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Ramdev Gehlot

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Jms

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Tense (BY Ramdev Gehlot)

Tense is a verb form which refers to some specific point in time

Identification of tense - With the help of H.V and main verb.

Primary Auxiliaries - (Y Ramdev Gehlot)

Ramdev Gehlot

1. Be - Continuous tense
2. Do - Indefinite tense
3. Have - Perfect tense

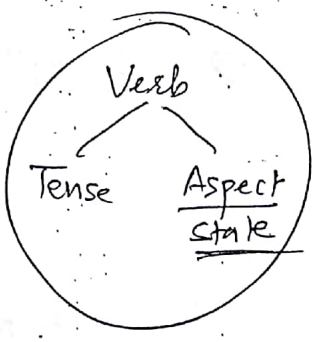
Correction -

- Verb (Action) states

1. Indefinite - Permanent, Frequent
2. Continuous - Temporarily going on
3. Perfect - Completed
4. Perfect continuous - Actions going on from some point or duration of time.

Complete : A ——— B : Perfect

Incomplete A → - - - - B : Continuous



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✗ The study is going underway

✓ The study is going under way
adverb ✓

Time
- Relate
- Report

I have been working here since 2013.

relate – 2013

report – 2017

⇒ Perfect Continuous Tense (Dual state)

Perfect 2013] Complete

Cont. 2017 | Incomplete

✗ They go to market everyday

✓ They go to market every day

✗ He is very miser (noun)

✓ He is very miserly (adjectives)

Qn

✗ We are learning English every day.

✓ We learn English every day.

✗ very bag (adv) (n)

✓ very bad (adv) (adj.)

"very" adv. है adv. adj. के साथ आता है।

* Tense is used according to the time, not the other way round.

Qn

✗ I have often faced such situations.

✓ I often face such situations.

Often : almost always

Seldom : almost never

everyday (adj.) → monotonous ordinary

every day (adv.) → daily

underway (adj) —

under way (adverb)

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Adverb of frequency & time for indefinite tense (~~Present~~)

Always, never, seldom, often, daily, every day, usually, generally, etc.

☆ Proverbs & Universal facts are expressed in present indefinite tense only.

Ex It takes two to make a quarrel.
Water boils at 100°C.

Adverb of ~~frequency~~ time & time for Present continuous tense

At present, now, nowadays, at the moment, thesedays, presently, etc.

✗ Where do you work nowadays?
✓ Where are you working nowadays?

☆ Such regular actions as are disapproving ones are expressed in continuous tense.

Ex He is always watching TV | Mohan is always shouting at his son

☆ Gradual changes are expressed in continuous tense and absrupt ones in perfect tense.

Ex. It is getting hotter day by day.
rate of change.

Ex The heart has stopped beating.

Change
- Gradual : slow - Cont.
- Abrupt : sudden - Perfect

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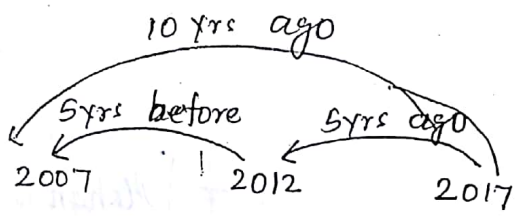
Ago - backward from the present
Before - backward from the past

Perfect (Completion)

- Present } Absolute
- Past, Future } Relative

Past perfect = past of past

- The British ~~had~~ arrived in India in 1600 AD.
- We ~~had gone~~ went to that temple 5 yrs ago
- When Mohan met me in 2012, we had worked together 5 yrs ago. ✗ Before ✓



- They sent me a gift a few days ~~ag~~ before ✗ ago ✓

Adverb of frequency and time for Past Indefinite tense -
Ago, yesterday, last + time, in past, past time reference, etc.

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· These are ideas and ideals that have shaped our economic thought in past.
(past time)

✗ They did not send the sms yet
✓ They have not sent the sms yet.

Present Perfect Tense
✗ yet, Just, just now, So far, lately, recently, of late

[Yet - till now → Present ~~of~~ deadline

Deadline

till / by - time
to / upto - space

They went to the shop. (space)
They worked till 5 pm. (Time)

Present Perfect & Past Indefinite -

1. We have got freedom. ✓ - Effect of past lingers in present.
2. We got freedom. ✓
3. We have got freedom in 1947. ✗
   got

Ex. We suffered much loss in last 5 years.
Correct: We have suffered much loss in last 5 years.

We are happy because our team won the match.
Correct: We are happy because our team has won the match.

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- We have never told a lie. ✓
- We haves not told a lie.

☆ Use 'always' and 'never' in present perfect tense to relate to the action with ~~with~~ long past.

✗ I have never gone to the USA before.
✓ I have never gone to the USA.

✗ I have never met you.
✓ I have never met you before.
↳ It should refer to both present and past, but 'never' is negating both present and past, but present should not be negated as they are meeting in the present, so we add 'before'.

- I have never ~~such~~ seen such a horrible thing before.
- I have never been to the USA before.
  (the person is in USA.)

- I have gone to the USA.
  been.

- When I was in hospital, he would ~~go~~/come to meet me daily.
  When he was in hospital, I would ~~go~~/come to meet him daily.

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1. I (was) a theist throughout my life.
   have been

✓ He was a theist throughout his life. (talking about a person no more alive.)

2. I (have been) very shy during my childhood.
   was

3. Things (changed) a lot in last 10 yrs.
   have changed

4. Gandhiji (hope) led the movement against the British.

5. ✗ He can not walk properly as his leg got hurt.
   ✓ _____ as his leg has got hurt.

Adverbials of Present Perfect Tense.

Yet, so far, till now, by now, just, just now, recently, lately, of late, etc.

:: since/for + time

We have learnt English for 4 days.

We have been learning English for 4 days.

✓ I have known him for 2 yrs.
✗ have been knowing

✗ He (is) ill for a week.
✓ has been

✓ He is absent for a week. [fact: taken leave for a week]

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- He has this car for 5 yrs.
  (Didn't have before 5 yrs, won't have after 5 yrs)

✓ He has had this car for 5 yrs.

✗ He has been having this car for 5 yrs.

✗ He has this car for 5 yrs and will use it for few more years.
has had

He has had this car for 5 yrs and will buy another one after that duration.

✓ We have been learning English since 4 July, 2017.

✓ We have learnt three chapters since 4 July, 2017.
result.

- He has been playing 300 ODI matches since 2000.
  has played
  result

- He has been liking such movies since childhood.
  has liked

[since (conjunction) = because (reason)
  since (prep.) = from (time)]

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× They have not called me since they have gone abroad.
✓ they went abroad

× I (do visited) the Red Fort many times since I came here.
✓ have visited

Point of time : 6pm, 8 o'clock, 25 March, Sunday, Yesterday
2012, July, event (he came)

We have developed a lot since we (have) got freedom.

* He will have been studying ____ morning.
ⓐ in ⓑ for ⓒ since ✓ⓓ from

[since = from past to till now

× We (did not eat anything since yesterday.
✓ have not eaten

For (duration) : Indefinite
Perfect or Perfect cont.

Since (point) : Perfect (Result and state verb)
Perfect cont.

* If an action of past is used as point of time with 'since', it must be in past indefinite tense.

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✓ He has been waiting since they went to market.

✗ They have recieved many applications since they have advertised this post.

✓ since they advertised this post.

✗ Since this company was set up, it produced 5 million cars.

✓ it has produced ———.

✓ I did not go there since I had no time.
reason.

✓ since he has never come late, they have promoted him.
reason

It is high time, they (sell) this car.
sold

I wish, I had money.
↳ not past indef., but mood

✗ If he is a lion. (but he isn't.)
✓ If he were a lion.

✗ He talks as if he owns the whole world. (but he doesn't.)
✓ ——— he owned the ———.

✓ He acts as though he is mad. (he may or may not be)
✓ He acts as though he were mad. (but he is not.)
↳ He may or may not be mad.
↳ He is not, for sure, mad.

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· she scolds him as if she is his wife. ✓ (may or may not be)

· she scolds me as if she is ~~were~~ my wife. (but she isn't)
were

× He talked as if he owned the whole world. (but he didn't.)
✓ He talked as if he had owned the whole world.

× I wish, I learnt English in childhood.
✓ I wish, I had learnt English in childhood.

× I wished they helped me.
✓ I wished, they had helped me

[fact - do not use subjunctive mood
doubtful - use subjunctive mood

· I wish, he helped me. ✓
he had helped me. ✓

· He acted as if he were mad.
_____ was ____ (reality in past, might be)
_____ had been ____ (but he wasn't.)

· They treated him as though he were a minister.
had been (but he wasn't.)

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I wish, I ____ what ____ wrong with my car.

(a) know, is (b) knew, was (c) had known, is (d) knew, is

☆ Past subjunctive mood: It is a verb form which expresses unrealities, imaginations, and improbabilities, etc.

✓ If the sun <u>rises</u> before 7am.
✓ If the sun <u>rose</u> in the west.

✓ If I have time.
✗ If I have wings.
had

• I would rather stay at home. ✓
• I would rather he stayed at home.
✗ stayed

✗ I would rather prefer to stay at home.
✓ I would prefer to stay at home.

It is high time
It's about time
It's time
] they sold this car.
('improbability)

✗ The patient <u>had died</u> after the doctor had arrived.
✓ The patient <u>died</u> after the doctor had arrived.

✗ We <u>left</u> the city before the sun rose.
✓ We <u>had left</u> the city before the sun rose.

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✗ They already watched the movie.
✓ They had already watched the movie.

☆ If an action in past takes place before another, then it must be expressed in Past perfect tense.

Effect — Cause

- The man _____ that someone _____ his pocket.

✓ (a) realized, picked (b) realized, had picked
(c) had realized, picked (d) had realized, had picked

- He _____ that all his money _____.

✓ (a) found, had been stolen (b) had found, was stolen
(c) found, had stolen (d) found, was stolen

- Someone rang the bell when I watched T.V.
was watching

- It rained when he came.
was raining

☆ Time-taking background actions are expressed in continuous tenses.

A. A car hit him when he crossed the road. (time-taking action)
was crossing

B. A car hit him when he turned around. ✓ (Not a time-taking action.) ✓

☆ Background action-

1. When - Indefinite / Continuous
2. While - Continuous

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1. When I was reading lights went off.
or while

2. When lights went off, I was reading.

3. When he had rested, he went to work again.

4. When he came, they had finished the work.
5. When they beat him, he souted.] cause-effect (very little timegap

A. When he met me, I joined this company. ✗
, I had joined this company. ✓

B. When he met me, I helped him. ✓
(Interdependent.)

1. They will help you, when you will meet them.
main clause — sub-clause
subj. predicate — sub predicate

* A sentence is a meaningful arrangement of words.
* A subject is what we talk about.
* A predicate is what is told about the subject.
* A clause is a part of a sentence having its own subject and predicate.

2. I shall go home, but Mohan will stay here. ✓
main clause — co-clause

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☆ Conjunctions –

1. Co-ordinate - For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So, etc.

FANBOYS

2. Sub-ordinate - though, if, when, unless, untill, as soon as, before, after, than, that, because, wh-words, etc.

3. He will never come late.] simple sentence.

☆ Sentences

Ⓐ Functions -
1. Assertive
2. Interrogative
3. Imperative
4. Exclamatory (!)
5. Optative (Greetings, blessings, and wishes.)

Ⓑ Structure -
1. Simple
2. Compound (main clause + co-ordinate clause)
3. Complex (main clause + sub-clause)

1. ✗ If it will ~~rain~~ not rain, we shall get ruined.
✓ If it doesn't rain, _____ main clause.

☆ While referring to two future actions in a complex sentence, do not use two future tenses. Use ~~future tense~~ in the ~~main clause~~ and ~~present tense~~ in the ~~sub-ordinate clause~~.

2. We shall leave the town after it ~~will get~~ gets dark.

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3. When will you return from Shimla? ✓ (simple)

4. They know when you will ~~from~~ return from Shimla. ✓

1. I don't know if (whether) he will return. (uncertainty)

[if - single possibility (condition) : before the main clause
whether - two possibilities (uncertainty) : after main clause
in case - condition : after the main clause.]

2. I shall succeed if you help me. (condition)

3. They often (uncertainty) doubt that (whether) he will return.
They seldom (certainty) doubt whether (that) he will return.

4. I have little doubt that he will return.
I have some doubt whether he will return.

5. He is not doubtful that they will return.
He is a bit doubtful whether they will return.

. I shall buy food _____ they arrive.
✓ (a) if (after) ✓ (c) in case (before)

[if - condition : Do this action after X happens or might happen.
in case - precaution : Do this action before X happens or might happen]

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A. Use the batteries and bottled water if there is an easthquake.
Advice — condition

B. Keep some extra batteries and bottled water on hand in case there is an easthquake.
precaution — situation

A. People get insurance in case something unfortunate happens.
before — x-happens

B. People claim insurance if something unfortunate happens.
After — x-happens

A. I shall help him if he meets me. ✓

B. I don't know whether he will meet me. ✓

A. We shall have an extra player in the team in case some regular player gets hurt.
before — x-happens

B. The extra player shall get a chance if some regular player gets hurt.
After — x-happens

1. They told us that I will not work.
would

2. I knew that they have no experience.
had

3. He ran very fast but we succeed in catching him.
succeeded

4. They told me that money begets money. ✓
proverb.

☆ If the main clause is in past tense, all other clauses must be in past excluding universal facts and proverbs.

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5. The man who told a lie has been arrested.

6. He says he (a) works hard.
(b) worked hard
(c) will work hard.

7. They help me when I met them.
helped — time (past)

1. By the time the sun rose, he returned home.
deadline (past) — had returned

2. By the time he returns, we shall reach home.
deadline [future] — shall have reached

☆ By the time – clause is followed by perfect tenses.

1. We _____ a new batch on 1 August, 2017.
(a) start (b) started (c) will started (d) have started

☆ Future actions –

1. Probability / Intentions (Modals)
I shall help you.
They will win the match.

2. Inference / Impending (Present progressive, going to)
He is going to attack them.
It is going to rain now.

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3. Scheduled (Present Indef.)

The match starts at 6 pm.
The PM visits China next month.

- We have known each other since (for) 10 years.

how long ← For (duration)

5 hrs, 30 minutes
many days, a few weeks,
several months, 8 years,
ages, decades, centuries,
a long time, a short time
last a week, last a day

since (point) - when

5:30 pm, 6 o'clock, Sunday,
evening, yesterday, July, 15th August
2010, winter, childhood, birth
then, they bought this car,
last day, last week etc.

- Since (for) how long has it been raining?

1. It has been raining since last day.
   for last a day.

* 2. It has been a mystery since (from) time immemorial.

* 3. They have been there from ancient time.

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13-7-17

Conditionals

0. If you heat ice, it turns into water.

1. If you work hard, (you may) you will succeed. (may, can) — open (probable / likely)

2. If you worked hard, (but you don't) you would succeed. (might, could) — semi-open (improbable / unlikely)

3. If you had worked hard, (but you didn't) you would have succeeded. (might, could) — closed (past.)

If you had ~~space~~ more time, they would have taken you to the zoo. (would take)

2. If he had done the work well, they would not punish him. (have punished)

3. They would have got a chance to meet the actors if they were had been present that day.

4. If he had chased the thief, he could have caught him. ✓

5. If he had applied brakes properly, the accident could be averted. (have been)

6. The patient might have been saved if they had brought him earlier.

7. If you took it seriously, you would not have suffered this much loss. (had taken)

8. They might got late if they didn't run fast. (get)

9. If I have money, I shall visit ~~a~~ Venice. ✓

10. If I have wings, I shall visit Venice. (had, would)

11. If I had joined that company, I would be a millionaire today. ✓
(but I didn't) (but I'm not.)

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*12. If you took the medicine yesterday, you would feel well now.
had taken

13. If you had not saved me, I would not have been alive.
would not be

14. If we freedom in 1857, we a developed nation today
(a) had gotten, would be (b) had got, would have been
(c) got, would be (d) got, would have been

15. If I am free, I would accompany you.
shall

16. If I am free now, I would accompany you.
were

17. If it is not so dark now, I would find the match box.
were

18. If he were a bird, he would fly to you.

19. He would have flown to you if he were a bird.

20. They would get to the job if they were aliens.
have got last year

21. There _____ life on earth if that asteroid hit the earth.
(a) would not be, had hit (b) would not have been, had hit
(c) wouldn't be, hit (d) wouldn't have been, hit

22. You would not be sad today if you obeyed your parents.
had obeyed.

23. _____ you feel unwell, call in a doctor.
(a) Unless (b) despite (c) however (d) should

* If you feel hungry likely
should you feel hungry in-between
If you felt hungry unlikely

24. He would not have succeeded your guidance
(a) If (b) unless (c) despite (d) but for
(without)

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25. But for this map, we would lose the way.
have lost

☆ 'But for' is used in closed conditionals only.

26. If he is my brother, he will help me.
were would

⇒ Were he my brother, he would help me.

⇒ I wish, he were my brother, _____.

⇒ If only he _____, _____.

⇒ Would that he _____, _____.

27. If you invited him, he ~~is~~ would be very happy.

28. If I would live in Delhi, I would meet my fav politician daily.
lived

29. If I ~~shall know~~ knew you, I shall would help you.

30. If he will come late, they will not let him take the exam.
comes

3

1. Unless the sun sets, we shall wait here.
until

2. He won't get well until he quits smoking.
unless

3. Unless he doesn't begs pardon, I shall not forgive him.

4. We waited at the station until the train didn't arrived

5. Until we shall receive the parcel, we won't send the money.

6. They will help you unless you will not disobey them.

7. Until it raine, the match won't be resuming.
As long as

8. They will ~~you~~ help you as long as you will obey them.

9.

Until : till not (Time)

Unless : if not (condition)

* Negative meaning words: Unless, untill, seldom, sarely, scaicely, hardly, barely, few, little, lest, deny, refuse, decline, reject, forbid

lest : may it not happen
deny : not to admit
refuse : not to agree

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1. They work hard, lest they may not fail. ✗ or should.

2. He gets up early lest he get~~s~~ late to work.
✓got ✓get

* If I had been able to go back in time, I would have killed Hitler.
were to be

✗ If she had been sensible enough, she wouldn't ask him that silly question, by which she offended him so much.

✓ If she were sensible enough, she wouldn't have asked him that silly question, by which she offended him so much.

Mood

• The man asked his son that he ____ there by bus.
ⓐ go ⓑ goes ⓒ gone ⓓ went

* I can borrow my brother's tent if he's not using it, in which case I'll have to buy one.
unless he's

1.

2. I

3. Si

(B)

1. It

2. The

3. Th

4. Th

1. The

2.

2. They

3. The

4. G

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Mood

It is a verb form which expresses the intention of the speaker.

~~The~~
Verb forms
Tense : Time
Mood : Intention
Voice : Doer / not doer

1. Indicative mood: It expresses facts, opinions or questions.
   1. Kamal speaks English. 2. They look happy. 3. Do you know him?

2. Imperative mood : It expresses Direct orders, advice, request, etc.
   1. Help me. 2. Keep quiet. 3. Work hard.
   (Imperative sentences.)

(Kamal) knows (Mohan.)
Nominative case — Objective case

Kamal comes here. (Ind. mood.)
Sub

Kamal, come here. (Imp. mood.)
Vocative case

3. Subjunctive mood : (A) Present Subjunctive mood: It expresses necessities, requirements or Indirect order, advice, request, demand, prayer, etc.

(B) Past subjunctive mood: It expresses unrealities, imaginations or improbabilities

1. It is imperative that the passport carries (carry) your photo. (requirement.)
2. The case doesn't require that he (is) present. (be) (requirement.)
3. The man asked his son if he ~~g~~ went there by bus. (question), Ind.)
4. The man asked his son that he ~~go~~ there by bus. (indirect order, Subjunct.)

1. They insisted that everyone reach(ed) there by 6 pm.
2. ~~They~~ It is suggested that Kamal (takes) take some rest now.
3. They advised him that he (paid) pay the bill without delay.
4. God (saves) save our queen!

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5. It is necessary that each student revised the syllabus well. (revise)
6. It is required that every citizen pays the taxes honestly.
7. The lady prayed to the Lord Buddha that her son was restored to life. (be)
8. We requested the old man that he helped us in our mission.

☆ It is necessary
It is mandatory
It is urgent
It is required
It is ordered
⇒ Present Subjunctive mood

☆ Insist, advise, order, demand, want, wish, pray, request, recommend, require, suggest etc
⇓
Present Subjunctive mood.

1. I wish he is here. (were)
2. I wish to help you.
3. He wished to become a pilot.
4. We wished that he become a pilot.
5. They advised him that he _____ waste his time.
   (a) not (b) do not (c) does not (d) did not
6. We asked him don't to waste his time. (not)
7. We said to the man, "Please, walk slowly."
   We requested the man to walk slowly.
   We requested the man that he ~~sou~~ should walk slowly.
   We requested the man that he walk slowly.

Modal - H.V. - Intention
Mood - M.V. - Intention

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1. We have few friends here. ✓
2. We have a few friends here. ✓

life

Number: few: hardly any
(Count)
a few: some but not many (positive)
the few: not many but all the available

Quantity: little : hardly any (negative)
(Uncount)
a little : some but not much (positive)
the little ; not much but all the available

suggest
etc

3. I have a few friends who help me.
here
4. I have a few friends here ~~who~~ because I am new in this city.
5. The few friends that I have here are teachers. ✓
✗ A few friends that — — — — — — —
✓ A few of the friends that — ———— .

1. We have little experience. ✓ (hardly any experience.)
2. We have a little experience. ✓ (some but not much experience.)
3. We have little experience so ~~that~~ we can't help you.
4. We have a little experience so we can't help you.
5. The little experience that you have is not enough for your selection.

1. A Little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
2. Don't trust ~~too~~ everyone, few people are trustworthy nowadays. few
3. They have used up the little sugar that was in this jar. ~~the little~~
4. The few plants founds in deserts are called xerophytes. few
5. He was so badly hurt that there was little hope of his survival. little
6. Though English is an easy language, a few students find it hard. a few

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7. I have noticed a few mistakes in this passage.
mistakes

8. It was a long kept secret hence people knew the little about it.

9. Almost everyone knows Ramchand, but few people know his real name.

10. Had he received a little help from them, he wouldn't have failed.

11. They don't have little sense.

12. There was few furniture in the room.
little

13. He has spent the little of the money that he received from his parents.

14. Few people don't like it.

✓A: A few people don't like it. (but most people like it.)

✓B: Few people like it. (Almost nobody likes it.)

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Verb

It is a word that expresses being, doing or happening.

1. Kamal laughed loudly. (doing)
2. It rained heavily. (happening)
3. He is happy. (being)

☆ Types of verb : 1. Auxiliary verbs

A. Primary (Tense) : be, do, have and their forms.

B. Modals (Intention) : could, may, can, might, shall, should, will, would, ought to, need to, ~~ne~~ used to, dare, etc.

2. Main verbs : (Action).

A. Transitive : Such main verbs as need objects are called transitive.

Ex. Kamal sang (verb) a song (obj.).

B. Intransitive : They do not have objects.

Ex. Kamal sang (verb) sweetly (adv.).

1. The fire spread throughout the jungle. (Intrans.)
2. They spread the rumour everywhere. (Trans.)
3. The man stopped the car. (Trans.)
4. The man stopped near the car. (Intrans.)
5. They run an NGO there. (Trans.)
6. We can't run faster than you. (Intrans.)
7. Birds fly high in the sky. (Intrans.)
8. Children fly kites on Independence Day. (Trans.)
9. The chair has broken accidently. (Intrans.)
10. He has broken the chair accidently. (Trans.)

* All the transitive verbs are doing verbs, but vice-versa is not true.

I am afraid they might injure X

I am afraid they might injure (T) themselves (obj.) ✓

X It will not happen (IT) what he is saying (obj).

✓ What he is saying will not happen. (* happen is an intransitive verb.)

intransitive verb का what/whom reply नहीं आ सकता अर्थात् Object नहीं आ सकता

intransitive verb का Passive voice नहीं बनता

X It didn't occur (IT) what they had planned (obj).

✓ What they had planned didn't occur. (* occur is an intransitive verb)

* All the happening verbs are intransitive verb.

✓ It didn't occur as they had planned (Adv.).

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ITV → जो खुद होती (अपने आप) happening

3. We have been gone through many ups and downs. (Intran)
4. Many people were died during that period. (Intrans.)
5. This aqueement will be expired next month. (Intrans)
6. Such phenomena are happened once in a century. (Intrans.)
7.

raise → Transitive

* Passive of Intransitive verbs can not be formed.

☆ only transitive verbs have passive form

*1. They don't stress on discipline. (Trans)
2. I shall approach to them tomorrow. (Trans.)
3. The students passed in the test easily. (Trans.)
4. He demanded for more money. (Trans.)
5. We can't afford to this car.
6. He ordered for 2 dozen copies.
7. They will never attack on us.
8. This man can't control over these people.

Most common Intransitive Verbs:
appear, die, go, lie, sneeze, arrive, disappear, live, snow, come, denote, fall, sleep, rain, wait, cough, happen, rise, work, Expire

They swim _____ (what/whom?)
They come _____ (what/whom?)
intransitive

doing verb होने से वो transitive नहीं है क्योंकि what/whom का reply नहीं आता। अतः Preposition लगाना पड़ता
(1) They swim across the river
(2) They come from school

3. Linking verbs: Be, become, get, go, grow, feel, smell, taste, sound, keep, reach, prove, look, seem, appear, stay, turn, remain, etc.

1. Kamal (Sub.) saw (Verb) a policeman. (Obj.)
2. Kamal (Subj.) was (Verb) a policeman. (Complement) (Linking.)
3. The man tasted the food. (Obj.)
4. The food tasted delicious. (compl.) (Linking.)

* Such verbs as link a subject and its complement, are linking verbs.

* If a verb can be replaced with 'be' verb without changing the meaning of the sentence, then that verb is a linking verb.

5. It is me who own this car.
'Is' is a linking verb, so it will have a complement, not an object.
✓ It is I who own this car.

6. A It was me I.
B It hurt me. ✓

Linking Verbs
1. be
2. being: keep, prove, remain, stay
3. becoming: become, come, turn out, go, grow, end up
4. Seeming: seem, appear, look, sound, smell, taste, feel

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1. This man ~~is looked~~ looks nervous.
2. The match ~~was~~ proved a turning point in his career.
3. You should ~~be~~ remained silent here.
4. They ~~were become~~ became restless after a while.

} linking verbs ⇒ Intransitive verbs.

1. After the completion of the training, he ~~was~~ became / grew confident. (Change in state.)
2. He had a lot to say, but he ~~was~~ remained / kept / stayed silent throughout the meeting.

Sub/Obj = noun/pronoun
Complement = noun/pronoun, adjective

1. They looked (linking) ~~happily~~ happy.
2. They ~~too~~ worked (Action) ~~happy~~ happily.
3. The food that he served tasted (linking) ~~deliciously~~ delicious.
4. The sun shone ~~brightly~~ that day.
5. The sun appeared ~~brightly~~ that day.
6. This machine looks (linking) good, but it doesn't work (Action) ~~good~~ well.
7. Please, walk (Action) slowly.
8. Please, go (Linking) slow. ✓
9. ✗ How does this medicine taste?
   Q: ✓ What does this medicine taste like?
   A: This medicine tastes ~~bette~~ like poison.
10. ✗ How did the surface feel? — How = Adv
    ✓ What did the surface feel like? — like what = Adj.

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Modals

19/7/17

* Need and Dare :

1. We need not to take it seriously.
2. Why need I to report to him daily ?
3. It needs not be replaced now.
4. They needn't any further explanation. don't need.
5. We don't need to visit that place again.
6. How dare he to enter my office.?
7. We daren't to go against our parents.
8. They don't dare to accept this challenge.
9. He dares to risk everything.
10. They dare not to touch my phone.

need = necessity
dare = courage

M - modal
V - verb

1. Why have you no friends ? ✗ Why have you got no friends ? ✓
2. Why you have no friends ? ✗ Why do you have no friends ? ✓
3. Why he has bought it ? ✗ (has he)
4. I know why he has bought it. ✗ (he has)
5. What have they seen there is unbelievable.
6. What they have seen there ? ✗
7. Do you know what have they seen there ? ✗
   sub-ord clause (Assertive).
   Do you know what they have seen there ? ✓
8. Whom you met there ? ✗ Whom did you meet there. ✓
9. Who met you there ? ✓
10. What it means ? ✗ What does it mean ? ✓
11. What causes it ? ✓
12. We haven't any idea about it. ✗
    We don't have any idea about it. ✓

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13. They had no money. ✓ (no: adj, money: noun)
14. They had not money. ✗ (not: adv, money: noun)

[not : Adv
no : Adj.]

15. We need not run, need we ? (need: M)
16. We need no run, do we ? (need: V)

* Used to : Past habits (but not now)

1. They used to meet me in the past. (but not now) (used to: Modal)
2. They are used to get up early in the morning. (adj.) (getting up)
3. Camels are used to liven without water. (adj.) (living)
4. He will soon get used to eating this food.
5. They used to travelling by metro. (M)
6. I am used to teaching for long hours.
7. They used to hard work work hard.
8. They are used to hard work ~~working hard~~. (Adj.) (noun)
9. They are used to working hard.
10. They used to work hard. ✓
11. CO_2 is used to put out fire. ✓ (verb)
12. Camels are used to carry heavy loads in deserts. ✓

[used to = accustomed to (Adj.)
be/get + used to + ing
=

work hard = verb
hard work = noun
hard working = adj.
hard worker = noun]

used to, adjective rHkh gkrk g tc bldk eryc gk accustomed to

passive voice

We use(Verb) CO2 to put out fire. active voice

We use(Verb) camels to carry heavy loads in deserts.

13. Camels are used to live on little water.(used to = accustomed to=adjective)

* Can : One is able to (ability)
May : It is possible (possibility)

1. He can/may help you.
2. If you ask him, he may help you.
3. My friend can speak English well.
4. We may get late.
5. Books may be categorised into 2 groups, fiction and non-fiction. [~~practical~~ theoretical possibility] (may → can)

☆ [Ram may get lost there, can't he ?

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6. It ~~can~~ may rain tonight.

7. It can't rain today.

8. He ~~can~~ may be a basketball player as he is tall like a mule.

9. We ~~can~~ shall be able to develop such a system in years to come. [future ~~possibility~~ ability

10. Human beings ~~can~~ will be able to fly like birds in future.

*[Ability is prerequisite for Possibility.

1. I can do it today. = I am able to do it today.
2. I could do it yesterday. = I was able to do it yesterday.
3. I can do it tomorrow. = I will be able to do it tomorrow.

11. He can be able to solve this problem.
12. He may possibly get late.
13. They will likely reach there by 6 pm.
14. I would rather prefer to have cold coffee.

} Redundancy examples

15. You may/can go now. (permission)

16. You ~~may~~ can vote after you are 18. (already granted permission)

17. You can withdraw upto ₹ 10 lakh in a day. (—,, —)

18. He is worried; he ___ in some trouble.
result
(a) may get (b) may be got (c) may got (d) may have got

19. They haven't arrived yet, they ~~may forget~~ may have forgotten the way.

To refer to the possibility of the completion of an action, use "may have + V3".

* Will : Intention, probability (Informal)
Shall : Intention, probability (formal)

1. I shall go by car. (Intention)
2. They will win the match. (Probability)
3. He will help ~~with~~ you.
4. I shall help you.
5. Shall I go now? (permission)

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*6. The man said to us, "shall I speak the truth?" (Permission)
The man asked us if he should speak the truth

7. The man said to us, "shall I get any rewards?" (Possibility)
The man asked us if he would get any reward.

* Could : past form of - 'can', politeness
Might : - 'may' lesser possibility
Would : - 'will/shall', past habits, politeness

1. They knew that he (will) would never return.
2. I asked him if I (can) could use his phone.
3. Ram was very tired, but he (could) managed / was able to finish the work by 6pm. (specific ability)
4. Ram could speak English well. (general ability)
5. It was dark in the room, but he (could) managed to locate the match box.
6. Though it was a yorker one, ~~but~~ yet he (could) managed to hit the ball for a boundry.
7. Though it was a fulltoss one, yet he couldn't hit the ball for a boundry.
8. Though he tried hard, he (didn't) couldn't solve the puzzle.
9. The judge tested the accused if he (would) could speak English.
10. I shall test it if it can withstand so much pressure.
11. They used to play chess in evening. (would played — action)
12. They used to love chess in their childhood. (would — state)
13. They would have lunch together.
14. They (would) used to have many pets.
15. He would eat sweets in childhood.
16. He (would) used to like sweets in childhood.

Past Action : both would and used to
Past state : only used to

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*Should : suggestion (decide yourself)
must : obligation (It is decided)
ought to : moral suggestion

1. You must / should obey traffic rules.

2. You must apply online as offline application won't be entertained.

3. The man told us that he must reach there by 6pm. (obligation, so should ✗)
had to

I have to do it.
I must do it.
I had to do it.

4.
✓A. The doctor told the patient that it must be viral fever. (assumption)
✓B. The doctor advised the patient that he ~~musty~~ take rest for a week. (necessity)
✗C. The patient told the doctor that he must work daily to feed his family. (Obligation)
had to

1. Being a policeman, he must work even on holidays. (circumstantial obligation)
have to
✓2. You must finish this work today. (compulsory obligation)

1. You ought to obey your parents.
2. You should work hard.
3. The train should arrived at 7am, but it arrived an hour late.
should have

A. You should do it.
B. You should have done it. (but you didn't)
C. You shouldn't have done it. (but you did it)
D. He would have failed. (but he didn't.)
(E) He mightn't ~~g~~ have got hurt. (but he did)

4. The boy returned the purse though he could keep it.
could have kept

5. You ought to have helped your friend last week.

6. We should meet him when we were in Delhi.
have met

7. You could have done better than what you did.

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8. Komal might (be) ill or else he wouldn't have missed the party.
have been

9. It was nice of you to do dishes, but you ____ it.

(a) needn't do
(b) needn't have done ✓
(c) needn't to do have done
(d) needn't have to do

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Verb Structures

1. Had it costed me more than ₹5L, I wouldn't have bought it.
2. The news was broadcasted on AIR.

cost cost cost
broadcast broadcast broadcast.
V_1 V_2 V_3

☆ Some verbs have a common form in V^1, V^2 & V^3:
cut, put, bet, bid, burst, let, rid, send, hid, hurt, quit, wed, thrust, set, shut, shed, slit, split, spread, cost, cast, forecast, broadcast, telecast, overcast, etc.

✓ I bade them good night.
I bade ₹50 for the doll.
bid

*1. The man lay the bag aside and laid on the ground.
laid Lay

[lay - laid - laid (Trans.)
lie - lay - lain (Intrans.)

2. lie the gun down and lay on the ground.
Lay lie
3. I shall go home and lay for a while.
lie
4. He ____ in the trap that was ____ by the police.
5. (a) laid, laid (b) laid, lain (c) lain, laid, (d) lay, laid

5. They have lain the table, let's have dinner.
laid
6. The court was lain with velvet grass.
laid
7. There are laying some books on the table.
lying

* There has always been some form of education, but there has not been always been schools.
have

1. The man raised from his seat and rose his hand high.
rose raised

[rise - rose - risen (Intrans.)
raise - raised - raised (Trans.)

2. The price of everything ____ during last year.
✓ (a) rose (b) rises (c) raised (d) raises
3. The CFC gases are rising the global temperature.
raising
4. When he woke up, the sun had raised risen.

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5. The flag was risen (raised) by the chief guest.
6. They have risen (raised) the standard of the examination.
7. Such events may arouse public sentiments.
8. As the sun arises, the temperature will rise.
9. They did not raise their voice against him.
10. Some other problem would arise soon after.

rise (int.) = to increase
raise (tra) = to lift
arise (int.) = to come up
arouse (trans) = to provoke

1. They might fell (fall) in trouble there.
2. The man has fallen (felled) many trees since morning.
3. If you fall (fell) two objects of different masses in such a condition where no force of other than gravity is exerted, they both fall (fall) at the same rate of accel^n.

fall – fell – fallen (int.)
fell – felled – felled (trans.)

1. They are having some discussion. 2. They are having (have) many dogs.

* Following verbs don't have -ing form: look, seem, appear; comprise, contain, consist, have, possess, own; think, believe, consider, see, feel, hear, smell, taste, want, know, hope, exist, resemble, notice, prefer, like, love, adore, remember, forget, forgive, belong, weigh, understand, depend, mean, agree, intend, decide, recognise, ~~dislike~~ etc.

1. The chapter consists of some good concepts.
*2. Some good concepts consist in the chapter.
3. True beauty consists in character.

1. Komal is thinking (thinks) himself clever.
2. What are you thinking about? Activity
3. What are (do) you thinking (X) of this option? opinion
4. I don't believe in plutocracy.
5. I don't believe X this news.
6. I don't believe in hell or heaven.
7. Do you believe X this excuse of his.

always

1. I am seeing (X) some errors in this passage.] Notice (v)
2. I ~~am~~ hearing (X) some noise.

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3. They all heard the story carefully. (listened to)

4. The dog is smelling the packet.

5. The rose is smelling awful. (smells)

6. They were not agree with their friends. (did) or [were not agreed]

7. I am totally agree with you.

8. They have ~~been~~ knowing us for many year. (known)

1. Who owns sheared sheep? (these shorn)

2. Who has shorn these sheep? (sheared)] shear.

Following verbs have two 2 V^3 :

V_1	V_2	V_3	Adjective
Shear	sheared	sheared	shorn
Shave	shaved	shaved	shaven
Strike	struck	struck	stricken
Sink	sank	sunk	sunken
Get	got	got	gotten
Prove	proved	proved	proven
Melt	melted	melted	molten
Drink	drank	drunk	drunken
Load	loaded	loaded	laden
Shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrunken

1. He has gone. (verb)
2. It is gone. (adj.)
3. They have a broken (Adj) chair. (Attributively)
4. They chair is broken. (Adj.) (Predicatively)

1. The ship had already shrunk by then.
2. They have discovered the shrunken ship.
3. It is a ~~fact~~ proven fact, and it was proved by Newton.
4. The shirt has shrunk, and he is wearing a shrunken shirt.
5. The tree is laden with ripe mangoes.
6. The drunk driver was fined for driving in drunken state.

* The man is drunk.

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1. The strengthened security will protect our systems from hackers.

2. They have ____ their grip over this matter.
   (a) loosen (b) loosed (c) lost (d) Loosened ✓

any

Adj/Noun	Verb (base)
loose	loosen
straight	straighten
hard	harden
strength	strengthen
length	lengthen
height	heighten
wide	widen

Add -ed to make V^3.

3. Such incidents have widened the gap between these two factions.

4. × Steel is a hard (Adj.) form (noun) of iron while diamond is a hardened (Adj.) form (noun) of carbon.

✓ Steel is a hardened form of iron while diamond is a hard form of carbon.

A. The door was open (Adj) (state)

B. The door was opened (Adj.) (Action) (There is some unknown doer.)

A. The door was open/opened after he had waited for a long time.

B. The door was opened/open even at that late an hour in the night.

1. The ship with its passengers ____ into the ocean.
   (A) lost (B) was lost ✓ (C) has lost (D) have lost

A. Ram has lost ✗ lose is a transitive verb.

B. Ram is lost (Adj.) ✓

2. The man injured ✗ / got injured (Adj.) while doing the work.

3. They told us a shocked ✗ / shocking news.

☆ Adjectives (Verbs):

1. Past participle (V^3) : Passive (shocked = That is shocked.)
2. Present participle (V_1+ing) : Active (shocking = That shocks.)

A. A confused ✗ / confusing question.

B. A confusing / confused student.

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1. The frightening people shouted for help.
2. It was ~~a~~ really a frightened place.
3. They declared the boy as winner.
4. Mohan thinks others as foolish.
5. People called Gandhi as Bapu.
6. They treated him as a guest. ✓

What? (Adjective / Complement)

How? (Adverb)

Adv.

Objects

1. What (Things) = Direct object
2. Whom (Persons) = Indirect object

↳ Komal told me a story.
IO DO

✗ Don't use 'as' with the following verbs:
Elect, appoint, nominate, make, call, think, consider, choose, declare, name, etc.

1. The Pandavas named the city as Indraprastha.
2. People welcomed him as a celebrity. ✓
3. They made ✗ the special day ✗ by attending the function.
   ✓ the day special

A. This company makes safe cars. What kind of?
B. This feature makes cars safe. What?

1. The boy is brave. What?
2. He is a brave boy. What kind of?

~~3. He made~~

3. Calcium makes strong bones. ✗ bones strong.

1. They didn't ever held over any meeting.
   hold
2. This man doesn't, however, support this campaign.
3. He might lost the opportunity forever. might have lost or might lose
4. You should must take this matter seriously.

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5. One shouldn't be afraid of such events.
6. They have brightened the machine.
7. It become uncontrollable after that accident.
8. When the clock stricked six, he left for the town
   struck
9. We are and shall do our work sincerely.
   doing
10. It has and will be effective forever.
    been
11. Mohan works in my office and often helps me in my work.
12. I am ill and is resting at home these days.
    am
13. I am resting at home and is watching a movie.
    am → redundant
14. The result will be declared soon.
15. This book has published in many languages.
    been
16. They can be solved any problem in no time.
    ✗ ✗
17. The man fainted and was brought to hospital.
18. He who has suffered most for the cause, let him speak.
    ✗
    OR
    He who has suffered most for the cause should be allowed to speak.
19. We couldn't breathe properly at that high an altitude.
20. It is a many time practised method.
    ✓S
21. He won't follow your advice. ✓
22. It will have an adverse affect on our surroundings. effect ✓
23. This tree hasn't ever borne any fruit.

bear – bore – borne (to produce, to carry etc)
born (to come into the world)

Affectation = pretence

Verbs	Nouns
breathe	breath
bathe	bath
advise	advice
practise	practice
affect	effect

A. Most people affect false sympathy with others.
B. They have no idea about its effect.
C. Smoking may affect your mind and body.
D. The manager didn't effect any change in the schedule.
E. All expenses shall be borne by the host.
F. Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869.
G. Jaundice is a water borne disease.

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- Consist of : it preceds the physical elements that compose a tangible thing ; to be made up; composed

Consist in : to have at its essence refers to abstract elements or qualities or intangible things ; to be comprised or contained

Ex. This cake consists mainly of sugar, flour, and butter.

Her charm does not consists only in her beauty.

- Imply - to indicate infer - to understand, conclude

Ex Much of the meaning should be inferred from the context.

The statement logically implies a certain conclusion.

- Sow - sowed - sown - बोना
  Saw - Sawed - Sawed - काटना . to cut or divide w/ a saw

- shine - shined - shined - Transitive
  shine - shone - shone - Intransitive

- Vaccine : discovery
  Silk route - discovery
  Penicillin - discovery
  Rocket invention

- fly - flew - flown
  flow - flowed - flowed

  overflown ✗ overflowed ✓

- Passangers travel not the vehicle.
  Ex The boat travelled. ✗ sailed.

- elicit - verb
  illicit - adj

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- I shall try to know the address of his parents.
  find out.

  know = stative verb

- Collaborate - intrans.
  Corroborate - trans. — He corroborated my account of the accident.

- allude - to refer indirectly
  elude - to escape.

- Never = not at any point

  I never remember to have met this man.
  don't

  I never talk while having lunch.
  do not

- Shake -

  Shiver -

- You will have to compensate for the loss to the farmers.

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Question Tags

--- thing → it
body → they

1. Ram has recieved the parcel, hasn't he ?

* A question tag is a mini question that follows a statement and is asked to get response from the listener.

* A question tag can have only pronoun and helping verb.
* If the statement is positive, the question tag is negative and vice-versa.

2. The man cut the rope with a knife, didn't he ?
3. She knows many languages, doesn't she ?
4. They make few mistakes, do they ?
5. It hardly matters now, does it. ?

☆ If the statement has negative meaning words (NMW.) then question tag is positive.

NMW.: hardly, barely, scarcely, rarely, seldom, little, few, never, neither, nothing, etc.

1. Neither has returned yet, have they?
2. Everyone was happy there, weren't they?

☆ If the subject of the statement is a word like - everyone, somebody, nobody, neither, either, etc. use 'they' in the question tag.

1. Nothing can make up for this loss, can it ?
2. Something is missing today, isn't it ?

* Anything, Nothing, Something } → 'it' (Some, any, not)

1. Neither of us has broken it, have we ?
2. Some of you know its answer, don't you ?
3. Each of them was shouting, weren't they ?

1. There looked something fishy, didn't there ?
2. One can heal oneself, can't one ?
3. This will make little difference, will it ?
4. Those have got lost, haven't they?

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48 ☆ Subject of the ... | ... of the question tag.

There	there
One	one
This	It
That	It
These	they
Those	they

1. One man helped us, didn't he ?
2. This woman can speak English well, can't she ?

☆ When 'This, That, or One' is used as an adjective, use the subject in the question tag according to the noun in the statement.

1. When he came, I was reading, wasn't I ?
2. I requested them, but he didn't help us, didn't I ?
3.

☆ In case of a complex or compound sentence, make the quest. tag according to the main clause.

1. Let Mohan play there, will you ?
2. Keep quit, will you ?

☆ ~~With~~ the question tag of an imperative sentence is 'will you?'.

3. Please, lend me some more money, would/could/will you?
*4. Get off now, will/can't/won't you?
(Annoyance/command)
5. Let's take some rest, shall we ?

1. I am not watching TV, am I ?
2. I am reading a story, aren't I ?

☆ If the subject of a positive statement is 'I', then its question tag is 'aren't I?'.

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1. They need not worry at all, need they ?
2. They need no food now, do they ?
3. He used to go there on foot, didn't he ?
4. You ought to ignore it, shouldn't you ?
5. They had some doubts, didn't they ?
6. Kamal may miss this opportunity, can't he ?
7. They will sing some songs, won't they ?
8. They will be singing some songs, won't they ?
9. You had better take it seriously, hadn't you ?
10. We are ready, aren't we ?

So do I.

1. Mohan believes in God, I do so.
   Statement — Addition to statement

☆ Addition to statements-

1. Positive statement: so + H.V. + subject.
2. Negative statement: neither/nor + H.V + subject OR Sub + (-)HV + either.

1. They knew nobody's name, nor did he.
3. He is waiting for the bus, so am I.
4. You have mistaken it, so has she.
5. I seldom come late, nor does my friend.
6. They don't work hard, but I do.
7. They don't work hard, and I don't either.
8. They have found hardly any errors in it, _____
   (a) neither he has (b) he hasn't neither
   (c) he has neither (d) he hasn't either
9. Barley isn't native to India, ~~neither wheat is.~~
   neither is wheat.
   wheat isn't either.

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1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

1.
2.
3.

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.
2.

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Causative Verbs

Have, Get, Make

Have

1. Like human beings, zoo animals must have a dentist (doer) fill their teeth.
   - - - " - - " - - " - - - must have their teeth (not doer) filled.

2. Mr Seth had his students (doer) completed (base verb) the work timely.

3. We shall have this contract ~~to~~ signed.

4. The man has his servant watered the plants every day.

5. She had severe toothache, so she decided to _____
   (a) remove her teeth (b) have her teeth removed
   (c) ~~to~~ have removed her teeth (d) have her teeth remove

6. Mr. Mehta had his son ~~to~~ admit (admitted) in a prestigious college.

Get

1. The man got his car _____ yesterday.
   (a) to repair (b) repair (c) repairs (d) repaired

2. The man (got) the mechanic to repair his car.

3. Have / Get this letter posted. — Passive

   Have someone post this letter.
   Get someone to post this letter.] Active

Make

1. He made everyone ~~to~~ laugh. - Active
   Everyone was made to laugh. - Passive

2. The old lady made her stepdaughter ~~to~~ do all the work.

3. Can you make this machine ~~to~~ work?

4. You will be made to wait there.

1. We shall have them compensated for this loss.

2. He couldn't ~~have~~ get the puzzle ~~to~~ solved.

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3. They made their friends contributed to the charity fund.
4. Ram will get his parents to let him go abroad.
5. They should be made to agree to this offer.
6. I can't have this matter heightened anymore.

☆

Some - Affirmative
Any - Interrogative / Negative] Doesn't hold always!

1. Do you have ~~some~~ any experience?
2. I don't have ~~some~~ any experience?
3. I have ~~any~~ some experience.
4. Few people trust ~~somebody~~ anything nowadays.
5. They finished the work without ~~some~~ any delays.
6. We need ~~anything~~ some to eat now.
7. Did you go ~~somewhere~~ anywhere last sunday?
8. I seldom take ~~something~~ anything for granted.

9. Do you have <u>some</u> money? (request) Not an interrogation
10. Do you have <u>some</u> problem? Formality Not an interrogation.
11. Would you have <u>some</u> sweets? (offer) —— " —— " ——
12. shall we have <u>some</u> rest now? (Permission)
13. You can do <u>anything</u> if you are diligent and honest. ✓

✓A. I can solve any sums. (All)
✓B. I can solve some sums. (Not all)

[Any = no matter what it is. (Positive)]

C. I can't solve any sums. ✓
D. I can't solve some sums. ✓

13. H
14. H

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13. He tried ~~all~~ most questions, but he could not solve ~~some~~ any questions.

14. He knew most guests, but he couldn't identify some guests.

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Noun

It is a ~~na~~ name.

- It is used as a subject, an object, or a complement with a verb, or as an object with prepositions.

1. Kamal saw an elephant in the zoo.
   sub — object — prep — object
2. Kamal looks a doctor.
   Subject — complement

Kinds of noun:

1. Proper (Particular names) – Kamal, English, Delhi, Nepal, Taj Mahal, Ganges, Ramayana, Dhishoom, etc.
2. Common (Names of types or categories) – student, language, country, monument, river, epic, movie, etc.
3. Collective (Names of groups/collections) – jury, herd, flock, bunch, swarm, family, army, etc.
4. Material (Names of substances) – gold, copper, leather, wood, paper, water, air, milk, cotton, silk, sugar, oil, etc.
5. Abstract (Names of feelings, qualities, states, actions, etc.) – goodness, pain, sorrow, joy, strength, bravery, kindness, confusion, poverty, slavery, oldage, childhood, sleep, death, laughter, dance, smile, etc.

1. He has ~~many~~ much knowledge.
2. He has ~~much~~ many books.

Countable : common, collective nouns.

Uncountable : material, abstract nouns.

3. A man bought a bar of soap from a shop.
   material → uncount

4. Measurement

Number (countable)	Quantity
• a, an, 1, 2, 3 - -	• Length – m
• many, few, several	• Weight → kg
• dozen, million, etc	• Volume → litre
	• degree → little, much

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1. The man wrote something on a paper → material ⇒ uncountable
2. All information proved false.
   Abstract ⇒ UC

☆ Some nouns are always singular/ uncountable :-

advice, information, furniture, *luggage, *baggage, *knowledge, *brokerage, *machinery, *stationery, *crockery, *jewellery, work, *word, bread, *damage, harm, equipment, hair, evidence, alphabet, *weather, *behaviour, *access, paper, soap, chalk, *money, music, traffic, *fruit, fruit, *fuel, *food, *progress, *mischief, scenery, poetry, *accommodation, chess, publicity, traffic, *vocabulary, *rubbish

- Don't use – a, an, 1, 2, 3, dozen, million, etc
- Don't use in plural forms.

1. You have done an excellent work.
   uncount
2. They were distributing books free, so I took five pieces. → used for Uncount only.
   countable
3. A good advice given at bad time is not good at all.
   Uncount.
4. They need ~~an~~ some equipment.

Styles [Poetry : Ode, sonnet, elegy, ballad, etc.
Prose : play, essay, story, drama, etc.]

5. There are / some poems ~~poetries~~ / in this book.
6. He always keeps his words. ✓ There are 5 words in this sentence.
7. The man ate only 2 breads in lunch.
   2 slices of bread
8. It will cause a great harm to our society. ☆ [damages = compensation]
9. His hairs are black. * strands of hair
   is

[a, b, c, ... z : letters
a to z : alphabet]

[alphabets = languages]

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10. It took him a day to learn English alphabet.
11. Computers provide us with ~~an~~ easier access to information.
[Papers = document

12. (A) food gives us energy to work.
general
13. Milk is a complete food. → categorised
14. They serve all kinds of foods here.
15. Fuel is needed to run industry.
general
16. CNG is a clean fuel. → categorised
17. An education empowers us.
18. He had a good education there.
categorised

[life
education
experience
knowledge

19. Knowledge is power.
20. He has a sound knowledge of English.
categories
21. Two deaths have been reported.

1. Ram bought some stories books.
story
2. These lived many shoes makers in the town.
Shoe makers

Number :

1. Singular no. : one — boy, city, box, mango, etc
2. Plural no. : more than one — boys, cities, boxes, mangoes, etc.

Singular	Plural		
Secretary General	Secretaries General	Attorney General	Attorneys General
General Manager	General Managers	Major General	Major Generals
story writer	story writers	Court Martial	Courts Martial
Ghost story	Ghost stories	Son in law	Sons in law
Passer by	Passers by	woman supporter	women supporters
looker on	Lookers on		women supporters
handful	handfuls		Those who support women
bagful	bagfuls		supporters who are women.
Code of conduct	Codes of conduct		
man hater	men haters		
* man tailor	men tailors		

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1. Ram is thirty years old. (Predicatively)
2. Ram is a thirty years old teacher. (Attributively)

A. 10 years old → A. a 10 year old boy
B. 6 feet tall → B. a 6 foot tall man
C. 50 kgs ~~weight~~ heavy → C. a 50 kg heavy bag.

3. They have discovered a 200 years old statue.
4. Smoking is the chief cause of heart attacks.
5. The govt. has set up a seven men committee. (man)
6. It will take us 2 hours to reach home.
7. It was an eight hours long meeting.
8. They have designed a fifty days programme.
9. They have been living here for nine days.
10. He wrote a 500 pages book.
11. He tore five pages of the book.
12. The boy has found ~~a five~~ _____
   (a) a five hundred supees note (b) five hundred supee note
   (c) five hundred supees notes (d) a five hundred supee notes

A. I have time. (Uncount) B. I have a watch. (sing, count) C. I have doubts. (plural)

13. The man bought _____
   (a) a dozen orange (b) a dozen oranges
   (c) a dozens orange (d) a dozens oranges

14. There were cactus (sing.) (cacti) all around the village.
2. This is a rare phenomena. (phenomenon)

Singular	Plural
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Criterion	Criteria
Bacterium	Bacteria
Medium	Media
Stadium	Stadia
Millenium	Millenia
Stratum	Strata

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Cactus	cacti	syllabus	syllabi
fungus	fungi/fondʒaɪ/	alumnus (M)	alumni
focus	foci /fosaɪ/	alumna (F)	alumnae
radius	radii	axis	axes
		basis	bases
		thesis	theses
		crisis	crises
		Oasis	Oases

1. Two-fifths of the class was absent that day.
2. We have recieved a cheque for a thousand dollars. ✓
3. He has been waiting here for one and a half hours.
4. They have invited 2 millions people.
   obj
   millions of people. ✓
   2 millions of people. ✗

$\frac{2}{5}$ = 2 out of 5
= 2-two-fifths
$\frac{1}{5}$ = one-fifth

$1+\frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
plural

✓ (a) four dozen oranges
✗ (b) four dozens oranges
✗ (c) four dozen orange
✗ (d) four dozens of oranges
✗ (e) four dozen of oranges
✗ (f) four dozens of orange
✗ (g) four dozen of orange
✓ (h) dozens of oranges
✗ (i) dozen of oranges
✗ (j) dozens of orange
✗ (k) dozen of orange

$2\frac{1}{2}$ years
$1\frac{1}{4}$ months
1.05 metres

✗ [one and a half hours
or
one hour and a half]

1. They have got late by a half hour. half an hour. [half a kg
2. They have spent the half of the money that you gave them.
   ✗ can't be defined
3. They didn't like the second half of the ~~movie~~ movie. ✓
4. I have a dozen of doubts in this concept.

1. They have finished three-fourths work. (modifier)
   ✗ obj.

A. Two-thirds of work ✗ two-thirds of work ✓
B. two-thirds work ✗ two-third work ✓

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(A) My uncle owns fifty ~~aerse~~ acres of wetland.
B. My uncle owns fifty acres wetland.

1. One of the boys is ___ absent today.
Sub prep obj.

A. Half of the mango is ___ ripe.
B. Half of the mangoes are ripe. Half, two-fifths → fractions.
C. Three-fourths of the people have no access to clean water.
D. Three-fourths of the population has no access to clean water.

half of
most of
some of
plenty of
a lot of
lots of
one-third of
two-thirds of
five-percent of

⇒ noun singular ⇒ verb singular
noun plural ⇒ verb plural

1. ~~These are~~ This is false news.
uncount.
2. Rickets ~~are~~ is caused due to the deficiency of Vit D.
sing.
3. He has recieved a summons from the court.

Singular nouns that look plural : (Common nouns)
Gulliver's Travels ; Arabian Nights ; The Daffodils, The Great Debaters, The United Nations, Seven Stages of Life, Twelve Angry Men

Summon : verb : to send for, to call in
Summons - singular
Summonses - plural

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* Some nouns that look plural, but are singular:—
news, summons, billiards, shambles, phonetics, accoustics, measles, mumps, rickets, politics, statistics, mathematics, Economics, Ethics, etc.

1. No news is a good news.
   ↳ uncount.
2. The politics of this man is/are sachical. (= political views)
3. Politics are/is comparatively an easy subject.
4. There were many gentry/gentries in the party. [gentry – plural
5. This is/These are not my poultry. → plural (= birds)
6. Electorate (plural) should use his/their right to vote wisely.

* Some nouns that look singular, but are plural:
people, police, poultry, gentry, vermin, electorate, cattle, clergy, peasantry, etc.

1. This farmer has fifteen cattles heads of cattle.
2. They will search the headquaters soon.
3. Many sheeps were grazing in the field.

* Some nouns that have a common form of both numbers:
sheep, fish, deer, data, vacation, ~~offerings~~ offspring, issue, series, species, whereabouts, headquarters, aircraft, spacecraft, innings, crossroads, means, wages, etc.

1. There are many fishes (→ Number) in this pond.
2. There are many kinds of fishes (kinds) in this pond. ✓ [pike, stout, salmon — singular or plural
3. He has many offsprings.
4. He has 2 issues, a son and a daughter. [Hangar: a place where aircrafts are kept
5. They lost the match by an innings.

Means → resources (plural)
Means → medium (singular / plural)

Wages → result (singular/plural)
Wages → income (plural)

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1. Light requires no means to travel.
2. The internet is a fool means of information gathering.
3. His means ~~is~~ are limited, so he is in trouble.
4. The wages of sin ~~are~~ is death.
5. Though he works hard, his wages (is) are very low.

1. ~~Are these~~ ~~Is this~~ ✗ yours spectacles lying here? Spectacle = scene
2. ✗ The man bought (a) ✗ scissors.

Correct Answer

1. Are these yours spectacles lying here?
2. The man bought a pair of scissors.

* a dozen scissors ✗ a few scissors ✗
a dozen pairs of scissors ✓ a few pairs of scissors. ✓

* Some nouns are always plural:

pairs (scissors, spectacles, glasses, binoculars, trousers, tongs, pincers, forceps, findings, chattles, auspices, damages, scales, rations, premises, alms, ashes, credentials, surroundings, odds, goods, riches, contents, valuables, eatables, regards, thanks, respects, homage, wishes, ~~congratulations~~, compliments, repairs, proceeds, pains, fetters, shackles, outskirts, etc.

1. The man packed his ~~goods~~ belongings and left for his village.
2. Riches have wings. ✓

Usage
- content : gist, theme
- contents : included objects

A. We found the content of the movie very inspiring.
B. We found some contents of the movie very objectionable.

3. Say my thanks to your uncle.
4. With regards.
Obj (Noun)

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Possessive Case

+. Kamal's shirt is torn.
possessive case — possession (sub.)

1. The shirt's colour is black. ✗
The colour of the shirt is black. ✓

✱ Generally, ('s) is not used with inanimate nouns –

Exception 1. Idioms / proverb
- at wit's end
- at stone's throw

2. Measurement units
- a Kilometer's distance
- a day's leave

3. Personification
- country's honour
- death's hand

1. Ram's uncle's car has been stolen. ✗ [two consecutive ('s)s]
The car of Ram's uncle has been stolen.

✱ Don't use two consecutive ('s)s.

2. I visited John's and Mary's home, but it was locked. ✗
I visited John and Mary's home, ✓
(common possession)

3. John and Mary's families are against their marriage. ✗
✓ John's and Mary's ---

✱ If 2 nouns joined with 'and' share a common possession, use ('s) with the latter noun.

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A. India's and Russia's friendship.
B. India's and Pakistan's people.

1. They disobeyed the (commander's in chief) orders. ✗
commander in chief's

[Son in law
A. sons in law (plural)
B. son in law's (possessive)]

1. They know everybody's name. ✓
2. They know only my name and (nobody's else) nobody else's. ✗

✱ When 'else' is used with somebody, anybody, nobody, etc, use (s) with 'else'

1. I need nothing else.
obj.

3. This is my car, this is somebody(s) else's. ✗

⇒ ✗ I know Kamal's.
✓ I don't know your address, but I know Kamal's..

1. Ram joined the army for his father's sake.
[for his father's sake ✓
for the sake of his father ✓]

1. He bought ~~an~~ Akshay Kumar's posters from the shop.

[Ram's photos = Photos that Ram possesses
Photos of Ram = Photos that have Ram on them.]

[Ram's house ✓
The house of Ram ✗]

• The fort of Maharana Pratap ✓ (Dedd; no possession, but belonging)

They ~~rejoiced~~ rejoiced at (their enemy's defeat).
the defeat of their enemy. (belonging, relation)

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1. They helped in homework of each-other's. ✗
   ✓ homework of each-other.
   ✓ each-other's homework.

2. The age of this man's is more than yours.

1. She is the chairperson of Women Teaches's Association.
   Teachers'

1. He has applied for 5 days leave.
   days'

✗ The man's car ✓
  The Mohan's car. ✗

✗ A man's car
  A car driver

5 days' leave = a 5 day leave

2. They released a children's movie last week.
   or
   ✓ a movie for children

3. All boy's books are lying here.
   boys'

✗ If a noun ends with a hissing sound — s, sh, ss, etc., use only (') , not 's' to form poss. case.

1. They worked for the ~~poors~~ poor's ✓ upliftment. ✗
   the upliftment of the poor.

the poors' ✗

Adjective	Noun (common, plural)
poor	the poor
rich	the rich
blind	⋮
deaf	⋮
dumb	⋮
strong	⋮
weak	⋮
educated	⋮
honest	⋮
needy	the needy

Don't use (') with these nouns.

2. They always help blinds. ✗
   the blind. ✓

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- The rich (is) not always happy.
  the

  The brave deserve(s) the best.
  plural

- The poor man has no time to rest. ✓

2. The blind's life is very miserable. ✗
   ~~The~~ Life of the blind is very miserable. ✓

3. The govt paid no heed to public(s) demand. ✗
   Adj.

   * Don't use (s) with adjectives.

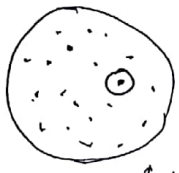
   public (noun) : people
   public (adj.) : of people

1. A friend of Kamal's met me there.
2. The friend of Kamal(s) met me there.
3. An uncle of mine lives in Shimla. (one of many)
4. The uncle of me lives in Shimla (specific one)

   (a) me (b) ~~to~~ my (c) mine (d) I

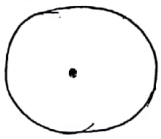
Possessive determiners – my, our, their, your, his, her

Possessive pronouns – mine, ours, theirs, yours, his, hers



one of many

I know a man.



Specific one

I know the man.

The brother of me is a teacher. ✓

1. My brother is a teacher. ✓
2. My brothers are teachers. ✓
3. My a brother is a teacher. ✗

   One of my brothers is a teacher. ✓

   A brother of mine is a teacher. ✓

4. I don't like this idea of (you) yours.

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5. The police have arrested a servant of the minister. × minister's.

6. He stayed at one of the minister's × house. ×
ministers' ×

He stayed at one of the houses of the ministers.

He stayed at the house of one of the ministers.

Collective nouns.

	Group of ..
• Swarm	insects (bees, flies, etc.)
• fleet	ships, luxury cars.
• flock	sheep, goats, birds (sitting)
• flight	birds (flying), stairs
• Shoal, • School	fish
• Crew	sailors, supportive staff
• Jury	Judges
• Gang	Criminals
• Syndicate	merchants, smugglers
• Alliance	political groups
• Congregation	religious people
• clique	people ~~case~~ sharing a common interest
• entourage	people attending some VIP
• posse	policemen
• bevy	girls / ladies
• litter	kittens, puppies
• pride	lions
• pack	wolves, hounds
• stack	files, waste paper
• chest	drawers
• murder	crows
• parliament	owls
• troupe	stage performers
• troop	soldiers
• constellation	stars that form some image
• archipelago	islands
• delegation	representatives
• bundle	sticks, clothes
• heap	~~sand~~ dust, garbage, grains
• convoy	vehicles in security
• armada	warships

• Choir — singers (chorus.)

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1. ~~The~~ English speak ~~the~~ English fluently. ✗ ✓ The English speak English fluently.

Proper noun	Proper Adj / Lang.	Common noun (Plural)
England	English	The English
France	French	The French
Germany	German	The German
Gandhiji	Gandhian	
Victoria	Victorian	

2. He is doing a diploma course in (the) German. ✓ ✗
   or
   the German language. ✓

3. ~~My~~ A friend of mine is (a) ✗ French. (Adj.)

4. This boy has been (a) ✗ deaf since childhood.

Miscellenous Errors:

1. He will convince his family. ~~members~~.
2. He occupied the ~~female~~ ladies' seat unknowingly.
3. All ~~females~~ women supported the policy.
4. There is no ~~space~~ room in this car for anyone else.
5. Dinasaurs could not accustom themselves to the ~~weather~~ climate and eventually got extinct.
6. The French have a ~~habit~~ custom of treating guests with wine.
7. They invited us to their ~~massiage~~ wedding.
8. There is sitting a cow in the ~~centre~~ middle of the road.
9. This boy has no ~~manners~~. manners.
10. They don't know the ~~reason~~ cause of earthquakes.
11. The teachers gave us ~~a~~ an ~~verbal~~ oral test instead of a written one.
12. They bought a new ~~home~~ house in Mumbai.
13. He is my family member ✗
    He is a member of my family. ✓

~~Intelege~~
~~Supposition~~

[the female seat = a seat that is female. (Absurd!)]

A middle

B centre

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14. He is my family doctor. ✓

15. A. my class teacher ✓ (not a member of the class)
B. my class monitor ✗ (member of the class)

* Room : unoccupied space that can be used for some specific purpose.

* weather : temporary atmospheric condition
climate : average weather over a long duration of time.

* habit : usual behaviour of an individual
custom : usual behaviour of the society.

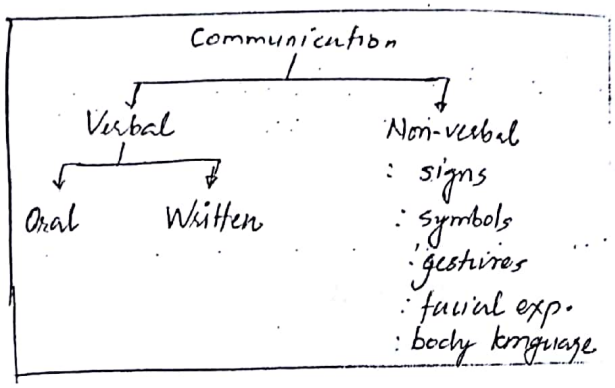
* marriage : a relation, a state
wedding : a ceremony

* colour : hue
colours : hues, flag

* manner : way, methods.
manners : methods, etiquettes

* reason : what justifies something (deliberate)
cause : what makes something happen (happening)

1. arrival of guests : reason
2. suicide - reason
3. accident - cause
4. solar eclipse - cause
5. Studying English - Reason
6. suffocation - cause
7. making an excuse. - reason
8. falling ill - cause
9. coming to Mukerjee Nagar - reason



• The boy didn't tell us ~~reason for his illness~~ his absence.
cause of ~~his absence~~ his illness

* home : residence, a unit of society
house : a building

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A. Each of the ~~chapter~~ chapters is interesting.

B. Each of the chapters are interesting ✗

C. Each chapters are interesting. ✗

D. Each chapter is interesting. ✓

* [each of / one of / either of / neither of] ⇒ noun (plural) ⇒ verb (singular)

* [each / one / either / neither] ⇒ noun (singular) ⇒ verb (singular)

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Articles

1. Indefinite : A, An (one/any)
2. Definite : The (that)

✓1. I met a teacher today.

2 I met a teacher who won the president* award last year.
the

3. There was a village, An old man lived in the village. The old man had a servant. The servant was very wise.

*4. The Tiger is our national animal.

5. I saw a/the tiger in the zoo.

* If a singular noun (countable) represents its whole class, use 'the' with it.

6. The computer has made our life easier and more comfortable.

7. They have listed the African Elephant in the category of endangered species.

8.

Usage of 'A and An':

1. 'A and An' are used with singular countable nouns.

1. We have to do an urgent work today.
a piece of urgent work or some urgent work

2. There was just a piece of furniture in the room.

3. He owns ~~a~~ poultry at his village.

4. We have never before faced such a crisis as this one.

5. We have got a big house in that city.

6. If you hear an engaged tone, replace the recieves and dial again.

7. The Newspaper carried a report about the plane crash.

8. They have got ~~an~~ a unique kind of voice.

9. You have got ~~a~~ an hour late again.

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ewe - /juː/ - female sheep

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1. It was a unanimous decision.
2. It was an unintentional murder.
3. We have never seen a UFO.
4. It seems an unidentified flying object.
5. He works in a US based company.
6. This man works in an MNC.
7. He is an SBI employee.
8. He is a SEBI employee.
9. They met an NCC cadet.
10. They met a NATO soldier.
11. There are an 'S', a 'U', a 'P', an 'E' and an 'R' in the word 'SUPER'.
12. There are an 'H', a 'U', an 'N' and a 'T' in the word 'HUNT'.

* SBI : Abbreviation
  SEBI : Acronym

Usage of 'The':

1. After knowing truth, he helped us.
   the truth.
2. The Equator divides the Earth into 2 equal halves.

* Use 'the' with the names of the following nouns:-

1. Geographical locations 2. Celestial objects 3. Physical positions 4. Directions 5. Mountain ranges 6. Groups of Islands 7. Rivers 8. Dynasties 9. Seas 10. Canals 11. Deserts 12. Oceans 13. Forests 15. Govt. departments 16. Designations 17. Communities 18. Newspaper 19. Magazines 20. Cups 21. Trophies 22. Musical Instruments 23. Historical events 24. Political parties 25. Families in plural 26. Union countries 27. Hotels 28. Trains 29. Ships 30. Holy books 31. Famous building 32. People preceded by Adjectives etc.

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✓ The Hindus — The Hinduism
✓ The Muslims — The Islam

✓ 1. The boy found a flute lying there.
2. The boy played the flute at the ceremony.

i. This house belongs to _____
✓ (a) The Aroras (b) Aroras (c) The Arora's (d) Arora's

2. The Vermas have been living here since 2008.

⇒ The USA, The USSR, The UK, The UAE
The West Indies, The Bahamas, The Netherlands, The Philippines
The Republic of China

⇒ The great Alexander, The wise Solomon, The cruel Shylock
The brave Caesar, The Missile Man Dr APJ Kalam.

1. Judge prevailed upon a friend, and Hagu gave the decision against Jumman.
(Justice) —— Abstract —→ (friendship)

The Judge prevailed upon the friend, and ...

2. ~~A~~ The devil in him awoke.

3. If a common noun is used to represent an abstract noun, use 'the' with it.

Use 'a/an' with such proper nouns as are used as common nouns.

metaphor
1. Ram is Hitler. ✗ Ram is a Hitler.
2. You are an Ashish Nehsa.
✓ 3. Bruce Wayne is Batman.

4.
1. Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India. [prep + obj = adj/Adv.
Adj.
2. I know the authes of this book.
3. What is the capital of Turkey?

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★ Use 'the' with 'noun + of + noun' structures.

Ram is the Hitler of this college.

4. He is an owner of this hotel. (multiple owners.)

1. ~~The~~ A doctor should treat his patients with care.
2. ~~Usually, the sun~~ → In general reference
2. ~~The~~ A Son should look after his old parents

★ Use 'a/an' with such human relations/professions as are referred in general.

1. A man is a social animal.
2. The man is mortal.

★ Use 'no article' with the word 'man' or 'Woman' if these refer to the whole human race.

3. God has gifted X man with limitless potential.

1. An Ornithologist studies ~~the~~ birds and their habits.
2. ~~The~~ gold is the costliest metal.
3. ~~The~~ honesty is the best policy.

★ Use no article with such plural/uncountable nouns as are referred to in general.

4. ~~The~~ books are the best friends of ~~the~~ students.
5. All living beings need ~~the~~ water for their survival.

1. I have never faced this kind of ~~a~~ problem before.
2. What type of ~~a~~ man he is!

★ Use no article with such nouns as follow – 'kind of', 'type of', 'sort of', etc.

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1. Which is _____ language, Hindi or English?
(a) easier (b) the easier (c) easier (d) the easiest

(Selection)

2. He is ~~taller~~ the taller of the 2 candidates.

3. Ram is ~~the~~ wiser than Shyam.

* Use 'the' with such comparative degrees as refer to selection or relative increase/decrease.

4. The higher you go, the cooler it is.
5. The more he earns, the more he spends.
6. The ~~little~~ less you talk, the better it is. [little – less – Least]
7. The harder you work, ~~so~~ the stronger you become.

1. Mango is ~~a~~ the sweetest fruit of these all.
2. ~~The~~ most books (noun) were written in English.
3. Some (part) of the boys (total) were missing that day.

[· The most popular (Adj)
The most population
= most of the population (noun)]

[· some, many, all, half, one-third, a few, none -- + of the Noun]

1. A number (several) of (the) students were missing that day.
2. The number (subject) of ~~the~~ students (general) has increased.

* [The number of / The amount of] ⇒ + X + Noun Ex. The number of people – —
The amount of money – – –

1. You are the second person who has got this award.
[the + ordinal + Noun]

Numerals

1. Cardinals : 1, 2, 3, --- etc
2. Ordinals : 1st, 2nd, .. last etc.

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2. We have read ~~the three last~~ the last three novels by this author.

☆ Ordinals precede cardinals when used together.

A. The first five candidates ✓
B. The five first candidates ✗

3. He opened the book at the ~~twenty~~ twentieth page.

4. Kamal studies in _____
Ⓐ nine class Ⓑ ninth classes ✓Ⓒ class nine Ⓓ nine classes

5. My friends live on the ~~the~~ floor five of this building.

[~~the~~ floor five = the fifth floor]

1. He doesn't allow children to travel in the front of his car.

2. He hit the man who was standing in ~~the~~ front of his car.

1. My friend is a famous singer and a renowned poet.

2. Shakespeare was the greatest and the most imaginative author of his time.

3. Krishnakali, an early riser and a nature lover, goes for a walk daily.

☆ If two 2 nouns joined with 'and' refer to the same person/thing, use article only with the former one.

4. The director and producer ~~have~~ has gone abroad for a week.
(same person)

5. The manager and the principal have decided to settle their dispute.

1. Ram went to Agra by the train but returned in a taxi.

☆ Use no article with such means of transportation as are preceded by the preposition 'by'.

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2. The man was hit by the bus. ✓
3. Ms Sharma goes to his office ~~by~~ in his own car.

✱ Incase of a specific means :

In : car, cab, taxi, auto, helicopter, ambulance, etc
On : bus, train, ship, plane, bike, bicycle, horse, etc.

4. They will arrive on the last bus.
5. He goes to his office on 8:30 train. → specific
6. There were travelling 3 passengers in that car.
7. Mohan went to market on his ~~by~~ bicycle.
   (A) by his bicycle (B) on bicycle
   (C) by the bicycle (D) No improvement ✓

* 8. We would go to our school by foot / on feet / by walk ✗.
on foot.

1. They tried to escape from ~~the~~ jail many a time.
2. The lawyer went to the jail to meet his client.

✱ Use no article with nouns such as - school, college, university, temple, church, market, hospital, jail, prison etc, if these are visited or referred to for the purpose they are.

3. They (students) went to school. (A) to (destination)
4. They (not) students went towards the school. (B) towards (direction)
   towards → to; the school → destination
5. The man went to ~~the~~ bed after he had finished all the work.
6. The man went to the bed and brought a book.

go to bed = to sleep
~~go to the bed~~ =
leave bed : to wake up

7. You should leave ~~your~~ bed early in the morning.

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1. I usually have ~~the~~ lunch with friends
2. ~~The~~ football is the most popular game in the world.

☆ Use no article with names of the following nouns:
meals ~~name~~, games, languages, subjects, cities, continents, lakes, mountain peaks, religions, diseases, festivals, colours days, months, seasons, etc.

3. ~~The~~ Red is my favourite colour.
4. The red colour has the longest wavelength.

A. I teach English. ✓
B. I teach the English language. ✓

2(b): The football has been lost.
(ball, ≠ game)

*1. They have arrested a man in ~~the~~ possession of illegal goods.
2. They have seized some illegal goods in the possession of a man.

*[• in possession of = holding (Active
• in the possession of = held by (passive)]

I. I shall meet you sometime ~~the~~ next month.

11-8-2017
A Next month : 1-9-2017, till 30-9-2017
B The next month : 12-8-2017, till 11-9-2017

1. The man raised his hand. (body part is the object of the verb)
2. The man was holding a gun in the hand. (object of prep)

3. Raghu came out of the bathroom with a towel in ~~his~~ the hand.

☆ [In the world/sea/sky
In the morning/evening/afternoon
the following/previous]

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☆ [take a bath, have a talk, make a drink, put an offer
take a dip, make a deal, have a dream ...

1. ~~An~~ The early bird catches the worm
2. The man kept ~~the~~ his cool despite all challenges

1. They have solved ~~the all~~ all the questions
2. Whole the ~~movie~~ is very interesting.
   ✓The whole movie
3. These all mangoes are ripe. ✗
   All these mangoes are ripe. ✓

1. The man was a saint as well as ~~a~~ teacher.
2. They declared the wrestler ~~the~~ winner.

1. ✓He sells bananas by the kilo. ✓ (unit)
   ₹50 a kilo ✓ (Rate)

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Pronoun

Kinds:

1. Personal
2. Reflexive
3. Emphatic
4. Reciprocal
5. Demonstrative
6. Distributive
7. Indefinite
8. Relative
9. Interrogative

✱ Persons: (Specific)

1st person (speaker): I, we

2nd person (listener): You

3rd person (talked about): He, she, It, They

1. ~~They~~ Those who have any doubts are requested to stand up.
   [you: those of you: some (not all) of you]
2. ~~They~~ Those who believe in God are ~~theist~~ called theist.
3. God helps ~~them~~ those who helps themselves.
4. A. He helped ~~I~~me. B. I helped ~~he~~ him.

✱ Cases:

Nominative	Objective	Possessive 1st	Possessive 2nd
I	Me	My	Mine
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	~~Its~~
They	Them	Their (determiner)	Theirs (pronoun)

1. Ours is a great country.
2. Our country is really great.

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3. They have lost ~~yours~~ your (Adj.) luggage, but not ~~my~~ mine (pronoun).

4. It's not ~~hers~~ her fault, but ~~is~~ theirs.

5. The Ganga and ~~it's~~ its tributaries form the largest river system in the world.

2. Reflexive Pronoun: It is used as an object when the subject and the object of the verb is same (person/thing.)

1. I hurt ~~me~~ myself.
   (I = Sub, me = Obj)

2. He hurt ~~myself~~ me.

3. ~~Myself is~~ Mohan.
   ✓ I am - - - -
   ✓ It is Mohan.

4. My brother and ~~myself~~ I study in the same school.

	Reflexive
I	myself
We	ourselves
You	Yourself, Yourselves
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
They	Themselves

5. The man is chasing you and ~~myself~~ me.

6. Don't blame yourself for all those problems.

7. Don't exert ~~themselves~~ too much.

8. ✓Get me ready for it. [me✓/him✓/her✓/them✓/~~you~~✗, yourself✓]

3. Emphatic: It is used to emphasise.

1. We ourselves (emphatic) saw him there.

2. They solved themselves this puzzle. ✗
   They themselves solved this puzzle. ✓

3. Camels themselves (reflex) adapt (transitive) to the hot climate of deserts. ✗
   ✓Camels adapt themselves to the hot climate of deserts. (Reflexive)

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4. Reciprocal pronoun : each other, one another ., -
for 2 — for more than 2

1. Both the teams played hard against ~~one another~~. each other.

2. Ram and shyam looked at _____ in the mirror.
(a) themselves (b) each other (c) one another (d) ourselves

3. A. All employees introduced themselves to the chairman.
B. All employees wished one-another happy new year.

5. Demonstrative pronoun : This, That, These, Those
Singular — Plural

1. ~~This is~~ These are not my cattle.

2. ~~These are~~ This is false news.

*3. × Both cricket (N_1) and chess (N_2) are my favourite games; this (N_2) is played outdoors while that (N_1) is played ~~outdoors~~ indoors.

✓ Both chess and cricket are - -

cricket: outdoors: this : near to fav games.

4. France (N_1) and Japan (N_2) are developed countries; this (N_2) is in Europe and that (N_1) is in Asia.

~~Replace~~ ~~Asia~~ Changes the places of Asia and Europe.

1. He is richer than ~~her~~ she.
2. They are as wise as ~~him~~ he.
3. She is senior to ~~I~~ me
4. He is not rich like ~~she~~ her.

] Comparison.

⇒ Later concept

5. The effect of a hydrogen bomb is more dangerous than an atom bomb.

✓ The effect of a hydrogen bomb is more dangerous than that of an atom bomb

6. The novels by Premchand are more realistic than those by Jaishankar Prasad.

7. Their house is bigger than ~~that of~~ mine.

8. The cost of their house is much more than ~~mine~~ that of mine.

9. His handwritting is better than _____
(a) my (b) that of mine (c) me (d) that of me.

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84 10. Their school is not famous like ~~you~~. yours.

11. His voice is as sweet as ~~Kishore Kumar~~ Kishore Kumar's.

12. My ideas are often contrary to my ~~parents~~. parents!

13. The desires of a young man are different from _____.

(a) an old man (b) that of an old man

(c) those of an old man's (d) an old man's.

6. Distributive pronoun: each, every, either, neither

each: for 2 or more than 2 ; pronoun/ Adj.

every: for more than 2 ; Adjective.

either: any of 2 : each of the 2

neither: none of 2

1. ~~Every~~ Each of these 2 bags is mine.

2. ~~Every~~ Each of these 5 bags is mine.

3A. I know each/every. (Obj.)

4B. Each/~~Every~~ knowns me. (Sub.)

3. Each side of the coin is shining.

4. They go there every friday. (Adv.) (frequency)

5. I asked him some questions, he answered each.

6. Each month has at least four Sundays. (How many one we talking about = 12)

7. Almost every bird can fly. (total, not individual.)

8. He masked each friday of that month.

9. ✗ Every bird can not fly. ≡ All birds cannot fly. ≡ No birds can fly.

✓ Not every bird can fly. ≡ Some (Not all) birds can fly.

10. ✗ Every dog cannot fly. ≡ All dogs cannot fly. ≡ No dogs can fly.

✓ No dogs can fly.

Positive	Negative
every	no
both	neither
all	none
~~every~~ Some body	nobody

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11. Every boy was not present. ✗
All boys were not present. ✗
No boys were present. ✓
All boys were absent. ✓
Not every boy was present. ✓

16. All people are not dead. ✗
Not all people are dead. ✓

12. ~~Alone~~ Neither of his parents (2) attended the PTM.

13. I have five new books, and you can take ~~either~~ any of these books.

14. This man has two sons, but ~~both~~ neither of them ~~have~~ has ~~no~~ any merit.

✡ Don't use 'both' in negative meaning.

15. _____ of these two roads leads to Delhi; you can take _____ of these roads.
(a) each, every (b) every, either (c) either, each (d) either, either

7. Indefinite Pronoun: all, none, both, some, few, any, everyone, anybody, someone, nothing, anything, something, etc.

1. One should adapt ~~himself~~ oneself to the situations that ~~he~~ faces in ~~his~~ one's life.
2. When one hears about the plane crash, ~~he~~ one feels very sorry.
3. Father told me that one shouldn't tell lies to ~~his~~ one's friends.
4. Everyone should do ~~one's~~ his/her job honestly.
5. It is not easy for anyone to command respect from both ~~one's~~ his/her friends and critics.

6. ✗ All of them knew little about that thing.
✓ None of them knew anything about that thing.

7. He is so wise that he can do ~~all~~ everything. [all cannot be used w/o reference.
I asked some questions, and he answered all. ✓
He answered all the questions that I asked him.

8. He solved ~~everyone~~ every one of the questions asked by them.

[everyone : people
every one : people/thing : mentioned after

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9. ~~Everyone~~ Every one of them was present there.

10. ~~Nobody~~ None of you know us.

[Nobody : people
No body : things]

11. You can choose ~~anyone~~ any one of these options.

8. Relative Pronoun : Who, Whom, Which, That

Who → Sub, Whom → Obj (Persons); Which → Things; That → Things / persons

1. I know the man whom you met there.
2. I know the man who ~~x~~ ~~y~~ met you there.
3. The boys whom we have selected are very talented.
4. She is the person who ~~x~~ they say can solve this riddle.
5. The man ~~who~~ whom we thought a criminal proved a doctor.
6. You are the person whom we are looking for and are expecting to help us.
7. They have watched the movie ~~whom~~ which/that you were referring to yesterday.
*8. They caught the man who had stolen their luggage and ~~they~~ was chased ~~him~~ that day.
9. We met the boys whom the president awarded ~~them~~ for their bravery.
10. The ~~grou~~ book which you gifted ~~it to~~ me has got lost.
11. It was a good opportunity, but ~~which~~ you lost it.
It was a good opportunity or which you lost.

12.
8. They caught the man who had stolen their luggage and whom they chased that day. ✗

∵ Two relative pronouns cannot be used for a single noun.

*12. The way he walks is very funny. ✗
The way in which he walks is very funny. ✓

13. The manner he answers questions can't be copied. ✗
The manner in which he answers questions can't be copied. ✓

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14. The way he has choosen is full of difficulties. ✓

15. My uncle who is a teacher (RC) believes in God. ✓

16. My uncle, who is a teacher (RC), believes in God. ✓ RC: Relative clause

17. My father who is a teacher (RC) believes in God. X

18. My father, who is a teacher (RC), believes in God. ✓

19. My principal, ~~that~~ who teaches physics, is very strict. [∵ Non-defining clause

20. The boys (Some) who have failed the test can take it again next week. ✓

21. The boys (All), who have failed the test, can take it again next week. ✓

22. The boys who have failed the test can take it again next week, and those who have passed it can take admission now. ✓

23. The boys, who have failed the test, can take it again next week, and those who have passed it can take admission now. X

24. The man (whom) you helped is my friend. ✓

25. The man who helped you is my friend. ✓

26. He sent, ~~a gift to his friend~~ that he bought from Flipkart.
his friend a gift - - - ∵ Antecedent of that should be 'gift'.

27. The man was beaten by the people who picked my pocket. X
The people beat the man who picked my pocket. ✓
The man who picked my pocket was beaten by the people. ✓

28. The man killed the bird with a gun which was eating crumbs. X
X The man killed (Verb) the bird which was eating crumbs with a gun. (Adv)
X The man killed with a gun the bird which was eating crumbs.
✓ With a gun, the man killed the bird which was eating crumbs.

A. He sang will the song. X — verb adv obj X
B. He sang (verb) the song (obj) will. (Adv) — verb obj Adv ✓

29. The Ozone layer protects us from UV rays, ~~that~~ which makes it important.

The Ozone layer protects us from UV rays, and this makes it important.

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9. Interrogative pronouns : Who, whom, [illegible]

https://t.me/yourgoalsbook

1. ~~Which~~ What is your favourite poem?
2. Which of these poems is your favourite one? [Selection]
3. Who do you think will win the game?
4. Which of the boys was shouting? [Selection]
5. A. ~~You~~ Who is your father? - Name
   B. What is your father? - Profession
   C. Which is your father? - Indication

1. It is ~~me~~ I who can solve this puzzle.

☆ Use nominative cases with the verb 'be'.

2. Was it ~~him~~ he who was shouting there?
   (Compl.)

*3. It was ~~I~~ me whom they were looking for?
   (compl of obj (whom))

4. They did not let ~~he~~ him stay there.
   (V) (obj.)

5. Everyone but ~~she~~ her has arrived now.
   (prep) (Object)

* [but (conj.): yet, still
  but (prep): excluding

3. Let ~~I~~ me speak first.
4. It is a matter between you and ~~he~~ him.
   (prep)

1. They will never approve of ~~him~~ his marrying that girl. ✗
   (verb) (deter) (obj.)
   They will never approve of his marrying that girl. ✓

2. Father didn't like ~~me~~ my going to the cinema daily.
   (det.) (obj.)

☆ Use possessive cases (det. form) with gerunds (V'+ing).

3. Your admonishing had no effect on him.
4. We shall not tolerate anyone's coming late.

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https://t.me/yousmartbook.

5. Excuse ~~me~~ my interrupting you.
6. ~~They~~ took advantage of ~~us~~ our being polite.
7. ~~They~~ Their being careless cost them a good opportunity.
8. The teacher didn't object to ~~me~~ my using the calculator.
9. ~~Its~~ being tasty caused its extinction.
10. We found ~~his~~ him singing in the room. (≠ gerund) Adj.
11. We found ~~him~~ his talking very disturbing. Obj
12. We saw ~~their~~ them playing in the park. Obj Adj (present participle)

1. He is one of the authors who ~~has~~ have won this award twice.
2. It is I who ~~is~~ am being held responsible for all this.

[Who, whom, which, that] ⇒ when used as relative pronoun, have no - number, gender, person.

3. One of the authors ~~have~~ has won this award twice.
4. Gold is one of metals that ~~is~~ are used for making jewellery
5. ~~Gold~~ Mercury is the only one of metals that ~~are~~ is found in the liquid state.

☆ Relative pronouns take the verbs according to their antecedents.

1. We shall never absent again. ✗ ✓ We shall never absent ourselves again. (trans. verb) (dom.)
2. We shall never be absent again. ✓
3. They enjoyed in the party ✗ ✓ They enjoyed themselves in the party. trans. verb
4. They enjoyed the party. ✓
5. The man satisfied with the delicious food. ✗
   The man satisfied himself with the delicious food. ✓
   The man was/got satisfied - - - - - - - - ✓

☆ The following verbs must have an object and if there is none, use a reflexive pronoun:
absent, present, enjoy, avail, disguise, satisfy, exert, apply, resign, submit, reconcile, hurt, introduce, prostrate, adapt, accustom, adjust, pride, acquit ...

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1. They availed of the opportunity.
themselves

2. Don't exert too much.
yourself

3. The man applied for this job. ✓

4 The man applied himself to his job.
(to devote)

5

A. The man resigned from the post. ✓

B. The man resigned to his fate.
(to surrender) himself

A. We can't often accustom to such situations.
adapt ourselves
adjust

→ He is proud of himself. ≡ He prides himself. [pride = be proud of

→ The boy acquitted well in the party.
himself
(behave) [mind one's P's and Q's ; to behave oneself.

1. They are older than her. ✗ ✓They are older than she.
(comparr (conj.))
2. He is not as rich as him. ✗ ✓He is not as rich as he.
conj.
3. He is senior to I. ✗ ✓He is senior to me.
prep
4. He is not rich like she. ✗ He is not rich like her.
prep
5. They know him better than me/I. ✓

6. She speaks English more fluently than me/I. ✓

7. We bought more books than you did.
[ambiguity of case].

8. Please, offer this seat to someone who needs it more than you do.

~~9. You can become an athelete like your brother~~

9. He solved the sum very easily ~~like~~ as you did.
sub verb

*[like : preposition
as : adverb

10. He is hardworking like you.
Adj

11. He is working hard as/like you.
verb

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12. He laughs (action) as his father.
13. He looks (linking) like his father. (Adj.)
14. Animals like birds can't fly. ×
Animals can't fly like birds. ✓

A. He like you doesn't smoke.
(you don't smoke either)
B. He doesn't smoke like you.
(as you smoke)

150

1. The man stopped ~~himself~~ before the zebra crossing.
2. The sun hid ~~itself~~ behind the clouds.

] verbs: trans as well as intrans.

3. You should keep ~~yourself~~ from bad boys. ×
4. They kept (linking) ~~themselves~~ ready for the event.

Keep on: to continue
Keep up: to maintain
Keep off: to remain distant
Keep back: to conceal
Keep from: to avoid

1. They will contact you in case of (prep) some emergency arises.
in case (conj.)
2. They will contact you in case of some emergency.
3. They will succeed because of (prep) their hard work. (1-clause)
4. They will succeed because (conj.) they work hard. (2-clause)

(conjunction)

1. Man is the only animal ~~which~~ that can talk. (specific)
2. They will tell me all ~~what~~ that you have told them.
3. You are the same person ~~who~~ that met me there.

* Use only 'that' relative pronoun in the following cases –
All, none, both, the same, the few, the little, the only, any, nothing, superlative degrees, etc.

Ex. • All ~~which~~ that glitters is not gold.
• The hardest substance ~~which~~ that is found on the earth, –

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4. The man and the dog which are seen in the picture are missing.
that

5. I know all for that you are looking. ✗
I know all that you are looking for. ✓

6. The man bought a gift and got the same packed.
deter, it needs noun
got the same gift ✓
got it ✓
obj.

1. They did not understand what he said. ✓
verb — no antecedent — obj — no relative pronoun

what – ✗ rel. pro.
that – rel. pro.

2. They understood nothing that he said.
Antecedent — rel. pronoun

4. Who comes first will get this award. ✗
relative pronoun → needs antecedent

- Anyone who comes first will get this award.
- Whoever comes first will get this award.
  compound rel pronoun (antecedent understood)

* Whoever : anyone who
  Whichever : anything which
  Whomever : anything whom
  Whatever : anything that

3. I can't do what he is saying.
4. There is something that we are missing.
Antecedent
5. I shall invite whom you want
whomever
No Ante ← rel. pronoun

1. There is nobody who wishes to live.
but
(who doesn't)

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1. ~~He~~, you and I are good friends. ✓
2. ~~You~~ We, ~~we~~ you, and they are good friends.
3. ~~You~~ I, ~~he~~ he and ~~I~~ I, you are sorry for this confession.

* The proper sequence of pronouns –

1. If all pronouns are singular : (2 + 3) + (1)
2. If all plural = (1) + (2+3)
3. In case an apology/responsibility = (1) + (2+3)

4. ~~I and my friends~~ my friends and I study in the same school.
5. ~~They~~ You and ~~you~~ they are invited to the party.
6. You, he, I and she were present there.
   (a) He, ~~she~~ you, she and I
   (b) I, you, he and she
   (c) ✓ You, he, she and I
   (d) No improvement

   We, listener, third person

7. You, he and I often do ~~yours~~ our ~~&~~ work together.
8. You and they should mind ~~their~~ your own business.

* It = time, day, date, temp, season, distance, weather, etc.

*** The man bought an old car, and ~~it~~ that proved a mistake a week later.

1. The family ~~was~~ were not able to end their dispute. (Individual)
2. The council has taken ~~their~~ its decision unanimously.

Audience, Team, Committee, Council, Crew, Jury, Family → unit (singular)

Committee, Crew, Family → individual (plural)

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95 3. The jury ——— divided in ——— opinion.

(A) was, their (B) were, their

(C) was, its (D) were, its

* When 'all' refers to the subject clause, then its position is as that of adverbs:

- Sub + all + main verb
- Auxiliary + all & Modal + all
- be + all

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Conjuctions

It joins two or more than two words, phrases, clauses or sentences

Kinds ..

1. Co-ordinate : These connect same ranks of structures.
   FANBOYS

(A) Cumulative : And
(B) Adversative : But, Yet
(C) Alternative : Or, Nor
(D) Illative : So, For

2. Sub-ordinate : These form sub-clauses
   ⇒: If, in case, provided, unless, until, when, before, after, as soon as, than, that, where, how, though, because, while, etc.

1. ~~Stro~~ Mohan is strong (Adj) but coward (Noun) cowardly (Adj).
2. He is greedy (Adj) and ~~miser~~ (Noun) miserly (Adj).
3. He was brave (Adj) or ~~fool.~~ foolish (Adj).

Noun	Adj.
coward	cowardly
miser	miserly

4. The result of your efforts will depend on (prep) your involvement (Obj1 = noun), your sincerity (Obj2 = noun) and how hard ~~you work~~ (Obj3 = clause). your hard-work (Obj3 = noun).
5. Most people like watching cricket (gerund), visiting their friends (gerund) and ~~to enjoy at home.~~ (not a gerund) enjoying at home. (gerund) ✓
6. The man ate a mango, some grapes and washed hands.
   (A) a mango and some grapes, and washed hands. ✓
   (B) a mango, some grapes, washed hands
   (C) a mango, and some grapes, washed hands
   (D) No improvement.

   → These (,) and 'and' connect 'ate' and 'washed' verbs.

7. Ram can not only speak (verb) Hindi, but also English (noun) very well. ×
   Ram can speak not only Hindi (noun) but also English (noun) very well. ✓

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*Correlatives:

not only — but also
either — or
neither — nor

] Used like co-ordinate.

8. Neither we borrow nor lend. ✗
We neither borrow nor lend. ✓

*9. ✗ They will help either you in reaching there or finding the man there.
✓ They will help you (in) either in reaching there or finding the man there.

10. ✗ He was eager (Verb-compl) not only to acquire knowledge (verb) but also anxious (verb-compl) to display it. (verb)

✓ He was not only eager to acquire knowledge but also anxious to display it.

11. Not only / it helped / but also guided us. ✗
Not only (Adverb) did it help but also guided us. ✓

12. Hardly he had woken up when we reached there. ✗
Hardly had he woken up when we reached there.
✓ He had hardly woken up when we reached there. ✓

✱ If a sentence begins with an adverb, use inverted form of the verb.

13. Seldom he tells lies. ✗
Seldom does he tell lies. ✓
He seldom tells lies. ✓

14. ✗ So fast he ran that we couldn't catch him.
✓ So fast did he run that we couldn't catch him.

15. Not a word he spoke to anyone. ✗
Not a word did he speak to anyone. ✓

16. Not only (determiner) they but also their friends came late. ✓

1. He ~~will~~

1. The reason (sub) why he will not go there (sub-clause) is (verb) because (adv, which cannot be compl.) he is ill. (compl. ~~predicate~~) ✗
(is because he is ill = predicate)

The reason why he will not go there is that he is ill. ✓
(that he is ill = Noun = compl.)

1. That Ghosts have long teeth is not there. ✓
(That Ghosts have long teeth = sub (should be noun clause.) — sub-clause requires conjunction.; is not there = predicate)

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2. It will rain today (sub) seems unlikely. (predicate) ✗
That it will rain today seems unlikely. ✓
* A sub-clause cannot be used as a subject without a sub-conjunction.

1. They (sub) had some rest, (predicate 1) then (and) went to work again. (predicate 2) ['and' used to connect pred1 and pred2.]
2. Even if you request him, he will not help you.

✱ Don't use 'even' and 'then' as conjunctions.

1. As you are my friend, ~~so~~ I must help you.
2. However he was tired, but he kept on working.
3. As soon as they return, ~~then~~ I shall inform you.
(conjunct - time) (Adv-time)
4. Because he had no money, ~~therefore~~ he borrowed some.

✱ Use no other conjunction with -
because, as, since, while, however, as soon as, if, etc.

5. As you know, ~~that~~ I don't like cricket.
6. He would go to his father ~~and~~ if he had any doubts.
7. His father was a teacher, and if he had any doubts, he would go to his father.
(clause-1 (main)) (c-2) (c-3.)

✓ His father was a teacher and he would go to his father if he had any doubts.

8. They asked me ~~that~~ when I would help them.
9. I told them that (+) when I had time, I would help them. (+) ✓
=
that I would help them when I had time. ✓

1. The man got late as he had missed the bus. [Reason]
2. The man had missed the bus therefore he got late. [Result]

(a) Though (b) as (c) yet (d) therefore

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Though	As	Yet	So
Although	Because	But	Hence
While	For	still	That's why
Whereas	Reason	Nevertheless	Result
However		opp. result	
opp. result reason			

3. People like him as ~~so~~ he never tells lies. (reason)

4. Let's not go on foot, ____ we are already late
   (a) for (b) so (c) yet (d) though

5. There was nobody at home so ~~as~~ the postman didn't delivers the parcel. (result)

6. He will not help us though he has much money. (result / opp-reason)

7. He has much money yet he will not help us. (opp reason)

8. They sent him to jail ~~yet~~ though he was innocent.

9. As he was a braveheart, he decided to join the army.
   (A) So (B) Yet (C) Though (D) No improvement

1. Both Kamal as well as Saral have gone abroad. ×
   not a conjunct
   = in addition to

   Both (det.) Kamal and (Conj.) Saral have gone abroad. ✓

2. We usually have no class between 1 pm to 5pm. (and)

3. No sooner had he woken up when they returned. (than)

4. They have no other car but this one. (than)

5. He would rather die but beg. (than)

6. We want nothing else ~~than~~ but some rest. (exclusion)

7. They had hardly (time) started the work ~~then~~ when (time) the light ~~has~~ went off.

8. They kept it a secret lest they might not get in trouble. (should)
   lest = may it not happen

Corelatives:
- both — and
- between — and
- from — to
- no sooner — than
- other — than
- rather — than
- hardly, barely, scarcely — when/before (perfect)
- though — (yet)
- not/neither — or
- whether — or
- too — to + V1
- such — that

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9. Though he was hungry, (but) he was not disheartened.
(yet)

10. They don't like cricket ~~nor~~ or movies.

11. I don't know whether he is at home ~~otherwise~~ or somewhere else.

12. He is such a good man ~~so~~ as never tells lies. *[as: relative pronoun].

13. He is such a good man ~~as~~ that everyone likes him.

* such — as : to categories
  such — that : to strengthen something

14. I haven't ever read such a poem ~~which~~ as (rel. pron.) he is talking about.
prep-obj, sub, verb, prep

15. They are too busy ~~that they can't~~ to meet you.

16. They are so lazy ~~to~~ that they can't finish the work in time.

They are too lazy to finish the work in time. ✓

17. He was so tired that he ~~can't~~ couldn't work hard.

18. ✗ They are too happy to meet you. ≡ They are so happy that they can't meet you.
✓ They are very happy to meet you.

19. He is too poor to buy a car. ✓ (neg.)

20. He is ~~too~~ very rich to buy a car.

21. ✗ This box is too heavy to ~~lift~~ be lifted. ≡ This box is so heavy that it can't be lifted.
subj

22. He is too intelligent _____
(a) to deceive anyone (b) that nobody can deceive him
(c) that he can deceive anyone (d) to be deceived

1. You are not so tall ~~like~~ as hero

2. You are as wise ~~so~~ as he.

A. Life is like a dream. (simile)

B. Life is a dream. (metaphor)

Simile

as busy as bee	2 different objects having a common quality are compared and words – so, as, like, etc are used.
as heavy as lead	
as light as feather	
as sweet as honey	
as pure as dew	
as hard as diamond	
as steady as rock	
as cool as cucumber	
as white as snow	
as wise as owl	
as black as coal	
as vain as peacock	

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A. He is as rich or richer than you. ✗

He is as rich as or richer than you. ✓

B. He is richer if not as rich as you. ✗

He is richer than if not as rich as you. ✓

1. They gave him diaries, books, registers ~~or~~ and files. *

2. They didn't give him diaries, books, registers ~~and~~ or files.

A. I like tea and coffee. (both)

B. I like tea or coffee. (either)

C. I don't like tea and coffee. ✗ (combo)

D. I don't like tea or coffee. (~~either~~ neither)

1. They will contact you ~~in case of~~ ✗ (prep.) some emergency arises.

in case ✓ (conj.)

2. They will contact you in case of some emergency.

3. They will succeed because of their hard work. (1-clause)
(prep)

4. They will succeed because they work ~~too~~ hard. (2-clause)
(conj.)

5. He went to college ~~despite~~ though he was ill

✓ He went to college despite being ill. / his illness. ✓

✓ He went to college despite the fact that he was ill.

Preposition	conjunction
In case of	in case
because of	because
without	unless
despite	though

6. I went there to meet Mohan. ✓

so as to meet Mohan. ✓

so that I may meet Mohan. ✓

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Subject - Verb Concord

1. Everyone but (prep) you ~~have~~ has agreed.
2. The sun like (prep) other stars ~~have~~ has its own light.
3. The coach with (prep) all players ~~have~~ has reached the ground.

* As well as, like, unlike, but, besides, except, and not, with, along with, together with, in addition to, including, excluding, in company of, accompanied by, etc.

4. I (Sub) as well as (prep) my friends (Obj (prep)) ~~are~~ am invited to the party.
5. Nothing (Sub) but (prep) books (Obj (prep)) ~~were~~ was there in the room.

1. Smoking (Gerund = Sub) cigarettes (Obj) causes cancer.
2. Smoking (Adj.) chimneys (Subj) pollutes the city.
3. To write (Sub) poems (Obj.) ~~are~~ is his childhood hobby.

1. Not only you but also he ~~have~~ has made a mistake.
2. Either he or I ~~are~~ am guilty.

* Not only ___ but also
  Either ___ or
  Neither ___ nor
  or
  nor

  } Verb acc to the latter ~~subj~~ noun/pronoun

1. Many a birds don't ~~flap~~ build nests. ✗
   Many a bird doesn't ~~fl~~ build nests. ✓
2. Many ~~birds~~ chapter is very easy.
   Many chapters are very easy.

1. More than one students have taken this test. ✗
   More than one student has taken this test. ✓

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2. More student than one has taken the test. ✗
More students than one have taken the test. ✓

1. Ram and Shyam ~~has~~ have many friends.
1 + 1 = 2

2. No man and no animal is immortal.
0 + 0 = 0

3. Every boy and every girl ~~were~~ was present there.

4. The actor and singer ~~were~~ was ill that week.
(some people)

5. Slow and steady ~~win~~ wins the race.
(collectively)

6. Bread and butter are exempted from tax.

7. Bread and butter is my favorite breakfast.

8. Fire and water do not ever meet.

9. The sum and substance of his speech ~~were~~ was not clear to me.
(gist)

1. A certain chapters ~~are~~ is very important.

2. Certain chapters ~~is~~ are very interesting.

1. You, my best friend, ~~has~~ have always helped me.
(case in apposition)

Through education comes manners.
(prep) (obj) (sub)

1. My best friend ~~are~~ is you.
(sub)

2. His last hope ~~were~~ was his parents.
(sub)

3. It ~~were~~ was you who broke the chair.
(sub)

1. A number of tree bears no fruit. ✗ ✓ A number of trees (subj) bear no fruit
(def.)

2. The number of trees ~~are~~ is increasing now.
(sub)

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3. There ~~has~~ have been a number of road accidents this month.
det sub

1. Twenty percent of the chapters ~~has~~ have been taught.
det.

2. The percentage of such people ~~are~~ is high.
Sub

1. Original and fake gold ~~has~~ have many differences.

1. A variety of flowers are used for making perfume.
det sub

2. A variety of these flowers is found in the Himalayan region.
sub

3. The variety of flowers ~~were~~ was limited in that market.
subj.

4. A ~~great~~ wide variety of flowers ~~was~~ were used for decoration.
det. subj.

* Same concept for: a/the series of ; kind of ; etc.

1. A series of programmes were performed there.

2 A series of ODI matches has been scheduled between India and Australia.

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Non-finite Verbs

1. We want [to go] there.
2. He wants [to go] there.
3. He wanted [to go] there.

Finite verb — Non-finite verbs

* The kinds of Non-finite verbs:

1. Infinitive (to + V¹) : It acts as a noun.
2. Gerund (V¹+ing) : It acts as a noun.
3. Participles : These act as adjectives.
   (a) Present (V¹+ing)
   (b) Past (V³)
   (c) Perfect (having + V³)

* Participles:

A. Present Participle : V¹+ing
: Acts as an adjective.

1. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
   Adj — Sub.
2. The man jumped off the moving train.
   Adj. — Obj.
3. I saw them playing in the park.
   Adj
4. While doing the work, he fell asleep.
   Adj — Obj — Sub

1. While climbing up the tree, his foot slipped. ✗
   Adj ← requires noun/pronoun
   While he was climbing up the tree, his foot slipped. ✓
2. While doing the work, the hammer fell on his head.
   ✓ he was
3. Rising above the horizon, we saw the sun. ✗
   We saw the sun rising above the horizon. ✓
   Rising above the horizon, the sun was seen by us. ✓
4. While walking in the park, ...
   (a) a dog bit him (b) he bit a dog
   (c) a dog was bitten by him (d) he was bitten by a dog ✓

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5. While breaking into the shop, the policeman arrested the thief. ✗
reference to thief sub

While breaking into the shop, the thief was arrested.

6. Being seriously ill, the doctor asked him to rest.
, he was asked by the doctor to rest.

7. Being very lazy, his business failed. ✗
He being very lazy, his business failed. ✓

9. Being very cold outside, they cancelled the trip. ✗
It being very cold outside, they cancelled the trip. ✓

10. Being very late, they decided to call it a day. ✗ [Time refer.
✓ It being very late,

11. Being very late, they missed the first half of the movie. ✓ [Person refe]

$\boxed{\text{A participle must have a logical subject of reference.}}$

B. Perfect Participle : having + V^3
: Acts as an adjective.

i. Having done the work, he went home. : Completion
perf. part. Adj

ii. While doing the work, he fell asleep. : Continuance
pres. participle Adj

= He fell asleep while he was doing the work.

i. He went home after he had done the work.

1. While taking bath, he had breakfast. ✗
Having taken bath, he had breakfast. ✓

2. While seeing the letter, he felt very happy. ✗
Having received the letter, he felt very happy. ✓
After receiving the letter, he felt very happy ✓
obj.
(Gerund)

3. They left for the town, in the morning ~~reaching~~ there in the ~~meaning~~ evening.
and reached

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4. Having caught red handed, he had to apologize to them. ✗
Having been caught red handed, he had to apologize to them. ✓

* Perfect Participle :
having + V^3 = Active form
having + been + V^3 = Passive form
being + V^3 = passive form

5. Having been disturbed by the children, the old man left the park.

6. The sun having ~~been~~ risen, he left bed.

7. Having been robbed of all their money, they did not have even a single rupee.

8. Having ~~been~~ sung the song well, he won 2 awards.

9. Having ~~been~~ taught the chapter, the teacher went.

10. Having been taught the chapter, the students went.

11. Having broken down, the driver sent the car to the garage. ✗
, the car was sent to the garage by the driver. ✓

*12. Having written in English, they couldn't read the letter. ✗
Having been written in English, the letter couldn't be read by them. ✓
The letter having been written in English, they couldn't read it. ✓

C. Past Participle : V^3
: Acts as an adjective.

अगर कोई क्रिया ट्रांजिटीव है और हम उसका औब्जैक्ट नहीं लिख पाए तो हम उस क्रिया को विशेषण बना देते हैं(पास्ट पार्टीसिपल)

i. It was a long kept secret.

ii. The hidden (Adj) meaning (noun) is different from the written (Adj.) one. (noun)

1. The man lost in the crowd there. ✗
2. The man (Lv.) got lost (Adj)
8. I can't ever forget that ~~frightened~~ frightening scene. (Present participle)

3. ~~These are~~ Lava is the ~~melted~~ molten rocks.
[melted - verb
molten - Adj.

4.

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009 · Gerund : V + ing

: Acts as a noun.

i. They teach singing song
(verb) (obj (Gerund)) (obj)

ii. Reading books is my favourite pastime.
(Subj (Gerund)) (obj)

1. They will not agree to ~~him~~ his going alone.
(obj. (Gerund))

2. We saw ~~his~~ him swimming in the pool.
(verb) (obj) present participle.

1. Most of theme were opposed to ~~sell~~ the the machine.
selling

2. We are confident of ~~solved~~ solving these questions.
(obj)

3. He didn't succeed in ~~get~~ getting that job.
(obj.)

*
We want to go there. (Infinitive)
them / food → 'to' not needed to : not a prep.

We object to going there.
this decision (noun) ← 'to' needed. to : prep.

* Use gerund not infinitive (to + v') with the following structures –
· look forward to, used to, accustomed to, addicted to, be opposed to, object to, have objection to, averse to, conducive to, with a view to, come to, devoted to, loyal to, in addition to, pay attention to, given to, taken to, prefer to, preferable to, prior to, etc.

1. They prefer _____
A) reading to writing B) to read than to write
C) reading than writing

[They prefer tea to coffee. : Hint]

*
2. I prefer to watch action movies. ✓

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* Infinitives : to + V_1

: Acts as a noun.

i. They like to watch T.V.
Verb Obj Obj

ii. To err is human.
Sub

1. They wanted to meet the minister and ~~to~~ talk about the matter. → bare infinitive

2. He was asked to keep silent or ~~to~~ leave the room.

* If infinitives are joined with a conjunction, use the latter one without 'to'.

1. It is easier to talk than ~~to~~ act.

* Use 'bare infinitive' with the conjunction 'than'.

2. I have to do more important work than attending the party.
attend

Ex

1. They need not ~~to~~ work there.
bare-inf

2. How dare they ~~to~~ touch my car!
modal bare-inf

* Use 'bare-infinitive' with – had better, would better, had rather, & would rather.

1. They had better stayed silent.

2. He would rather not ~~to~~ join them.

1. The man had the servant ~~to~~ clean the room.

1. They enjoyed nothing but ~~to play~~ playing all the time.
2. They wanted nothing but ~~playing~~ to play all the time.
3. They did nothing but to play all the time.

* 1. He has done nothing but ~~sang~~ sing all the time.

1. They know to swim very well. ×

They know how to swim very well. ✓
learn
teach

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1. They (sub) will never let (verb) you (obj) to stay (obj-compl.) here.

2. They (sub) made (verb) the boy (obj) to clean (obj-compl) the room.

3. I (sub) watched (verb) them (obj) to cross (obj-compl.) the road. (complete action) ≠ I watched them crossing the road (incomplete action)

* Use 'bare infinitive' with the following verbs :-
let, bid, watch, see, feel, hear, make, help, notice, etc.
→ All these verbs take 'to-infinitive' in passive form.

4. The man _____ the boy leave the room.
(a) ordered (b) asked (c) requested (d) bade ✓

5. They were bidden (passive) to finish the task. ✓

6. We will be made (passive) to obey the manager. ✓

1. They can't help but to intersupt.
They can't help ~~to intersupt~~ intersupting. ✓

1. It is of no use ~~to buy~~ buying it now.
no avail, no good

2. It is of no use ~~to cry~~ crying over spilt milk.

1. I shall support your ~~to do~~ doing this work.
(gerund)

1. I don't remember ~~to see~~ to have seen you at the last meeting.
2. The man repented ~~to lose~~ to have lost his money foolishly.
3. He may be poor now, but he appears to ~~be~~ have been rich earlier.
4. They claimed to ~~discover~~ have discovered the cure for the disease.

} Action of infinitive happened before that of main verb.

1. He denied watching TV. (before)
2. He wanted to watch TV. (after) (a) watching (b) to watch
3. He enjoyed watching TV. (with)

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* Infinitive action : after the main verb
Gerund action : with or before the main verb

deny : not to admit
refuse : not to agree
decline : not to accept
reject : not to choose
forbid : not to allow

4. They avoided ~~to get~~ getting involved in that matter.

5. The man decided ~~going~~ to go to city on foot.

6. He reported ~~to see~~ to have seen seeing the murder a few days ago

7. Have you ever experienced ~~to be~~ being with a ghost?

8. They have failed ~~keeping~~ to keep their promise. *

9. The manager admitted ~~to embezzle~~ to have embezzled embezzling the fund.

10. Some of them will refuse ~~going~~ to go there with you.

11. My uncle doesn't mind ~~to be~~ being disturbed while reading

12. Students complained ~~to be~~ of/being offered vile meal.

1. He stopped to work. ✓
2. He stopped working. ✓ [Different meaning]
3. He stopped ~~to work~~ working, and went to their homes.
4. He stopped ~~working~~ to work, and worked till 6 pm.
5. The teacher asked students to stop ~~to write~~ writing and submit their answersheets
6. He forgot to take medicine. ✓ (Didn't take.)
7. He forgot taking medicine. ✓ (Have taken, but can't remember now.)
8. He forgot ~~to take~~ taking medicine and took another spoonful.
9. He forgot ~~taking~~ to take medicine and went to bed directly.
10. I regret not ~~to join~~ joining that company last year.
11. I regret ~~telling~~ to tell you that I can't help you.

1. The man tried ~~to do~~ doing Yoga, but it didn't work either.
2. The man tried ~~jumping~~ to jump ~~the~~ over the wall, but it was too high.

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3. I didn't mean ~~pushing~~ to hurt him. [illegible]

4. If one wishes to become an athlete, it means ~~to be~~ being mentally and physically sound.

5. They need to clean this room. (Active)

6. This room needs cleaning now. (Passive meaning)

   (A) to clean (B) cleaning

7. They allowed him ~~smoking~~ to smoke there.

8. They allowed ~~to smoke~~ smoking there.

⇒ [allow / forbid / permit / prohibit]

7. He was allowed to smoke there

8. Smoking was allowed there.

9. To smoke / Smoking was not allowed there.
   subj.

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Adjectives

It describes a noun or a pronoun.

I. He is brave. [Predicatively]
Pronoun Adj

II. He is a brave boy. [Attributively]
Adj noun

1. He is cowardly. OR He is a coward. ✓
Noun

2. He is a cowardly boy.

3. You are very ~~miserly~~ miserly. OR You are a great miser. ✓
Adv noun

4. He is not as ~~coward~~ cowardly as his friends
Adv

5. He is so foolish that he can't understand it.
Adv

6. They are too ~~miser~~ miserly to spend money on entertainment.
Adv

1. I found those busy people with their work. ✗
I found those people busy with their work. ✓

2. Ram is a confident boy of his success. ✗
Ram is a boy confident of his success. ✓

3. They are looking for a suitable place for their office. ✗
They are looking for a place suitable for their office. ✓

4. The man put the old coins in the bag. ✓
Adv

5. We should be sincere people in our duties. ✗ prep + obj = adj / Adv
We should be people sincere in our duties. ✓

6. They couldn't understand the hidden meaning of the message. ✓

7. They couldn't understand the ~~hidden~~ meaning hidden in the message.

1. The parents concerned of the child met the principal.

2. They wrote an application to the concerned authority.

- Concerned people : Worried
  People concerned : Related, referred
- Involved matters - : Intricate, hard
  Matters involved : related, referred

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- Present MPs : current, existing
  MPs present : attending
- Proper language : right, correct
  Language proper : real, in true sense
- Responsible employees : accountable
  Employees responsible : guilty
- Opposite people : contrary, different.
  People opposite : on the other side, facing

I. He has got in some <u>involved situation</u>.
II. They will interrogate all the <u>people involved</u>.

I. The speaker asked the <u>MPs present</u> to remain silent.
II. We should focus on the <u>present MPs</u>.

*I. Being satisfied with what one has is the <u>happiness proper</u>. *
II. What is the <u>proper method</u> to solve such problems?

I. We should promote the <u>responsible employees</u>.
II. The <u>employees responsible</u> will be taken to task.

I. It is hard to deal with <u>opposite people</u>.
II. Do you know the <u>people opposite</u>?

Opposite : Adj, Prep

*1. Vinay <u>sat</u> (not a L.V.) <u>opposite</u> (Prep) ~~to~~ me at dinner.

2. Vinay sat in the chair <u>opposite</u> (Adj) to mine.

3. They are building a house <u>opposite</u> (prep) ~~to~~ our college. (Adv)

4. There lived some foreigners <u>in the house</u> (Adv) <u>opposite</u> (Adj) to our college.

*5. There was sitting a tall man <u>opposite</u> (prep) me in the theatre.
where? In front of ~~me~~

A → B In.
A ← B opp

1. This table is not ~~rounder than~~ as round as that table. : Round has no comparative/superlative degree.

2. Kamal is ~~the most~~ a perfect choice for this post.

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* Kinds

1. Qualifying (Gradable) : Rich, big, cold, heavy, costly, famous, strong, intelligent, dangerous, etc. These can be compared. Can be used with 'Very'

2. Classifying (Non-gradable) : Perfect, human, round, artificial, atomic, dead, alive, etc. These can't be compared. Can't be used with 'very'.

* Don't compare the following adjectives : Perfect, Supreme, Excellent, Ideal, chief, Permanent, unique, eternal, everlasting, dead, full, free, empty, complete, extreme, entire, thorough, impossible, round, square, circular, parallel, etc.

* Degrees of comparison :

I. Positive : No comparison.

Ex. English is an easy language.

II. Comparative : One Vs another.

Ex English is easier than Hindi.

III. Superlative : One Vs all.

Ex. English is the easiest language in the world.

1. Which is _____ movie, 3 Idiots or Stanley Ka Dabba? Selection

(a) better (b) the best (c) the better (d) best

2. You are ~~a wise~~ the wisest person that I have ever met

3. The USA is morepowerful than any other nation.

4. Nobody supported the idea because it was ~~the worst~~ a bad one. [No comparison]

5. No matter how fit you are, running keeps you ~~fit~~ fitter.

6. Diamond is ~~a hard~~ the hardest substance found in the world.

7. This is not a big problem, I have faced even ~~big~~ bigger ones.

8. You should revise it well as it is ~~the~~ a ~~most~~ very important chapter. [No comparison]

8.B: You should revise it well as it is the most important chapter in your syllabus.

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Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good / well	better	best
bad / ill	worse	worst
much / many	more	most
few	fewer	fewest
little	less	least
early	earlier	earliest
late	later / latter	latest / last
old	older / elder	oldest / eldest
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
near	nearer	nearest / next
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
serious	more serious	most serious

1. He ~~It~~ was a ~~good~~ well timed shot. (Adv, Adj, Obj)
2. He timed the shot ~~good~~ well. (Verb, Adv)
3. He laughs well. ✓ (Action)
4. He looks ~~go~~ ~~well~~ good. (Lv, Adj.)
5. This machine looks good but it doesn't work well. (Adv)
6. Nobody likes ill mannered boys. (Adv, Adj, Obj)
7. Nobody likes bad manners. (Adj, Obj.)
8. ✓He is good. (Adj) (characteristic)
9. He is well. ✓ (Adj) (Health)
10. The boy took care of his ~~ill~~ sick brother.
11. I met an ~~afraid~~ frightened man. ≡ I met a man who was afraid. ✓
12. ~~They are~~ He disturbed the ~~asleep~~ sleeping man.

He disturbed the man who was asleep.

* These adjectives can only be used predicatively:
afraid, ashamed, absent, alive, alone, glad, well, ill, afloat, ashore, ablaze, fond, etc.

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1. The ~~alone~~ lone man didn't meet anybody.

2. No ~~less~~ fewer than five mistakes (count) have been found.

3. He bought no fewer than five packets of biscuits (Number) and 2 kg sugar. (quantity)
no less than

4. He will not accept less than 500 ₹. (Amount)

5. I have received thirty letters less seven. (prep (= minus))

6.

1. My college is ~~far~~ from my house. ∵ 'Far' is not used in positive sentences.
a long way
too/rather far

2. ~~His condition got from worse to worst.~~

1. His condition got from ~~worst~~ bad to worse.

bad ⇒ worse ⇒ worst ✓
worst ⇒ worse ⇒ bad ✗

2. Our first trip was ~~the~~ a most interesting one, but the second one was even more interesting. (not superlative, but +ve)

1. later : afterwards (time)
latter : the second of the two (position)

2. latest : recent (time)
last : at the end (position)

3. older : things, people in general
elder : sibling

4. further : additional
farther : more distant

5. nearest : closest (distance)
next : the following (sequence)

1. What is the latest score of the team?
2. They met a teacher and a scientist; the latter (former) was more intelligent.
3. He couldn't answer the last question.
4. They met the same man a few days later.
5. Of Hindi, English and Sanskrit, the ~~later~~ last is the oldest language.

1. Your son is ~~elder~~ older than mine.
2. His ~~oldest~~ eldest son lives in America.
3. I have nothing else to say further.
4. The sun is farther than the moon from the earth.

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5. Don't move further, or I shall shoot you.
6. Where will the next match be played?
7. Which is the nearest railway station from your home.

1. Ram is senior to and older than shyam.
2. Death is more preferable than dishonor. (to)

* Senior, preferable : not comparative degree, but show comparison

* Use 'to', not 'than' with the following adjectives:
Junior, senior, superior, inferior, anterior, posterior, elder, prior, preferable, etc

1. He will get ready before prior to you.
When? = Adv
2. I have got a prior appointment. ✓
Adj.
3. They studied the events prior to the civil war. ✓
Obj Adj

1. You are richer and famous than he. ✗
You are richer and more famous than he. ✓
2. He is the oldest but less (least) responsible person in this family.
3. * Two adjectives joined with a conjunction should be in the same degree.
1. They are more stronger than their opponents.
2. This one is the most heaviest metal found on earth.
3. Komal is less richer than Saral. ✗
Komal is not as rich as Saral. ✓
Saral is richer than Komal. ✓
4. We are comparatively safer (safe) at this place.
2. Your voice is relatively heavier (heavy) than hers.

* Don't use comparative degrees with 'comparatively' and 'relatively'.

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1. He is half wises than you. ✗
   He is half as wise as you. ✓
2. This bag is twice heavier than that one. ✗
   This bag is twice as heavy as that one. ✓

* Don't use comparative degrees with - half, twise, or thrice, etc.
Use similes instead.

1. Gold is costlier than useful. ✗
   Gold is more costly than useful. ✓
2. Gold is costlier than silver. ✓

* While comparing two different qualities of a noun, don't use '-er' format, use 'more + positive degree'.

3. He is ~~older~~ wiser than older. ✗
   He is more wise than old. ✓

1. He got enough confident later. ✗
   He got confident (Adj) enough (Adv) later. ✓
2. He got enough (Adj) confidence (Noun) later. ✓

* 'Enough' as an adverb follows the words it modifies.

old enough — enough age
heavy enough — enough weight

3. He is enough sensible not to accept a grudgingly given invitation.
   (a) sensible enough to not
   (b) sensible enough to
   (c) not sensible enough to
   (d) sensible enough not to ✓
   (e) No improvement

4. We need some enough efficient teachers. ✗
   efficient (Adj) enough (Adv) teachers (Noun). ✗
   teachers efficient enough. ✓

A B C ✓
A B C ✗
order of qualification

5. It is a worth reading book. ✗
   It is a book (noun) worth (Adj) reading (Adv). ✓

6. He sent it to the mentioned above address. ✗
   the address mentioned above. ✓
   the above mentioned address. ✓

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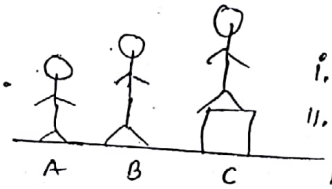
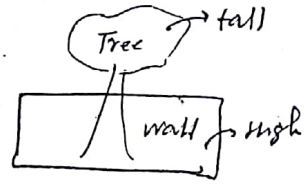
1. We shall go home in our own car.
   adj
   * Always use possessive cases with the adj 'own'.
2. You would better mind your own business.
3. I often face ~~those~~ this kind of problems.
4. Those types of animals were very rare.
   * Don't use - 'these/those' with "kind of, type of and sort of", use 'this/that' instead.

1. Kamal is 5 feet ~~high~~ tall while his brother is 6 feet tall.



i. A is shorter than B.
ii. B is taller than A
iii. C is higher than B
iv B is lower than C.



Tall: $h > l$
High: $l > h$

1. They work more seriously than ~~us~~ we.
2. Your car is older than ~~that of~~ mine. / that of me.
3. My watch is costlier than Shyam's.

1. No ~~sweet~~ other fruit is sweeter than apple.
2. They work harder than anybody else in this office.
3. Gold is costlier than any other metal.
4. Diamond is costlier than any ~~other~~ metal.
5. He is wiser than any boy in the class.
6. She is wiser than any ~~other~~ other boy in the class.
   * A noun to be must be excluded from its group.
1. The manager was more experienced than his ~~other~~ colleagues.
1. English is the easiest of all ~~other~~ languages.
   * Don't use - other, rather, else and then with superlative degrees.

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polluted of all cities in India.

× Always use superlative degree with 'of all'

1. They are not strong~~er~~ enough to defeat them.

⇒ • Kamal is the wisest of all students. ✓
→ Kamal is wiser than any other student. ✓
• No student is as wise as Kamal. ✓

2. We are too ~~busiest~~ busy these days.

3. I know about him as ~~less~~ little as you do.

× Always use positive degrees with - as, so, too, very & enough.

4. He is ~~very~~ much richer than you.

✓ 1. He is by far the richest person in this country town.

1. The man bought an artificial costly watch. ×
a costly artificial watch. ✓

× The proper sequence of adjectives:

I. Size ⇒ Shape ⇒ Age ⇒ Color ⇒ Quality ⇒ Nationality ⇒ Material + Noun

II. Classifying adjectives are used closer to the nouns.

III. Noun modifiers are used closest to the noun.

2. They had a wooden old big round table. ×
They had a big round old wooden table. ✓

3. He is an old (fact) wise (opinion) man. × He is a wise old man. ✓

1. They are experienced (professional) ~~and~~ honest (moral) people. (Attributively)

2. The people were experienced and honest. (Predicatively)

3. It was an attractive (appearance) and beautiful watch.

× disinterested : impartial
uninterested : having no interest

1. The boy was ~~dis~~un interested in his studies.

2. An arbitrator should be disinterested.

× economical: thrifty
economic : related to economy

1. The ~~economical~~ economic condition of the country is not good.

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123 2. Everyone congratulated him on his ~~historicint~~ historic achievement.

1. He is ~~confidant~~ confident of his success.
2. He took care of his ~~dependents.~~ dependants.
3. Spirits are not ~~carporeal.~~
4. ~~Carporal~~ punishment are banned.

* Confident (Adj.) : full of confidence
  Confidant (Noun) : a trust worthy pers
* Dependent : (Adj) : relying on
  Dependant : (Noun) : relying on
* Carporal : related to body
  Carporeal : having a body

1. This is ~~a~~ quite (Adv) an easy question.

· We are ~~almost~~ ~~perfectly~~ ~~approximately~~ ~~roughly~~ quite (Adv) fine here.

2. I didn't expect ~~a~~ such (def) an easy question.

* ×a such good opportunity ✗
  ✓such a good opportunity ✗✓

1. I can't ever trust ~~a so~~ such a foolish person.
   so foolish a person. ✓
   as
   too
   this/that (Adv)

2. Have you ever listened to ~~a~~ that (Adv) sweet (Adj.) a song.
   such (det.) a sweet song. ✓

4. We appreciate ~~your~~ this good a deed of yours.

I know your a friend. ✗
I know a friend of yours. ✓

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Adverbs

It describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

I. They laughed loudly.
(laughed — Verb; loudly — Adv)

II. They are very poor.
(very — Adv; poor — Adj)

III. He works carefully enough.
(works — Verb; carefully — Adv; enough — Adv)

1. It is bitterly cold here.
(bitterly — Adv; cold — Adj)
2. You are regularly irregular.
(regularly — Adv; irregular — Adj)
3. We can't see clearly at night.
(can't see — verb; clearly — Adv)
4. We noticed no significantly difference.
(no — Adv; significantly — Adj; difference — noun)
5. It is significantly different from others.
(significantly — Adv; different — Adj)

Adj	Adv
Poor	Poorly
Clear	Clearly
Strong	Strongly
Sweet	Sweetly
Different	Differently
Serious	Seriously
Easy	Easily
Nice	Nicely
Obvious	Obviously
Regular	Regularly

What kind of? How?

1. He is ~~unreasonable~~ unreasonably worried about them.
(worried — Adj)
2. They were totally mistaken
3. It is a really important matter.
4. They carried out thoroughly investigation.
5. The food that she cooked tasted delicious~~ly~~
(tasted — L.V; delicious — Adj)
6.
1. They got ~~some~~ somewhat nervous then.
(somewhat — Adv; nervous — Adj)
2. They got some~~what~~ money in the shelf.
(some — Adj; money — Noun)

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1. They often play with ~~friends~~ their friends' outdoor (Adj) ✗
They often play out with their friends outdoors (Adv). ✓

2. I don't like indoor (Adj) games (noun).

1. They got ~~too much~~ much too (Adv) afraid.
2. They got ~~to much too~~ too much (Adj) anxiety.

* too much : (Adj) ;
much too : (Adv) :

* too : Adv
much : Adj / Adv

* too (Adv) much (Adj) money (noun) ✓
much (Adj) too (Adv) money (noun) ✗
much (Adv) too (Adv) poor (Adj) ✓

1. The man treated me friendly (Adj)
like a friend. ✓
in a friendly manner. ✓

2. He never acts ~~cowardly~~ (Adj). ✗
like a coward. / in a cowardly manner. ✓

* The following words are adjectively, not adverbs:
Cowardly, miserly, niggardly, slovenly, manerly, friendly, manly, womanly, godly, brotherly, kingly, bodily, worldly, heavenly, costly, deadly, lively, lovely, lonely, homely, scholarly, orderly, eldesly, ugly, daily, weekly, timely, etc.

1. He faced the problems ~~manly~~. manfully. / like a man / in a manly manner.

1. They seldom or ~~ever~~ never tell lies.
2. He ~~tells~~ knows little or ~~anything~~ nothing about stars.

* Seldom or never (−)
Seldom if ever (+) } Collocation

* Little or nothing
Little if anything

*3. Being a teacher / he seldom ~~if~~ or / ~~never~~ never makes mistakes. (−)

4. Despite being a teacher / he seldom ~~or~~ if / ever makes mistakes.

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5. I seldom ~~or~~ if/ever defend my friends, / after all everyone is guilty to some extent.
[He defends.]

* Kinds of adverbs:

1. Time (when?) : ago, before, late, soon, now, then, yet, today, yesterday, etc.
2. Place (where?) : here, there, near, away, off, upstairs, outside, in, everywhere, etc

• Please, come in. (Adv) Please, come in the room. (prep)

3. Manner (how?) : easily, seriously, differently, bravely, hard, fast, well, etc
4. Frequency (how often?) : always, never, seldom, often, rarely, daily, twice, again, etc
5. Degree (to what extent) : as, so, too, very, enough, somewhat, much, little, quite, hardly, fairly, rather, etc.
6. Relative/Interrogative : how, when, where, why, etc.

A. Where did he live? (Int. Adv)
B. I know the place where he lives. (rel. Adv.)

1. They carefully worked in the laboratory. ✗ (Int.)
They worked carefully in the laboratory. ✓ (manner)
2. We should answer honestly this question. ✗ (trans. / manner)
We should answer this question honestly ✓
3. The man explained efficiently what he thought of that scheme. ✗ (trans. / manner)
The man efficiently explained what he thought of that scheme. ✓

* Adverbs of manner: After intransitive verb
: After object for transitive verb or before the verb

4. He flew over extensively the pacific. ✗
He flew extensively over the pacific ✓

1. We have never any doubts. ✗
We never have any doubts. ✓
2. We never have doubted his integrity. ✗
We have never doubted his integrity. ✓

* Adverb of freq: before main verb and after 'be' verb

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127 3. They always are late to work. ✗
They ~~ab~~ are always late to work. ✓

4. We should revise the syllabus twice. ✓

*Adv of ~~in~~definite freq. come at the end of the sentence.

1. They lived there peacefully. ✗
They lived peacefully there. ✓
(peacefully: manner, there: place)

2. We shall reach soon there. ✗
We shall reach there soon. ✓
(there: place, soon: time)

* The proper sequence of Advs : manner → place → time

3. ✗ The boy performed on the stage with confidence during the programme
✓ They boy performed with confidence on the stage during the programme

4. We got freedom on 15 August at 12 midnight in 1947.
(on 15 August: time, at 12 midnight: time, in 1947: time.)
We got freedom at 12 midnight on 15 August in 1947.
: precise ⟶ general

1. They sent me an SMS ~~on~~ yesterday.
2. He went for help ~~to~~ everywhere.
2.
3. The man handled it ~~with~~ carefully.
4. They left ~~the~~ city ~~with~~ bag and baggage.
5. It rained ~~like~~ cats and dogs.
6. They worked ~~with~~ heart and soul.
7. The soldiers fought ~~with~~ tooth and nail.
8. Mohan has ~~been~~, ~~to~~ lived abroad for five years. (abroad: Adv.)
9. I shall go ~~to~~ foreign next year. (foreign: Adj)
abroad / ~~to~~ foreign country
10. The ~~wa~~ man went ~~to~~ home late that day. (home: Adv)
The man went his home late that day. ✗
(went: int., his: det, home: noun)
to his home ✓

× Don't use prepositions with adverbs.

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1. He believes in this theory more strongly than his friends.
2. The boy sang ~~sweeter~~ more sweetly than you. [Action verb + Adv]
3. Some people adapt themselves ~~very~~ more easily than others do.

* Adverbs, too, have degrees of comparison.

1. This scheme will only help small investers and not the corporates. ✗
   This scheme will help only small investors and not the corporates. ✓
2. They just ~~ther~~ reached there when the party was about to begin.
   They reached there just when the party was about to begin.
3. A fool won't even believe this excuse. ✗ * Intensifiers/modifiers.
   Even a fool won't believe this excuse. ✓

1. He speaks slowly, but they speak ~~fastly~~. fast. (Adv)
   - A fast (Adj) bowler bowls fast. (Adv)

1. He worked ~~hardly~~ hardly (manner) to succeed.
   He hardly (degree) worked to succeed.
2. The economy of some countries was hit hardly while that of some other countries was hardly hit.
3. Bad habits die ~~hardly~~ hard. Bad habits hardly die. ✓
4. We can't lose ~~for~~ our ~~hardly~~ hardly (Adv) won (Adj) freedom. (noun)
5. Everybody enjoyed the match as it was a ~~hardly~~ hard fought match.
   Nobody enjoyed the match as it was a hardly fought match. ✓

1. They haven't received the parcel ~~still~~ yet.

* Yet : till now (-ve completion)
Still : even now (continuity)

2. We are ~~yet~~ still waiting for the parcel.
3. They are still dependent on their parents.
4. They are yet to get a job. ≡ They haven't got a job yet.

5.
1. This officer is ~~fairly~~ rather corrupt.

* [fairly : Adv of degree : agreeable
rather : — " — : disagreeable]

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2. This boy is ~~fairly~~ tall, so we will select him.
This boy is rather tall, so we will reject him

1. I don't like fruits, especially citrus ones.
2. They have bought it ~~specially~~ for his B'day.
3. We have prepared it specially using clay and crayons.

* Specially : In a special manner for a specific purpose
Especially : particularly

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Voice :

It is a verb form which shows whether something is done by the subject or to the subject.

1. Active : The subject is the doer.

   Kamal writes poems.

2. Passive : The subject is not the doer.

   Poems are written by Kamal.

How to change ? :

1. Active : Sub V Obj
2. Passive : Sub be V_3 Obj

Forms of 'be'.

1. Present Indefinite → is, am, are + V^3
2. Past Indefinite → was/were + V^3
3. Future Indefinite → be + V^3
4. Continuous Tenses → being + V^3
5. Perfect Tenses → been + V^3
6. Modal Verbs → be + V^3

* Tenses and meaning are not changed.

1. Assertive :

1. They often help me.
   I am often helped by them.
2. He is chasing them.
   They are being chased by him.
3. You can do it.
   It can be done by you.
4. We have received the message
   The message has been received by us.
5. The students were made to write an essay.
   The ~~They~~ teacher made the students write an essay.
6. We invited Kamal as well as his parents.
   Kamal as well as his parents ~~were~~ was invited by us.

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7. He bought a book with a red cover.
A book with a red cover was bought by him.

8. He wrote a letter with a ball pen.
A letter was written with a ball pen by him. ✗
A letter was written by him with a ball pen. ✓

9. He sent me some gifts.
I was sent some gifts by him.
✓ Some gifts were sent to me by him.

10. The sun gives us light.
✓ Light is given to us by the sun
We are given light by the sun

11. They told me what they had seen there.
What they had seen there was told to me by them. ✗ [Clause ✗]
I was told by them what they had seen there. ✓

12. They couldn't believe what they had seen there.
It couldn't be believed by them what they had seen there.

13. He explained how he had escaped.
It was explained by him how he had escaped.

14. They hope to get well soon.
* It is hoped by them (OBJ) that they will get well soon.

15. He expected to get better marks.
It was expected by him that he would get better marks.

16. People say that the moon possesses supernatural powers.
✓ It is said that the moon possesses supernatural powers.
✓ The Moon said to possess supernatural powers.

17. Everyone believes that Mohan can solve this riddle.
It is believed that Mohan can solve this riddle.
Mohan is believed to be able to solve this riddle.

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*18. He was obliged to resign.
Circumstances obliged ~~to resign~~ him to resign.

*19. This medicine tastes bitter.
L.V.
This medicine is better when it is tasted.

20. The surface felt hard.
L.V.
The surface was hard when it was felt.

2. Interrogative :

1. Did he say anything?
Was anything said by him?

2. Has this boy solved the questions?
Have the questions been solved by this boy?

3. Can you lift this box?
Can this box be lifted by you?

4. Were they watching a movie?
Was a movie being watched by them?

5. Where will you deliver these letters?
Where will these letters be delivered by you?

6. Why does it make this strange sound?
Why is this strange sound made by it?

7. Where can I submit this form?
Where can this form be submitted by me?

8. How long have you practised English for?
How long has English been practised for by you?

9. Who helped you?
✓Whom were you helped by? ✓By whom were you helped?

10. Whom did you help?
Who was or were helped by you?

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11. Who has written these stories?
Whom have these stories been written by? ✗
By whom have these stories been written? ✓
Who have these stories been written by? ✓

12. What are they doing?
What is being done by them?

13. What inspired you?
What were you inspired by?

14. Which team will win this game?
Which team will this game be won by?

15. Which game does he play?
Which game is played by him?

16.

3. Imperative :

1. Come here.
int.
You are ordered to come here.

2. Please, pls move aside.
int.
You are requested to move aside.

3. Open the door.
trans.
Let the door be opened. (Order)

Let + obj + be + V^3.

4. Help the poor.
trans
The poor should be helped. (Advice)

5. Kindly, consider my request.
trans
You are requested to consider my request.

6. Work hard.
int.
You are advised to work hard.

7. Let the boy go home.
The boy should be allowed to go home.

8. Let the boy speak the truth.
~~The boy should~~
✓ Let the truth be spoken by the boy.
The boy should be allowed to speak the truth.

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9. Let's rest for a while.
We are suggested to rest for a while. ✗
It is suggested that we (should) rest for a while. ✓

10. Let's finish the work.
✓ Let the work be finished. The work should be finished.

4. Miscellaneous :

1. They are to assist me.
I am to be assisted by them.

2. He had to answer the question.
The question had to be answered by him.

3. There is nothing to eat.
There is nothing to be eaten.

4. I am going to press this button.
This button is going to be pressed by me.

5. It is time to revise the syllabus.
It is time for the syllabus to be revised.

Infinitive :
to + V¹ = Active
to + be + V³ = Passive

6. We want others to follow us.
We want ~~oth~~ to (obj) be followed.
We want that others follow us.
It is wanted by us that others follow us.

7. I am to teach.
I am to be taught.

8. He liked people to flatter him.
He liked ~~being~~ to be flattered
It was liked by him that people flatter him.

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9. I don't like anyone disturbing me.
I don't like being disturbed.

10. Someone has stolen my shoes.
My shoes has been stolen.

11. One should keep one's promise.
Promises / a promise should be kept.

12. Nobody supported the decision.
The decision was not supported by anybody. ✓
The decision was supported by nobody.

13. They did not invite anybody.
✗ Anybody was not invited by them.
✓ Nobody was invited by them.

14. They will not agree to this offer.
This offer will not be agreed to by them.

15. Police are looking into this matter.
The matter is being looked into by Police.

16. The car ran over a child.
A child was run over by the car.

17. One should not laugh at the poor.
The poor should not be laughed at.

18. Have these books distributed. — Passive
Get these books distributed (by someone) — Passive
Get someone to distribute these books. — Active
Have someone distribute these books. - Active

19. Distribute these books.
Let these books be distributed.

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20. Their simplicity will please you.
You will be pleased <u>with</u> their simplicity.

21. Such stories don't interest me.
I am not interested in such stories.

22. The news shocked everyone.
Everyone was shocked at the news.

* pleased, satisfied, dissatisfied, stuffed, ~~st~~ satiated, filled, etc + with
* Interested, contained, included, hidden, embedded, enshrined, etc + in
* shocked, surprised, astonished, amazed, amused, bewildered, etc + at.

23. They knew the boy.
That boy was known to them.

24. Who knows you?
Who are you known to?
To whom are you known?

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19/5/17

Narration

Interrogative

1. said to = asked
2. said = asked
3. '?' is dropped.

4. If the question begins with a helping verb use 'if' or whether conjunction; for wh words no conjunction.

5. Interrogative form is changed into Assertive form (H.V + Sub + mv) Sub + mv +

1. They said to him, "Do you like here?"
They asked him whether he lived there.

2. I said to the boy, "How you lost the money?"
I ~~sa~~ asked the boy if he had lost the mo

3. The man said to us, "Can I accompany you?"
The man asked us whether he could accompany us.

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4. The boy said to his parents, "When will you get me a new bike?"

They asked his parents when they would get him a new bike.

5. The doctor said to the patient, "Why did you not take it seriously?"

The doctor asked the patient why he had not taken it seriously.

6. The policeman said to them, "How should I help you now?"

They policeman asked them how he should help them then?

7. (A) They asked me what is my name.

(B) They asked me what my name was.

(C) They asked me what was my name.

(D) They asked me what my name is.

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tell → to convey information → बताना
ask → to interrogate, to request / suggest → पूछना / कहना
say → just to utter something → कहना

8. (A) They told me to wait there. ✗

(B) They said to me to wait there. ✗

(C) They requested to me to wait there.

(D) They asked me to wait there. ✓

9. I shall ask the man, "Why has he stolen my book

I shall ask the man why he has stolen my books

10. They didn't know ~~that~~ when the train would arrive.

11. They ~~told~~ said that it would not help us.
Tv

told → transitive ⇒ can't be used w/o object

Imperative

1. said to → ordered, requested, advised, etc.

2. ~~to~~ 'To' and 'not to' are used in place of conjunctions.

1. The man said to his son, "~~Go~~ Work hard now."
The man advised ~~ordered~~ his son to work hard then.

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Date

2. They said to us, " Don't shout here".
They ordered us not to shout there.

3. He will say to you, " Please, help me."
He will request you to help him.

4. The principal to the peon, " Let this boy go now"
The principal ordered the peon to let that boy go then.
The principal ordered the peon that that boy should be
any - dat allowed ~~the~~ to go then.

5. He said to them, " Let's rest for a while."
He ~~advised~~ suggested to them to rest for a while. XX
? (speaker excluded)

He suggested to them that they should rest for a while.
(speaker included)

*

He told ~~to~~ me
asked congratulated, assured
begged, reminded threatened
requested, informed forbade
ordered appraised allowed
advised promised wished
welcomed thanked
Phoned, complimented

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Verbation

He said to me

suggested, reported, proposed, announced, apologised, complained, pleaded, appealed, explained, describe, spoke, talked, listened, wrote.

1. The man reported to the officer everyday.

2. The man reported x the incident word for word

Object → Direct (what?) What? ⇒ things
→ Indirect whom ⇒ people

3. They said to nobody

They said x nothing.

4(a) Kamal wrote to his parents.

(b) Kamal wrote x this story.

(c) He told me a story.

5(a) The teacher explained x the chapter.

(b) The teacher explained to the students.

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Exclamatory !

1. said = exclaimed with joy, sorrow, surprise, etc.

2. Exclamatory words are mark are dropped.

3. Exclamatory form is changed into Assertive form.

1. They said, "Alas! We are ruined!"

They exclaimed with sorrow that they were ruined.
or sorrowfully

2. The boys said, "Hurray, our team won the match.

They boys exclaimed with joy that their team had won the match.

3. Everyone said, "How easy this method is!"

Everyone exclaimed with surprise that that method was very easy.

4. The man said, "What nonsense it is!"

The man exclaimed with disgust that it was great/sheer nonsense.

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5. Miscellaneous

1. The lady said, "May you live long, my son!"
The lady prayed (to God) that her son might live long.

2. They said to him, "Congrats, on your great success."
They congratulated him on his great success.

3. Mohan said to his guests, "You are welcome."
Mohan welcomed his guests.

4. They said to the boy, "Happy birthday to you."
They wished the boy happy birthday

5. Mohan said, "Good morning, uncle."
Mohan greeted his uncle saying good morning.

6. They man said, "Boys work hard"
The man told that boys worked hard.

7. The man said, "Boys, work hard".

The man employed the boys to work hard.

8. The boy said that he had not stolen the money.
(A) They boy said, "I have not stolen the money."
(B) The boy said, "I did not steal the money." X (Not
(C) "I had not stolen the money." X
(past perfect cant stand alone)

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9. They said to him," Can you swim?" He said, "No".

They asked him if he could swim and he replied in negative (answered).

10. He said to me, "Do you like sweets?". I said, "I don't."

He asked me if I liked sweets and I answered that I didn't.

11. He said to us," We had returned before the sun rose."

He told us that they had returned before the sun rose.

12. He said," A car hit me when I stepped on the road."

He said that a car hit him when he had stepped on the road.

13. They said," It was raining when we arrived."

They said that it had been raining when they arrived.

14. She said to him," You were reading while I was watching TV."

She told him that he was reading while she was watching TV.

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JMs

Prepositions:

A preposition relates a noun or a pronoun with other words of the sentence. That other word could be a noun, a pronoun, a verb or an adjective.

1. He kept the book in the shelf.
   obj.
2. He looked at the book in the shelf.
3. He found the book safe in the shelf.
4. The man walked in the park.
   Sub. Prep object

   near, across
   towards, from
   to,
   round,

5. He bought a gift for his friend from the Archies store at Mukherjee Nagar in Delhi for ₹ 50 at 10 o'clock in the morning on Sunda

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(transitive : verb + what / whom?)

1. They will not attack ~~on~~ children.
   whom?
2. He passed ~~in~~ all the tests with flying colors.
   what?
3. We have faced ~~with~~ many problems.
   what?
4. The man can't ~~access~~ access ~~to~~ the minister.
   tv whom?

* Don't use preposition with the following verbs —

Reach, resist, attack, afford, join, meet, demand, ask, tell, beg, advised, describe, discuss, explain, comprise, await, despite, stress, emphasize, lack, want, face, resemble, pervade, penetrate, enter, investigate, access, approach, assures, blame, control, many, pass, qualify, etc.

reach ~~at~~ = arrive at
demand ~~for~~ = ask for
told ~~to~~ = said to
describe ~~about~~ = tell about
explain ~~about~~ = tell about
discuss ~~about~~ = talk about
comprise ~~of~~ = consist of
await ~~for~~ = wait for
pervade ~~through~~ = spread through
enter ~~into~~ = come / go into
investigate ~~into~~ = look into
despite ~~of~~ = in spite of

Accurate

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1. The man did not stress (on) that the matter
verb

2. The man laid no stress on that matter. ✓
adj/ noun noun

1. He had no answer to my question.
verb

2. He didn't answer (to) my question.
verb

1. We have faced (with) many problems
2. We are faced with many problems. ✓
(passive sense), not passive
Adjective.

3. We are being faced with ~~problems~~ many problems.
are faced
Many problems are facing us. (absurd)

1. They arrived ~~to~~ in India in 1600 A.D.

arrive + at = place (point) at airport
in = region in India

* [arrive at / in
come/go from / to
reach ×]

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1. We can't afford to buy this car. (infinitive)
We can't afford (verb) ~~to~~ this car.

1. He met with an astrologer there. (Accidental)
2. He met an astrologer. (intentional / planned)

3. I shall meet ~~x~~ him tomorrow. (planned)

4. He met with an accident.

1. What is she demanding ~~for~~?

1. They didn't ~~tell~~ (talk) about their experience.
tell + ~~about~~

2. The collection comprised (verb) ~~of~~ 300 coins.
2. The collection is comprised (Adj) of 300 coins.

1. He entered into the debate. (get involved)
or argument / agreement / quarrel.

1.

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~~Temporal~~ (with) Spatial, Temporal,

Space

1. He has married x her.
   verb whom
2. He is married to her.
   Adj pronoun
3. She married x him.
   verb whom
4. She was married to him.

1. He has qualified in the pre exam. (passed)
2. He has qualified for the Tier-2 exam. (not passed eligible)

A. The man shot at the tiger, but it escaped.
   int.
B. The man shot x the tiger and killed it.
   trans

1. He shot them. 2. He shot at them.
3. He shot them dead.

1. His views are contrary to and different from ours.
2. They have got nothing to repent ~~about~~ for.
8. (You repent for nothing.)
1. A frog can live on land and in water as well.
8. We are busy with and engaged in our work.

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3. He is looking ~~for~~ at and talking about us.

4. I am neither interested in nor desirous of you company.

5. He looked and shouted at them.

6. I won't pay for any loss or damages ~~to~~ to anything.

on → for flat
chairs / tents

7. He asked for a chair to sit ~~on~~ in
Remember: (You sit on chairs)

2. They have no house to live in.

3. I need a pen to write with.

4. No airline is safe to travel by.

5. They laid down some rules to abide by.

6. He has a gun to shoot with.
~~He has a gun~~ You shoot with a gun.

7. He has a mango to eat.

8. He has a spoon to eat with.

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1. The man hid behind (of) the tree.
prep obj

2. They won't do it (unless) your permission.
without

(i) We have kept silence throughout (in) the meeting.

(ii) Don't go near (to) that bull.

(iii) They found the keys inside (of) the box.

(iv) The man who was standing opposite (to) your house in Agra.
prep

(v) The programme was near to its end.
(compound prep.) Abstract object

(vi)

conj.	prep
unless	without
in case	in case of
because	because of
through	despite

3. He went to college ~~despite~~ through he was ill.
He went to college despite being ill.

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→ owe → owed I owe you owed

1. All students but ~~she~~ her attended the class.

2. Everyone like you ~~have~~ has right to vote.
prep by

3. This boy is mine; I saw it ~~at~~ first.
Adverb (doesn't take prep)

4. It is comparatively safe to travel by ~~the~~ air.

5. ~~At First~~, I ~~[illegible]~~ didn't believe in ghosts.
~~Earlier~~ At first, I didn't believe in ghosts. ✓

6. I know many people besides this man.

7. The boy went to college in ~~stead~~ spite of being ill.

8. His absence is ~~owed~~ ~~owing~~ due to his illness.

9. ~~At last~~ ~~finally~~ In the end, they decided to not to go there.

10. How much cash do we have ~~at~~ on hand?

11. The show will begin ~~in~~ time, we must reach these ~~on~~ in time. on

⇒ First → firstly / first of all → sequence of events
At first → contrast to present

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A. First, I would like to introduce the chief gue

B. At first, They ~~would~~ had problem in such concepts

** beside — prep — by the side of, near
besides — prep — in addition to, including

A. They brought a book besides a diary.

B They ~~brought~~ laid the book beside the diary.
(by + side)

→ In spite → ~~in view of~~ ~~by~~ despite;
In stead → In view of

x Owing to → because of (Adv)
✓ due to → because of (Adj.)

8. He didn't come to school, owing to his illness.

why?

A. Owing to ill health, he couldn't walk fast.
due to

B. ill health,

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* At the end (Adj) – At the last point where something ends (position) (where)
In the end (Adv) – finally, eventually (time) (when)
at the beginning (Adj) – at the first point (position) (where)
in the beginning (Adv) – initially (time) (when)

In the end, they decided not to go there.
(When?)

A. He thanked everyone at the beginning of his speech.

B. Truth always wins in the end.

C. In the beginning, man would eat raw meat.

D. You will find a glossary at the end of each chapter

* At hand → accessible
In hand → ready

* On time → at scheduled moment
In time → not late

ROUGH

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Anything that we can get hold of → (3D)

1. They walked through a dense forest.

2. They walked across a vast field.

* through → go via something (3D) ; means
across → on the other side (2D)

3. Rays of light can't pass through a metal sheet.

4. There was an FOB across the road.

5. There was a shop across the road.

6. The thief escaped through the window (means)

7. I got this news through my friend. (means)

8. They swam in the river.
across → (changed sides)
through → means

9. * Over → higher than ;
under → lower than
vertical, cover, undesirability, amount/number/rate,

above → higher than
below → lower than
standard, sequence

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159.

8848m - mount everest

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1. The sky is over our heads.

2. the water level above/below the danger point
std

3. The cliff hung over the sea

4. The place is 500m above/below the sea.

5. Your performance was above/below my expectations.
std

6. There a bridge ~~over~~ over the river.

7. My friend lives on the floor above/below mine.
(sequence)

8. The lady laid a sheet over the sleeping child.

9. They put bandage over the cut.

10. They put bandage on the head.

11. You shouldn't drive over 80 m/hr.

12. They have written over 500 books on this subject.

Overage — more than desirable age.
underage — less than
overstmt.
overeating
undernourished

ROUGH

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Delhi ose

13. The man lay in the shade of the tree.
(Area/Region)

A. There are many trees in the park (Area/Region)

14. The man lay under the tree.

15. The bird lived in that tree. (Region)

16. There is a cat on / under the table.

23/9/2017

At - point, gatherings, targets, sunset, sunrise, dawn, dusk, daybreak, night, midnight, noon, laugh, scoff
- gaze, stare, shoot, shout, aim

On - surface, occasion, electronic means, days, date lines, feed, insist, rely, count, depend, spend, bet

In - state, region, confinement, months, years, season, evening, morning, afternoon, print media

Ex. 1. The pandavas went to the Himalayas. (Destin

2. The Indo-Tibet borders runs ~~through~~ along the Himalayas. (Parallel)

3. The sun is shinning over the Himalayas. (Vertical)

4. ~~The~~ Nepal and China lies across ~~beyond~~ the Himalaya (On the other side)

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5. Many rivers originate from the Himalayas. (Origin)

6. The sea breeze blows towards the Himalayas. (dir^n)

7. There are many passes in the Himalayas. (Region)

8. There are some resorts near the Himalayas (vicinity)

1. There are some trees in the park. (2D)

3. There are some books in inside the box. (3D)

1. We shall visit our uncle in next July.
Adv

Adv
Adv
prep

Next / last / this / that / every
July
+
July / Summer / Year / week / day / hour / Sunday / Evening / moment / decade

2. They would go to that temple in every sunday

3. What were you doing at that moment?

4. They had a party at their office last week.

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* off → separation

DELTA Page No.
Date / /

5. They had a party at their office in the last week of August.

1. I usually get up late ~~in~~ on sunday morning.

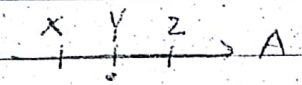
2. I watched him on Television

3. I read the news in a magazine.

1. They lived on the Hudson lane.

They lived at 64, Hudson lane.

* on + boundary
circumference
outskirts
periphery
brim
verge
border

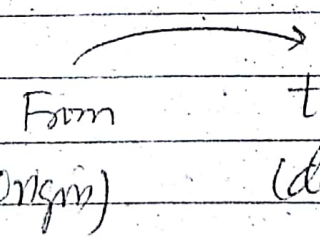


At Y on A

A. They sent many letters to that address (destination)

B. They received many letters from that address (origin)

C. They have never lived at that address.
(point place)



1. The man fell off the horse
(detachment/separation)

2. He jumped off the wall.
(detachment)

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1. They found the fuel prices at the lowest point ever.

2. The fuel prices dropped to the lowest point ever.

3. He is the victim of his desires.

4. He fell victim to his desires.

5. The minister ~~for~~ of education vehementaly denied the allegation.

1. Most birds feed x their yound ones.
(to make sb eat)

2. Most birds feed on insects.
to eat

1. They insisted ~~on~~ ~~to meet~~ meeting the chair-person.

2. They insisted ~~on~~ that he return their money.

3.

1. We can't see clearly at night. (general)

2. They met a their in the night. (specific)

3. They went to see the Taj on a moonlit night.
occassion

4. ~~The~~ Muslims keep fast ~~during~~ (in) during the Ramadan. (month)

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Hindus observe fast ___at___ Navratris.

5. The muslims themselves on ___on___ Eid.

1. The man shouted ___to___ the taxi drivers, but nobody came!
(sent a message)

2. The drowning man shouted ___for___ someone for help.

3. The angry man shouted ___at___ the children loudly.

1. ~~To~~ The problems of India are not similar ~~with~~ to those of Our

x To: similar, parallel, equal, tantamount, amenable, susceptible, succumb, object, exception, antidote, allergic, immune, detrimental, injurious, harmful, conducive, essential, complement, heir, heiress, devoted, loyal, adulterant, opposite, juxtaposed, sensitive, integral, adapt, accustom, preferable, prefer, superior, inferior, averse, refer, allude, conform, ~~so~~ fail, answer, access, succeed *

1. Nothing can be equal~~ed~~ ___to___ his records.
adj

2. Nothing can equal ___x___ his records
verb

1. A well balanced diet is essential ~~for~~ to good health.

2. What is he referring to?

* [conform to = adhere to = comply with = abide by = follow

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1. Akbar succeeded ___x___ his father at an early age.

2. Akbar succeeded ___to___ the throne at an early one.

3. Akbar succeeded ___in___ all what he had planned.

1. They don't have access ___to___ that vault.
noun

2. They couldn't access ___x___ that vault.
pr. verb

25/9/17

Into : transformation, inward movement
upon : movement on surface (onto)
for : purpose/reason, duration of time, despite, change, exchange
~~from~~
to - destination, recipient
toward direction, behave
by → means of transportation, time (till)
with - in company of, having, instruments
off - detachment,
of → belongs/part, possession,
along → parallel movement, together
about → regarding, approximations
against → opposition, support (physical support)
since - point of time

from: origin, transmitter

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1. They fought for their freedom.

2. They fought against injustice.

3. They fought with their oppressors.

1. The topic of his speech was about humanoids.
L.V complements.

↳ His speech was about humanoids. ✓

2. They are in doubt about to go there.
going

- They are about to go there. ✓
Adj

1. The soldiers marched through the city.

1. They will help you without ~~little~~ any apprehension. ✗
with little appreh ✓

1. They fought with swords
(physical instrum.)

2. They fought with determination.
(mental instrument)

~~They worke~~

1. The man cut his finger ~~by~~ with a sharp knife.

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by | within
point | period

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DELTA/PAPER
Date / /

1. He killed the man with a knife. (instrument)

He killed the man ~~with~~ by shooting him in the head. (process)

1. They will work here till 6 pm.

2. They will finish the work by 6pm.

till : when will something go on/last?

by : or before

1. Mohan lent ₹ 500 to Sohan.

2. Mohan borrowed ₹ 500 from Sohan.

3. Kamal is polite to his colleagues.
indifferent/ rude/
cruel/ good

1. She threw the bottle at the man.

2. She threw the child to the man.

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Changes

DELTA Page No.
Date / /

1. They bought a gift for their friend.
(why? (purpose/reason))

They bought a gift book to gift it to their friend.
for gifting it to

2.

For all his money, he is a miser.
(Despite)

3. They will change this phone for a new one.
(verb)

A. Who will pay x the bill?
B. Who will pay for the food? (exchange)

4. They sent me a cheque ~~of~~ for a thousand dollars.
exchange

5. The man ~~sold~~ bought the car for ₹ 5lac.

1. The change (Substitute) (noun) of the venue, can affect the result of the match.

2. The change (noun) in the schedule can affect the result of the match.
(modification)

ROUGH

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~~Consent~~

DELTA Page No. Date / /

The change in his behaviour. (impr alteration)

The change of the managers. (replaced)

They translated the poem into Hindi. (transform →)

The boy came running into the house. (inward move →)

Most people there speak ~~in~~ English. (original tongue)

When I am with my friends, I speak ~~in~~ English. (specific occasion)

He will never agree with your brother.

He will never agree on this matter.

He will never agree to this offer.

He will never agree with you.
~~you~~ on → concern.

agree, concur → with (someone)

accede, assent, disagree, dissent → to (something) (to accept)

→ on (some matter)

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1. The man was angry (Adj) at your behaviour.
2. The man was angry (Adj) with your friends.

angry
annoyed
vexed
exasperated
disgusted

→ with (someone)
→ at (something)

1. We are highly obliged to you for your help.

obliged
grateful
indebted

→ to (someone)
→ for (something)

1. Everyone is answerable to God for his actions.

answerable
accountable
responsible

→ to (someone)
→ for (something)

1. We were shocked by the stunt man
2. We were shocked at the stunts.

shocked
amazed, astonished
bewildered, amazed
surprised

→ at (something)
→ by (someone)

ROUGH

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1. They supplied the terrorist with weapons

2. They supplied weapons to the terrorists.

Supply / present / furnish / provide / entrust → with (something) / to (someone)

⇒ someone with something
something to someone

3. My uncle presented me with a watch on my birthday.

1. He suffered (tv) × huge loss in business. (to incur)

2. He suffered for his wrong decisions (reason)

3. He suffered from fever and cold.

He was ill with fever and cold.

1. Unhappiness is the result of jealousy
2. Unhappiness results ~~out~~ from jealousy. (cause)
3. Jealousy results ~~out~~ in unhappiness. (effect).

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1. The man parted from his friends tearfully.
   (someone)
2. The man parted with his luggage in the faire
   (something)

(to participate)
1. They did not partake in the debate.
2. They did not partake of the property. *
   (to claim share of)

1. We are not familiar with this concept.
   (something)
2. We are not familiar to this person.
   (someone)
3. We are not familiar with / to this city.
   (people)

1. The players complained of the poor facilities and ~~about~~ against the coach to the manager of the team.

Complain → of (something) → about
Complain → against (someone) → about
Complain → to (authority)

1. We are guilty (criminal) of helping the terrorists.
2. We are guilty (sin of shame) about not attending the ~~tesyons~~ party.

ROUGH

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DELTA Pad
Date / /

They will cure him of the disease.
(verb)

They don't have any cure for the disease.
(noun)

The Indian merchants traded with the British one in jute, cotton, jewellery, etc.

trade deal → in (business field)
→ with (someone)

I can't deal with these issues.

He dreamt about his friends the previous night.
(have vision)

He dreamt of a successful career in acting.
(have ambition)

The man divided all his property into four equal parts.
(fraction)

The man divided all his property among all his sons.
distribute.

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1. Your opinion differs from mine.

2. I never differ with my parents.

differ → be different (from)
differ → with (to disagree)

1. ATMs have dispensed with the need for cash.
(do away with)

2. This ATM has dispensed × fake currency.
(distribute)

1. They never quarrel with their friends.
(Someone)

2. They never quarrel over anything.
(something)

1. We expect more decline in the temperature.
(decrease)

2. They studied the decline of the Abbasid Empire
(extinition)

1. The man died of cancer. (disease)

2. The man died in the accident (event)

3. The man died of/from the electrocution. (cause)

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17-3

Cope with = catch up with

DELTA Page No
Date / /

1. The man is blind of both eyes. (both eyes)

. The man is blind in the left eye. (one eye)

. The man is blind to his faults.

1. He took a leave from his office for a week.
(to beg permission)

. He took leave of the host of the party.
(to say farewell)

1. He was enamoured of her simplicity.
(something)

2. He was enamoured with the princess.
(with) (someone)

6/9/17

1. He searched the bag. (inspect)

2. He searched for the bag (look for)

1. He will never act upon your advice.
obey

2. Your advice will never act on him
affect

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Jump to conclusion

DELTA Page No.
Date / /

- Jump at : to accept readily

  Jump to : to make haste

- Compared to : His marks are better compared to his.
  (Adj)

  compare with : He compared his marks with yours.
  (Verb)

- 1. He is proud of his success.

  2. He prides on his success.

  3. He takes pride in his success.

  attend X be present
  attend to : communicate
  attend upon : look after

  X persist in / insist on

  long/wish/yearn/pin/crave + for
  (Verb)

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of :

They robbed him of money.

rob sb of sth
inform
apprise
beware
remind
assured
relieve
cure
deprive

1. He wrote the letter with ~~to~~ a pen.

2. He wrote the letter in ~~a~~ red ink.

3. He wrote the letter with a pencil.

4. He wrote the letter in pencil.

1. According to the book, there are no aliens. (But I don't think so.)

2. In my opinion, there are no aliens.
~~According to me,~~

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1. The teacher let him off though she convinced ~~with~~ of his fault.

of: convinced, sure, confident, assured, certain, difficult, suspicious, suspect, proud, made, fond, get rid, deprive, devoid, rob, inform, remind, aware, beware, cautious, wary, accuse, convict, acquit, absolved, embarrassed, guilty, charge, lack, want, scarcity, afraid, scared, frightened, cure, cause, avail, victim, source, dispose, tired, sick, die, full

I am convinced with your arguments.
(satisfied)

I am convinced of you fond guilt.
(sure)

They are not confident to accepting the challenge.
of

Made:

1. This ~~wo~~ board is made of wood.

2. This bread is made from wheat.

1. They will charge him murder.

2. The put the charged of murder on him.

ROUGH

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1. This canary is filled with wheat
full of wheat.

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CLASS NOTES
of
Ankul Sir

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