CS & PD

Unit 1

1. Articles: Definite and Indefinite Articles

a. Definite Article (The):

Used to refer to a specific noun that both the speaker and the listener are familiar with.

Used before singular and plural nouns, as well as uncountable nouns.

Examples: "The book on the table," "The students in the classroom," "The water in the glass."

b. Indefinite Articles (A, An):

Used to refer to a non-specific noun or one that is not yet identified.

"A" is used before nouns that start with consonant sounds.

"An" is used before nouns that start with vowel sounds.

Examples: "A car," "An apple," "A university."

2. Subject-Verb Agreement:

a. Singular Subject and Singular Verb:

When the subject is singular, the verb must also be singular.

Example: "He walks to school."

b. Plural Subject and Plural Verb:

When the subject is plural, the verb must also be plural.

Example: "They play soccer."

c. Agreement with Compound Subjects:

When two or more singular nouns are connected by "and," use a plural verb.

Example: "Tom and Jerry are friends."

d. Agreement with Collective Nouns:

A collective noun represents a group of individuals.

Use a singular verb if the collective noun is acting as a single entity. Use a plural verb if the emphasis is on the individuals within the group.

Example: "The team is practicing" (single entity), "The team are discussing their plans" (individuals within the group).

3. Prepositions:

a. Definition:

Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence.

Prepositions indicate location, time, direction, manner, and more.

b. Common Prepositions:

On, in, under, above, beside, between, behind, in front of, across, through, with, without, for, to, from, at, by, of, about, among, during, etc.

c. Examples:

"The book is on the table."

"She walked through the park."

"He is studying for the exam."

"The cat jumped over the wall."

d. Prepositional Phrases:

Prepositions are often followed by objects, forming prepositional phrases that provide additional information in a sentence.

Example: "The key is inside the drawer."

e. Idiomatic Prepositions:

Some prepositions are used idiomatically and might not follow standard rules.

Example: "She is keen on playing the piano."

1. Prepositions:

Definition: Prepositions are words that show the relationship between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence. They indicate location, time, direction, and more.

Examples:

In: She is sitting in the room.

On: The book is on the table.

At: They will meet at the park.

Under: The cat is sleeping under the bed.

Between: The choice is between two options.

Common Prepositions: in, on, at, by, with, from, to, under, over, between, among, through, beside, for, after, during, etc.

2. Active and Passive Voice:

Active Voice:

In active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action.

The subject is the "doer" of the action.

Structure: Subject + Verb + Object.

Example: She (subject) wrote (verb) a letter (object).

Passive Voice:

In passive voice, the subject receives the action.

The focus is on the action rather than the doer.

Structure: Object + "be" verb + Past Participle of the main verb + by + doer (optional).

Example: A letter (object) was written (past participle of "write") by her (doer).

Use of Passive Voice:

When the doer is unknown or unimportant.

To shift focus from the doer to the action.

In formal or scientific writing.

Example: "The Mona Lisa was painted in the 16th century."

3. Reported Speech (Direct and Indirect Speech):

Direct Speech:

In direct speech, the exact words of the speaker are quoted.

Punctuation is within quotation marks.

Example: She said, "I am going to the store."

Indirect Speech:

In indirect speech, the words of the speaker are reported indirectly.

Reporting verbs (say, tell, ask, etc.) are used.

Tense and pronoun changes may occur.

Example: She said that she was going to the store.

Changes in Tenses:

Present Simple ➜ Past Simple

Present Continuous ➜ Past Continuous

Present Perfect ➜ Past Perfect

Past Simple ➜ Past Perfect

Will ➜ Would

Can ➜ Could

Shall ➜ Should

May ➜ Might

Reporting Verbs:

Say, tell, ask, explain, state, mention, etc.

Note: Changes in time expressions may also be necessary.

**Introduction to Sentence Structure**

* Sentences are the building blocks of communication in written and spoken language.
* They convey meaning by expressing complete thoughts, ideas, and actions.
* Understanding sentence structure is crucial for effective communication and clear expression.

**Basic Components of a Sentence**

1. **Subject:** The main noun or pronoun that the sentence is about.
   * Example: *Mary* is the subject in the sentence "Mary is reading a book."
2. **Predicate:** The part of the sentence that contains the verb and provides information about the subject's action or state.
   * Example: *"is reading a book"* is the predicate in the sentence "Mary is reading a book."

**Types of Sentences**

1. **Declarative Sentences:**
   * Make statements or provide information.
   * End with a period.
   * Example: *She is going to the store.*
2. **Interrogative Sentences:**
   * Ask questions.
   * End with a question mark.
   * Example: *Are you coming to the party?*
3. **Imperative Sentences:**
   * Give commands or make requests.
   * End with a period (sometimes an exclamation mark).
   * Example: *Please pass the salt.*
4. **Exclamatory Sentences:**
   * Convey strong emotions or excitement.
   * End with an exclamation mark.
   * Example: *What a beautiful sunset!*

**Sentence Structure Types**

1. **Simple Sentences:**
   * Consist of one independent clause (subject + predicate).
   * Express a single complete thought.
   * Example: *The cat sleeps.*
2. **Compound Sentences:**
   * Consist of two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, so, for, yet, nor).
   * Conjunctions are preceded by a comma.
   * Example: *I wanted to go to the movies, but it started raining.*
3. **Complex Sentences:**
   * Contain one independent clause and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause.
   * Dependent clauses cannot stand alone as complete sentences.
   * Example: *After I finish my work, I will join you.*
4. **Compound-Complex Sentences:**
   * Combine elements of compound and complex sentences.
   * Include multiple independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
   * Example: *She went to the store, but she forgot her wallet because she was in a hurry.*

**Sentence Fragments and Run-On Sentences**

* **Sentence Fragments:** Incomplete sentences lacking either a subject or a predicate.
  + Example: *In the park.*
* **Run-On Sentences:** Two or more independent clauses without proper punctuation or conjunctions.
  + Example: *She wanted to watch a movie she didn't have enough time.*

**Punctuation and Conjunctions**

* Use appropriate punctuation marks (periods, commas, semicolons) to separate sentence components.
* Conjunctions (and, but, or, so, for, yet, nor) help connect ideas and indicate the relationship between clauses.

**Prefixes and Suffixes from Foreign Languages in English to Form Derivatives**

**Introduction:**

* Derivatives are words formed by adding prefixes and/or suffixes to base words.
* Prefixes are added to the beginning of a base word, while suffixes are added to the end.
* Many English words are derived from foreign languages, which enriches the vocabulary.

**Prefixes:**

1. **Latin Prefixes:**
   * **Pre-**: Before (prejudice, preview)
   * **Post-**: After (postpone, postscript)
   * **Re-**: Again, back (revisit, rewind)
   * **Ex-**: Out of, former (exhale, ex-president)
2. **Greek Prefixes:**
   * **Anti-**: Against (antibiotic, antidote)
   * **Auto-**: Self (autonomous, autobiography)
   * **Hyper-**: Over, excessive (hyperactive, hypersensitive)
   * **Hypo-**: Under, less (hypothermia, hypothesis)
3. **French Prefixes:**
   * **De-**: Down, removal (defrost, decode)
   * **Non-**: Not (nonfiction, nonviolent)
   * **Sur-**: Over, above (surpass, surreal)
   * **En-**: Cause to (encourage, enable)

**Suffixes:**

1. **Latin Suffixes:**
   * **-tion/-sion**: Action, state (celebration, decision)
   * **-ment**: Result, state (development, excitement)
   * **-ity/-ty**: State, quality (simplicity, diversity)
   * **-able/-ible**: Capable of (comfortable, visible)
2. **Greek Suffixes:**
   * **-logy**: Study of (biology, psychology)
   * **-ist**: Person who (scientist, artist)
   * **-ize/-ise**: Make, cause to (realize, harmonize)
   * **-phobia**: Fear of (arachnophobia, acrophobia)
3. **French Suffixes:**
   * **-que**: And (antique, unique)
   * **-ette**: Small (kitchenette, cigarette)
   * **-eur/-euse**: One who does (engineer, masseuse)
   * **-age**: Action, process (marriage, voyage)

**Examples:**

* **Prefix Usage**:
  + **Pre** + **view** = **Preview**: To see or show something before it is available to the public.
  + **Anti** + **biotic** = **Antibiotic**: A substance that destroys harmful microorganisms.
* **Suffix Usage**:
  + **Biology**: Study of living organisms.
  + **Pianist**: A person who plays the piano.

**Benefits of Learning Prefixes and Suffixes:**

* **Vocabulary Enrichment**: Understanding these elements helps in understanding and using a broader range of words.
* **Word Meaning**: Prefixes and suffixes often carry meanings that can provide insight into the word's definition.
* **Communication**: Improves communication skills by enabling the deciphering of unfamiliar words.
* **Language Learning**: Facilitates learning other languages as many languages share similar roots.

**Topic: Synonyms and Antonyms**

**Introduction:**

* **Definition of Synonyms:** Words that have similar meanings and can be used interchangeably in certain contexts.
* **Definition of Antonyms:** Words that have opposite meanings and convey contrasting ideas.

**Importance of Synonyms and Antonyms:**

* Enhance Vocabulary: Learning synonyms and antonyms expands your vocabulary and allows you to express yourself more precisely.
* Effective Communication: Choosing the right synonyms and antonyms can help convey ideas more clearly and vividly.
* Reading and Writing Skills: A rich vocabulary improves reading comprehension and writing quality.

**Synonyms:**

* **Types of Synonyms:**
  + Complete Synonyms: Words that are identical or nearly identical in meaning (e.g., "happy" and "joyful").
  + Contextual Synonyms: Words that are similar in meaning within specific contexts (e.g., "start" and "begin").
  + Partial Synonyms: Words that share some similarities in meaning but aren't entirely interchangeable (e.g., "large" and "huge").
* **Examples of Synonyms:**
  + "Beautiful" - "Attractive," "Gorgeous," "Stunning."
  + "Angry" - "Furious," "Irate," "Enraged."
  + "Sad" - "Unhappy," "Mournful," "Gloomy."

**Antonyms:**

* **Types of Antonyms:**
  + Gradable Antonyms: Represent opposite ends of a scale (e.g., "hot" and "cold").
  + Complementary Antonyms: Describe a binary relationship (e.g., "alive" and "dead").
  + Relational Antonyms: Have a directional relationship (e.g., "lend" and "borrow").
* **Examples of Antonyms:**
  + "Good" - "Bad," "Poor," "Evil."
  + "Fast" - "Slow," "Leisurely," "Sluggish."
  + "Happy" - "Sad," "Unhappy," "Miserable."

**Tips for Learning and Using Synonyms and Antonyms:**

1. **Context Matters:** Choose synonyms and antonyms based on the context of the sentence to ensure accuracy.
2. **Thesaurus Usage:** Online or offline thesauruses are valuable tools for discovering synonyms and antonyms.
3. **Reading Habit:** Regular reading exposes you to diverse words and their synonyms/antonyms.
4. **Practice Exercises:** Engage in exercises that require you to use synonyms and antonyms in sentences.
5. **Expand Your Vocabulary:** Continuously learn new words and their synonyms/antonyms to enrich your language skills.

**Benefits of Mastering Synonyms and Antonyms:**

* **Language Precision:** Use the right word for the right situation to convey your ideas accurately.
* **Creative Writing:** Crafting engaging and nuanced pieces by employing a variety of words.
* **Effective Communication:** Expressing thoughts clearly and avoiding misunderstandings.
* **Exams and Professional Life:** Improved language skills are beneficial for exams, interviews, and daily communication.