# Parts of Speech

## Adjective

3 degrees

Positive: sada adj

Comparative: 2 nouns k beech main comparison k liye (-er/more aye pehly)

Superlative: aik noun ko jab highest level pay show krty hain (end pay -est ho ya most arha ho pehlay)

## Adverb

Quality of adj is called adverb; very(adv) fat(adj) boy(noun)

# Articles

## Basic

Definite: The; Indefinite: A, An

A/An: Singular Countable noun k sath use hoga sirf

The: SCN k sath aur plural k sath bhi(with some conditions)

Agar adj noun say pehly hai to article adj say pehlay ayega; A tall boy

Agr adv adj noun say pehly to article adv say pehlay: A very(adv) tall(adj) boy(n)

## Rules of ‘The’

**Superlative degree of adj** k sath use hota hai

**Particular** cheez k baray main baat horhi ho

Plural nouns say pehlay agar of the two likha hoa miljaye to us say pehly hamesha comparative degree ayegi aur CD say pehlay article the use hoga

He is the taller (CD) of the two boys (PN).

**Parallel construction**: 2 cheezain jab ikhty inc ya dec horhi hain to udher CD use krni hai aur un dono say pehly the use krna hai

The higher we go, the cooler we feel; the greater is the demand, the higher is the price.

**Union, united, republic** agr kisi state/country k naam main ho to the use hoga

Exceptions: The Punjab, the Netherlands, the west indies, the South Sudan, the Congo

**Geographical directions** jitni bhi north, south, northeast, etc k sath the use hoga

Note: name of direction + name of place k sath art use nhi hota such as West Bengal, South Asia

Magar western part of Bengal k sath the use hoga similary western Rajasthan ho tab bhi the use hoga

**Mountain ranges** say pehlay the ayega; The Himalayas; single mountain say pehlay article nahi ayega

**Holy Scriptures/Books;** The Gita, The Quran

**Author’s name + Name of book**: dono say pehly art nahi ayega agar possession show horha ho; Karan’s Mystery.

Warna author say pehlay the ayega; Mystery is written by the Karan.

**Newspapers;** The Times, The Tribune, The Dawn

**Seas, Oceans, Rivers, Bay, Deserts** The Arabian Sea, The Pacific Ocean, The Dead Sea

**Possession** show horha ho to art use nhi hoga beshak uskay sath agr article normal cases main use hota ho

Hudson’s Bay: The bay of Hudson

Karan’s Mystery is a prolific book: Mystery, a prolific book, is written by the Karan.

**Historical buildings/forts**

## Zero article

Proper noun say pehly art nahi ata

# Tenses

Tense means time; has three major types: Past, Present and Future. Each is divided further into four subtypes: Indefinite/Simple, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous

Calendar

Description automatically generated with low confidence

## Present

Singular Sub: He, she, it, PN

Plural Sub: I, We, you, they

### Present Indefinite

Ta, ti, tay Example: parhta hai, parhti hai, parhtay hain

Iski helping verb do/does hotay

Do/does k sath verb ki first form use hogi

Singular sub k sath **does** ata hai aur plural k sath **do**

**Affirmative sentence**: helping verb ki zarorat nahi hoti is main

Sub + V + Obj

**Negative sentence**: helping verb lazmi use hoga aur negative ki place 3rd hogi after subj and helping verb

Negative: no/not/never

Sub + do/does + not + V + Obj

**Interrogative:** Helping verb sub say pehlay ayega

Do/Does + sub + V + Obj?

**Interrogative negative:**

Do/Does + S + negative + V + O

#### Usage

**Universal truths**

**Scientific facts**: water boils at 100 C

**Proverbs**

**TV/Radio commentaries**: Afridi hits the ball and takes a single.

**Newspaper headlines**

**Planned action of future**: She goes to England for higher studies next month; school reopens in oct

**Habitual activities**: He never tells a lie.

**Starting from here or there**; Example: There goes my wife.

It is used, instead of the Simple Future Tense, **in clauses of time and of condition**; as,

I shall wait till you finish your lunch.

If it rains, we shall get wet.

The Simple Present is used, instead of the Present Continuous, with the type of verbs listed below

Verbs of perception, e.g., see, hear, smell, notice, recognize.

Verbs of appearing, e.g., appear, look, seem.

Verbs of emotion, e.g., want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer.

Verbs of thinking, e.g., think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, understand, imagine, mean, mind.

have (= possess), own, possess, belong to, contain, consist of, be (except when used in the passive).

### Present Continuous

Raha hai, rahi hai, rahay hain; Example: khel raha hai

Kab shuru hoa kab khtam hoga nahi pata hota, time nahi specified hota is main

Iskay helping verbs is/are/am

Verb ki 4th form use hogi ing wali

**Affirmative**

S+ is/are/am +V4(ing) + O

**Negative**

S + is/are/am + not + V4 + O

**Interrogative**

Is/am/are + S + V4 + O?

#### Usage

For an action going on at the time of speaking; as,

She is singing (now).

For a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking; as,

I am reading ‘David Copperfield’ (but I am not reading at this moment)

Negative habits (with an adverb like always, continually, constantly.)

For an action that has already been arranged to take place in the near future ; as,

I am going to the cinema tonight

### Present Perfect

Jo kabhi shuru hoye thay aur recently finish hoye hain

A hai, E hai, Ay hain Example: Chuka hai, Chuki hai, chukay hain; Gaya hai, gayi hai, gaye hain

Helping verbs: has/have

Singular sub k liye has use hoga

Plural sub including I k liye have use hoga

Verb ki 3rd form use hogi ed wali example: reached, preached

**Affirmative**

S + has/have + V3 + O

**Negative**

S + has/have + not + V3 + O

**Interrogative**

Has/have + S + V3 + O?

#### Usage

To indicate completed activities in the immediate past (with just); as,

He has just gone out.

To express past actions whose time is not given and not definite; as,

Have you read ‘Gulliver’s Travels’?

They have left the country

Action that began in the past and still going

She has lived in Lahore for 15 years.

I have known him for a long time.

He has been ill since last week.

### Present Perfect Continuous

#### Usage

**Kam jari hai aur time bhi sath given hai**

This tense is also sometimes used for an action already finished. In such cases the continuity of the activity is emphasized as an explanation of something. ‘Why are your clothes so wet?’— ‘I have been watering the garden’.

#### Structure

Helping verb has/have

**Affirmative**

S + has/have + been + V4(ing) + O + Since/for

**Negative**

S + has/have + not + been + V4(ing) + O + Since/for

**Interrogative**

has/have + S + been + V4(ing) + O + Since/for?

## Past

### Past indefinite

#### Usage

The Simple Past is used to indicate an action completed in the past. It often occurs with adverbs or adverb phrases of past time.

The steamer sailed yesterday.

Sometimes this tense is used without an adverb of time. In such cases the time may be either implied or indicated by the context.

I learnt Hindi in Nagpur; I didn’t sleep well (i.e., last night).

#### Structure

**Affirmative**

Most imp exam point of view

Helping verb use nhi hota same as present indefinite

Only structure in which 2nd form of verb is used.

S+V2+0

**Negative**

S + did + not + V1 + O

**Interrogative**

Did + S + V1 + O?

### Past Continuous

#### Usage

The Past Continuous is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past. The time of the action may or may not be indicated.

We were listening to the radio all evening.

It was getting darker.

The light went out while I was reading.

This tense is also used with always, continually, etc. for persistent habits in the past.

He was always grumbling.

#### Structure

Helping verb was/were

Verb ki 4th form use hogi

Sub sing (He, She, It, PN, I) to was

Plural (We, you, they) to were

**Affirmative**

S + was/were + v4(ing) + Obj

**Negative**

S + was/were + not + v4(ing) + Obj

**Interrogative**

was/were + S + v4(ing) + Obj?

### Past Perfect

Started in the past and finished in the past.

Chuka tha, chuka thi, chukay thay; a thi, e thi, ay thay

**Affirmative**

S + had + v3 + O

**Negative**

S + Had + not + V3 + O

**Interrogative**

Had + S + V3 + O?

### Past perfect continuous

Any action that was going on in the past and the time was mentioned.

Say raha tha, say rahi thi, say rahay thay Example: 2 ghnty say parh raha tha

Helping verb iska had hai sirf

**Affirmative**

S + had + been + v4 + O + since/for

**Negative**

S + had + not + been + v4 + O + since/for

**Interrogative**

Had + S + been + V4 + O + since/for?

## Future

Future tense ka koi bhi interrogative structure main agar sub I/we hai to uskay sath helping verb shall use hoga!

### Future Indefinite

To express simple actions of future.

**Affirmative**

S + will/shall + V1 + O

**Negative**

S + will/shall + not + v1 + O

**Interrogative**

Will/shall + S + V1 + O?

Sub I/we hai to hamesha shall use hoga

### Future Continuous

Any action that will be going on in future and time is not specified

Raha hoga, rahi hogi, rahay hongay

**Affirmative**

S + will/shall + be + v4 + O

**Negative**

S + will/shall + not + be + v4 + O

**Interrogative**

will/shall + S + be + v4 + O?

### Future Perfect

Wo action jo future main mukamal hoga

Chuka hoga, chuki hogi, chukay hongay; a hoga, e hogi, ay hongay Example: gaya hoga, gayi hogi, gaye hongay

**Affirmative**

S + will/shall + have + v3 + O

**Negative**

S + will/shall + not + have + V3 + O

**Interrogative**

Will/shall + S + have + v3 + O?

### Future Perfect Continuous

Say raha hoga, say rahi hogi, say rahay hongay

**Affirmative**

S + will/shall + have + been + V4 + O + since/for

**Negative**

S + will/shall + not + have + been + V4 + O + since/for

**Interrogative**

will/shall + S+ have + been + V4 + O + since/for?

# Direct/indirect

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# Active/passive

Sub ko importance di jaye wo active hota; S + V + O

Jab obj ko imp di jaye wo passive hota; O + H.V + V3 + by + S

Subj Pronouns in Active become obj in Passive: I become me; we us; you stays you same for it; he she becomes him her, they become them;

Be/been/being agar active sentence main ho to usko passive main convert nahi kiya jata

Preposition k baad koi bhi pronoun ho wo objective form main hoga

## Basic

**Simple Present**: O + is/are/am + V3 + by + S

**Present Cont**: O + is/are/am + Being + V3 + by + S

**Present Perf**: O + has/have + been + V3 + by + s

**Past/Present/Future Perf Cont aur Future Cont**: passive voice is not possible q k be/been/being use hota

**Simple Past**: O + was/were + V3 + by + S

**Past Cont**: O + was/were + being + v3 + by + S

**Past Perf**: O + had + been + V3 + by + S

**Simple Future**: O + will/shall + be + V3 + by + S

**Future Perfect**: O + will/shall + have + been + V3 + by + S

## Misc. rules

**Modal verb** an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility. English modal verbs include *must*, *shall*, *will*, *should*, *would*, *can*, *could*, *may*, and *might*.

A.v (modal + v1) = Pv (modal + be + v3)

You must follow the traffic rules

The traffic rules must be followed by you

Av (modal + have + v3) = Pv (modal + have + been + v3)

**Av (h.v + to + v1) = Pv (h.v + to + be + v3)**

You have to do this.

This has to be done by you.

**Av (h.v + going + to + v1) = Pv (h.v + going + to + be + v3)**

**Av (V + Prep) = PV (v3 + prep)**

I looked at him

They were looked at by me (preposition at remained because looked at gives a specific meaning)

**Omission of unimportant subj**

People laughed at him

He was laughed at. (it is understood that he was being laughed at by the people, therefore it is omitted)

**Double objects**

Identification of such sentence: Main verb k baad person hoga jo obj1 hoga, obj1 k baad koi thing hogi wo obj2 hoga, obj1 aur 2 k beech main prep nahi ani chahiye

PV= O1 + HV + v3 + O2 + by + S or O2 + HV + V3 + to + O1 + by + S

I gave (MV) him(obj1) a book(obj2).

He was given a book by me or A book was given to him by me.

**Interrogative Sentences**

Interrogative given in structure of tenses then their passive will be following:

Simple Present: Is/are/am + O + v3 + by + s?

Pres Cont: Is/are/am + O + being + v3 + by + s?

Pres Perf: has/have + O + been + v3 + by + s?

Simple Past: was/were + O + v3 + by + s?

Past Cont: was/were + o + being + v3 + by + s?

Past Perf: Had + o + been + v3 + by + S?

Future Ind: will/shall + o + be + v3 + by + s?

Future Perf: will/shall + o + have + been + v3 + by + s?

If interrogative starts with wh-word

If Av starts with wh-word pv will also start with them except for who and whom; for the rest of the sentence same structure will be used as mentioned above.

What are you doing?

What is being done by you?

Av(who) will become PV (by whom)

Who is disturbing you?

By whom are you being disturbed?

Av (whom) will become Pv (who)

Whom did you call?

Who was called by you?

Practice: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cSlp7lZk-uo&list=PLoZP2WsNfBSGl1lp9t5wTJXHoww8BvGhq&index=38>

**Imperative sentences**

Order/commands/advice/request/proposal/suggestion

Identification: will start with v1/do/don’t/please/kindly/let’s

Start with v1

Close the door

Let the door be closed.

Bring me a glass of water.

Let a glass of water be brought to me.

Start with Do/Don’t

Do it again.

Let it be done again.

Don’t disturb me.

Let me not be disturbed.

Don’t waste your time

Let your time not be wasted.

Please/kindly

O + should + be + v3

Please help the poor.

The poor should be helped.

Let’s/let us

Let us help the poor.

Let the poor be helped.

Let us not disturb others.

Let others not be disturbed.

**Exceptions**

Fixed prepositions: kuch words k sath unki fixed prep av main use nhi hoti lekin wo pv main us hongi

The news surprised everyone.

Everyone was surprised at the news. (fixed prep of surprised is at)

Everyone knows me here.

I am known to here. (Known to is fixed prep and everyone is unimp sub hence omitted)

AV=S + (say, think, believe, know, feel, etc.) + that Pv= It + hv + (v3: said, thought, known) + that

People say that apples are good for health. It is said that apples are good for health.

AV=Main verb + adj PV=S + hv + adj + when v3

This rose smells sweet. This rose is sweet when smelt.

# Direct/indirect

# Subject-verb agreement

Sub of the sentence must agree with its verb. If sub is singular/plural, then verb should also be singular/plural.

## Subject

The **subject** of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that is doing or being something. You can find the subject of a sentence if you can find the verb. Ask the question, "Who or what 'verbs' or 'verbed'?" and the answer to that question is the subject.

For instance, in the sentence "The computers in the Learning Centre must be replaced," the verb is "must be replaced." What must be replaced? The computers. So the subject is "computers."

A **simple subject** is the subject of a sentence stripped of modifiers. The simple subject of the following sentence is issue:

The really important issue of the conference, stripped of all other considerations, is the morality of the nation.

Sometimes, though, a simple subject can be more than one word, even an entire clause. In the following sentence

What he had already forgotten about computer repair could fill whole volumes,

the simple subject is not "computer repair," nor is it "what he had forgotten," nor is it "he." Ask what it is that "could fill whole volumes." Your answer should be that the entire underlined clause is the simple subject.

In English, the subject of a command, order, or suggestion — you, the person being directed — is usually left out of the sentence and is said to be the **understood subject**:

[You] Step lively there or I'll leave you behind!

Before assembling the swing set, [you] read these instructions carefully.

For purposes of sentence analysis, the do-er or the initiator of action in a sentence is referred to as the agent of the sentence. In an **active sentence**, the subject is the agent:

The Johnsons added a double garage to their house.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

In a **passive sentence**, the agent is not the subject. In fact, sometimes a passive sentence will not contain an agent.

The dean's report was reviewed by the faculty senate.

Three cities in the country's interior were bombed.

## Object

A **direct object** is the receiver of action within a sentence, as in "He hit the ball." Be careful to distinguish between a direct object and an **object complement**:

They named their daughter Natasha.

In that sentence, "daughter" is the direct object and "Natasha" is the object complement, which renames or describes the direct object.

The **indirect object** identifies to or for whom or what the action of the verb is performed. The direct object and indirect object are different people or places or things. The direct objects in the sentences below are in **boldface**; the indirect objects are in *italics*.

* The instructor gave his *students* **A's**.
* Grandfather left *Rosalita and Raoul* **all his money**.
* Jo-Bob sold *me* **her boat**.

## Subject-verb inversion

Imp for sentence correction

The normal English order of subject-verb-completer is disturbed only occasionally but under several circumstances. The most important of these are as follows (subjects underlined, verb blue):

* In questions (routinely): "Have you eaten breakfast yet?" "Are you ready?"
* In expletive constructions: "There were four basic causes of the Civil War." "Here is the book."
* In attributing speech (occasionally, but optionally): "'Help me!' cried Farmer Brown."
* To give prominence or focus to a particular word or phrase by putting the predicate in the initial position: "Even more important is the chapter dealing with ordnance."
* When a sentence begins with an adverb or an adverbial phrase or clause: "Seldom has so much been owed by so many to so few."
* In negative constructions: "I don't believe a word she says, nor does my brother. Come to think of it, neither does her father."
* After so: "I believe her; so does my brother."
* For emphasis and literary effect: "Into the jaws of Death, / Into the mouth of Hell / Rode the six hundred.

## Singular/plural verb

A singular verb is one that has an s added to it in the present tense, such as writes, plays, runs, and uses forms such as is, was, has, does. A plural verb does not have an s added to it, such as write, play, run, and uses forms such as are, were, have and do.

Jack (singular noun) enjoys (singular verb) playing golf every Sunday

In the case of pronouns, he, she and it take a singular verb while you, we and they take a plural verb.

We (plural pronoun) think (plural verb) that she (singular pronoun) is (singular verb) innocent.

## Rules

Practice: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=46JAOPv2_yw&list=PLoZP2WsNfBSGl1lp9t5wTJXHoww8BvGhq&index=72>

Colours show rules; underline shows noun and **bold** shows auxiliary verb

Major problem that users of English face is this: does the verb in a sentence agree with the noun (subject) before it or the noun or adjective after it (complement)?

The answer is that it should agree with the subject – the noun before it.

The thing (subject) we need at this moment is (verb) more eggs.

The greatest benefit (subject) is (verb) the opportunities presented to our staff.

People often get confused when deciding whether a singular or plural verb should agree with some collective nouns. E.g. Should we say,

The football team are (plural verb) ready for their photograph?

OR

The football team is (singular verb) ready for its photograph?

Well, it all depends on whether we are thinking of the team as a single collective unit or as individuals. If it is the former, then the verb should be singular. However if we are considering the team as comprising individual members who are not acting as a single unit, then we use the plural verb.

My family (considered as a collective unit) **comes** from Kuala Lumpur.

The audience (considered as individuals) **were** clamouring for more songs, but the singer left the stage.

Committee has rejected the proposal (united)

Committee are divided on the matter (non-united)

Nouns which have two parts such as spectacles, scissors or pants require plural verbs.

My spectacles are missing.

However, when regarded as a pair, a singular verb is used.

My pair of spectacles is missing.

Do/does k sath hamesha plural verb use hoga

A singular subject with attached phrases introduced by with or like or as well as is followed by a singular verb.

The boy, with several others, **was** late for school.

Tom, as well as Fred, **is** on the first shift.

The indefinite pronouns anyone, everyone, everybody, someone, no one, nobody are always singular and, therefore, require singular verbs.

Everyone **has** done his or her homework.

Some indefinite pronouns — such as all, some — are singular or plural depending on what they're referring to. (Is the thing referred to countable or not?) Be careful choosing a verb to accompany such pronouns.

Some of the beads **are** missing

[Either/neither/not only] + subj1 + [or/nor/but also] + subj2: verb subj2 k hisab say ayega agar wo singular to singular warna plural.

Either he or she **has** eaten the cake.

Neither the contestants nor the audience **were** aware of the fire.

Not only the leader but also all the followers **were** killed in the explosion.

Distance/height/Amounts, even if plural, have a singular verb.

Sixty dollars is too much to pay for that dress.

Ten thousand rupees is to be distributed among ten boys.

The words there and here are never subjects.

There **are** two reasons [plural subject] for this.

Here **are** two apples.

With these constructions (called expletive constructions), the subject follows the verb but still determines the number of the verb.

The names of sports teams will take a plural verb:

the Miami Heat have been looking

If your sentence compounds a positive and a negative subject and one is plural, the other singular, the verb should agree with the positive subject.

It is not the faculty members but the president who **decides** this issue.

Agr 2 nouns k beech main and ho to hamesha plural verb hoga except for scenario in rule 2.

Cars and guns **are** his fav toys.

Pairing words/giving same ideas k case main singular verb use hoga

Bread **and** butter; crown and glory; coming and going; slow and steady; time and tide

When a singular and a plural noun or pronoun (subjects) are joined by *or* or *nor*, the verb should agree with the subject nearer the verb.

The girls or their father **collects** the newspapers every morning.

[(article/possess pronoun) N1] + and + [(article/possessive pronoun) N2] then verb will be plural

The principal and the chief guest **have** arrived.

My friend and my brother **are** waiting for me.

[(article/possess pronoun) N1] + and N2 then verb will be singular because sub is singular he the is same person.

My uncle and guardian **has** come to meet me.

Each (N1) + and + N2; Each (N1) + and +each N2; every (N1) + and + N2; every (N1) + and + every (N2); in sab scenarios main verb singular hoga;

Each boy and **each** girl **has** understood.

Every boy and every girl **is** studying.

Each of k agay noun hamesha plural ayega lekin verb singular.

Each of our students **is** feeling good.

When 'each' or 'every' comes after the compound subject, a plural verb -- 'hope' -- is appropriate.

The students and instructors each **hope** for a new facility by next year.

Many/many of; a great many/many of; a good many/many of; k sath noun/pronoun hamesha plural form ayega to verb bhi plural hoga

A great many students **have** passed the exam this year.

Many of them **are** present today.

Many a/an k case main noun bhi singular hoga aur verb singular bhi hoga.

Many a student **is** absent today.

A Number/numbers of to noun plural isiliye verb bhi plural lekin agr the number/numbers aya to noun plural hoga mgr verb singular hoga

A number of people **have** come for the protest.

The number of students in the school **has** increased this year.

The amount of/ a great deal of/ a large amount of/ a good deal of: to noun hamesha uncountable hoga to isliye verb singular hoga

A large amount of money **has** been spent in the project.

None/none of k sath verb noun k hisab say ayega

None **has** finished the work yet.

None of the students **have done** their homework.

One third/one fourth/two thirds/three fourths/the rest/a quarter/part/ten percent of: agar noun uncountable ho to verb singular aur noun agr countable hai to must hai wo plural ho aur verb bhi.

One third of money **is** spent.

Three fourths of students **are** absent today.

The percentage of: noun countable ho ya uncountable verb hamesha singular hoga

The percentage of students in the class **is** increasing.

More than one: noun countable hoga aur singular hoga aur verb bhi singular

More than one student **has** passed the exam.

More than two/three….: noun plural countable hoga aur verb bhi plural

More than ten students **have** passed the exam.

# Sentence correction

* Subj-verb agreement
* Tenses rules
* Wrong comparisons
  + John is wiser than all men. (All other men)
  + John is the wisest of all men. (Correct because superlative deg is used)
* Parallelism
  + Sonia likes to dance and cooking. (Sonia likes to dance and cook)
* Correct placement of modifiers (adj, adverbs)
* Remove repetition in sentences
  + I returned back from Goa. (I returned from Goa)

# Preposition

A piece of paper with writing on it

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Fixed preposition

## General Rules

A preposition is a word or a set of words that indicates the location or some other relation of a noun/pronoun with another noun/pronoun in a sentence.

**Definite** day: on; time: at; month: in; year: in; location: at; date: on

**Last limit of time** k case main by use hoga; by the end of this month/week/year

**Duration** main in use hoga; in the coming week; in an hour

**Death** agr accident say to in use hoga aur disease say to of

**Tool/instrument/weapon** ho to with ayega; cut the apple with a knife.

**Level/position/rank** k case main below/above hoga

**Covering** k case main hamesha over use hoga; roof over our head;

**Contained** k sense main in use hoga; there is some tea in the pot

**Shade/boundary** k liye in use hoga; boys took their lesson in the shade of trees.

**Enter** k sath sirf into prep use hogi wo bhi tab jab kisi agreement ki baat horhi ho warna prep use hi nahi hogi: companies entered into agreement; he entered the room

**Quarrel** person k sath ho to with aur matter par to over hoga

**Invite** kisi occasion k liye to use hoga; birthday dinner; party; wedding

**Complain** to jab kisi ko shikayat krni ho; against jab kisi k khilaf krni ho; about jis baray main krni ho

**Time** wristwatch say ho to by; uskay ilawa koi bhi watch ho in use krna

**Come/go/travel/journey**  k case main jis cheez say arha ya jaraha hai maslan car/bus/train to us say pehly agar article diya hoa hai to in use hoga aur nahi diya to by use hoga

Her husband came in a car {car say pehlay article diya hoa hai}

**Shape nature** dono change ho to from magar sirf shape change ho to of use hoga

Steel is made from iron; table is made of wood.

**Side by side** k liye along use hoga; she was walking along the sea shore

**Subject** ko read/study research krany k liye on use hoga; read books on history

**Payment** through medium k liye by use hoga warna in hoga;

pay by cheque {cheque medium hai}

pay in dollars {no medium}

**Asked** agr sirf poochny k sense main use ho to prep use nahi hgi warna for ayega

He asked for help

I asked him a question

**Charge** as a noun ho to of aur verb k case main with ayega;

Charge of murder; charged with murder

**Aim** as a verb use ho to at aur agr noun to of use hoga

**Midnight/noon/afternoon/evening/night/midnight** say pehlay agar the article use ho to in ayega warna at ayega warna m aur n say shuru honay walo k sath at ayega aur baqio k sath in ayega

**Colour** k liye in use hoga; dressed in black sarree

**Part** agar tukry k sense main use ho to of use hoga; person say juda honay k sense main from usehoga aur matter say juda honay k sens main with use hoga

Part with his money; part from his wife; covered part of my syllabus

**Preposition must have an object**

A preposition is always with an object – without an object, it is an adverb that never has an object. Lets us understand with examples.

* He is **in** **the kitchen**. (preposition ‘in’ has object the kitchen)
* You may come **in**. (adverb ‘in’ has no object; it qualifies come)
* There was a car **before me**. (preposition ‘before’ has object ‘me’)
* Ram has never seen it **before**. (adverb ‘before’ has no object; it qualifies seen)
* We will catch up **after the gym**. (preposition ‘after’ has object ‘gym’)
* They called soon **after**. (adverb ‘after’ has no object; it qualifies ‘called’)

## Fixed prepositions

* **Good/bad** at; **wait** for; **Fondness** for; **fond/jealous/brag/boast** of; **cruel/kind** to
* **Remind** of; **afraid/scared** of; Beware of;
* **Suffer** from; **Because** of
* **Congratulate** on; Welcome to; abstain/refrain from
* **Believe/Trust/Faith** in; **Faithful/loyal/honest/dedicated** to
* **Bark/Smile/laugh/shout/screamed/cry/yell** at; alarmed/astonished/surprised/amazed at
* Proud of; pride in; depend/rely/count/bank on
* Reply/answer to; acquit/accuse of; sure/assure of
* addicted to; satisfied/contended with; busy with
* senior/junior/superior/inferior to; limit to; intro/preface to
* invited to; prefer to

## Comparisons

### Come(s) from/of

Come from for **place**; comes of **to show belonging**

My friend has come from Dubai; he comes of a noble family.

### Cope with/cope up with

With matter k liye; up with person k liye

### Familiar to/with

Person k sath to aur situation/area k liye with

### Beside/besides

Beside closeness ki sense main aur besides addition ki sense main

### Deal with/in

With jab behaviour; in business k sense main

### Behind and after

Jab **motionless** bat ho to behind aur **motion** involve ho to after

Police ran after the thief; he hid behind the tree;

### In and into

* The difference between in and into is whether or not there is movement. Into is used when something or someone is going or being put into another location. In is used to describe where someone or something already is. Ex: She is in the room.
* **Throw** k sath in ayega into nahi q k throw khud motion hai

### Over and across

### Off and out

* Off - to remove something from the surface. Out - to move something or someone from inside to the outside

### Since/from/for

* 'Since' gives an unfinished statement of the time, while From gives a finished statement of time. The word 'Since' can be used only in perfect tense forms while 'From' can be used in any tense forms.
* for is used when we discuss the duration of something.

### On time/in time

* on time‘ is used to mean at the specific time, while ‘in time‘ means early enough. Let’s take a look at these examples to understand them better:
  + Why are you never on time? If you’ve reached here in time, then we had not missed the beginning of the movie.
  + She likes to get up in time, to do all the routine activities and reach the office on time.

### To and for

* It might seem complicated, but the answer is actually very simple. **Use “to” when the reason or purpose is a verb**. Use “for” when the reason or purpose is a noun.

### Angry with/at

If directed at a person "**angry with**" should always be used.

e.g. I was very angry with her.

If directed at a situation I believe "**angry at**" would also be acceptable.

e.g. I was very angry at how rainy it was.

The key is who the anger is aimed at. "**Angry at**" is not really aimed at anyone.

### Expert in/on

They do seem interchangeable but to me "expert in" implies doing knowledge rather than knowing knowledge. So "expert in kung fu" is clearly someone who practices kung fu, whereas an "expert on kung fu" implies he knows a lot of about kung fu, its history, etc.

### Agree to/on/with

* When you agree *with* someone/something, it means you accept the point of someone/something.

I agree with you.

Matt does not agree with my answer.

* You agree *on* some issue or point of debate.

We agreed on this issue.

* You agree to demands/queries, or you agree to do something.

He agreed to my demands.

He agreed to join me for the movie.

### By/Beside

* **By**: for sense of closeness; lady was sitting by the road
* For any side of direction
* **Beside**: to indicate particular direction left or right; sitting beside his father

### Between/Among

* For two: **between**
* More than two or not fixed: **among**

### Behind/After/in front of/before

* **Behind**: for fixed position; tree behind my house
* **After**: when in movement; coming after me
* **In front of**: for permanent structure; huge building in front of my house
* **Before**: when presenting personally to someone; criminal was brought before the judge

### On, over and above/ under and below

* On is used when one thing covers another or lays on the top of it. If one thing is much higher than another thing, or there is a lot of space between them, you usually use above. We heard a noise in the apartment above ours. You usually use over when one thing is at a higher level than another thing, and the first thing is moving. A plane flew over the city.
* **On** when touches with surface; **over** when don’t touch surface and is perpendicular; **above** when in higher position not necessarily perpendicular
* **Over** is also used to cover something; Example: spread the sheet over the bed; bridge over the canal
* **Under** same opposite of over, perpendicular. **Below** opposite of above; lower in position not necessarily perpendicular; static
* **Under** for movement; dynamic in nature
* **Beneath, underneath same as under**

# Punctuation

STOP

* Period
* Semicolon
* Comma + FANBOYS
* Question mark
* Exclamation Mark

HALF-STOP

* Colon
* Long dash

GO

* Comma
* No punctuation

FANBOYS stands for For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, and So.

Remember STOP, HALF-STOP, and GO punctuation.

STOP punctuation can link only complete ideas.

HALF-STOP punctuation must be preceded by a complete idea.

GO punctuation can link anything except two complete ideas.

When you see STOP or HALF-STOP punctuation changing in the answer choices, use the Vertical Line Test.

On the SAT, there are only four reasons to use a comma:

STOP punctuation (with one of the FANBOYS)

GO punctuation

after every item in a list of three or more items

to set off unnecessary information

On the SAT, there are only two reasons to use an apostrophe:

possessive nouns (NOT pronouns)

contractions

Know why you are using punctuation, whether that punctuation is STOP, HALF-STOP, GO, commas, or apostrophes. If you can’t cite reasons to use these punctuation marks, don’t use them!