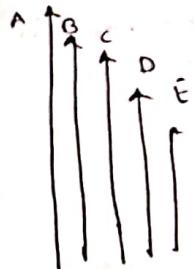
11. We sold the car to our neighbour with an expensive music system.

12. Let us do it _{efficiently} efficient.

13. Despite his poor performance, _{the manager has given promotion}
_{to John.} John has been given promotion by the manager

Comparision

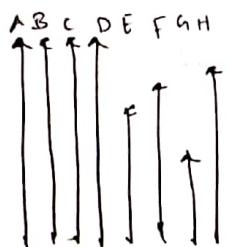
positive	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
beautiful	more -	most -



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 ^{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.

Eg: He works best here (Here best is adverb. So we don't need 'the')

Consider below sentences:

→ He is the better than his friend

Correct the above sentence.

~~Ans.~~

→ He is the better of the two boys.
→

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.

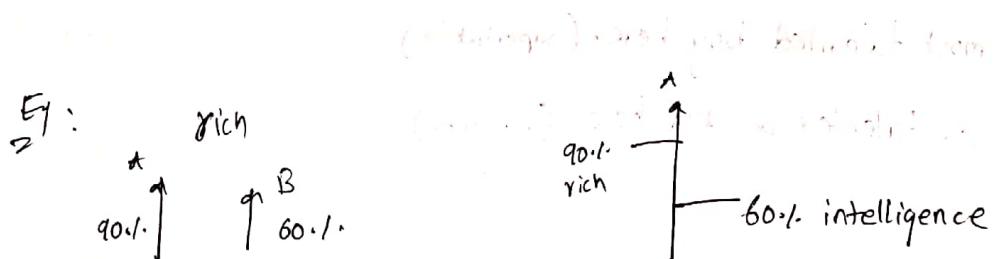
Consider below sentences:

→ He is smarter than 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



A is richer than B

A is more intelligent than B

Eg: Correct below sentence

He is more smarter than intelligent.
smart

Ej: Correction

He is the taller 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.

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.

The

9. She is more wise than kind. (No mistake)

wealth of (@) than that of England.

10. The wealth of America is greater than England. (Here we are comparing wealth of America and England which is not logical)

11. He is enough strong to complete the work.

The cooler

12. The higher you go, cooler it becomes.

13. This project is as simple, if not simpler, than the previous one.

as difficult, more 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 being made on the basis of 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 'to'.

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 adj

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.

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 \Rightarrow 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.

Every can be used with more than two.

Each \leftarrow two
more than two

Every — more than two.

Eg: each

Every of the two brothers is to blame.

As vs 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 ~~s~~ father.

* Grammatically,

→ paper is uncountable

usage: Give me 3 sheets of papers
Give me 3 papers (X) (wrong)

→ Star is countable

→ The former - the latter

Eg: Raj is a doctor and Ravi is an engineer.

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

Second, the third, etc.

→ ~~few~~ few - little

number quantity

few little — unhappy

a few 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 In no case No sooner than

Hardly - when Scarcely - 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 this material

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

→ I watch movies rarely.

Rarely do I watch movies.

→ He watch movies.

So do I.

→ He will come tomorrow.

So will I.

→ Seldom does he come here.

Note:

Never use 'ever' with 'seldom'.

→ It is raining.

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

Eg: Correction

He seldom or ever comes home
never!

Fairly - Rather;

→ It is ~~fairly~~ used with +ve adj. (good, nice, happy)

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 to 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

Trousers

pants

binoculars

Scissors

pliers

outskirts

premises

Noun

Considered as plural

(The word Pant doesn't exist at all)

(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.

→ ~~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

→ 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.
S prep grp →

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

Note:

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

Eg:

The C.M and the minister are here.
two persons

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 grp ~~not~~ does not effect verb

∴ Singular