

N O U N	KINDS		DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
	Common Noun	It indicates →	persons or things of same kind.	→ King, City, etc.
	Proper Noun	"	a particular thing or a person.	→ Akbar, Delhi, etc.
	Countable Noun	"	things - countable (that can be counted).	→ Boys, Tables, etc.
	Uncountable Noun	"	things - uncountable (those which can't be counted).	→ Rice, Milk, etc.
	Collective Noun	"	a group of things or people.	→ Fleet, Team, etc.
	Abstract Noun	"	things that cannot be felt by the senses.	→ Beauty, Joy, etc.
N U M B E R	Singular	It indicates →	single person or a thing.	→ Boy, Computer, etc.
	Plural	"	more than one person or one thing.	→ Boys, Computers, etc.

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N O U N	KINDS		DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
	G E N D E R	Masculine	It indicates → men or male animals.	→ Brother, Bull, etc.
		Feminine	" women or female animals.	→ Sister, Cow, etc.
		Common	" men and women.	→ Parent, Student, etc.
		Neuter	" non living things.	→ Box, Pen, etc.
	C A S E (Nouns / Pronouns)	Nominative	in subject position are set to be in Nominative case.	→ <u>Ram</u> met Kumar.
		Genitive	which indicate possession are set to be in Genitive case.	→ The <u>boy's</u> pen.
		Accusative	in object position are set to be in Accusative case.	→ Ram gave Ravi a <u>pen</u> .
		Dative	in indirect object position are set to be in Dative case.	→ Ram gave <u>Ravi</u> a pen.
		Ablative	in the agent position are set to be in Ablative case.	→ The song was sung by <u>Sita</u> .
		Vocative	which are addressed are set to be in Vocative case.	→ <u>Ram</u> ! come here.

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P R O N O U N	KINDS		EXAMPLES	
	Pronoun of →	Person	It is used instead of a noun with the indication of	Person → He is a teacher.
	"	Non Person	"	Non Person → It rains.
	"	Reflection	"	Reflection → He hurt <u>himself</u> .
	"	Emphasis	"	Emphasis. → He <u>himself</u> has done it.
	"	Relation	"	Relation → They met Ram <u>who</u> was a student.
	"	Interrogation	"	Interrogation → <u>What</u> does he want?
	"	Demonstration	"	Demonstration → <u>These</u> are your books.
	"	Distribution	"	Distribution → <u>Each</u> of the players gets a prize.
	"	Indefinition	"	Indefinition → <u>One</u> should love one's country.
	"	Reciprocation	"	Reciprocation → They helped <u>one another</u> .

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A D J E C T I V E	KINDS		EXAMPLES	
	Adjective of →	Quantity	It modifies a noun by Indicating the	quantity → They have <u>much</u> experience.
	"	Quality	"	quality → Rose is a <u>beautiful</u> flower.
	"	Distribution	"	distribution → <u>Each</u> student must bring his/her book.
	"	Demonstration	"	demonstration → <u>These</u> fruits are sweet.
	"	Emphasis	"	emphasis → He saw it with his <u>own</u> eyes.
	"	Interrogation	"	interrogation → <u>Whose</u> pens are these?
	"	Exclamation	"	exclamation → <u>What</u> an idea he has!
	"	Number (Indefinite)	"	indefinite number → <u>Many</u> students have come.
	"	Number (Definite)	"	definite number → <u>Four</u> students have come.

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A D V E R B	KINDS		EXAMPLES	
	Simple Adverb	Adverb of → Time	It modifies a verb by indicating the → time	→ I met my friend <u>yesterday</u> .
		" Frequency	" frequency	→ He has seen me <u>once</u> .
		" Place	" place	→ Wait <u>here</u> .
		" Manner	" manner	→ She writes <u>clearly</u> .
		" Degree	" degree	→ He is as <u>wise</u> as Solomon.
		" Affirmation	" affirmation	→ <u>Surely</u> he is mistaken.
		" Negation	" negation	→ She does <u>not</u> know me.
		" Reason	" reason	→ They <u>therefore</u> left the place.
I N T E R R O G A T I V E	Interrogative Adverb	Adverb of → Place	It modifies a verb by indicating the → place	→ <u>Where</u> is she?
		" Time	" time	→ <u>When</u> did he come?
		" Reason	" reason	→ <u>Why</u> are you late?
		" Manner	" manner	→ <u>How</u> has he done it?
		" Number	" number	→ <u>How many</u> brothers do you have?
		" Degree	" degree	→ <u>How high</u> is the TV. Tower?
	Relative Adverb	→	It modifies a verb and relates the antecedent →	Does he know the time <u>when</u> they came.

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P R E P O S I T I O N o f	KINDS		EXAMPLES	
	Simple	In, on, at, from, to, off, of, up, for, with, till, out, through, etc.		
	Compound	Between, beside, below, before, above, among, around, without, etc.		
	Phrase	Because of, in order to, in place of, in addition to, etc.		
P R E P O S I T I O N o f	KINDS		EXAMPLES	
	Time	It is placed before a noun or a pronoun with the indication of → Time	→	He stayed here <u>for</u> many years.
	Place	"	→	They ran <u>across</u> the road.
	Manner	"	→	He fought <u>with</u> courage.
	Reason	"	→	He is suffering <u>from</u> fever.
	Purpose	"	→	He sacrificed everything <u>for</u> his children's future.
	Possession	"	→	This is a building <u>of</u> Mohan.
	Contrast	"	→	<u>For</u> all his fortune, he is not happy.
	Concession	"	→	<u>With</u> all his faults, she loves him.
	Reasoning	"	→	<u>From</u> what he knew of them, he avoids them.
	Intention	"	→	She has done it <u>out of</u> gratitude.

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C O N J U N C T I O N	CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS		COMPOUND CONJUNCTIONS		
	Both -- and	Not only -- but also	As well as,	As soon as,	As if,
	Though -- yet	Either -- or	As though,	In order that,	Provided that,
	Whether -- or	Neither -- nor	On condition that,	So that,	Even if,
	Co- Ordinate Conjunction	Cumulation	It connects the Subordinate Clause with main Clause by indicating	No Alternation	Ram goes to school <u>and</u> he learns.
		Contrast		Contrast	They are slow <u>but</u> they are sure.
		Alternation		Alternation	Neither a borrower <u>nor</u> a lender be.
		Inference		Inference	Something certainly went wrong <u>for</u> I heard the news.
	Sub ordinate Conjunction	Time	It connects two statements by indicating the	Time	I should read <u>before</u> he comes.
		Condition		Condition	Ram will come <u>if</u> Ravi calls him.
		Concession		Concession	They will help him <u>though</u> they are poor.
		Comparison		Comparison	Ram is taller <u>than</u> Kumar.
		Purpose		Purpose	They play so <u>that</u> they may become strong.
		Reason		Reason	He was fined <u>because</u> he was late.
		Cause		Cause	<u>As</u> he was suffering from fever he could not attend the class.
		Result		Result	He was so tired <u>that</u> he could not walk.

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	TENSES		
	KINDS	MEANING	EXAMPLE
P R E S E N T	Simple	It expresses universal truth.	Each planet moves around the sun.
	Continuous	It indicates an action which is continuing at the time of speaking.	They are writing now.
	Perfect	It indicates an action which has been completed just now.	She has come just now.
	Perfect Continuous	It Indicates an action which started in the past time and is still continuing.	She has been working here since 1995.
P A S T	Simple	It indicates an action which was completed in the past.	He met his friends yesterday.
	Continuous	It indicates an action which was continuing in the past.	She was reading the book.
	Perfect	It indicates an action which had been completed before another action was completed.	When I reached the station the train had already arrived.
	Perfect Continuous	It indicates an action which started, continued and completed in the past.	They had been working in the school for five months.
F U T U R E	Simple	It indicates an action which will happen in the future.	He will come tomorrow.
	Continuous	It indicates an action which will be continuing in the future.	She will be staying there for one week.
	Perfect	It indicates an action which will be completed before another action will be completed.	Before I reach the office tomorrow, they will have finished their work.
	Perfect Continuous	It indicates an action which will start, continue and end in the future.	He will have been staying there for two years when he goes to Canada.

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TENSE: A tense is a form of a verb and it indicates the time of an Action. There are 3 tenses mainly. Total 12.

	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
P R E S E N T	He } takes 1 She } It } I } We } take You } They }	He } is taking 2 She } It } I } am taking We } are taking You } They }	He } has taken 3 She } It } I } We } have taken You } They }	He } has been taking 4 She } It } I } We } have been taking You } They }
P A S T	I } took 5 We } You } He } She } It } They }	I } was taking 6 He } She } It } We } were taking You } They }	I } had taken 7 We } You } He } She } It } They }	I } had been taking 8 We } You } He } She } It } They }
F U T U R E	I } shall take 9 We } You } He } She } will take It } They }	I } shall be taking 10 We } You } He } She } will be taking It } They }	I } shall have taken 11 We } You } He } She } will have taken It } They }	I } shall have been taking 12 We } You } He } She } will have been taking It } They }

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TENSES - TABLE				
	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
P R E S E N T	He } Verb's present form with S/es She } It } I } We } Verb's present form You } They }	He } is present participle form She } It } I } am present participle form We } present participle form You } They }	He } has past participle form She } It } I } We } have past participle form You } They }	He } has been present participle form She } It } I } We } have been present participle form You } They }
P A S T	I } Verb's past form We } You } He } She } It } They }	I } was present participle form He } She } It } We } were present participle form You } They }	I } had past participle form We } You } He } She } It } They }	I } had been present participle form We } You } He } She } It } They }
F U T U R E	I } shall Verb's present form We } You } He } She } will Verb's present form It } They }	I } shall be present participle form We } You } He } She } will be present participle form It } They }	I } shall have past participle form We } You } He } She } will have past participle form It } They }	I } shall have been present participle form We } You } He } She } will have been present participle form It } They }

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Active Voice : In this subject is active. **Passive Voice** : In this subject is passive.

ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Active Voice

Ram writes a letter
S V O

Passive Voice

A letter is written by Ram
1 4 3 2

Steps

- Object becomes subject
- Ram → by Ram
I → by me
We → by us
You → by you
He → by him
She → by her
It → by it
They → by them
X → by X
- Verb's Past Participle
- Find:
 - the tense
 - the number
 - the person

		Simple	Continuous	Perfect
P R E S E N T	Singular	is am → I	is being am being → I	has been have been → I
	Plural	are	are being	have been
P A S T	Singular	was	was being	had been
	Plural	were	were being	
F U T U R E	I person	shall be	There is no pas- sive voice form for future continuous tense	shall have been
	II & III persons	will be		will have been

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	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	SIMPLE			
	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Active Voice	Passive Voice
P R E S E N T	He writes a letter She writes a letter It writes a letter I writes a letter We write a letter You write a letter They write a letter	A letter is written by him. A letter is written by her. A letter is written by it. A letter is written by me. A letter is written by us. A letter is written by you. A letter is written by them.	He writes the letters She writes the letters It writes the letters I writes the letters We write the letters You write the letters They write the letters	The letters are written by him. The letters are written by her. The letters are written by it. The letters are written by me. The letters are written by us. The letters are written by you. The letters are written by them.
P A S T	I wrote a letter We wrote a letter You wrote a letter He wrote a letter She wrote a letter It wrote a letter They wrote a letter	A letter was written by me. A letter was written by us. A letter was written by you. A letter was written by him. A letter was written by her. A letter was written by it. A letter was written by them.	I wrote the letters We wrote the letters You wrote the letters He wrote the letters She wrote the letters It wrote the letters They wrote the letters	The letters were written by me. The letters were written by us. The letters were written by you. The letters were written by him. The letters were written by her. The letters were written by it. The letters were written by them.
F U T U R E	I shall write a letter We shall write a letter You shall write a letter He shall write a letter She shall write a letter It shall write a letter They shall write a letter	A letter will be written by me. A letter will be written by us. A letter will be written by you. A letter will be written by him. A letter will be written by her. A letter will be written by it. A letter will be written by them.	I shall write the letters We shall write the letters You shall write the letters He shall write the letters She shall write the letters It shall write the letters They shall write the letters	The letters will be written by me. The letters will be written by us. The letters will be written by you. The letters will be written by him. The letters will be written by her. The letters will be written by it. The letters will be written by them.

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SINGULAR		CONTINUOUS		PLURAL	
	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Active Voice	Passive Voice	
P R E S E N T	He She It I We You They	A letter is being written by	him. her. it. me. us. you. them.	He She It I We You They	him. her. it. me. us. you. them.
	is writing a letter		is writing the letters	The letters are being written by	
	am writing a letter		am writing the letters		
	are writing a letter		are writing the letters		
P A S T	I He She It We You They	A letter was being written by	me. him. her. it. us. you. them.	I He She It We You They	me. him. her. it. us. you. them.
	was writing a letter		was writing the letters	The letters were being written by	
	were writing a letter		were writing the letters		
NOTE: There is no passive form for the following tenses.			NOTE: Verb's Past Participle Form is used in the following cases.		
1. Future Continuous			1. Passive Voice		
2. Present Perfect Continuous			2. Present Perfect Tense		
3. Past Perfect Continuous			3. Past Perfect Tense		
4. Future Perfect Continuous			4. Future Perfect Tense		

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SINGULAR		PERFECT		PLURAL	
	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Active Voice	Passive Voice	
P R E S E N T	He } She } It } I } We } You } They }	A letter has been written by	him. her. it. me. us. you. them.	He } She } It } I } We } You } They }	The letters have been written by
	has written a letter			has written the letters	
	have written a letter			have written the letters	
P A S T	I } We } You } He } She } It } They }	A letter had been written by	me. us. you. him. her. it. them.	I } We } You } He } She } It } They }	The letters had been written by
	had written a letter			had written the letters	
F U T U R E	I } We } You } He } She } It } They }	A letter will have been written by	me. us. you. him. her. it. them.	I } We } You } He } She } It } They }	The letters will have been written by
	shall have written a letter			shall have written the letters	
	will have written a letter			will have written the letters	

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SIMPLE			PERFECT		
	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Active Voice	Passive Voice	
P R E S E N T	He calls	her	He has called	her	has been called by him
		it		it	
		me		me	
		us		us	
		you		you	
P A S T	He called	them	He had called	them	had been called by him
		She		She	
		It		It	
		I		I	
		We		We	
F U T U R E	He will call	You	He will have called	You	will have been called by him
		They		They	
		is called by him		is called by him	
		am called by him		am called by him	
		are called by him		are called by him	

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ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Post the Letter.	Let the letter be posted.
Open the door.	Let the door be opened.
Do not disturb him.	Let him not be disturbed.
One should keep one's promises.	Promises should be kept.
Someone has stolen her bag.	Her bag has been stolen.
Please wait here.	You are requested to wait here.
He knows her.	She is known to him.
She laughed at them.	They were laughed at by her.
Your work dissatisfied them.	They are dissatisfied with your work.
The smoke filled the room.	The room was filled with the smoke.
The pot contains the water.	The water is contained in the pot.

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Singular Subject Plural Object			SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PRESENT	VOICE STATEMENT	Positive	He writes the letters.	He is writing the letters	He has written the letters	He has been writing the letters.
		Negative	He does not write the letters.	He is not writing the letters.	He has not written the letters.	He has not been writing the letters
	ACTIVE QUESTION	Positive	Does he write the letters ?	Is he writing the letters ?	Has he written the letters ?	There is no passive voice for the following tenses. 1. Present perfect continuous. 2. Past perfect continuous 3. Future perfect continuous 4. Future continuous
		Negative	Does not he write the letters ?	Is not he writing the letters ?	Has not he written the letters ?	
	VOICE STATEMENT	Positive	The letters are written by him	The letters are being written by him.	The letters have been written by him	
		Negative	The letters are not written by him	The letters are not being written by him	The letters have not been written by him	
	PASSIVE QUESTION	Positive	Are the letters written by him ?	Are the letters being written by him ?	Have the letters been written by him ?	
		Negative	Are not the letters written by him ?	Are not the letters being written by him?	Have not the letters been written by him?	

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Singular Subject Plural Object			SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PAST	VOICE STATEMENT	Positive	He wrote the letters	He was writing the letters	He had written the letters	He had been writing the letters.
		Negative	He did not write the letters.	He was not writing the letters.	He had not written the letters	He had not been writing the letters
	ACTIVE QUESTION	Positive	Did he write the letters ?	Was he writing the letters ?	Had he written the letters ?	Had he been writing the letters ?
		Negative	Did not he write the letters ?	Was not he writing the letters ?	Had not he written the letters?	Had not he been writing the letters?
	VOICE STATEMENT	Positive	The letters were written by him	The letters were being written by him	The letters had been written by him	There is no passive voice for the following tenses. 1. Present perfect continuous. 2. Past perfect continuous 3. Future perfect continuous 4. Future continuous
		Negative	The letters were not written by him	The letters were not being written by him.	The letters had not been written by him	
	PASSIVE QUESTION	Positive	Were the letters written by him ?	Were the letters being written by him ?	Had the letters being written by him ?	
		Negative	Were not the letters written by him ?	Were not the letters being written by him?	Had not the letters been written by him?	

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Singular Subject Plural Object		SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
FUTURE	ACTIVE STATEMENT	Positive	He will write the letters.	He will be writing the letters.	He will have written the letters
		Negative	He will not write the letters.	He will not be writing the letters.	He will not have written the letters
	ACTIVE QUESTION	Positive	Will he write the letters?	Will he be writing the letters?	Will he have written the letters?
		Negative	Will not he write the letters?	Will not he be writing the letters?	Will not he have written the letters?
	PASSIVE STATEMENT	Positive	The letters will be written by him	There is no passive voice for the following tenses. 1. Present perfect continuous. 2. Past perfect continuous 3. Future perfect continuous 4. Future continuous	There is no passive voice for the following tenses. 1. Present perfect continuous. 2. Past perfect continuous 3. Future perfect continuous 4. Future continuous
		Negative	The letters will not be written by him		
		Positive	Will the letters be written by him ?	The letters have been written by him	
		Negative	Will not the letters be written by him ?	The letters have not been written by him	
	PASSIVE QUESTION	Positive	Will the letters be written by him ?	Will the letters have been written by him?	
		Negative	Will not the letters be written by him ?	Will not the letters have been written by him?	

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DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct Speech indicates the actual expression (words) of a speaker. Indirect Speech indicates the reported expression (words) of a speaker.

The Principles for changing Direct speech into Indirect speech.

1. The conjunction 'that' is used before the Indirect statement and exclamation.
2. 'If' is used before the Indirect question (starting with verb).
3. 'Wh' word is used before the Indirect 'wh' question.
4. 'To' or 'not to' is used before the Indirect command or entreaty.
5. If the reporting verb is in the Past Tense the following change will take place.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
now here this these thus	then there that those so	today yesterday tomorrow last night ago	that day the day before the next day the night before before	simple present present continuous present perfect simple past present perfect continuous	simple past past continuous past perfect past perfect past perfect continuous
	Said	Connecting Word	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	
1. Statement	told	that	Ram said to Sita, "I am going to school"	Ram told Sita that he was going to school.	
2. Interrogative "wh" questions	asked	what, who, where, how, how many, etc.	Ram said to Sita, "Where are you are you going now?"	Ram asked Sita where she was going then.	
3. Interrogative 'Verb' questions	asked	if	Ram said to Sita, "Are you going to school?"	Ram asked Sita if she was going to school.	
4. Imperative	ordered requested advised asked	to, not to	The Doctor said to him, "Don't smoke."	The Doctor advised him not to smoke.	
5. Exclamatory	exclaimed	that	Ram said, "what a beautiful building this is!"	Ram exclaimed that that building was very beautiful.	

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DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Kumar said to Kala, "I am going to your school."	Kumar told Kala that he was going to her school.
Kumar said to her, "What is your name?"	Kumar asked her what her name was.
He said to his children "Don't go out."	He asked his children not to go out.
She said to her friends, "Come tomorrow."	She asked her friends to come the next day.
The Policeman said to him, "What are you doing here?"	The Policeman enquired him, what he was doing there.
The doctor said to him, "Don't smoke."	Doctor advised him not to smoke.
Mohan said to Sita, "Have you finished your work?"	Mohan asked Sita if she had finished her work.
He said, "What a beautiful building this is!"	He exclaimed that, that building was very beautiful.
She said to him, "What a fool you are!"	She exclaimed that he was very foolish.

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			SENTENCE	REPORTING VERB (SAYS)	CONNECTING WORD	DIRECT SPEECH EXAMPLE	INDIRECT SPEECH EXAMPLE
DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH	1	Statement		says / tells	that	Ram says, "Sita, I am going to school".	Ram tells Sita that he is going to school.
	2	INTERROGATIVE	Yes / No Questions	asks	if	Ram says, "Kumar, have you finished your work".	Ram asks Kumar if he has finished his work.
			'Wh' Questions	asks	'wh' word	Ram says, "Kumar, where are you going ".	Ram asks Kumar where he is going.
	3	Imperative		1. requests 2. orders 3. advises 4. enquires	to/not to	Doctor says, "Kumar don't smoke".	Doctor advises Kumar not to smoke.
	4	Exclamatory		exclaims	that	Ram says, "what a beautiful building it is!"	Ram exclaims that it is very beautiful building.

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DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH				
STATEMENT (CONNECTING WORD → THAT)	REPORTING VERB	EXAMPLE DIRECT SPEECH	EXAMPLE INDIRECT SPEECH	
P R E S E N T	Present	Says → tells/says	Ram says, "I am going to school".	Ram says that he is going to school.
	Past	-do-	Ram says, "I went to school yesterday".	Ram says that he went to school yesterday.
	Future	- do -	Ram says, "Kumar, I shall go to Madras tomorrow".	Ram tells Kumar that he will go to Madras tomorrow.
P A S T	Present	Said told/said	Ram said, "I am going to school".	Ram said that he was going to school.
	Past	- do -	Ram said, "I went to school yesterday".	Ram said that he had gone to school the previous day.
	Future	- do -	Ram said, "Ku.. I shall go to Madras tomorrow".	Ram told Kumar that he would go to Madras the next day.
F U T U R E	Present	Will say will say/ will tell	Ram will say, "I am going to school".	Ram will say that he will be going to school.
	Past	-do-	Ram will say, "I went to school yesterday".	Ram will say goes that he will have gone to school the day before.
	Future	- do -	Ram will say "I shall go to Madras tomorrow".	Ram will say that he will go to Madras the next day.

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→

THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON						
	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive-Example	Comparative-Example	Superlative-Example
1.	No other so ___ as	than ___ any other	the ___	No other boy in the class is so tall as Ram. 	Ram is taller than any other boy in the class. 	Ram is the tallest boy in the class. 
2.	Very few as ___ as	than ___	one of the	Very few boys in the class are as tall as Kumar. 	Kumar is taller than many other boys in the class. 	Kumar is one of the tallest boys in the class. 
3.	Some ___ as ___ as	not ___ than some other	not ___ the of all	Some boys in the class are at least as tall as Mohan. 	Mohan is not taller than some other boys in the class. 	Mohan is not the tallest of all boys in the class. 
4.	Not so ___ as	than		Kumar is not so tall as Mohan.	Mohan is taller than Kumar.	
5.	as ___ as	not ___ than		Ravi is as tall as Mohan.	Mohan is not taller than Ravi.	

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THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON						
	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive - Example	Comparative - Example	Superlative - Example
1.	No other so ___ as	than ___ any other	the ___	No other flower in the garden is so beautiful as rose.	Rose is more beautiful than any other flower in the garden	Rose is the most beautiful flower in the garden.
2.	Very few as ___ as	than ___ many other	one of the	Very few flowers in the garden are as beautiful as rose.	Rose is more beautiful than many other flowers in the garden.	Rose is one of the most beautiful flowers in the garden.
3.	Some ___ as ___ as	not ___ than some other	not the of all	Some flowers in the garden are at least as beautiful as rose.	Rose is not more beautiful than some other flowers in the garden.	Rose is not the most beautiful of all flowers in the garden.
4.	Not so ___ as	than		Lily is not so beautiful as rose.	Rose is more beautiful than lily.	
5.	as ___ as	not ___ than		Lotus is as beautiful as rose.	Rose is not more beautiful than lotus.	

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THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF SOME ADJECTIVES					
Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Short	Shorter	Shortest	Fit	Fitter	Fittest
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest	Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Bold	Bolder	Boldest	Big	Bigger	Biggest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest	Red	Redder	Reddest
Young	Younger	Youngest	Dim	Dimmer	Dimmest
Kind	Kinder	Kindest	Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Fine	Finer	Finest	Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Brave	Braver	Bravest	Mad	Madder	Maddest
Large	Larger	Largest	Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
High	Higher	Highest	Foolish	More foolish	Most foolish
Mild	Milder	Mildest	Horrible	More horrible	Most horrible
Rich	Richer	Richest	Splendid	More splendid	Most splendid
Wide	Wider	Widest	Courageous	More courageous	Most Courageous
Thick	Thicker	Thickest	Industrious	More industrious	Most industrious
Pure	Purer	Purest	Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Noble	Nobler	Noblest	Good	Better	Best
Rare	Rarer	Rarest	Much	More	Most
Holy	Holier	Holiest	Many	More	Most
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest	Late	Later, Latter	Latteat, Last

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ARTICLES

The demonstrative adjectives a, an and the are called articles. The Articles are of two kinds.

They are

1) Definite Article : The 2) Indefinite Article : A and An

The definite Article (The) comes before countable nouns - singular, countable nouns - plural and uncountable nouns.

The Indefinite Articles (A and An) come before only countable nouns - singular.

The Indefinite Article (A) comes before a countable noun starting with a consonant sound

The Indefinite Article (An) comes before a countable noun starting with a vowel sound.

T H E	Countable Noun	Singular	I bought the book	Book - Countable Noun singular
		Plural	He brought the Chairs.	Chairs-Countable Noun Plural
	Uncountable Noun		She bought the rice.	Rice - Uncountable Noun
A	Countable Noun Singular	Consonant sound	She has a stick.	Stick-Countable Noun Singular (starting with Consonant sound)
A N	Countable Noun Singular	Vowel sound	He has an Umbrella.	Umbrella- Countable Noun Singular (Starting with vowel sound)

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The Definite Article (The) is used			EXAMPLE		
1) Before Superlatives			Ram is the <u>tallest</u> boy in the class.		
2) Before Adjectives			The <u>rich</u> will serve the wise.		
3) Before Adverbs			The <u>better</u> you think, the wiser you will become.		
4) Before some Proper Names			The <u>West Indies</u> , The Alps, The Godavari, The united Kingdom.		
5) Before the names of Holy Books			The <u>Vedas</u> , The Bible, The Ramayana etc.		
6) Before the names of Unique things			The earth, The sun, The moon, The air etc.		
A			AN		
A book	A bird	A European	An enemy	An elephant	An employee
A stick	A ball	A unicorn	An apple	An aeroplane	An honourable man
A pen	A bus	A useful thing	An orange	An engineer	An English man
A table	A car	A university	An ink bottle	An actor	An Indian
A chair	A train	A union	An ass	An honest man	An ugly person
A computer	A ship	A one-rupee coin	An animal	An hour	
The above words start with consonant sound.			The above words start with vowel sound.		

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PHRASES AND CLAUSES

Phrase : A Phrase is a group of words that makes sense but not complete sense. It has no subject and predicate.

Clause : A Clause is a group words which contains a subject and a predicate of its own, and forms a part of a sentence.

Noun Phrase	Noun Clause
A Phrase that does the work of a noun is called a Noun Phrase.	A Clause that does the work of a noun is called a Noun Clause.
They want <u>to go home</u> .	They are sure <u>that they will win the match</u> .
She wants <u>to win the prize</u> .	He believes <u>what she says</u> .
(To go home - Noun Phrase.)	(That they will win the match - Noun Clause.)
(To win the Prize - Noun Phrase)	(What she says - Noun Clause)
Adjective Phrase	Adjective Clause
A Phrase that does the work of an adjective is called an Adjective Phrase.	A Clause that does the work of an adjective is called an Adjective Clause.
The girl with blue eyes has come.	The girl who got the prize is his sister.
He has a coin made of gold.	I met Kumar whose father is an actor.
(With blue eyes - Adjective Phrase)	(Who got the prize - Adjective Clause)
(Made of gold - Adjective Phrase)	(Whose father is an actor - Adjective Clause)

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ADVERB PHRASE		ADVERB CLAUSE
A Phrase that does the work of an adverb is called an Adverb Phrase.		A Clause that does the work of an adverb is called an Adverb Clause.
He has finished the work just now.		Though he is poor, he helps others.
He solved it in a wise manner.		He went to bed after he had finished his work.
(Just now-Adverb Phrase)		(Though he is poor - Adverb Clause)
(Wise manner - Adverb Phrase)		(After he had finished his work - Adverb Clause)
NOUN CLAUSE	ADJECTIVE CLAUSE	ADVERB CLAUSE
It is certain that they will be late.	Mohan who came late is his friend.	She was so tired that she could not walk.
He knows that whether she is innocent.	The bag which is on the table is yours.	As the game was ended the players returned.
I am sure that it is going to rain.	Ravi whose brother is a novelist came here.	They have painted better than they hoped.
(That they will be late-Noun Clause)	(who came late - Adjective Clause)	(That she could not walk - Adverb Clause)
(That whether she is innocent-Noun Clause.)	(which is on the table - Adjective Clause)	(As the game was ended - Adverb Clause)
(That it is going to rain-Noun Clause)	(Whose brother is a novelist - Adjective Clause)	(Better than they hoped - Adverb Clause)

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SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

Simple Sentence : A sentence that has one main clause is called Simple Sentence.

Ex : Inspite of his poverty he helps others. (he helps others - one main clause)

Compound Sentence : A sentence that has two or more main clauses is called Compound Sentence.

Ex: He is poor but he helps others. (He is poor., He helps others - two main clauses)

Complex Sentence : A sentence that has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses is called Complex Sentence.

Ex : Though he is poor, he helps others. (He helps others - one main clause.) (Though he is poor - one subordinate clause.)

Simple Sentence	Compound Sentence	Complex Sentence
She punished her son for disobedience.	Her son was disobedient and so she punished him.	As her son was disobediant, she punished him.
Beside writing the letter, he posted it.	He not only wrote the letter but also posted it.	After he had written the letter he posted it.
In the event of your being late, you will be punished.	You must not be late or you will be punished.	If you are late you will be punished.
The box is too heavy to lift it.	The box is very heavy so he cannot lift it.	The box is so heavy that he cannot lift it.

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CONNECTED SENTENCES

SENTENCES	CONJUNCTION	CONNECTED SENTENCES
Study well. You will pass.	If	If you study well, you will pass.
Work hard. You will pass.	Unless	Unless you work hard, you will not pass.
He was reading. She was playing.	While	While he was reading, she was playing.
She had finished her work. She went to bed.	After	After she had finished her work, she went to bed.
He came to our house. We had left.	Before	Before he came to our house, we had left.
He searched for the book. He found it.	Till	He searched for the book, till he found it.
I am suffering from fever. I can't go to school.	As	As I am suffering from fever, I can't go to school.
He entered the class room. They stood up.	As soon as	As soon as he entered the class, they stood up.
The box is heavy. He can't lift it.	So-that	The box is so heavy that he can't lift it.
The box is heavy. It is difficult to lift it.	Too-to	The box is too heavy to lift it.

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SENTENCES	CONJUNCTION	CONNECTED SENTENCES
Wait here. She will return.	Until	Wait here, until she returns.
His friends are intelligent. He is more intelligent.	More-than	He is more intelligent than his friends.
We like them much. She like them more.	More than	She likes them more than we do.
She is poor. She helps others.	But	She is poor but she helps others.
She is poor. She helps others.	Though	Though she is poor she helps others.
She did not study well. She failed.	Therefore	She did not study well, therefore she failed.
She has much money. She is unhappy.	Still	She has much money still she is unhappy.
She is ill. She cannot go to school.	And so	She is ill and so she cannot go to school.
Ram has become a leader. He is my friend.	Who	Ram, who has become a leader is my friend.
He is my brother. You met him yesterday.	Whom	He, whom you met yesterday is my brother.
Kumar went there. His brother is an actor.	Whose	Kumar, whose brother is an actor went there.
This is the room. He stayed here.	Where	This is the room where he stayed.

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SENTENCES - STRUCTURE					
S.No.	Subject	Verb	Noun / Pronoun		Kinds
1.	Ram	Saw	her	Crossing the Road	Present Participle
2.	Ravi	Wants	this book	Printed	Past Participle
3.	She	made	him	write	Infinitive
4.	She	asked	them	to read	to-infinitive
5.	He	taught	us	how to play	interrogative + to Infinitive
6.	Ram	asked	her	where she had gone	Interrogative-clause
7.	Kumar	called	them	fools	Complement
8.	They	taught	her	(to be) foolish	(to be) + Complement
9.	Ravi	told	her	that he was poor.	(that) + Clause
10.	They	washed	the plates	clean	Adjective

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SINGULAR AND PLURAL					
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
book	books	potato	potatoes	son-in-law	Sons-in-law
pen	pens	volcano	volcanoes	man-of-war	men-of-war
table	tables	hero	heroes	daughter-in-law	daughters-in-law
chair	chairs	echo	echoes	index	indices
boy	boys	mango	mangoes	radius	radii
girl	girls	piano	pianos	memorandum	memoranda
animal	animals	dynamo	dynamos	crisis	crises
bird	birds	memento	mementos	hypothesis	hypotheses
king	kings	photo	photos	parenthesis	parentheses
student	students	ratio	ratios	criterion	criteria
teacher	teachers	life	lives	phenomenon	phenomena
employee	employees	knife	knives	foot	feet
school	schools	leaf	leaves	mouse	mice
house	houses	wife	wives	tooth	teeth
temple	temples	yourself	yourselves	goose	geese

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NOUNS (Types and Examples)					
Common Noun	Proper Noun	Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun	Collective Noun	Abstract Noun
City King Country River Boy Girl Animal Bird Flower Poet	Hyderabad Akbar India Ganga Ram Rani Lion Peacock Rose Valmiki	Pen Table Chair Book Girl Boy Cow Cat Dog Rat Lion Tiger	Milk Gold Sugar Rice Oil Water Salt Tea Coffee Soil Honey Wheat	Team Flock Mob Crowd Army Fleet Jury Herd Nation Family Parliament Committee	Bravery Wisdom Movement Judgement Theft Boyhood Youth Death Poverty Beauty Honesty Kindness

GENDER (Types and Examples)							
Masculine		Feminine		Common		Neuter	
Personal	Non-Personal	Personal	Non-Personal	Personal	Non-Personal	Animate	Inanimate
Actor Brother Boy Author Father Poet	Stag Bull Horse Dog Fox Lion	Actress Sister Girl Authoress Mother Poetess	Hind Cow Mare Bitch Vixen Lioness	Parent Friend Enemy Student Servant Infant	Calf Goat bear Ass Sparrow Buffalo	Tree Ant Insect Plant Snake Worm	Table Chair Book Pen Computer Bus

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ANTONYMS

Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite
Above	Below	Always	Never	Bitter	Sweet
Accept	Refuse, reject	Angel	Devil	Bottom	Top
Abhor	Like	Arrival	Departure	Braver	Cowardice
Attack	Defend	Ascent	Descent	Better	Worse
Active	Passive (inactive)	Attach	Detach	Care	Neglect
Advance	Discord	Appoint	Dismiss	Cheap	Dear
Advance	Retreat	Active	Inactive	Cheerful	Cheerless
Analyse	Synthesise	Alert	Absent Minded	Compare	Contrast
Ancient	Modern	Barbarous	Civilized	Conceal	Reveal
Acquit	Convict	Brutal	Humane	Conservative	Progressive
Assembly	Disperse	Bright	Dull	Concord	Discord
Attract	Repel	Blunt	Sharp	Consent	Dissent
Arm	Disarm	Bold	Timid	Clever	Stupid
Acknowledge	Disown deny	Blessing	Curse	Comedy	Tragedy
Adversely	Prosperity	Broad	Narrow	Common	Rate
Affirm	Deny	Believe	Disbelieve	Condemn	Approve
Allow	Disallow	Barren	Fertile	Confess	Deny

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VERBS

SL.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	SL.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
1	abide	abided	abided	abiding	19	affect	affected	affected	affecting
2	absent	absented	absented	absenting	20	affirm	affirmed	affirmed	affirming
3	abstain	abstained	abstained	abstaining	21	afford	afforded	afforded	affording
4	accepts	accepted	accepted	accepting	22	agitate	agitated	agitated	agitating
5	account	accounted	accounted	accounting	23	aid	aided	aided	aiding
6	accuse	accused	accused	accusing	24	ail	ailed	ailed	ailing
7	ache	ached	ached	aching	25	aim	aimed	aimed	aiming
8	acquaint	acquainted	acquainted	acquainting	26	attack	attacked	attack	attacking
9	acquire	acquired	acquired	acquiring	27	alight	alighted	alighted	alighting
10	act	acted	acted	acting	28	ally	allied	allied	allying
11	add	added	added	adding	29	alter	altered	altered	altering
12	address	addressed	addressed	addressing	30	amble	ambled	ambled	ambling
13	adjust	adjusted	adjusted	adjusting	31	amend	amended	amended	amending
14	admire	admired	admired	admiring	32	amuse	amused	amused	amusing
15	admit	admitted	admitted	admitting	33	anger	angered	angered	angering
16	adopt	adopted	adopted	adopting	34	annex	annexed	annexed	annexing
17	advance	advanced	advanced	advancing	35	annoy	annoyed	annoyed	annoying
18	advise	advised	advised	advising	36	appear	appeared	appeared	appearing

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ఆర్.సి. రెడ్డి పబ్లికేషన్స్

SL.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	SL.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
37	beat	beat	beaten	beating	55	boil	boiled	boiled	boiling
38	beg	begged	begged	begging	56	bolt	bolted	bolted	bolting
39	begin	began	begun	beginning	57	bomb	bombed	bombed	bombing
40	bend	bent	bent	bending	58	book	booked	booked	booking
41	bet	betted	betted	betting	59	boost	boosted	boosted	boosting
42	bid	bade	bidden	bidding	60	bore	bored	bored	boring
43	bill	billed	billed	billing	61	bow	bowed	bowed	bowing
44	bind	bound	bound	binding	62	bowl	bowled	bowled	bowling
45	bite	bit	bitten	biting	63	box	boxed	boxed	boxing
46	blast	blasted	blasted	blasting	64	brand	branded	branded	branding
47	bleat	bleated	bleated	bleating	65	bray	brayed	brayed	braying
48	bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	66	brood	brooded	brooded	brooding
49	bless	blessed	blessed	blessing	67	brush	brushed	brushed	brushing
50	blind	blinded	blinded	blinding	68	build	built	built	building
51	blink	blinked	blinked	blinking	69	bully	bullied	bullied	bullying
52	block	blocked	blocked	blocking	70	burn	burned	burned	burning
53	blot	blotted	blotted	blotting	71	burst	burst	burst	bursting
54	blow	blew	blown	blowing	72	bury	buried	buried	burying

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SL.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	SL.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
73	apply	applied	applied	applying	91	attract	attracted	attracted	attracting
74	appoint	appointed	appointed	appointing	92	attune	attuned	attuned	attuning
75	approve	approved	approved	approving	93	audit	audited	audited	auditing
76	argue	argued	argued	arguing	94	avail	availed	availed	availing
77	arm	armed	armed	arming	95	avoid	avoided	avoided	avoiding
78	arrest	arrested	arrested	arresting	96	await	awaited	awaited	awaiting
79	arrive	arrived	arrived	arriving	97	awaken	awakened	awakened	awakening
80	ascend	ascended	ascended	ascending	98	award	awarded	awarded	awarding
81	arouse	aroused	aroused	arousing	99	bait	baited	baited	baiting
82	arrest	arrested	arrested	arresting	100	bake	baked	baked	baking
83	assign	assigned	assigned	assigning	101	ban	banned	banned	banning
84	assist	assisted	assisted	assisting	102	bang	banged	banged	banging
85	assume	assumed	assumed	assuming	103	bank	banked	banked	banking
86	assure	assured	assured	assuring	104	bark	barked	barked	barking
87	attach	attached	attached	attaching	105	base	based	based	basing
88	attempt	attempted	attempted	attempting	106	bat	batted	batted	batting
89	attend	attended	attended	attending	107	beam	beamed	beamed	beaming
90	attest	attested	attested	attesting	108	bear	bore	born	bearing

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