

1. THE SENTENCE

A sentence is a group of words which makes a complete sense. Sentences are of different types. They may be in the form of questions or their answers or orders or requests or wishes or sudden sentences.

Examples:

1. Have you finished your work?
2. Where do you live?
3. What non-sense are you talking?
4. What is your aim in life?

Questions

5. Honesty is the best policy.
6. Money makes many things.
7. Practice makes man perfect.
8. Newton is a great scientist.
9. Efforts never fail.

Answers

(Statement Sentences)

10. Shut the door.
11. Get out of the class.
12. Do it immediately.

Orders

13. Please understand my feelings.
14. Please don't waste your time.
15. Please come in time.

Requests

16. Wish you a Happy New Year!
17. May God bless you!
18. Wish you best of luck!

Wishes

All the sentences that we write and speak in English are of four types:

- A. Statement Sentences.
- B. Imperative Sentences.
- C. Exclamatory Sentences and
- D. Questions or Interrogative Sentences.

A. Statement Sentences (or) Assertive Sentences:

A statement is one which states something or which is in the form of an answer. Statement sentences begin with a subject followed by a verb and lastly a full stop.

(Subject + Verb + Full stop.)

Examples:

1. Rama killed Ravana.
2. He returned from America last year.
3. Parents love their children.
4. They have gone away.
5. We should respect our teachers.
6. Children should respect their parents.
7. I love my mother country.

Statement sentences are of two types:

1. Affirmative Statements and
2. Negative Statements.

1. **Affirmative Statements:** An affirmative statement gives a positive answer or 'yes' answer.

Examples:

- Are you going to college? (Question)
- Ans) Yes, I am going to college. (Positive answer)
- Yes, we are students.
- Yes, I have finished my work.
- She is my mother.
- Yes, I can give the answer.

2. **Negative Statements:** A negative statement gives a negative answer or 'No' answer.

Examples:

- Are you going to college? (Question)
- Ans) No, I am not going to college. (Negative answer)
- No, I have not finished my work yet.
- She is not my mother.
- She does not come regularly.
- They did not attend the college yesterday.

- B. **Imperative Sentences:** An imperative sentence is one which expresses a command (i.e., order) or a request or a wish. Imperative sentences generally begin with verbs. No subject. Subject is understood. The verb should be in infinitive. Present tense (v1) without 's' or 'es' or 'ing'. Generally after orders and requests, we should put a full stop and after wishes an exclamation mark (!).

Examples:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1) Stop talking. | } | Commands
(Orders) |
| 2) Don't make a noise. | | |
| 3) Post this letter. | | |
| 4) Please stop talking. | } | Requests |
| 5) Please come regularly. | | |
| 6) Please don't waste your time. | | |
| 7) Wish you a happy New Year! | } | Wishes |
| 8) Wish you best of luck! | | |
| 9) May God bless you! | | |

Imperative sentences also begin with 'Let'. After 'Let' there should an object. After object, the verb should be plain infinitive (i.e., present tense without 'to' before it). Lastly we should put a full stop.

Subjects and Objects:

No.	Subjects	Objects
I Person	I	me
	we	us
II Person	You (Singular)	you
	You (Plural)	you
III Person	He	him
	She	her
	It	it
	They	them
	Who	whom
	What	what
	Which	which
	Boy	boy
	Girl	girl
	Teacher	teacher
	Student	student

	Krishna	Krishna
	Radha	Radha

Example_s:

- 1) Let us develop our country.
- 2) Let me live alone.
- 3) Let you and me work for our children.
- 4) Let them play the game.
- 5) Let the boy do his work.
- 6) Let her sing a song.
- 7) Let all the people live happily.

C. **Exclamatory Sentences:** Exclamatory sentences express a sudden and strong feeling. They begin with an exclamation word like What or How. Subject and verb are present in the end. Lastly we must put an exclamation mark. When exclamatory sentences begin with 'what', there must be a noun and an article in the middle. But when they begin with 'How', there must be only an Adjective in the middle.

Examples:

- 1) What a beautiful girl she is!
- 2) What a nice man you are!
- 3) What a man he is!
- 4) What a terrible accident it is!
- 5) What an excellent shot!
- 6) What a great man!
- 7) What a terrible accident!
- 8) How great God is!
- 9) How lovely you are!
- 10) How handsome he is!
- 11) How brave Bhagat Singh is!
- 12) How fast time flies away!
- 13) How honest Gandhiji is!

Change from an exclamatory sentence into a statement sentence:

- 1) What a beautiful girl she is! (exclamatory sentence)
She is a very beautiful girl.
- 2) What a nice man you are!
You are a very nice man.
- 3) What an intelligent student he is!
He is a very intelligent student.
- 4) How great God is!
God is very great.
- 5) How honest Gandhiji is!
Gandhiji is very honest.
- 6) What a fool he is!
He is a very big fool.
- 7) What a great shot!
It is a very great shot.
- 8) What an interesting story!
It is a very interesting story.
- 9) What a story!
It is a very good story.

D. **Question or Interrogative Sentence:** An interrogative sentence is one which asks a question.

Questions are of two types:

- 1) Direct Questions and
- 2) Indirect Questions

- 1) **Direct Questions:** Generally direct questions begin with a question word followed by a helping verb and the subject. The most important quality of a direct question is - helping verb should be present before the subject and lastly a question mark.

(Question word at the beginning of the sentence + Helping verb + Subject.....?)

Examples:

1. What are you doing?
2. Where have they gone?
3. Why were you absent yesterday?
4. What is your problem?
5. Where do you live?
6. Why does she come late every day?
7. When did you marry her?
8. Are you going to college?
9. Do you like music?
10. Did you see the movie last night?
11. Should we respect our teachers?
12. Can you give the answer?
13. Will they come here tomorrow?

- 2) **Indirect Questions:** Generally in the Indirect Questions, question word is in the middle of the sentence. remaining part of the sentence should be in the statement form.

(Question word is in the middle of the sentence + statement form)

Examples:

1. Please tell me where you are going.
2. I know who you are.
3. You must tell me where you went last night.
4. The king asked the soldier why he was wandering about the world.
5. Father asked the boy why he had broken the mirror.
6. The teacher asked the student whether he had been absent the previous day.
7. The husband asked his wife where she had gone the previous night.
8. Can you tell me why you were absent yesterday?
9. Do you know how I have improved English?

Direct Questions in Negative Sentences:

- 1) Can you give the answer?

Ans) Yes, I can give the answer.

No, I can't give the answer.

Why can't you give the answer?

(or)

Why can you not give the answer? (Direct Question in Negative Sentence)

- 2) Have you finished your work?

Yes, I have finished my work.

No, I have not finished my work.

(or)

I haven't finished my work.

Why haven't you finished your work?

(or)

Why have you not finished your work?

- 3) Do you understand my feelings?

Yes, I understand your feelings.

No, I don't understand your feelings.

Why don't you understand my feelings?

(or)

Why do you not understand my feelings?

- 4) Does the boy attend the classes regularly?

Yes, the boy attends the classes regularly.

No, the boy doesn't attend the classes regularly.

- 5) Why doesn't the boy attend the classes regularly?

(or)

Why does the boy not attend the classes regularly?

- 5) Did you see the movie last night?

Yes, I saw the movie last night.

No, I didn't see the movie last night.

Why didn't you see the movie last night?

(or)

Why did you not see the movie last night?

Formation of Negative Sentences: For the formation of negative sentences, a helping verb is required after the subject.

- 1) She is coming here. (Positive Statement)

She is not coming here. (Negative Statement)

- 2) They will come here tomorrow.

They will not come here tomorrow.

- 3) He has gone away.

He has not gone away.

- 4) You can give the answer.

You can't give the answer.

- 5) You were absent yesterday.

You were not absent yesterday.

- 6) The boy goes to college daily.

The boy does not go to college daily.

- 7) They come here every day.

They do not come here every day.

- 8) I met him last Sunday.

I did not meet him last Sunday.

- 9) I do exercise daily.

I do not do exercise daily.

- 10) She does her work perfectly.

She does not do her work perfectly.

- 11) I did homework yesterday.

I did not do homework yesterday.

Helping Verbs and Main Verbs in Present and Past Tenses in Direct Questions:

- 1) Go – went – gone:

Go = do + go

Goes = does + go

Went = did + go

- 2) Come – came – come:

Come = do + come

Comes = does + come

Came = did + come

- 3) Play – played – played:

Play = do + play

Plays = does + play

Played = did + play

- 4) Cut – cut – cut:

Cut (Present Tense) = do + cut

Cuts = does + cut

Cut (Past Tense) = did + cut

- 5) Put – put – put:

Put (Present Tense) = do + put

Puts = does + put

Put (Past Tense) = did + put

- 6) Cost – cost – cost:

Cost (Present Tense) = do + cost

Costs = does + cost

Cost (Past Tense) = did + cost

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7) <u>Cast – cast – cast:</u> <i>o s n o o c a s t e o</i>		Finds = does + find Found = did + find
Cast (Present Tense) = do + cast		
Casts = does + cast		
Cast (Past Tense) = did + cast		
8) <u>Broadcast – Broadcast – Broadcast:</u>		20) <u>Fight – Fought – Fought:</u> Fight = do + fight Fights = does + fight Fought = did + fight
Broadcast (Present Tense) = do + broadcast		
Broadcasts = does + broadcast		
Broadcast (Past Tense) = did + broadcast		
9) <u>Telecast – Telecast – Telecast:</u>		21) <u>Buy – Bought – Bought:</u> Buy = do + buy Buys = does + buy Bought = did + buy
Telecast (Present Tense) = do + telecast		
Telecasts = does + telecast		
Telecast (Past Tense) = did + telecast		
10) <u>Read – Read – Read:</u>		22) <u>Bring – Brought – Brought:</u> Bring = do + bring Brings = does + bring Brought = did + bring
Read (Present Tense) = do + read		
Reads = does + read		
Read (Past Tense) = did + read		
11) <u>Set – Set – Set:</u>		23) <u>Build – Built – Built:</u> Build = do + build Builds = does + build Built = did + build
Set (Present Tense) = do + set		
Sets = does + set		
Set (Past Tense) = did + set		
12) <u>Shut – Shut – Shut:</u>		24) <u>Catch – Caught – Caught:</u> Catch = do + catch Catches = does + catch Caught = did + catch
Shut (Present Tense) = do + shut		
Shuts = does + shut		
Shut (Past Tense) = did + shut		
13) <u>Spread – Spread – Spread:</u>		25) <u>Teach – Taught – Taught:</u> Teach = do + teach Teaches = does + teach Taught = did + teach
Spread (Present Tense) = do + spread		
Spreads = does + spread		
Spread (Past Tense) = did + spread		
14) <u>Beat – Beat – Beaten:</u>		26) <u>Think – Thought – Thought:</u> Think = do + think Thinks = does + think Thought = did + think
Beat (Present Tense) = do + beat		
Beats = does + beat		
Beat (Past Tense) = did + beat		
15) <u>Bend – Bent – Bent:</u>		27) <u>Creep – Crept – Crept:</u> Creep = do + creep Creeps = does + creep Crept = did + creep
Bend = do + bend		
Bends = does + bend		
Bent = did + bend		
16) <u>Spend – Spent – Spent:</u>		28) <u>Sleep – Slept – Slept:</u> Sleep = do + sleep Sleeps = does + sleep Slept = did + sleep
Spend = do + spend		
Spends = does + spend		
Spent = did + spend		
17) <u>Send – Sent – Sent:</u>		29) <u>Weep – Wept – Wept:</u> Weep = do + weep Weeps = does + weep Wept = did + weep
Send = do + send		
Sends = does + send		
Sent = did + send		
18) <u>Bind – Bound – Bound:</u>		30) <u>Keep – Kept – Kept:</u> Keep = do + keep Keeps = does + keep Kept = did + keep
Bind = do + bind		
Binds = does + bind		
Bound = did + bind		
19) <u>Find – Found – Found:</u>		31) <u>Dig – Dug – Dug:</u> Dig = do + dig Digs = does + dig Dug = did + dig
Find = do + find		

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33) <u>Need – Needed – Needed:</u>			
Need	= do + need	Loses	= does + lose
Needs	= does + need	Lost	= did + lose
Needed	= did + need	47) <u>Make – Made – Made:</u>	
34) <u>Deal – Dealt – Dealt:</u>		Make	= do + make
Deal	= do + deal	Makes	= does + make
Deals	= does + deal	Made	= did + make
Dealt	= did + deal	48) <u>Meet – Met – Met:</u>	
35) <u>Feed – Fed – Fed:</u>		Meet	= do + meet
Feed	= do + feed	Meets	= does + meet
Feeds	= does + feed	Met	= did + meet
Fed	= did + feed	49) <u>Open – Opened – Opened:</u>	
36) <u>Feel – Felt – Felt:</u>		Open	= do + open
Feel	= do + feel	Opens	= does + open
Feels	= does + feel	Opened	= did + open
Felt	= did + feel	50) <u>Run – Ran – Run:</u>	
37) <u>Flow – Flowed – Flowed:</u>		Run	= do + run
Flow	= do + flow	Runs	= does + run
Flows	= does + flow	Ran	= did + run
Flowed	= did + flow	51) <u>Rise – Rose – Risen:</u>	
38) <u>Fly – Flew – Flown:</u>		Rise	= do + rise
Fly	= do + fly	Rises	= does + rise
Flies	= does + fly	Rose	= did + rise
Flew	= did + fly	52) <u>Raise – Raised – Raised:</u>	
39) <u>Get – Got – Got:</u>		Raise	= do + raise
Get	= do + get	Raises	= does + raise
Gets	= does + get	Raised	= did + raise
Got	= did + get	53) <u>Say – Said – Said:</u>	
40) <u>Forget – Forgot – Forgotten:</u>		Say	= do + say
Forget	= do + forget	Says	= does + say
Forgets	= does + forget	Said	= did + say
Forgot	= did + forget	54) <u>Pay – Paid – Paid:</u>	
41) <u>Have – Had – Had:</u>		Pay	= do + pay
Have	= do + have	Pays	= does + pay
Has	= does + have	Paid	= did + pay
Had	= did + have	55) <u>Seek – Sought – Sought:</u>	
42) <u>Hear – Heard – Heard:</u>		Seek	= do + seek
Hear	= do + hear	Seeks	= does + seek
Hears	= does + hear	Sought	= did + seek
Heard	= did + hear	56) <u>Tell – Told – Told:</u>	
43) <u>Hold – Held – Held:</u>		Tell	= do + tell
Hold	= do + hold	Tells	= does + tell
Holds	= does + hold	Told	= did + tell
Held	= did + hold	57) <u>Sell – Sold – Sold:</u>	
44) <u>Hope – Hoped – Hoped:</u>		Sell	= do + sell
Hope	= do + hope	Sells	= does + sell
Hopes	= does + hope	Sold	= did + sell
Hoped	= did + hope	58) <u>Shoot – Shot – Shot:</u>	
45) <u>Leave – Left – Left:</u>		Shoot	= do + shoot
Leave	= do + leave	Shoots	= does + shoot
Leaves	= does + leave	Shot	= did + shoot
Left	= did + leave	59) <u>Sit – Sat – Sat:</u>	
46) <u>Lose – Lost – Lost:</u>		Sit	= do + sit
Lose	= do + lose	Sits	= does + sit
		Sat	= did + sit

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60) <u>Stand – Stood – Stood:</u> Stand = do + stand Stands = does + stand Stood = did + stand	<i>Stand - stood.</i> <i>stands</i>	Eats = does + eat Ate = did + eat
61) <u>Understand – Understood – Understood:</u> Understand = do + understand Understands = does + understand Understood = did + understand	<i>Understand - understood.</i> <i>understands</i>	74) <u>Fall – Fell – Fallen:</u> Fall = do + fall Falls = does + fall Fell = did + fall
62) <u>Shine – Shone – Shone:</u> Shine = do + shine Shines = does + shine Shone = did + shine	<i>Shine - shone.</i> <i>shines</i>	75) <u>Freeze – Froze – Frozen:</u> Freeze = do + freeze Freezes = does + freeze Froze = did + freeze
63) <u>Win – Won – Won:</u> Win = do + win Wins = does + win Won = did + win	<i>Win - won.</i> <i>wins</i>	76) <u>Give – Gave – Given:</u> Give = do + give Gives = does + give Gave = did + give
64) <u>Begin – Began – Begun:</u> Begin = do + begin Begins = does + begin Began = did + begin		77) <u>Take – Took – Taken:</u> Take = do + take Takes = does + take Took = did + take
65) <u>Bite – Bit – Bitten (Bit):</u> Bite = do + bite Bites = does + bite Bit = did + bite		78) <u>Grow – Grew – Grown:</u> Grow = do + grow Grows = does + grow Grew = did + grow
66) <u>Blow – Blew – Blown:</u> Blow = do + blow Blows = does + blow Blew = did + blow	<i>Blow - blew.</i> <i>blows</i>	79) <u>Hide – Hid – Hidden:</u> Hide = do + hide Hides = does + hide Hid = did + hide
67) <u>Break – Broke – Broken:</u> Break = do + break Breaks = does + break Broke = did + break		80) <u>Know – Knew – Known:</u> Know = do + know Knows = does + know Knew = did + know
68) <u>Choose – Chose – Chosen:</u> Choose = do + choose Chooses = does + choose Chose = did + choose		81) <u>Ride – Rode – Ridden:</u> Ride = do + ride Rides = does + ride Rode = did + ride
69) <u>Do – Did – Done:</u> Do = do + do Does = does + do Did = did + do		82) <u>Ring – Rang – Rung:</u> Ring = do + ring Rings = does + ring Rang = did + ring
70) <u>Draw – Drew – Drawn:</u> Draw = do + draw Draws = does + draw Drew = did + draw		83) <u>Sing – Sang – Sung:</u> Sing = do + sing Sings = does + sing Sang = did + sing
71) <u>Drink – Drank – Drunk:</u> Drink = do + drink Drinks = does + drink Drank = did + drink		84) <u>See – Saw – Seen:</u> See = do + see Sees = does + see Saw = did + see
72) <u>Drive – Drove – Driven:</u> Drive = do + drive Drives = does + drive Drove = did + drive		85) <u>Shake – Shook – Shaken:</u> Shake = do + shake Shakes = does + shake Shook = did + shake
73) <u>Eat – Ate – Eaten:</u> Eat = do + eat		86) <u>Show – Showed – Showed (shown):</u> Show = do + show Shows = does + show Showed = did + show

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87) Speak – Spoke – Spoken:		Tears = does + tear
Speak = do + speak		Tore = did + tear
Speaks = does + speak		92) Weave – Wove – Woven: <i>बाजू बाजू</i>
Spoke = did + speak		Weave = do + weave
88) Steal – Stole – Stolen:		Weaves = does + weave
Steal = do + steal		Wove = did + weave
Steals <i>स्टोल</i> = does + steal		93) Swim – Swam – Swum:
Stole = did + steal		Swim = do + swim
89) Swear – Swore – Sworn:		Swims = does + swim
Swear = do + swear		Swam = did + swim
Swears <i>स्वॉर्स</i> = does + swear		94) Throw – Threw – Thrown:
Swore <i>स्वॉर्ड</i> = did + swear		Throw = do + throw
90) Wear – Wore – Worn:		Throws = does + throw
Wear = do + wear		Threw = did + throw
Wears <i>वॉर्स</i> = does + wear		95) Write – Wrote – Written:
Wore = did + wear		Write = do + write
91) Tear – Tore – Torn:		Writes = does + write
Tear <i>टॉर</i> = do + tear		Wrote = did + write

Question Tag (or) Tag Question:

A question tag is the shortest form of the question. Generally it begins with a Helping Verb followed by the subject in the form of a pronoun ending in a question mark. A Positive Statement takes a negative tag. A Negative Statement takes a Positive tag.

a) A Positive Statement takes a Negative tag:

- 1) She is a beautiful girl, isn't she?
- 2) The boy is very handsome, isn't he?
- 3) The girl has married a rich man, hasn't she?
- 4) All the students have attended the class, haven't they?
- 5) You can do anything, can't you?
- 6) The lady would like it, wouldn't she?
- 7) A child (a baby) is crying there, isn't it?
- 8) The rose is a beautiful flower, isn't it?
- 9) They should come regularly, shouldn't they?
- 10) They will finish their work tomorrow, won't they?
- 11) We shall meet you next week, shan't we?
- 12) I am a teacher, aren't I?

b) A Negative Statement takes a Positive tag:

- 1) They have not come, have they?
- 2) The boy can not swim, can he?
- 3) The girl hasn't married anybody yet, has she?
- 4) I shan't come with you, shall I?
- 5) I am not a politician, am I?
- 6) She won't like him, will she?
- 7) Our students don't sit idle, do they?

c) Question tag in Present and Past tenses:

If there is no helping verb in the statement, we have to use 'do' or 'does' in present tense and 'did' in the past tense as a Helping Verb in the Question Tag.

- 1) They play cricket very well, don't they?
- 2) Some students come late every day, don't they?
- 3) Mother loves her children, doesn't she?
- 4) The child often cries, doesn't it?
- 5) You saw a film last night, didn't you?

- 6) All the students attended the class yesterday, didn't they?
 7) You don't hate me, do you?

d) Semi-negative words like few, little, hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarely etc., are treated as negatives and so take a positive tag:

- 1) They seldom meet me, do they?
 2) Few students attended the class yesterday, did they?
 3) The girl rarely comes here, does she?
 4) Little progress was made, was it?
 5) They could scarcely (hardly) understand my lesson, could they?

e) A little and a few are positive and so they take a negative tag.

- 1) A few students have attended the class today, haven't they?
 2) A little progress was made, wasn't it?

f) The expressions like everybody, everyone, every student, every mother, every Indian etc., are actually singular. But the purpose of the Question Tag, they should be treated as plural. Besides them, some other expressions like somebody, someone, nobody and no one are also treated as plural. We should change the entire sentence into plural then into the Question tag.

- 1) Everybody can't do it, can they?
 (i.e., All the people can't do it.)
 2) Everyone likes it, don't they?
 (All the people like it)
 3) Every girl will become a mother, won't they?
 4) Every student has attended the class today, haven't they?
 (All the students have attended the class today)
 5) Every student got a good rank, didn't they?
 6) Somebody is calling you, aren't they?
 (Some people are calling you)
 7) Nobody was hurt, were they?
 (No people were hurt)
 8) No one has come to help me, have they?

g) The expressions like One of the, None of the, Neither of the, Either of the, Neither-nor, Either-or, as well as etc., are actually singular and so take singular verb in the Question Tag.

- 1) One of my friends has gone abroad, hasn't he?
 2) None of the students was present yesterday, was he?
 3) Neither of the girls is beautiful, is she?
 4) Either of the boys has got a good rank, hasn't he?
 5) Neither Sita nor Gita has finished her work, has she?
 6) Either Venu or Gopal is good at sports, isn't he?
 7) Sita as well as Sunita has gone to Delhi, hasn't she?

h) Other examples:

- 1) Nehruji used to play with children, usedn't he? (or) didn't he?
 2) You need not come on Sunday, need you?
 3) This is our country, isn't it?
 4) That is your bag, isn't it?
 5) These are my children, aren't they?
 6) Those were the good old days, weren't they?
 7) There are many students in the class, aren't there?
 8) There lived a tiger in the forest, didn't there?
 9) There were honest people in the olden days, weren't there?
 10) I never try to meet him, do I?

2. TENSES

The Tense is a verbal form which shows the time of an action. Tenses are mainly of three types. They are:

- A. Present Tense
- B. Past Tense and
- C. Future Tense

- A. **Present Tense:** Present Tense shows the action of the Present Time.

Examples:

- 1) I go to college by bus every morning. (Simple Present Tense)
- 2) I am reading the Ramayana. (Present Continuous Tense)
- 3) He has come here just now. (Present Perfect Tense)
- 4) We have been living in Vijayawada since 1990. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

Present Tense has four forms. They are:

1. Simple Present Tense (or) Present Indefinite Tense
2. Present Continuous Tense
3. Present Perfect Tense and
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

1. **Simple Present Tense:**

Simple Present Tense shows a daily action. It is formed with the First Verbal form (V1). When we use Present Tense, there must be no Helping Verb. We must add 's' or 'es' to the verb, when the subject is in the Third Singular (He, She and It) and the verb is in the Simple Present Tense. We must add 'es' to the Simple Present occasions:

The rules of adding 'es' to the verb:

- 1) When the Simple Present tense ends in 'ss'

Examples:

Pass	-	Passes
Miss	-	Misses
Kiss	-	Kisses
Possess	-	Possesses
Press	-	Presses
Express	-	Expresses
Discuss	-	Discusses
Impress	-	Impresses
Dress	-	Dresses
Address	-	Addresses
Stress	-	Stresses etc.

- 2) When the Simple Present tense ends in 'sh'

Examples:

Push	-	Pushes
Wash	-	Washes
Wish	-	Wishes
Crush	-	Crushes
Smash	-	Smashes
Dash	-	Dashes
Rush	-	Rushes
Finish	-	Finishes
Punish	-	Punishes

Flourish	-	Flourishes
Diminish	-	Diminishes
Flash	-	Flashes etc.

3) When the Simple Present tense ends in 'ch'

Examples:

Catch	-	Catches
Teach	-	Teaches
Preach	-	Preaches
Watch	-	Watches
Match	-	Matches
Switch	-	Switches
Stitch	-	Stitches
Touch	-	Touches
Approach	-	Approaches etc.

4) When the Simple Present tense ends in 'o'

Examples:

Go	-	Goes
Forego	-	Foregoes
Do	-	Does
Echo	-	Echoes etc.

5) When the Simple Present tense ends in 'x'

Examples:

Mix	-	Mixes
Box	-	Boxes
Fix	-	Fixes
Tax	-	Taxes
Vex	-	Vexes etc.

6) When the Simple Present tense ends in 'y' preceded by a consonant:

Examples:

Cry	-	Cries
Try	-	Tries
Marry	-	Marries
Carry	-	Carries
Worry	-	Worries
Bury	-	Buries
Fly	-	Flies
Satisfy	-	Satisfies
Clarify	-	Clarifies
Verify	-	Verifies
Multiply	-	Multiplies
Supply	-	Supplies
Apply	-	Applies etc.

But, if the Simple Present tense ends in 'y' preceded by a vowel, we should add only 's' but not 'es'

Examples:

Pray	-	Prays
Play	-	Plays
Pay	-	Pays
Say	-	Says
Stay	-	Stays
Buy	-	Buys
Obey	-	Obeyes
Delay	-	Delays
Convey	-	Conveys
Survey	-	Surveys

In other cases, we must add 's' to the Simple Present.

The uses of Simple Present Tense:

- a) **Simple Present** is used to express a Habitual action or a daily action. It is used with the expressions showing daily action like every day, every morning, every evening, every night, every Sunday, every week, every month, every year, every summer, in the morning, in the evening, in the night, always, daily, regularly, usually, generally, often, frequently, seldom, rarely, once a week, twice a month, etc.

Examples:

- 1) He drinks tea every evening.
- 2) The boy attends the classes regularly.
- 3) I always pray to God.
- 4) She comes late every day.
- 5) The two lovers meet in the park in the night.
- 6) They usually do exercise in the morning.
- 7) My uncle takes medicine every night.
- 8) The child often cries.
- 9) Barking dogs seldom bite.
- 10) We go to Tirupati once a year.
- 11) Do you do exercise in the morning?
- 12) I do exercise in the morning.
- 13) Does the boy attend the classes regularly?
- 14) The boy attends the classes regularly.
- 15) The boy does not attend the classes regularly.
- 16) Where does she go every night?

[**Note:** Sometimes, the above mentioned expressions showing a daily action may not be present in the sentences. But when sentences express a daily action, we can use Simple Present Tense.]

Examples:

- 1) When do you go to bed?
- 2) I go to bed at 10:00 P.M.
- 3) When does the Satavahana Express arrive at the platform?
- 4) The Satavahana Express arrives at the platform at 6:00 A.M.
- 5) I get up at 5:00 A.M.
- 6) He speaks good English.
- 7) She wears silk sarees.
- 8) My mother cooks food very well.
- 9) Our master teaches English very well.
- 10) Bumrabowls excellently.
- 11) Dogs bark.

- b) **Simple Present Tense** is used to express Universal Truths.

Examples:

- 1) The sun rises in the east.
- 2) The earth moves round the sun.
- 3) Fortune favours the brave.
- 4) Mothers love their children.
- 5) Heat expands bodies.
- 6) Practice makes man perfect.
- 7) Money makes many things.
- 8) A stitch in time saves nine.
- 9) Haste makes waste.
- 10) Slow and steady wins the race.
- 11) All that glitters is not gold.

- 12) Water **boils** at 100°C.
- 13) Barking dogs seldom **bite**.
- 14) Empty vessels **make** much noise.
- 15) Time and tide **wait** for none.
- 16) A rolling stone **gathers** no moss.
- 17) Efforts never **fail**.
- 18) Honesty **is** the best policy.
- 19) Knowledge **is** power.
- 20) Man **is** mortal.
- 21) Woman **is** selfish.
- 22) Honey **is** sweet.
- 23) Speech **is** silver and silence **is** gold.
- 24) Necessity **is** the mother of invention.
- 25) God **is** great.

c) **Simple Present Tense** is used in the verbs expressing possession like have, possess, own, consist, comprise, contain, belong etc.

Examples:

- 1) We **have** four children.
- 2) My uncle **has** two daughters.
- 3) The girl **possesses** very beautiful eyes.
- 4) My friend **owns** two houses in Vijayawada.
- 5) The English alphabet **consists** of 26 letters.
- 6) The box **contains** much gold.
- 7) The dictionary **comprises** a thousand pages.
- 8) We all **belong** to India.
- 9) **Does** she **belong** to Vijayawada?
- 10) She **belongs** to Vijayawada.
- 11) She **does not belong** to Vijayawada.
- 12) **Do you have** any sisters?
- 13) I **have** two sisters.
- 14) I **do not have** any sisters.

have → possession
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[Note: When we use the verb 'Have' as a main verb expressing the meaning of 'eat food', we can use it in the present continuous tense.

Examples:

1. Don't disturb, I **am having** breakfast.
2. You can't meet the Manager now; he **is having** lunch.]

d) **Simple Present Tense** is used in the verbs expressing the feelings of mind like love, like, dislike, hate, remember, forget, want, wish, agree, disagree, hope, think, feel, believe, imagine, know, consider, prefer, mean, cost, suppose, see, hear, taste, smell, understand, need, trust, despise, depend, care, detest, resemble, etc.

Examples:

- 1) I **love** my parents.
- 2) He **likes** music very much.
- 3) She **hates** her husband for his bad habits.
- 4) What **do you want**?
- 5) I **want** your guidance in English.
- 6) **Do you remember** my address?
- 7) I **do not remember** your address.
- 8) I **prefer** walking to running.
- 9) We **hope** that he may get a good rank.
- 10) I **agree** with you in this matter.
- 11) **Does she know** you very well?

- 12) She knows me very well.
- 13) She does not know me very well.
- 14) Do you hear any noise?
- 15) I hear a strange noise.
- 16) I do not hear any noise.
- 17) How much does it cost?
- 18) What do you mean?
- 19) Why does she hate her husband?
- 20) They consider me a great scholar.
- 21) This cake tastes good.
- 22) Do you understand my lesson?
- 23) I don't understand your lesson.
- 24) Why don't you understand my lesson?
- 25) The boy resembles his mother.
- 26) We believe in God.
- 27) Every student needs the guidance of his teachers in life.

But,

- 1) I am not feeling well.
- 2) They are thinking of going to America.
- 3) All the students are looking at the board.
- 4) We are watching the cricket match.
- 5) I am listening to her music.

e) Simple Present Tense is used in the verbs of appearance like seem, appear, look etc.

Examples:

- 1) He seems to be a gentleman.
- 2) She looks very innocent.
- 3) They appear to be good students.
- 4) She looks like an angel.
- 5) That man seems to be a great scholar.

f) Simple Present Tense is used in the subordinate clauses (i.e., clauses of time and condition).

When there is a future tense in the main clause, we must use the simple present tense in the subordinate clauses. Subordinate clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions like if, unless, when, that, before, after, till, until, as long as, as soon as etc.

Examples:

- 1) If they play well, they will win the match.
- 2) If you are regular, you will understand my lesson.
- 3) Unless he has patience, he can't achieve anything in life.
- 4) Unless he runs fast, he cannot catch the bus.
- 5) I shall meet him, when he comes here.
- 6) I shall wait here, till he finishes his lunch.
- 7) Please call me, when the dinner is ready.
- 8) You must take care that you are not deceived.
- 9) There will be no poverty, as long as we work hard.
- 10) Unless she is beautiful, I shall not marry her.
- 11) We shall go on a picnic, as soon as your examinations are over.
- 12) Don't get off the bus, till it stops.
- 13) I shall go and see him, before he leaves this place.
- 14) If it rains, I shall not attend the meeting.
- 15) Unless every Indian works hard, the country will not develop.

g) Simple Present Tense is also used to indicate a planned future action.

Examples:

- 1) Our college reopens on the 1st June.
- 2) The Prime Minister visits America in October.
- 3) The 10th class Public Examinations commence on the 2nd June.

In Master's Academy	[English]	Sudarsan Master's Academy
<p>4) All the schools <u>reopen</u> on the 15th June. 5) We <u>dine</u> at the Hotel Gateway tonight.</p> <p>h) Simple Present Tense is also used to express a present continuous action. Here, the sentences begin with '<u>Here</u>' or '<u>There</u>' + Verb + Subject at the end of the sentence.</p> <p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Here <u>comes</u> our school bus. 2) There <u>goes</u> the ball beyond the boundary. 3) There <u>flies</u> an aeroplane. 4) Here <u>comes</u> a beautiful girl. 5) Here <u>come</u> two beautiful girls. 		

Present Continuous Tense (or) Present Progressive Tense:

- a) Present Continuous Tense shows an action going on in the present. It is formed with the Helping Verbs – is, are, am according to the subject followed by 'ing' form of the verb (i.e., continuous form (or) Present Participle of the Main Verb). It is used with some expressions showing present continuous action like Now, at present, at this moment, look, listen, don't disturb, don't make a noise etc.

Examples:

- 1) Where are you going?
- 2) I am going to Hyderabad.
- 3) Are you listening to my lesson?
- 4) We are listening to your lesson.
- 5) We are not listening to your lesson.
- 6) I am writing a letter now.
- 7) It is raining now.
- 8) Look, the Sun is rising in the east.
- 9) Listen, somebody is knocking at the door.
- 10) My uncle is working in Delhi at present.
- 11) Don't disturb; the students are writing the examination.
- 12) Don't make any noise; the child is sleeping.
- 13) My uncle is writing a novel. (or) My uncle writes novels.
- 14) He is teaching a lesson. (or) He teaches lessons.
- 15) Why are you shouting at me?

- b) Present Continuous Tense is also used to express a near future action.

Examples:

- 1) We are going to a movie tonight.
- 2) We are going to marry very soon.
- 3) They are going to construct a new house.
- 4) I am going to buy a new car.
- 5) John is going to join the new job on the first of this month.

- c) 'To – infinitive' and Verbal Noun or Gerund:

Generally, after the preposition 'to', we use infinitive.

Examples:

- 1) He decided to marry her.
- 2) They want to go there.
- 3) I would like to speak about pollution.
- 4) The doctor advised me to take rest.
- 5) I ordered the students to come regularly.
- 6) I request you to grant me leave for 10 days.
- 7) The teacher allowed the students to come into the class.

But,

After the expressions like habituated to, accustomed to, addicted to, averse to, look forward to, object to, with a view to etc., we must use Gerund or Verbal Noun as an object or an ordinary object.

Examples:

- 1) I am habituated to teaching.

In Master's Academy	[Success made easy]	Sudarsan Master's Academy
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- 2) The Indians are accustomed to talking everywhere.
- 3) Some students are addicted to taking drugs.
- 4) Dev Das was addicted to drinking wine.
- 5) She looks forward to marrying a rich man.
- 6) We are averse to smoking and drinking.
- 7) We must work hard with a view to developing our country.
- 8) She is accustomed to difficulties.
- 9) They are addicted to drugs.

(8th and 9th examples show ordinary objects)

d) Used to:

When we use only 'used to' with infinitive, it will show a past Habitual action.

Examples:

- 1) My grandmother used to read the Ramayana.
- 2) Nehruji used to play with children.
- 3) Dev Das used to drink wine.

But,

If we use 'used to' preceded by 'Be'-forms (is, are, am, was and were) and get - got and become - became, we must use Gerund as an object.

Examples:

- 1) Nehruji was used to drinking wine.
- 2) My grandfather was used to reading the Ramayana.
- 3) Dev Das got used to drinking wine to forget his love for Parvati.
- 4) Don't get used to coming late.

e) The gerund is used as an object after some verbs like start, stop, love, like, enjoy, avoid, hate, miss, finish, prefer, mind etc.

Examples:

- 1) Generally students start reading just before the examination.
- 2) They stopped working to take rest.
- 3) I love teaching.
- 4) She likes dancing.
- 5) I hate smoking.
- 6) Children enjoy playing in the park.
- 7) Students must avoid coming late.
- 8) I have missed catching the train.
- 9) He has finished cooking food.
- 10) I prefer walking to running.
- 11) I don't mind coming with you.

f) The verbs like see - saw, hear - heard, feel - felt, watch - watched, find - found, observe - observed, keep, notice - noticed, etc., are used with an object followed by 'ing' form (i.e., continuous form (or) Pre Participle.)

Examples:

- 1) We saw him crossing the bridge.
- 2) I heard somebody knocking at the door.
- 3) We felt his heart beating.
- 4) I have kept some students standing outside.
- 5) The old lady watched the children playing cricket.
- 6) We observed her dancing.
- 7) I have found some students copying in the examination hall.
- 8) She caught the thief opening the doors.

[Note: We can also use the plain infinitive after the above mentioned verbs followed by objects.]

Examples:

- 1) We saw her dance on the road.
- 2) I heard a kokila sing.
- 3) I felt his heart beat.

- 4) The old lady watched the children play cricket.
- 5) I have found some students copy in the examination hall.

3. Present Perfect Tense:

- a) Present Perfect Tense shows an action just completed. It is formed with present perfect Helping Verbs like Have or Has followed by the Past Participle of the Main Verb. It is used with the expressions showing just completed action like just, just now, till now, upto now, yet, so far, already, recently, never, ever, before, (for, since) etc.

Examples:

- 1) She has just come here.
- 2) My father has gone out just now.
- 3) I have written ten novels so far.
- 4) The boy has not come home yet.
- 5) Has he had lunch yet?
- 6) He has had lunch just now.
- 7) He has not had lunch yet.
- 8) We have not returned the books to the library yet.
- 9) Has she married anybody yet?
- 10) She has not married anybody yet.
- 11) Why hasn't she married anybody yet?
- 12) How have the students written the examinations so far?
- 13) Have you ever seen live rhinoceros?
- 14) I have never seen such a beautiful girl in my life.

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- b) Present Perfect Tense is also used to express a completed action without any indication of past action.

Examples:

- 1) Have you seen the movie?
- 2) I have seen the movie.
- 3) I have not seen the movie.
- 4) We have bought a car.
- 5) Have you had lunch?
- 6) I have had lunch just now.
- 7) I have not had lunch yet.

c) Only Present Perfect Tense with 'For' or 'Since':

- 1) We must use only Present Perfect Tense with 'For' and 'Since' when we use the verb 'know'
 - a) She has known me very well for twenty years.
 - b) She has known me very well since my birth.
- 2) We must use only Present Perfect Tense with 'For' and 'Since' when we use 'be'- forms.
 - a) I have been ill for ten days
 - b) The boy has been sick since last week.
- 3) We must use only Present Perfect Tense with 'For' and 'Since' in Negative Sentences.
 - a) The boy has not attended the classes for two months.
 - b) I have not met my friend since last March.
 - c) I have not played cricket since I left college.
 - d) We have lived in this house for ten years.

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

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It shows an action started in the past and is still continuing. It is formed with have or has + been + continuous form of the Main Verb. It is used with the Prepositions for and since showing time. For is used for period of time like ten years, two years, an hour, two days, many years, a long time etc. Since is used for particular time or point of time like since 1980, since 1947, since yesterday, since Monday last, since 4 o'clock, since 2 o'clock, since last morning etc. It is also used with the expressions like all day, all night, all the morning, all the evening etc.

Examples:

- 1) I have been waiting for him for two hours.
- 2) He has been reading the book for two hours.
- 3) It has been raining since Sunday last.

- 4) He has been fishing for two hours, but has not caught anything yet.
- 5) The girl has been suffering from fever since yesterday.
- 6) She has been living in this house for a long time.
- 7) How long have you been working here?
- 8) How long has it been raining?
- 9) It has been raining all day.
- 10) The child has been suffering from fever all night.

B. Past Tense:

Past Tense shows the action of the past time. It has four forms. They are:

1. Simple Past Tense
2. Past Continuous Tense
3. Past Perfect Tense and
4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

1. Simple Past Tense:

- a) Simple Past Tense shows a Single Past Action. It is used with the expressions showing a clear indication of action like yesterday, last night, last week, last year, last Sunday, last month, last summer, ten years ago, back, once upon a time, long long ago, in 1980, in 2005, in 1947 etc.

Examples:

- 1) We saw a movie last night.
- 2) He wrote to me a week ago.
- 3) I gave him ten thousand rupees ten years ago, but he has not repaid the amount yet.
- 4) We visited the Taj Mahal last year.
- 5) My friend went to Delhi in 1975.
- 6) My uncle lived in Bombay in 1990.
- 7) When I was twenty five years old, I joined the bank.
- 8) We were in Hyderabad last week.
- 9) Where did you go last night?
- 10) Did you see the film yesterday?
- 11) I did not see the film yesterday.
- 12) When did you buy this bag?
- 13) I had dinner an hour ago.
- 14) I did not meet my friend last Sunday.

- b) Simple Past Tense is also used in historical incidents and in the expressions showing past action like – in Bangalore, in Chennai, in London, in Delhi etc.

Examples:

- 1) I bought this watch in Bangalore.
- 2) He met her first in Chennai.
- 3) Rama killed Ravana.
- 4) Marconi invented the radio.
- 5) Columbus discovered America.

- c) Simple Past Tense is used in since clause showing past action.

Examples:

- 1) I have not played cricket, since I left college.
- 2) The actor has not acted well, since he became very popular.
- 3) The students have not gone through their books, since the examinations were over.
- 4) She has not seen films, since her husband died.
- 5) She has not met her old lover, since she married another man.

- d) Simple Past Tense with a plural form is used in the clauses after the expressions showing imaginary type like time, it is high time, I would rather, I wish, as if, as though, suppose etc.

Examples:

- 1) It is high time that we left.
- 2) It is time we worked and developed our country.

- 3) I would rather you stayed at home.
- 4) I wish I were a poet.
- 5) I wish I knew her name.
- 6) He behaves as if he were a king.
- 7) He acts as if he owned the house.
- 8) Don't order me as if I were your wife.
- 9) Suppose you became Prime Minister of India, what would you do?
- 10) If I were a poet, I would write many poems.

e) Simple Past Tense is also used to express a past habitual action.

Examples:

- 1) He worked fifteen hours a day last year.
- 2) Gandhiji drank goat's milk every day.
- 3) I taught twelve hours a day in my youth.
- 4) He studied many hours every day in his youth.
- 5) She always carried an umbrella in her days.

Past Continuous Tense (Past Progressive Tense):

Past Continuous Tense shows an action going on in the past by the time one past action was over. We must use past continuous tense in the subordinate clause beginning with 'while' and Simple Past Tense in the main clause. We use simple past time in the subordinate clause beginning with 'when' and Past Continuous Tense in the main clause.

Examples:

- 1) When some students came to our house yesterday, I was teaching a lesson.
- 2) When I went to the playground last evening, my friends were playing tennis.
- 3) When the guests came to our house last evening, we were having our supper.
- 4) It was raining, when he met her in the park.
- 5) While I was teaching a lesson, a student entered my class.
- 6) The boy fell down, while he was running.
- 7) I was having a bath, when the phone rang.
- 8) She was cooking food, when her husband came home last evening.
- 9) The lights went out, while I was reading.
- 10) As she was singing, all the audience ran out.
- 11) While she was dancing, the stage fell down.
- 12) When I woke up last night, it was raining.
- 13) While he was playing football, he lost his ring.
- 14) When I was crossing the road, I saw a big snake.
- 15) When he was teaching, all the students became silent.

Past Perfect Tense:

Past Perfect Tense shows two past actions which happened one after another. In the First Past Action, we should use Past Perfect Tense and in the Second Past Action, Simple Past Tense is used. The subordinate clause beginning with After shows the First Past Action and the Main Clause, the Second Past Action. The subordinate clause beginning with Before, or When, or by the time shows the Second Past Action and the Main Clause, the First Past Action.

(Note: When there is only one past action, we should use simple past tense)

Past Perfect Tense is formed with 'had' followed by the Past Participle of the Main Verb.

Examples:

- 1) Before I reached the station, the train had left the platform.
- 2) By the time the doctor arrived, the patient had died.
- 3) Before the teacher entered the class, all the students had gone out.
- 4) When I reached the station, the train had already started.
- 5) We had had our lunch, before the guests arrived.
- 6) After we had finished our lunch, the guests came to our house.
- 7) The thief had escaped before the police came.
- 8) The thief escaped, after the police had come.
- 9) They left Bihar, after the earthquake had broken out.

10) They had left Bihar, before the earthquake broke out.

[Note]: If there are two past actions in the indirect speech, we have to use the Past Perfect Tense in the First Past Action.

Examples:

- 1) He said that he had killed his wife.
- 2) The girl said that she had finished her work.
- 3) The man complained that his bicycle had been stolen.
- 4) The doctor concluded that the man had been killed two hours before.
- 5) I asked them where they had gone the previous night.
- 6) I felt sorry for what I had done.
- 7) I thanked her for what he had done.

[Note]: We should use Past Perfect Tense in the if – clause showing unfulfilled condition.]

Examples:

- 1) If you had worked hard, you would have passed the examination.
- 2) If they had played well, they would have won the game.
- 3) Had I come early, I would have met him.
- 4) If I had been the Prime Minister of India, I would have developed the country.
- 5) If you had practised regularly, you would have won the match.

4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

Past Perfect Continuous Tense shows an action that began before a certain point in the past and was continuing still in the past or until the recent past.

It is formed with had + been + continuous form of the verb.

Examples:

- 1) The old man had been doing exercise in his youth.
- 2) Tendulkar had been batting very well in his youth.
- 3) I had been teaching 18 hours a day in my youth.

[Note]: When there is a past tense in the reporting part, past perfect continuous tense is used, but not past continuous tense in indirect speech in which for or since is used before time expressions.]

Examples:

- 1) He said that he had been living in Delhi since 1990.
- 2) They said that they had been working in Vijayawada for ten years.
- 3) He said that he had been suffering from fever for ten days.
- 4) They had been playing for five hours before they went to bed.
- 5) I had been teaching in that college for ten years before I left for China.
- 6) When Mr. Kumar came to college in 2010, Mr. Prasad had been teaching there for five years.
- 7) At that time he had been writing a novel for three months.

C. Future Tense:

Future Tense shows the action of the future time. It has four forms. They are:

1. Simple Future Tense
2. Future Continuous Tense
3. Future Perfect Tense
4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

1. Simple Future Tense:

It shows a single future action. It is formed with shall or will followed by infinitive.

[Even after the helping verbs like shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, need, ought to, used to etc., must use only infinitive.]

Generally we use shall after the First Person (I and We) and after the Second (You) and the Third Persons (She, It and They), will. The difference between shall and will is as follows:

Sudarsan Master's Academy	[English]	Sudarsan Master's Academy
1) First Person + shall: only future action.		
2) First Person + will: a definite future action.		
3) Second and Third Persons + will: only future action.		
4) Second and Third Persons + shall: a definite future action.		
Examples:		
1) I <u>shall finish</u> the work tomorrow (only future action)		
2) We <u>will help</u> you. (A definite future action)		
3) <u>Will</u> you come here tomorrow? (only future action)		
4) You <u>shall suffer</u> for your sins. (A definite future action)		
5) They <u>shall attend</u> the class tomorrow. (A definite future action)		
[Note: Simple Future Tense is generally not used in the subordinate clause (the clauses of time and condition.) When there is a simple future tense in the main clause, we must use Simple Present Tense in the subordinate clauses beginning with subordinate conjunctions like – <u>if</u> , <u>unless</u> , <u>when</u> , <u>that</u> , <u>before</u> , <u>after</u> , <u>till</u> , <u>until</u> , <u>as long as</u> , <u>as soon as</u> etc.		
Examples:		
1) If they <u>play</u> well, they <u>will win</u> the match.		
2) If you <u>are</u> honest, you <u>will come up</u> in life.		
3) Unless she <u>invites</u> me, I <u>shall not attend</u> her marriage.		
4) Unless he <u>runs</u> fast, he <u>cannot catch</u> the bus.		
5) I <u>shall wait</u> here, till he <u>finishes</u> his lunch.		
6) He <u>will pay</u> the bill, when he <u>comes</u> here.		
7) We <u>shall leave</u> the place, as soon as you <u>are ready</u> .		
8) There <u>will be</u> no poverty, as long as we <u>work hard</u> .		
9) Unless you <u>are regular</u> , you <u>cannot understand</u> the lesson.		
10) I <u>shall leave</u> this place, after they <u>come</u> here.		
11) Don't get down from the bus, till it <u>stops</u> .		
2. Future Continuous Tense:		
It shows an action going on in the future. It is formed with <u>shall or will + be + continuous form of the verb</u> .		
Examples:		
1) We <u>shall be writing</u> the examination tomorrow this time.		
2) They <u>will be coming</u> to our house next Sunday this time.		
3) When you come here tomorrow, I <u>shall be waiting</u> for you.		
4) When I go home in the evening, my mother <u>will be waiting</u> for me.		
5) When we go to their house, they <u>will be having</u> their lunch.		
3. Future Perfect Tense:		
It shows the completion of a future action before the appointed time. It is formed with <u>shall or will + have + past participle of the main verb</u> . It is used with the expressions like – <u>by 6 o'clock</u> , <u>by next week</u> , <u>by next August</u> , <u>by the end of this month</u> etc., showing the completion of a future action before the appointed time in future.		
Examples:		
1) By next week, we <u>shall have finished</u> this work.		
2) I <u>shall have completed</u> the syllabus by the end of this month.		
3) He <u>will have written</u> his second novel by next August.		
[Note: It shows two future actions which will happen one after another. In the First Future action, we must use Future Perfect Tense and in the Second Future action, Simple Present Tense. When there is Simple Present Tense in the subordinate clause beginning with <u>Before</u> and in the main clause, we must use Future Perfect Tense, but not Simple Future Tense.]		
Examples:		
1) Before you go to see him, he <u>will have left</u> the place.		
2) Before we reach the bus stand, the bus <u>will have left</u> .		
3) Before you go to see your grandfather, he <u>will have died</u> .		
4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense:		

It shows an action that will start in the future and will be going on in the future. It is formed with shall or have + been + continuous form of the verb.

Examples:

- 1) We shall have been living together.
- 2) My daughter will have been living with her husband.
- 3) I shall have been doing the job in this office.

TENSES IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional Sentences have two parts. They are:

- 1) The 'if-clause' and
- 2) The Main clause

Examples:

- 1) If you come regularly, you will understand the lessons.
- 2) Unless she invites me, I shall not attend her marriage.

There are three types of conditional sentences. They are:

- 1) I Type (Probable condition)
- 2) II Type (Improbable condition or Imaginary type) and
- 3) III Type (Unfulfilled condition)

Each of conditional sentences has a different pair of tenses:

No.	If - Clause	Main Clause
I Type	Simple Present Tense	Future Tense (shall or will or may or can + infinitive)
II Type	Simple Past Tense	would or should or could or might + infinitive
III Type	Past Perfect Tense (had + past participle of the verb)	would or should or could or might + have + past participle of the verb

I Type (Probable condition):

In the I Type of conditional sentences, something will happen, if a certain condition is fulfilled. It means – if something happens in future, there will be a possibility or probability for another thing to happen. In the if-clause, Simple Present Tense is used and in the main clause, Simple Future Tense is used.

Examples:

- 1) If you work hard, you will get more marks.
- 2) If I am rich, I shall help the poor.
- 3) If the students have much patience, they can achieve anything.
- 4) If it rains, I won't go.
- 5) He may come, if you call him.
- 6) Unless he runs fast, he cannot catch the train.
- 7) Unless you are honest, you cannot come up in life.
- 8) Unless they play well, they cannot win the match.
- 9) If she is beautiful, I shall marry her.

II Type (Improbable condition or Imaginary Type):

In the II Type of conditional sentences, nothing will happen in future and everything is purely imaginary. In the if-clause, we must use Simple Past Tense with its plural form and in the main clause, we should use would or should or could or might + infinitive.

Examples:

- 1) If I were a poet, I would write many poems.
- 2) If he became a rich man, he could construct a new house.
- 3) If I had much money, I would buy a car.
- 4) If I had wings, I would fly.
- 5) Were I a poet, I would write many poems.
- 6) Did I tell the truth, no one would believe me.

- 7) If I were you, I should not do it.
 8) If I married a rich lady, I would get all her property.

III Type (Unfulfilled condition):

In the III Type (or) unfulfilled condition, something did not happen in the past, because a certain condition was not fulfilled. As something did not happen in the past, another thing did not happen in the past. In the if – clause, we must use Past Perfect Tense and in the Main clause, we must use would or should or could or might + have or past participle of the main verb.

Examples:

- 1) If I had worked hard, I would have passed the examination. (or)
Had I worked hard, I would have passed the examination.
 2) Had I come earlier, I would have met him.
 3) If I had seen the boy, I could have saved him from the danger.
 4) If I had been the Prime Minister, I would have developed the country.
 5) If you had gone by taxi, you would have caught the train.
 6) If I had had much money, I would have bought a car.

HELPING VERBS:

(OR)

AUXILIARY VERBS:

An **Auxiliary Verb** is one which helps the main verbs to form other tenses except Simple Present Tense and Simple Past Tense.

Examples:

- 1) I am going to college. (Present Continuous Tense)
 2) I have gone to college. (Present Perfect Tense)
 3) I have been going to college. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
 4) I was going to college. (Past Continuous Tense)
 5) I had gone to college. (Past Perfect Tense)
 6) I had been going to college. (Past Perfect Continuous Tense)
 7) I shall go to college (Simple Future Tense)
 8) I shall be going to college. (Future Continuous Tense)
 9) I shall have gone to college. (Future Perfect Tense)
 10) I shall have been going to college. (Future Perfect Continuous Tense)

Helping Verbs are of two types:

1. Primary Helping Verbs and
2. Modal Helping Verbs.

1. Primary Helping Verbs:

'Be', 'Do' and 'Have' – forms are Primary Helping Verbs, because they help the Main Verbs to form important grammatical structures like Tenses, questions, negative sentences, passive voice etc.

These Primary Auxiliaries are sometimes used as Main Verbs.

Examples:

- 1) I am a teacher.
 2) We are students.
 3) You are very intelligent.
 4) She is very beautiful.
 5) He was in America last year.
 6) They were in Delhi last week.
 7) I do exercise daily.
 8) She does her homework every night.
 9) We did it yesterday.
 10) We have a car.

- 11) She has very beautiful eyes.
 12) They had much money long ago.

A. Be-forms are – is, are, am, was, were, be, being and been.

'Be' – forms as Helping Verbs

- a) As Helping Verbs, 'Be' – forms are used to form six continuous tenses.

Examples:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) I <u>am reading</u> the Ramayana.
2) She <u>is sleeping</u> soundly.
3) They <u>are playing</u> well.
4) They <u>were repairing</u> the road.
5) She <u>was cooking</u> food.
6) They <u>have been living</u> in this house since 1990.
7) He <u>had been doing</u> exercise in his youth.
8) We <u>shall have been living</u> together. | } (Present Continuous)

} (Past Continuous)

} (Present Perfect Continuous)

} (Past Perfect Continuous)

} (Future Perfect Continuous) |
|--|---|

- b) 'Be' – forms are used to form the Passive Voice:

Examples:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) They <u>call</u> me a poet
I <u>am called</u> a poet by them.

2) People <u>speak</u> English all over the world.
English <u>is spoken</u> all over the world.

3) We <u>make</u> them fools.
They <u>are made</u> fools by us.

4) Rama <u>killed</u> Ravana.
Ravana <u>was killed</u> by Rama.

5) They <u>will do</u> it tomorrow.
It <u>will be done</u> tomorrow by them.

6) They <u>are repairing</u> the road.
The road <u>is being repaired</u> by them.

7) They <u>were repairing</u> the road.
The road <u>was being repaired</u> by them.

8) I <u>have written</u> a letter.
A letter <u>has been written</u> by me. | } (Active – Present)

} (Passive – Present)

} (Present – Passive)

} (Present – Passive Voice)

} (Past – Passive Voice)

} (Future – Passive)

} (Present Continuous – Passive)

} (Past Continuous – Passive)

} (Present Perfect – Passive) |
|---|---|

B. Do – forms:

The Do – forms are – do, does and did.

- a) Do – forms are used to make Questions of Simple Present and Simple Past.

Examples:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) They <u>play</u> cricket.
<u>Do</u> they <u>play</u> cricket?

2) He <u>speaks</u> Tamil.
<u>Does</u> he <u>speak</u> Tamil?

3) You <u>wrote</u> a letter yesterday.
<u>Did</u> you <u>write</u> a letter yesterday?

4) You <u>do</u> exercise every day.
<u>Do</u> you <u>do</u> exercise every day?

5) She <u>does</u> her homework every night.
<u>Does</u> she <u>do</u> her homework every night?

6) You <u>did</u> homework yesterday.
<u>Did</u> you <u>do</u> homework yesterday? | } (Statement)

} (Question in Present Tense)

} (Question in Past Tense)

} (Question in Present Tense)

} (Question in Present Tense)

} (Question in Past Tense) |
|--|--|

b) Do – forms are used to form Negative Sentences in Present and Past Tenses.

Examples:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1) We <u>play</u> cricket. | (Positive Sentence) |
| We <u>do not play</u> cricket. | (Negative Sentence) |
| 2) She <u>speaks</u> English. | (Negative Sentence in Present Tense) |
| She <u>does not speak</u> English. | |
| 3) I <u>do</u> exercise every morning. | (Negative Sentence in Present Tense) |
| I <u>do not do</u> exercise every morning. | |
| 4) She <u>does</u> her domestic work neatly. | (Negative Sentence in Present Tense) |
| She <u>does not do</u> her domestic work neatly. | |
| 5) We <u>did</u> it yesterday. | (Negative Sentence in Present Tense) |
| We <u>did not do</u> it yesterday. | (Negative Sentence in Past Tense) |
| 6) I <u>wrote</u> a letter last week. | (Negative Sentence in Past Tense) |
| I <u>did not write</u> a letter last week. | |

c) Do – forms are used to make Statement Sentences emphatic.

Examples:

- 1) She does speak English well.
- 2) N.T. Rama Rao did act very well.
- 3) I do admit that I was wrong.
- 4) You do look very beautiful.
- 5) We do love our Mother India.

2. Have – forms: Have – forms are – have, has and had.

a) 'Have' – forms are used to form Perfect Tenses.

Examples:

- 1) They have come here just now. (Present Perfect)
- 2) She has not come home yet. (Present Perfect)
- 3) Before we reached the station, the train had left. (Past Perfect)
- 4) We have been living in this house since 1990. (Present Perfect Continuous)
- 5) My grandfather had been doing exercise in his youth. (Past Perfect Continuous)
- 6) We shall have finished this work by tomorrow. (Future Perfect)
- 7) I shall have been living with my husband together. (Future Perfect Continuous)

b) 'Have' – forms are formed with to infinitive to show compulsion.

Examples:

- 1) You have to come regularly.
- 2) Every student has to work hard to improve his career. (Present and Future Compulsion)
- 3) I had to marry her suddenly. (Past Compulsion)

2. Modal Helping Verbs or Modal Auxiliaries:

Modal Auxiliaries are can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, need, dare, ought to and used to. Mod Auxiliaries are the Helping Verbs which express different modes or manners of actions like ability, probability, permission, duty, advisability, requests, polite requests etc.

Examples:

- 1) I can give the answer. (Present and Future ability)
- 2) I could manage it. (Past ability)
- 3) It may rain this evening. (Possibility)
- 4) May I come in, Sir? (Permission or Ordinary Request)
- 5) Might I come in, Sir? (More Polite Request)
- 6) Will you give me a hundred rupees? (Request in Question)
- 7) We should respect our teachers. (Duty)

[Sudarsan Master's Academy]	[English]	[Sudarsan Master's Academy]
8) All the students <u>must come</u> on Sunday.	(Compulsion)	
9) The doctor said, "You <u>should drink</u> milk only."	(Advisability)	

A. Shall and Will:

If we use 'Shall' after the First Person and 'Will' after the Second and the Third Persons, they will show only action. If we use 'Will' after the First Person and 'Shall' after the Second and the Third Persons, they will show a future action or promise. In the Direct Questions, we must use 'Shall' before the First Person and 'Will' before the Second and the Third Persons.

Examples:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1) We <u>shall go</u> to Hyderabad tomorrow. | (Only Future Action) |
| 2) I <u>will see</u> your blood. | (Threat) |
| 3) We <u>will dismiss</u> you, if you disobey our orders. | (Threat) |
| 4) I <u>shall be</u> sixty four next week. | (Only Future Action) |
| 5) We <u>will sacrifice</u> our lives for our country. | (Promise) |
| 6) He <u>will come</u> here tomorrow. | (Only Future Action) |
| 7) They <u>will finish</u> their work next Sunday. | (Only Future Action) |
| 8) <u>Shall I come</u> in, Sir? | (Direct Question) |
| 9) <u>Will you come</u> here tomorrow? | (Direct Question) |

B. Should, Would and Must:

Should is used to express duty or obligation, whereas 'Must' expresses a compulsion. 'Should' is also used after expressions like 'lest' and 'suggested that'.

Examples:

- | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| 1) Children <u>should obey</u> their parents. | {
{ | (Duty) |
| 2) We <u>should respect</u> our teachers. | | (Compulsion) |
| 3) You <u>must do</u> it immediately. | | |
| 4) <u>Must</u> we <u>attend</u> the classes on Sunday? | | |
| 5) The villain said to the heroine, "You <u>must marry</u> me." | ←
condition | |
| 6) I worked hard <u>lest</u> I <u>should fail</u> in the examination. | | |
| 7) Father suggested that his son <u>should study</u> Medicine. | | |
| 8) He said that he <u>would do</u> it the next day.

(Here, ' <u>Would</u> ' is used as the Past Tense of ' <u>Will</u> ' in the Indirect Speech) | | |
| 9) <u>Would</u> you <u>lend</u> me ten thousand rupees?

(Here, ' <u>Would</u> ', in question, is used to express a more polite request than ' <u>Will</u> ') | | |
| 10) If I were a poet, I <u>would write</u> many poems.

(Here, ' <u>would write</u> ' is used to express <u>Imaginary Type</u>) | | |
| 11) I <u>would like to</u> join your college.

(Here, ' <u>would like to</u> ' is used to express a ' <u>wish</u> ' instead of ' <u>want</u> ') | | |
| 12) I would rather <u>die</u> than <u>become</u> a slave. | | |
| 13) I would rather <u>die</u> than <u>marry</u> you. | | |

Note: Here, 'would rather than' is used to express choice. We must not use the preposition 'to' after the expression 'would rather than'.

C. 'Need' and 'Dare':

When 'Need' and 'Dare' are used as Helping Verbs, we must not write the preposition 'to' before the 'Main Verb' in Questions and Negative Sentences. But, when they are used as Main Verbs, we can use 'to – infinitive' after them in Questions, Positive and Negative Statements.

- a) Need used as helping verbs in Questions and Negative Statements only:

Examples:

- 1) Need I wait any longer?
- 2) Need we come on Sunday?
- 3) You need not come on Sunday.

4) You need not wait any longer.

b) 'Need' used as a Main Verb:

Examples: helping verb

1) We need to improve spoken English.

2) Every student needs to read the dictionary to improve his vocabulary.

c) 'Dare' used as a Helping Verb in Questions and Negative Statements only:

Examples:

1) Dare any man go to the burial ground at midnight?

2) Any man dare not go to the burial ground at midnight.

3) How dare you say such a thing?

d) 'Dare' used as a Main Verb in Questions and Positive and Negative Statements only:

Examples:

1) Does any man dare to go to the burial ground at midnight?

2) Any man does not dare to go to the burial ground at midnight.

3) Does any student dare to come late to my class?

4) Any student does not dare to come late to my class.

5) One student dares to come late. main verb

VERBAL FORMS

Every verb has Three forms:

1) Present Tense (V₁)

2) Past Tense (V₂) and

3) Past Participle (V₃)

A. All the three verbal forms are identical:

V1	V2	V3	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Bet	Bet	Bet	Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast
	(Bettled)	(Bettled)	Telecast	Telecast	Telecast
Bid (offer)	Bid	Bid	Cost	Cost	Cost
Bid (command)	Bade	Bidden	Set	Set	Set
Hit	Hit	Hit	Shut	Shut	Shut
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Split	Split	Split
Knit	Knit	Knit	Spread	Spread	Spread
	(Knitted)	(Knitted)	Shed	Shed	Shed
Let	Let	Let	Slit	Slit	Slit
Put	Put	Put	Thrust	Thrust	Thrust
Quit	Quit	Quit	Read	Read	Read
	(Quitted)	(Quitted)	Burst	Burst	Burst
Cast	Cast	Cast			

B. Two parts mainly Past Tense and Past Participle are identical:

V1	V2	V3		(Burnt)	(Burnt)
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Learn	Learned	Learned
Come	Came	Come		(Learnt)	(Learnt)
Become	Became	Become	Bowl	Bowled	Bowled
Overcome	Overcame	Overcome	Beseech	Besought	Besought
Bend	Bent	Bent	Catch	Caught	Caught
Send	Sent	Sent	Teach	Taught	Taught
Spend	Spent	Spent	Think	Thought	Thought
Bind	Bound	Bound	Sling	Slung	Slung
Find	Found	Found	Fling	Flung	Flung
Fight	Fought	Fought	Call	Called	Called
Buy	Bought	Bought	Creep	Crept	Crept
Bring	Brought	Brought	Sleep	Slept	Slept
Build	Built	Built	Keep	Kept	Kept
Burn	Burned	Burned	Weep	Wept	Wept

Sudarsan Master's Academy		English		Sudarsan Master's Academy	
Act	Acted	Acted		(Leaped)	
Colour	Coloured	Coloured	Leave	Left	Sin
Cough	Coughed	Coughed	Lend	Lent	Sov
Dig	Dug	Dug	Light	Lighted	See
Dream	Dreamed	Dreamt		(Lit)	Sha
	(Dreamt)	(Dreamed)	Lose	Lost	Sh
Drag	Dragged	Dragged	Lean	Leant	Sh
Need	Needed	Needed	Mean	Meant	Str
Dare	Dared	Dared	Meet	Met	Sp
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Overcome	Overcame	Sp
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt	Open	Opened	Ste
Dive	Dived	Dived	Pay	Paid	Cor
Dine	Dined	Dined	Say	Said	
End	Ended	Ended	Prove	Proved	
Endeavour	Endeavoured	Endeavoured	Run	Ran	
Feed	Fed	Fed	Raise	Raised	
Feel	Felt	Felt	Rise	Rose	
Flee	Fled	Fled	Sell	Sold	
Flow	Flowed	Flowed	Tell	Told	
Fly	Flew	Flown	Shoot	Shot	
Get	Got	Got	Sit	Sat	
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Slide	Slid	
Grind	Ground	Ground	Smell	Smelt	
Hang (For men)	Hanged	Hanged	Spell	Spelt	
Hang (For things)	Hung	Hung	Stand	Stood	
Have	Had	Had	Withstand	Withstood	
Hear	Heard	Heard	Understand	Understood	
Hold	Held	Held	Stick	Stuck	
Hope	Hoped	Hoped	Strike	Struck	
Hop	Hopped	Hopped	Wring	Wrung	
Hew	Hewed	Hewn	String	Strung	
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	Sting	Stung	
	(Kneeled)	(Kneeled)	Sweep	Swept	
Kill	Killed	Killed	Spoil	Spoilt	
Kiss	Kissed	Kissed		(Spoiled)	
Lie (tell lies)	Lied	Lied	Shine	Shone	
Lie (rest)	Lay	Lain	Speed	Sped	
Lay	Laid	Laid	Make	Made	
Lead	Led	Led	Talk	Talked	
Leap	Leapt	Leapt	Win	Won	
			Spin	Spun	
			Sweat	Sweated	

C. All the verbal forms are different:

V1	V2	V3			
Rise	Rose	Risen	Fly	Flew	Flown
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden
Be (is, are, am)	Was, Were	Been	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Bear	Bore	Born, Borne	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Begin	Began	Begun	Give	Gave	Given
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Blow	Blew	Blown	Awake	Awoke	Awoken
Break	Broke	Broken	Take	Took	Taken
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Grow	Grew	Grown
Do	Did	Done	Hide	Hid	Hidden
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Hew	Hewed	Hewn
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken
Drive	Drove	Driven	Undertake	Undertook	Undertake
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Know	Knew	Known
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Ride	Rode	Ridden
(Fall)	(Felled)	(Felled)	Saw	Sawed	Sawed(sawn)
			Ring	Rang	Rung

3. ARTICLES

A, An and The are Articles. They are used before nouns. They are actually Determiners which are the part of Adjectives. Articles are of two types:

A. Indefinite Articles i.e., 'A' and 'An' and

B. Definite Article i.e., 'The'

A. Indefinite Articles:

'A' and 'An' are called indefinite articles, because they are used before an indefinite person or a thing or a place. Generally they are used before a singular noun.

Examples:

- 1) I have seen a beggar on the road.
- 2) A train is going away.
- 3) She is an ugly girl.
- 4) My native place is a small village.

Note: But – some times indefinite articles are also used before a plural noun like a few students, a number of students, large number of students, a lot of books, a great many boys and before certain numbers like a hundred, a thousand, lakh, a million, a billion, a crore, a score, a dozen etc.

Some times Indefinite articles are used before collective nouns like an army of soldiers, a team of players, crowd of people on the road, a congregation of people at a temple or a church or a mosque, a flock of sheep, a herd of cattle or cows, a bunch of flowers or keys or grapes, a bevy of girls or ladies or women, a gang of criminals, or thieves, rowdies, a panel of experts or doctors, a bench of judges, a crew of sailors etc.

I. The Use of 'An':

a) 'An' is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel having a vowel sound like – An American, an Australian, an orange, an auditorium, an unhappy man, an unmarried man, an ugly girl, an ox, an appeal, an onion, an officer, an occasion, an urgent telegram, an upper class, an umbrella, an ulcer, an Indian, an English man, an Italian, an idiot, an intelligent man, an interesting story, an ear-ring, an innocent man, an ignorant man, an onion, an bottle, an industrious boy, an elephant, an animal, an asset, an ass, an aeroplane, an apple, an active man, an actor, an actress, an accident, an enemy, an egg, an axe, an island, an ice-cream, an ideal man, an idea, an eye, an Irish man, an idle brain, an old man, an open secret, an owl, an ounce bottle etc.

Examples:

- 1) We use an umbrella in rainy season.
- 2) Tagore is an Indian poet.
- 3) An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- 4) Sri Lanka is an island.
- 5) An idea can change our life.
- 6) He looks like an owl.
- 7) I have kept an eye on you.

b) 'An' is used before consonants like F, H, L, M, N, R, S, X which are the First letters of abbreviations but begin with a vowel sound.

Examples:

- 1) An F.I.R., an F.R.C.S. girl
- 2) An honest man, an honourable man, an honour, an hour, an heir, an heiress, an honorary degree, historical novel (a historical novel, but a history used as a noun), an habitual action (a habitual action habit used as a noun), an hotel (a hotel).
- i) My father is an honourable man.
- ii) I am reading an historical novel or a historical novel.
- iii) We must create a history (means a great achievement).
- iv) My uncle teaches X History in our college. (No article before names of Subjects).
- 3) An L.L.B. student, an L.I.C. agent, an L-plate, and L.M.P. doctor.

<u>in Master's Academy</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Sudarsan Master's Academy</u>
4) <u>An M.L.A., an M.P., an M.A. student, an M.B.B.S. doctor, an M.D. doctor</u>		
i) He is <u>an</u> M.A. student.		
ii) He is <u>an</u> M.D. doctor.		
But		
i) He has passed <u>X</u> M.A.		
ii) He has passed <u>X</u> M.D.		
5) <u>An N.C.C. officer.</u>		
6) <u>An R.M.P. doctor.</u>		
7) <u>An S.D.O., an S.I., an S.O.S.</u>		
8) <u>An X-ray, an X-mas gift, an X-ray clinic</u>		
i) He is <u>an</u> M.A. student.		
ii) He is <u>a</u> Master of Arts.		
iii) <u>An</u> M.P.		
iv) <u>A</u> Member of Parliament.		
v) <u>An</u> S.I.		
vi) A Sub Inspector of Police.		

II. The Use of 'A':

- a) 'A' is used before a singular noun beginning with a consonant having a consonant sound.

Examples:

A cow, a cat, a car, a cup and saucer, a camel, a king, a kind man, a cruel man, a cunning man, a girl, a good man, a goods train, a great man, a chain, a chair, a cheerful man, a joke, a jail, a jacket, a joyful man, a jug, a table, a tall man, a tree, a toy, a tiger, a token, a true story, a dog, a duty, a day, a doctor, a knife, a known man, a pen, a pig, a pencil, a permanent post, a pillar, a boy, a beautiful girl, a box, a big tree, a man, a monkey, a mat, a mad man, a mug, a bag, a young man, a youth, a year, a yellow paper, a yard, a rat, a rogue, a rowdy, a rascal, a run, a regular student, a responsible citizen, half a rupee, a rifle, a lion, a lorry, a lovely girl, a lady, a low class man, a lot of money, a lively lady, a woman, a wonderful shot, a shame, a slave, a horse, a hotel, a house, a hair-cutting saloon, a habit, a hole, at a time, twice a month, wait a minute, a second, a week, a film star, a word, a friend of mine, a little ship, a Hindu, a Muslim, a Christian, a little time, such a fool, a letter, a sentence, a rupee note, a five hundred rupee note, a twenty year old man, a ten mile walk, a three year degree course, a five year plan, a five day match, a quarter, a third, a half holiday, a half portion, a half share, etc.

- b) 'A' is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel 'u' or 'eu' having a consonant sound 'yu'.

Examples:

A university, a uniform, a union, a European, a useful animal, a useless fellow, a unit test, a unique occasion, a utensil, a eucalyptus tree.

- c) 'A' is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel 'O' having a consonant sound of 'W'.

Examples:

A one-eyed beggar, a one-man show, a one-rupee note, a one-sided argument, a one-way road etc.

- d) 'A' or 'An' is used in the sense of 'every' or 'per'

Examples:

Once a week, twice a day, three times a year, sixty miles an hour, ten rupees a kilo, twenty rupees a dozen, two hundred rupees a metre etc.

- e) 'A' or 'An' is not used after 'per' which means 'a' or 'an'

- 1) He earns ten thousand rupees per month (not per a month)
- 2) He drives his car eighty miles per hour (not per an hour)

- f) 'A' or 'An' is used before a singular noun in exclamatory sentences.

Examples: *beautiful*

- 1) What a pretty girl she is!
- 2) What a brave man Bhagat Singh is!
- 3) What an intelligent student he is!
- 4) What a great shot!
- 5) What a long queue!

- g) When two subjects are thought of as a single unit, 'A' is used before the first subject only

Examples:

A cup and saucer, a knife and fork, a paper and tobacco, a horse and carriage etc.

- h) If a singular noun is used after the words like such, quite, many, rather etc. 'A' or 'An' is used before noun.

- 1) I have never seen such a girl in my life.
- 2) Many a man has welcomed me warmly.
- 3) Mohan is quite a dull girl.
- 4) Sanskrit is rather a difficult language.

- i) Generally any article is not used before abstract nouns. But we can write article 'A' before some abstract nouns like Noise, lie, desire, pity, shame, hatred, knowledge, help, love, regard, cold, temperature, ache etc.

Examples:

- 1) Don't make a noise in the class.
- 2) Never tell a lie.
- 3) He is suffering from a head-ache.
- 4) It is a shame that you come late every day.
- 5) We have a hatred of bad people.
- 6) My neighbours are a help to me.
- 7) It is a great relief to sit on a cushion seat.
- 8) I have a regard for you.
- 9) The knowledge is a power.
- 10) The knowledge of Radha Krishnan is greatly appreciated.
- 11) He has a good knowledge of politics.
- 12) Love is blind.
- 13) The love of a mother is selfless.
- 14) I have a love of music.

- j) Article is used before the first noun, when the two nouns qualifying the same subject, are combined by conjunction 'And'.

Examples:

- 1) Vivekananda was both a saint and hero.
- 2) Tagore is famous as a poet and dramatist.

Note: When two nouns are combined by both-and, either-or, neither-nor, not only-but also, etc., we can use article 'A' before both the nouns.

- 1) Vivekananda was both a saint and a hero.
- 2) Newton is neither a poet nor a writer.
- 3) Radha Krishnan is not only a philosopher but also a great scholar.

- k) Generally any article is not used before proper nouns. But we can use article before a proper noun which is used as a common noun.

Examples:

- 1) Hitler is a great dictator of Germany.
- 2) Mussolini is a Hitler.
- 3) Mussolini is the Hitler of Italy.
- 4) Shakespeare is a great English poet.
- 5) Kalidasa is a Shakespeare.
- 6) Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India.
- 7) Prabhu Deva is a Michael Jackson.
- 8) She thinks that she is a Rambha.

- l) 'A' or 'An' is used in certain phrases like make a mistake, make a mess, make a noise, make an effort, loss, a bad cold, as a rule, a severe pain, on an average, in a fit of anger, in a temper etc.

- m) Generally any article is not used before uncountable nouns like advice, news, work, water, tea, coffee, paper, sugar, sand, soil, clay etc. But we can use article 'A' before uncountable nouns preceded by noun of

a piece of advice, a piece of news, a sheet of paper, a piece of chalk, a kilo of sugar, a cup of tea, a litre of water etc

- 1) Please give me ___ valuable advice.
- 2) Please give me a piece of advice.
- n) Article is generally not used before names of meals like breakfast, lunch, supper, dinner etc.
 - 1) When will you serve ___ dinner?
 - 2) They have invited me to ___ lunch.
 - 3) I have ___ breakfast at 8.00 AM.

Note: We can use article 'the' before the names of meals given by a particular person or at a particular hotel.

soo deo bad food m/s article use w/w

- 1) We have enjoyed the dinner given by Mr. Reddy.
- 2) The lunch at the Hotel Gateway is very excellent.

[We can also use article 'A' before the names of meals preceded by an adjective.]

- 1) It is a wonderful dinner.
- 2) She has given us a good breakfast.

['A' is also used before a special meal given to celebrate some occasion or in someone's honour.]

- 1) A dinner was arranged to welcome the new Principal.
- 2) I have invited all my friends to a lunch to celebrate my victory.
- o) Any article is not used after the expressions like kind of, type of, sort of and manner of.
 - 1) What kind of ___ man is he?
 - 2) What type of ___ girl is she?
 - 3) What sort of ___ student is he?

The use of 'The':

- a) 'The' is used before definite persons or people who are in power or titles like the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister, the President, the Governor, the Collector, the Mayor, the Principal, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Head Master, the Editor, the Manager, the King of Ayodhya, the queen of England, the Captain, the Mahatma, the Father of the Nation, the Nightingale of India, the Andhra Kesari etc.

Note: But we must not use any article before the definite persons or titles followed by their names like Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Principal Purna Chandra Rao, Mahatma Gandhi, Captain Virat Kohli etc.

But – The Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, The Captain, Virat Kohli etc.

Note: We must not use article 'The' before definite Persons, when we use the verbs like elected, selected, appointed, become and made.

- 1) Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister of India.
- 2) Narendra Modi was elected x Prime Minister of India.
- 3) Mr. Kumar was appointed x Manager of our company.
- 4) Virat Kohli was made x Captain of the Indian team.
- 5) Mr. Purna Chandra Rao became X Principal of our college.
- b) It is used before a common noun made definite by the addition of a phrase or a clause.

 - 1) This is the girl whom I love most.
 - 2) This is the country where Lord Rama was born.
 - 3) The book you want is out of print.

- c) It is used before a noun repeated for the second time.

 - 1) There lived a King. The king ruled his kingdom very efficiently.
 - 2) There lived a tiger in the forest. The tiger saw a cow.

- d) It is used before unique things like
the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, the east, the west, the north, the south, the world, the road, the sea, the ocean, the universe, the museum, the zoo, the park, the Taj Mahal, the Charminar, the Red Fort, the Qutub Minar, the Lotus Temple etc.

holly

delhi

- 1) We visited the Taj Mahal last month.
 2) The sun rises in the east.
 3) India is the greatest country in the world.
 4) I have seen a beggar on the road.
 5) There are many stars in the sky.
- e) It is used before ordinal numbers or ranks like
the first, the second, the last, the tenth, the next, the former, the latter etc.
- 1) He has got the First rank in Inter.
 - 2) He lives in the tenth block.
 - 3) Our class is on the second floor.
 - 4) We celebrate our Independence Day on the 15th August (But:- on x August, 15).
 - 5) Sunday is the first day of the week.
 - 6) King Georg is the Sixth ruled England very well (But:- King George x VI)
 - 7) Sita and Gita are my sisters. The former is good, but the latter is bad.
- f) 'The' is generally used before a superlative degree. But 'A' is also used before a superlative degree in the sense of 'one of the' or very.
- 1) Mohan is the best student in the class.
 - 2) Ashoka was the greatest of all the kings in India.
 - 3) Radha is the most beautiful girl in our class.
 - 4) Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
 - 5) Sita is a most intelligent girl (it means – one of the most intelligent girls).

Note:- Where there are two superlative degrees qualifying the same subject in the same sentence, we may use 'the' before the first superlative degree only.

- 1) Mohan is the tallest and x best student in the class.
- 2) Radha is the richest and x most beautiful girl in our college.

Note:- Any article is not used before a noun after possessive case.

- 1) Gopal is my x best friend.
 - 2) India is our x country.
- g) Any article is generally not used before a comparative degree.
- 1) Mohan is x better than Murali.
 - 2) Sita is x more beautiful than any other girl in our college.

Note:- The' is used before a comparative degree used with 'of the two' expression. But we can use the before a superlative degree used with of the three, of the five, of all etc.

- 1) Gopal is the cleverer of the two brothers.
- 2) Radha is the more beautiful of the two sisters.
- 3) Hyderabad is the bigger of the two cities.
- 4) Dharma Raja is the best of all the Pandavas.
- 5) Duryodhana is the worst of all the Kouravas.

Note:- We can use article 'the' before two comparatives in a single sentence.

- 1) The older we grow, the wiser we become.
 - 2) The more we spend, the less we save.
 - 3) The more we work, the more we earn.
 - 4) The higher we climb, the colder it gets.
- h) 'The' is used before holy books or religious books like

The Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Gita, the Puranas, the Ramacharita Maha Nas, the Bible, the Quran etc
 (But Valmiki's x Ramayana)

- i) 'The' is used before the names of rivers, seas and oceans, mountain ranges, groups of islands, canals, deserts, forests, valleys, gulfs etc.
- 1) Rivers:- the Ganges, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Nile, the Brahmaputra, the Amazon, the Thames etc.
 - 2) Seas and Oceans:- The Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea etc.
 - 3) Mountain Ranges:- The Himalayas, the Alps, the Andes, the Vidhya Satpuras etc (X Everest.)
 - 4) Groups of Islands:- The Andamans, the Maldives, the Laccadives, the Philippines, the West Indies, the Netherlands etc (X Sri Lanka.)
 - 5) Canals:- the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal, the Buckingham Canal, the Bandar Canal, the Krishna Canal etc.
 - 6) Deserts:- The Sahara Desert, the Thar Desert.
 - 7) Forests:- The Dandakaranya, the Nallamalai Forests.
 - 8) Valleys:- The Kashmir Valley, the Kulu Valley, the Kumbhu Valley, the Araku Valley etc.
 - 9) Gulfs:- the Arabian gulf, the Persian gulf etc.
- j) Any article is generally not used before the names of the countries. But we can write article 'the' before the names of the countries consisting of the expressions like United, Union, Kingdom, Republic, Federation etc. particular provinces like Punjab, Bengal, Plateaus etc. like the United States of America, the U.S.S.R., the U.K., the Indian Republic, the Indian Union, the Punjab, the Deccan, the Eastern Ghats, the Western Ghats etc.
- 1) He has gone to x America.
 - 2) He has gone to the United States.
 - 3) We live in x India.
 - 4) We live in the Indian Republic.
 - 5) He is a famous leader of the Punjab.
- k) Generally we use article 'A' or 'An' before a singular noun. But we can use article 'the' before a singular noun representing the particular class of animals or flowers.
- 1) A dog is barking there.
 - 2) The dog is a faithful animal.
 - 3) I have seen a cow in the field.
 - 4) The cow is a useful animal.
 - 5) The fox is a cunning animal.
 - 6) The leopard is the fastest animal.
 - 7) The rose is a beautiful flower.
- Note**:- But – when a singular noun gives the widest sense, we must not use any article.
- 1) x man is mortal.
 - 2) x woman is selfish.
 - 3) x animal has four legs.
- l) Any article is generally not used before proper Nouns (Names of particular persons, places, things, languages, days, months etc. But – we can use 'A' or 'An' and 'The' before proper Nouns used as common Nouns.
- 1) x Shakespeare is the greatest dramatist in the world.
 - 2) Kalidasa is a Shakespeare.
 - 3) Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India.
 - 4) x Michael Jackson is a great break-dancer.
 - 5) Prabhu Deva is a Michael Jackson.
 - 6) Prabhu Deva is the Michael Jackson of India.
 - 7) Mussolini is a Hitler.
 - 8) Mussolini is the Hitler of Italy.
 - 9) Telugu is the Italian of the East.
- m) 'The' is used as an adjective, when the plural noun 'People' or 'Persons' is understood. The adjectives which give plural meaning are – the rich, the poor, the dead, the sick, the blind, the deaf, the old, the young, the unemployed, the English, the French, the Spanish, the Dutch etc.

<i>Sudarshan Master's Academy</i>	<i>[English]</i>	<i>[Sudarshan Master's Academy]</i>
	1) Fortune favours <u>the</u> brave. 2) <u>The</u> rich are very proud. 3) We should help <u>the</u> poor. 4) This is a school <u>for</u> <u>the</u> blind. 5) <u>The</u> guilty must be punished. 6) <u>The</u> dead never tell a lie. 7) <u>The</u> English have much sense of humour. 8) <u>The</u> French are peace – loving people.	
	Note:- we must not use any article before the names of languages.	
	1) <u>x</u> English an international language. 2) <u>x</u> French is a sweet language.	
n)	Generally we should not use any article before abstract nouns like <u>honesty</u> , <u>knowledge</u> , <u>fate</u> , <u>fortune</u> , <u>knowledge</u> , <u>power</u> , <u>health</u> , <u>wealth</u> , <u>love</u> , <u>pain</u> , <u>patience</u> , <u>perseverance</u> , <u>bravery</u> , <u>kindness</u> , <u>cruelty</u> , <u>liberty</u> , <u>freedom</u> , <u>God</u> , <u>death</u> , <u>air</u> , <u>beauty</u> , <u>joy</u> , <u>sorrow</u> , <u>nature</u> , <u>work</u> etc. But – we can use article 'the' before abstract nouns, when they are followed by the names of a particular person.	
	1) <u>x</u> honesty is the best policy. 2) <u>x</u> Fortune favours the brave. 3) <u>x</u> Fate decides every thing. 4) <u>x</u> Love is blind. 5) My mother always prays to <u>x</u> God. 6) <u>x</u> Death is inevitable. 7) <u>x</u> bravery is the most powerful weapon. 8) <u>x</u> Beauty needs no ornaments. 9) <u>The</u> honesty of Gandhiji is admirable. 10) <u>The</u> love of a mother is selfless. 11) <u>The</u> beauty of Menaka attracted Viswamitra. 12) <u>The</u> bravery of Bhagat Singh is heroic. 13) <u>The</u> death of Raja Shekhar Reddy is very tragic. 14) <u>x</u> work is worship.	
o)	'The' is used before the name of a person with its plural form representing the whole family.	
	1) <u>The</u> TATAs are a rich family. 2) <u>The</u> Tendulkars are coming to our house tomorrow. 3) <u>The</u> Trumps have recently visited India.	
p)	'The' is used before the names of Shops, factories, industries, banks, hotels, government departments, clubs etc.	
	1) They are staying at <u>the</u> Hotel Taj. 2) <u>The</u> Visakha Steel Factory was closed temporarily. 3) He is a member of <u>the</u> Rotary Club. 4) I have met her at <u>the</u> Laxmi General Stores.	
q)	Generally we must not use any article before vehicles. But we can use article <u>the</u> before the names of <u>trains</u> , <u>ships</u> and <u>aeroplanes</u> .	
	1) <u>Names</u> of trains: The Satavahana Express, the Rajadhani Express, the Chennai Express, the Godavari Express, the Tirumala Express etc. 2) <u>Names</u> of Ships: The Titanic, the Vaijayanthi, the Vikrant etc. 3) <u>Names</u> of Aeroplanes: The King Fisher, the Indigo, the Indian Airlines etc.	

Examples:

- 1) My uncle has gone to Chennai by train.
- 2) I want to go to Hyderabad by car.
- 3) They are going to America by air.
- 4) I go to college every day on foot.
- 5) I want to go to Madras by the Chennai Express.

- 6) They are going to Delhi by the Indian Airlines.
- r) 'The' is used before the names of musical instruments like the sitar, the guitar, the veena, the violin, the piano, the tabla etc.
- s) 'The' is used before forces like the Naval Force, the Air Force, the Army Force, the Police etc.
- 1) My uncle is working in the Naval Force.
 - 2) I would like to join the Air Force.
 - 3) The Police have arrested the criminal.
- t) The is used before the names of stations like the Railway Station, the Police station, the Radio station, the Airport, the Post Office, the Bus Station etc.
- 1) Please wait for me at the Airport.
 - 2) We are going to the Railway Station to receive our friend.
- u) It is used before the names of English news papers like the Hindu, the Indian Express, the Times of India etc.
- 1) I read two papers every day – one the Hindu and another Eenadu.
- v) It is used before particular places in the house like the bed-room, the bath-room, the kitchen-room, the garden, the reading room, the drawing room etc.
- 1) My daughter in the garden.
 - 2) Father in the bed-room.
 - 3) My mother is cooking food in the kitchen-room.
- w) Generally we use 'A' or 'An' before a common noun. But we can use article 'The' before a common noun followed by a proper noun.
- 1) 'War and Peace' is a great novel.
 - 2) The novel 'War and Peace' is a master-piece.
 - 3) 'Mount Everest' is a high peak.
 - 4) The peak Mount Everest is the highest one in the world.
 - 5) The river Godavari is on floods.
- x) We use 'A' or 'An' before an adjective followed by a common noun. But we can use 'The' before an adjective followed by a proper noun i.e., the name of a particular person like the great Ashoka (or Ashoka the great), the brave Bhagat Singh, the beautiful Sita, the cruel Ravana, the honest Gandhi, the wise Solomon etc.
- 1) Tagore is a great poet.
 - 2) The great Tagore wrote Gitanjali.
 - 3) Ravana was a cruel man.
 - 4) The cruel Ravana kidnapped the beautiful Sita.
 - 5) Bhagat Singh is a brave man.
 - 6) The brave Bhagat Singh fought with the English.
- y) The is used before initials concerned with organizations, administrative qualifications and nations with United, Union, Kingdom, Republic and Federation.
- Examples:**
- 1) The U.S.A, the U.S.S.R., U.K., the Indian Republic.
 - 2) The U.N.O., W.H.O.
 - 3) The I.A.S., the I.P.S., the I.R.S.
- z) It is used before the inventions like the television, the radio, the steam engine, the telephone etc.
- z1) It is used before the parts of the body as a substitute for the possessive adjectives like my, his, our, her, your etc.
- 1) He was wounded in the leg.
 - 2) They hit him on the head.
 - 3) The inspector caught him by the arm.
 - 4) His wife led him by the nose.
 - 5) He stared at her in the face.
 - 6) We must catch a drowning man by the hair.
 - 7) She caught him on the neck.
- z2) It is used before religious groups and the people of a nation.
- 1) Religious Groups: the Hindus, the Sikhs, the Buddhists, the Muslims, the Christians, the Jains etc.

- 2) The people of a nation: the Indians, the Americans, the Chinese, the Japanese, the English, the French, the Pakistanis, the Russians, the Dutch etc.

Examples:

- 1) The Hindus worship Lord Rama.
- 2) The Christians worship Jesus Christ.
- 3) The Muslims worship Allah.
- 4) The Indians are peace-loving people.
- 5) The Chinese are very dangerous people.
- 6) The Japanese are courteous.
- 7) The English are very humorous.

z.) It is used before the names of political parties like the Congress party, the Communist party, the B.J.P., the Janata Party, the T.D.P., the Jana Sena party etc.

z.) It is used before the names of empires, dynasties, historical events, Ages or eras, noted public places.

- 1) Empires: The Mouryan Empire, the Mughal Empire, the British Empire etc.
- 2) Dynasties: The Gupta Dynasty, the Tulu Dynasty etc.
- 3) Historical Events: The Quit India Movement, the Sepoys' Mutiny, the Battle of Panipat, the First World War, the Second World War, the French Revolution, the American Revolution, the Salt Satyagraha etc.
- 4) Ages or Eras: The Old Stone Age, the Modern Age, the Elizabethan Age, the Victorian Age, the Golden Age etc.
- 5) Noted Public Places: The Supreme Court, the White House, the Secretariat etc.

z.) It is used before the dates and the words like only and same.

- 1) Honest and hard work is the only way to get success.
- 2) This is the same girl that I saw in the park.
- 3) We celebrate our Independence Day on the 15th August.
- 4) All the students of the second year Degree have attended the class.

z.) It is used after the expressions like all, both and half.

- 1) Both the girls are beautiful.
- 2) All the students of our class are going on a picnic.
- 3) Half the mangoes are spoiled.

z.) It is used after the expressions like one of the, either of the, neither of the, none of the, each of the, every one of the etc.

- 1) One of the students of our college has got the First rank in Inter.
- 2) Each of the girls is beautiful.
- 3) Neither of the students has got good marks.
- 4) None of the teachers in our college was absent yesterday.
- 5) Either of the friends of mine has gone abroad.

z.) It is used before historical races and castes – like the Aryans, the Dravidians, the Mangolians, the Hunos, the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vysyas, the Sudras etc.

z.) It is used before the nouns indicating uniqueness like the top, the bottom, the right side, the left side, the front of the house, the back of the car etc.

- 1) They are taking rest at the bottom of the tree.
- 2) The front of our house is very beautiful with green plants and trees.
- 3) If you turn to the right side, you will find their house.

z.) It is used before nouns representing certain coloured people like the Whites and the Blacks.

z.) It is used before clubs, foundations, commissions etc.

- 1) My friend is a member of the Lions' Club.
- 2) The Ford Foundation is still functioning.
- 3) The Varma Commission is against corruption.

z.) It is used before the adjectives followed by the noun like the West Indies, the East Indies, the North Pole, the South Pole, the East End, the West Asia etc.

But – East Germany, West Germany, East Bengal, West Bengal.

z.) It is used before the nouns showing number, weight and measurement

- 1) Cloth is sold by the metre.

- 2) Apples are sold by the kilogram
 3) Milk is sold by the litre.
 4) Oranges are sold by the dozen.
- 214) It is used in some phrases like on the way, in the long run, all the same, to the contrary, on the march, during the night, on the one hand, on the other hand, the wrong answer, the right answer, the wrong way, to the utmost, on the whole etc.
- 1) I met my friend on the way to the railway station.
 - 2) Honest people will come up in life in the long run.
 - 3) She did the sum and got the wrong answer.

IV. Omission of Articles:

- a) Article is generally omitted before an abstract noun. But we can use article 'the' before an abstract noun followed by the name of a particular person.
- 1) ___ Honesty is the best policy.
 - 2) The Honesty of Mahatma Gandhi is admirable.
 - 3) ___ Beauty needs no ornaments.
 - 4) The beauty of Menaka attracted Viswamitra.
 - 5) ___ Knowledge is ___ power.
 - 6) The knowledge of Vivekananda is great.
 - 7) ___ wisdom is the gift of heaven.
 - 8) The wisdom of king Soloman is well-known.
 - 9) ___ Bravery is the most powerful weapon.
 - 10) The bravery of Bhagat Singh is heroic.
- b) Article is generally omitted before proper nouns like names of particular persons, places, languages, days and months. But – we can use articles before proper nouns, when they are used as common nouns.
- 1) _x_ India is a great country.
 - 2) ___ Shakespeare is a great English poet.
 - 3) Kalidasa is a Shakespeare.
 - 4) Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India.
 - 5) Hitler is a great German dictator.
 - 6) Mussolini is a Hitler.
 - 7) Mussolini is the Hitler of Italy.
 - 8) She thinks that she is a Rambha.
 - 9) Our new officer is a Hitler.
- c) Any article is not used before uncountable nouns like news, advice, business, work, soap, wood, paper, rich, sugar, sand, clay, bread, chalk, soil, cotton, silk, wool, coal, stone, marble, gold, silver, iron, steel, copper, aluminium, glass, plastic, milk, water, oil, luggage, baggage, scenery, coffee, machinery, stationery, poetry, tea, furniture, information etc. we must not use the plural forms of these uncountable nouns.
- 1) I want to tell you _x_ good news.
 - 2) He gave me _x_ valuable advice.
 - 3) He gave me many pieces of advice (not many advices.)
 - 4) My ring is made of _x_ gold.
 - 5) _x_ iron is a useful metal.
 - 6) Coal is available in Singareni.
 - 7) This statue is made of _x_ marble.
 - 8) I have _x_ urgent work.
 - 9) I have many pieces of work (not many works.)
 - 10) My shirt is made of _ cotton.
 - 11) Please bring a cup of tea.
- d) Any article is not used before plural nouns in a general sense. But we can use the before plural nouns, when they are particularly mentioned.
- 1) _x_ Cars are made in India.
 - 2) The cars of our company are very standard.

- 10) To court.
 11) To prison.
 12) To market ___ for shopping.
- } For punishment.

(Note: We can use 'the' before those places, when a particular purpose is mentioned.)

- 1) Mary goes to x church daily.
 - 2) Yesterday I went to the church to attend my friend's daughter's marriage.
 - 3) Your condition is serious; you have to go to x hospital.
 - 4) Last Sunday I went to the hospital to see my sick friend.
 - 5) I go to ___ bed at 10.00 PM.
 - 6) My children go to x school every day.
 - 7) He was sent to jail.
- i) Any article is not used before a noun after possessive case.
- 1) This is my x pen.
 - 2) India is our x Mother Country.
 - 3) It is Mohan's x car.
 - 4) I read Valmiki's x Ramayana.
- m) Any article or 'to' preposition is not used before the words like home, abroad, upstairs, downstairs, here, there, outside, inside etc.
- 1) He returned x home.
 - 2) The Prime Minister went x abroad last week.
 - 3) He went x upstairs to take rest.
 - 4) Please go x there and sit.
 - 5) Please stay x home during the Lock-down period.
- n) Any article is not used in prepositional objects like at home, at sea, at school, by train, by bus, by ship, by boat, by sea, by air, by land, on foot, on horse back, in fact, in bed, in troubles, in crisis, by name, at fault, at first sight, at dinner, at lunch, at breakfast, on demand, in hand, in debts, by day, by night, at night (in the night), at sunset, at sunrise, at dawn, at dusk, from dawn to dusk, at interest, on earth, in heaven, in hell, at table, in love, for money, in court, at day-break, at noon, at midnight, from top to bottom, by post, by cheque, by chance, in detail, in confusion, in difficulties, on payment, on duty, on strike, on leave, on holiday, at first, at last, at work, at play, to work etc.
- 1) Krishna loved Radha at x first sight.
 - 2) He is in x need of money.
 - 3) I go to college every day by x bus.
 - 4) They go to their office daily on x foot.
 - 5) He went to America by x air.
 - 6) You are at x fault.
 - 7) There are many living beings on x earth.
 - 8) I shall meet you tomorrow at x lunch.
 - 9) The entire world in x crisis because of Corona.
 - 10) Children are at x play.
- o) Article is not used in certain verbal phrases like catch fire, to take something to heart, take care of, learn something by heart, to take breath, to give battle, to send word, to give ear, to leave school, to leave home, to lose heart, to set foot, write in ink, write in graphite (but with a pen, with a pencil).
- 1) His house has caught x fire.
 - 2) Don't lose x heart.
 - 3) I do not want to want to take it to x heart.
 - 4) Mothers take x care of their children.
 - 5) I want to learn everything by x heart.
- p) Any article is not used before the names of science and arts subjects.
- 1) x Physics is a difficult subject.
 - 2) My uncle teaches x Economics in our college.
 - 3) We learn x History at school.
 - 4) x Mathematics is a very interesting subject.

Sudarsan Master's Academy	English	Sudarsan Master's Academy
q) Article is not used before common nouns preceded by the words like <u>each</u> , <u>every</u> , <u>either</u> , <u>neither</u> , <u>some</u> , <u>any</u> , <u>no</u> , <u>another</u> , <u>any other</u> etc.		
1) Neither <u>x</u> team has scored any goal.		
2) Either <u>x</u> boy may win the race.		
3) Every <u> </u> girl will become a mother in future.		
4) Mohan is cleverer than any other <u>x</u> boy in the class.		
5) This is another <u>x</u> problem.		
6) No <u>x</u> man can reach the sun.		
r) It is not used before a superlative degree or any other degree when it is not followed by a noun.		
1) He knows <u> </u> best.		
2) He has tried <u> </u> best to copy in my class.		
3) Sita is <u>a</u> beautiful girl.		
4) Sita is <u>x</u> beautiful.		
5) This is <u>the</u> most unfortunate incident.		
6) This is <u> </u> most unfortunate.		
s) Article is not used before the <u>names of parks, streets and buildings, seasons and festivals</u> .		
1) We live at <u>x</u> Maruthi Nagar.		
2) Please meet me tomorrow at <u>x</u> Rajeev Park.		
3) They live at <u>x</u> Laxmi Nivas.		
4) <u>x</u> summer is very hot in Vijayawada.		
t) Any article is not used before abstract nouns and also before some concrete nouns – <u>God, Death, Air, Fortune, Pride, Hell, Heaven, Paradise, Love, Health, Money, Mankind, Parliament, Assembly, Congress</u> etc.		
1) <u>x</u> Fortune favours the brave.		
2) I always pray to <u> </u> God.		
3) He has married her for <u>x</u> money.		
4) <u>x</u> Fate has decided otherwise.		
5) Our political leaders are arguing and fighting like uncivilized people in <u>x</u> Assembly and Parliament.		
u) Article is not used before verbal nouns (gerund) which is used as a subject or as an object.		
1) <u>x</u> smoking is injurious to health.		
2) <u>x</u> walking is a good exercise.		
3) I enjoy <u>x</u> teaching.		
4) We hate <u>x</u> drinking.		
v) Article is generally not used before some nouns denoting time like <u>term, break, preparation, day, night, dawn, dusk, twilight</u> etc.		
1) I always get up at <u>x</u> dawn.		
2) Workers and farmers work hard from <u>x</u> dawn to <u>x</u> dusk.		
3) The Sun shines during <u>x</u> day.		
4) Please meet me tomorrow during <u> </u> break.		
w) Any article or prepositions <u>on</u> or <u>in</u> is not used before nouns like <u>day, night, the names of the days of the week, month and year</u> preceded by the words like <u>next, last, this and that</u> .		
1) We always meet <u>on</u> Sunday.		
2) We shall meet you next <u>x</u> Sunday.		
3) I met him at concert last <u>x</u> week.		
4) I shall repay your money this <u>x</u> month.		
5) He married her last <u>x</u> year.		
6) I read a novel last <u> </u> night.		

PRACTICE TESTS

Practice Test - 1

Correct the following Sentences:

1. She is a ugly girl.

Ans) _____

4. PREPOSITIONS

A Preposition is a word used before a noun or a pronoun or an adjective or an adverb to show its relation to some other word in the sentence.

- 1) There is a book on the table (a noun with a noun.)
- 2) The tiger jumped upon him (a noun with a pronoun.)
- 3) He is fond of music (a noun with an adjective.)
- 4) He has got off the bus (a verb with a noun.)
- 5) I sent him out. (used as an adverb.)
- 6) I promised to help him (used with infinitive.)
- 7) They are confident of winning the match (used before a gerund.)
- 8) He got off the bus (used as a preposition.)
- 9) He got off at the corner (used as an adverb.)
- 10) I have never seen her before (used as an adverb.)
- 11) He came to the office before me (used as a preposition.)
- 12) Darling, come on (used as an adverb.)

verb thanuvaththa vachikki
adverb

Some types of prepositions:

- 1) Simple Prepositions
- 2) Compound Prepositions and
- 3) Prepositional Phrases.

street, village \Rightarrow at use
is word

1) Simple Prepositions:

In, on, with, from, at, to, of, off, for, till, by, out through, after etc.

2) Compound Prepositions:

Between, among, beside, besides, before, above, around, without, within etc.

3) Prepositional Phrases:

Because of, in order to, in accordance with, in place of, in case of not, inspite of, instead of, to and from etc.

DIFFERENCES:

1. 'Beside' and 'Besides:

'Beside' means by the side of.

'Besides' means in addition to.

Examples:

- 1) She is standing beside her husband.
- 2) Kanaka Durga Temple is situated beside the Krishna River.
- 3) Besides Telugu, I can speak in Hindi and English.
- 4) Dhoni plays cricket besides foot-ball.

cauvi
egyam

2. 'Between' and 'Among:

'Between' is generally used for two persons or two things. But sometimes it is used for more than two limits when boundaries are concerned.

'Among' is used for more than two persons or things.

- 1) There should be no misunderstanding between you and me.
- 2) Krishna sat between Rukmini and Satyabhama.
- 3) The two brothers shared the property between themselves.
- 4) There is a match between India and Pakistan.
- 5) He put the cigarette between his lips and lit it.
- 6) Switzerland lies between France, Italy, Austria and Germany.
- 7) Divide these sweets among the three boys.
- 8) All the parties in India quarrelled among themselves.
- 9) The four brothers shared the property among themselves.

thanuvaththa object word

3. 'With' and 'By':

'By' is used for persons and 'with' for instruments.

- 1) The land was ploughed by the farmer with the tractor.
- 2) The man was killed by her with poison.
- 3) The tree was cut by him with an axe.
- 4) The tiger was killed by the hunter with a gun.

4. 'In' and 'Into':

'In' is used for a condition or position of a person or a thing.

'Into' is for 'Movement'.

- 1) We live in India.
- 2) Mr. Bhutto was in prison for many years.
- 3) She quarrelled with her husband and fell into the well.
- 4) She jumped into the river and died.
- 5) When the teacher came into the class, all the students stood up.

5. 'On', 'Upon' and 'Onto':

'On' shows things at rest or position.

'Upon' refers to things in motion (or movement).

- 1) There is a book on the table.
- 2) He is standing on the road.
- 3) The monkey is sitting on the tree.
- 4) The lion jumped upon the elephant and killed it.
- 5) They are running on the road.
- 6) He has thrown away the book upon the table.
- 7) The guest came onto the dais.
- 8) He lifted her onto the table.

6. 'By' and 'In':

- 1) Every day he goes to college by bus.
- 2) He went to Tirupati by train.
- 3) He went to the office in his car.
- 4) Everyday he goes to college in a bus.
- 5) He went to Tirupati in a train.

7. 'In' and 'Within':

Both are used to speak of time. 'In' is used to mean 'at the end of a certain period of time', whereas 'within' means before the end of a certain period of time.

- 1) I shall finish this work in a month.
- 2) I shall finish this work within a month.
- 3) The space-ship will reach the moon in three days.
- 4) The space-ship will reach the moon within three days.

8. 'To' and 'Till' or 'Until':

Till means.

'To' is used for place.

'Till' is used for time.

- 1) They walked to the station.
- 2) Last night he worked till 2.00AM.
- 3) I slept till late in the morning.

(Note: When there is a time – reference, we can use 'from-to' or 'from-till'. But with reference to place, we should use only 'from-to' but not 'from-till').

- 1) Our school works from 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM.
- 2) Our school works from 9.00 AM till 5.00 PM.
- 3) The Satavahana Express travels from Vijayawada to Hyderabad.

9. 'From' and 'Between':

'From' is used with to or till or until with reference to time or place.

'Between' is used with 'and'.

- 1) Our college works from 9.00 AM till 5.00 PM.

places vachinapulu
from 2 to

- 2) Our college works from 9.00 AM to 5.00 OM.
- 3) The Satavahana Express travels from Vijayawada to Hyderabad.
- 4) The Satavahana Express travels between Vijayawada and Hyderabad.

10. 'Round' and 'Around':

Both are used in the sense of 'Encircling' or 'Surrounding'. The difference is - 'Around' is mainly used to express the idea of 'nearness' and Round for both distance and nearness.

- 1) The earth moves round the sun.
- 2) They are sitting round the table.
- 3) She put her arms round her son.
- 4) She has looked round the room.
- 5) They travelled round India.
- 6) Take away your arms from around my waist.
- 7) I have over-heard the remarks of some people around me.
- 8) We have to look around us to see the poverty of poor people.
- 9) There are some huts all around our house.

round means

appto rawu, oto Guds
around use zdaus

round means

arwato tebawu wito
now round use zbaus

11. 'At' and 'In' (For places):

'At' is used for small places like names of small towns, villages addresses, streets, hotels, houses, buildings, places, stations, schools, parks etc. If they are used as common nouns, we can use 'In'. in college, in village etc.'
'In' is used before the names of cities, districts, states, nations, continents and world.

- 1) They live at Mangapuram, a village in Andhra Pradesh.
- 2) We live at Prasadampadu.
- 3) We live in a village.
- 4) I shall meet you at the Airport.
- 5) They are staying at the Hotel Gateway.
- 6) They live at Buckingham Palace.
- 7) They live in a palace.
- 8) We live at Maruthi Nagar, Vijayawada-4.
(in a building, in a cottage, in a hut, in a hotel, in a house, in a bank, in a shop.)
- 9) I shall meet you tomorrow at Rajeev Park.
- 10) I shall meet you tomorrow in the park.
- 11) He was at the foot of the tree.
(at school, at the bus-stop, at the public library, at the meeting.)
- 12) We live in India.
- 13) America is the richest country in the world.

12. 'At, On, In and By (for Time)

'At' is used for hours of a day, 'On' for the names of days and dates..

'In' is used for months, seasons and years. This rule is applied only when the verb is in Present tense, Past tense and Future tense. If the verb is Present perfect and Present perfect continuous tenses, we should use the preposition 'Since'. countinuus vachinapudu

'By' is used to show the latest time at which an action will be finished. So, it is generally used with the future tense. 'At' is used with a definite point of time like at 5o' clock, at dinner, at lunch, at breakfast, at work, at play, at war, at rest, at first, at last, at the appointed time, at the end of the story (in the end), at the beginning of the story (in the beginning), at noon, at mid-night, at the age of sixty, at liberty, at peace, at all times etc.

- 1) I usually get up at 6 o'clock.
- 2) We met him yesterday at 10 o'clock.
- 3) My sister is coming on Monday.
- 4) He met me last x Sunday (on Sunday last.)
- 5) We celebrate our Independence Day on the 15th August.
- 6) We visited the Taj Mahal in 2015.
- 7) Every year we go to Ooty in summer.
- 8) I celebrate my birthday in July.
- 9) I celebrate my birthday on the 5th of July.
- 10) He goes for a walk in the morning.

at we time ex cat 10
on use zday

monday

in use)
in x month, session

years, summer
simple, present, future tense
unappdu

- 11) The two lovers meet every day in the evening.
- 12) I shall tell everything in the end.
- 13) I shall tell everything at the end of the function.

13. 'For' and 'Since':

Both For and Since are generally used in Perfect Tense.

'For' is used for period of time like number of hours, days, weeks, months and years.

'Since' is used for point of time or particular time like since 5 o'clock, since 1999, since yesterday, since Sunday last, since Independence Day etc.

- 1) I have been waiting for her for two hours.
- 2) My uncle has been working in Delhi since 1995. (My uncle worked in Delhi in 1995.)
- 3) It has been raining since yesterday morning.
- 4) I have not seen my friend since his birthday.
- 5) The boy has been ill for ten days.

14. Before and Ago:

'Ago' clearly shows past action.

'Before' is used before the second past action in the Past perfect tense which shows two past actions.

- 1) I visited Kashmir ten years ago.
- 2) Before I reached the station, the rain had left the platform.
- 3) I had gone out before he came in.
- 4) We met them two days ago.

15. 'Between' and 'From':

- 1) Our college works from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.
- 2) The Satavahana Express travels from Vijayawada to Hyderabad.
- 3) The Satavahana Express travels between Vijayawada and Hyderabad.
- 4) I work between 5.00 AM and 9.00 PM.

16. On Time and In Time:

'On Time' means at the appointed time neither late nor early.

'In Time' means with enough time (or) in a comfortable time (or) before the last moment.

- 1) Our master attends the classes on time. (exactly at the arranged time.)
- 2) I want to start the meeting exactly on time.
- 3) You would have caught the train, if you had reached the station in time.
- 4) The students should be in time, before the teacher enters the class.

17. During and For:

'During' is used for a known period of time (or) throughout the whole period like during the night, during the summer, during the childhood etc.

'For' is used for a period of time like for ten years, for many years, for three hours, for ever etc.

- 1) He used to play during his childhood.
- 2) The moon shines during the night.
- 3) We play cricket during the winter and cricket during the summer.
- 4) I have been working here for twenty years.
- 5) He has worked here for two years.
- 6) The boy has been ill for ten days.

18. After and Afterwards:

'After' is a preposition followed by a noun or a pronoun. It means – Later than something in time.

'Afterwards' is an Adverb; it means – at a later time (or) after an event that has already happened.

- 1) I shall meet you after lunch.
- 2) We went home after an hour.
- 3) The police are running after the thief.
- 4) After winning the Nobel Prize, Tagore became famous all over the world.
- 5) Let us go out now and eat lunch afterwards.
- 6) They played cricket and bathed afterwards.

19. 'Arrive at' and 'Arrive in':

Both mean 'reach'.

'Arrive at' means – reach destination like arrive at a destination, arrive at the station, arrive at the airport, arrive at a conclusion etc.

'Arrive in' a city, arrive in a country etc.

- 1) At last, they arrived at the conclusion.
- 2) I have arrived at the station in time.
- 3) My friend arrived in India last night.
- 4) They arrived in Vijayawada last week.

20. 'Get into' and 'Get in':

Both means 'enter'

'Get into' – here into is a preposition followed by a noun; 'get in' – here 'in' is a an adverb.

- 1) It is difficult to get into the enemy's campus.
- 2) If you follow his advice, you will get into troubles.
- 3) Please get in.
- 4) Please get into my class.

21. Under and Below:

Both mean 'Lower than'. 'Below' means - lower in position than somebody or something.

'Under' means – below something.

- 1) She put the letter under her pillow.
- 2) The cat was under the table.
- 3) Children under the fourteen years of age are unfit for the job.
- 4) The subject is under discussion.
- 5) You are under arrest.
- 6) They live below us.
- 7) The road was under repair.
- 8) The old man was taking rest under a tree.
- 9) The boy got the marks below average.
- 10) A police sergeant is below an inspector.

22. 'Over' and 'Above':

Both mean 'higher than in position or rank'.

'Over' also means 'covering' or 'about'.

- 1) She spread a cloth over the table.
- 2) He had a pleasant talk over a cup of tea.
- 3) They jumped over the wall.
- 4) The bridge over the river is closed for repair.
- 5) English is spoken all over the world.
- 6) He has travelled all over Europe.

'Above' means – 'more than'.

- 1) Temperature is above average today.
- 2) They lived in a flat above the shop.
- 3) There are above a hundred students in the class.
- 4) She married above her position.
- 5) We are flying above the clouds.

23. Of and Off:

'Of' is preposition. It shows possession meaning 'belonging to' (or) 'about'

- 1) Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister of India.
- 2) Mr. Kumar is the friend of mine.
- 3) Rama was the son of Dasaratha.
- 4) I am proud of my Mother India.
- 5) Inspite of his hard work, he failed in the examination.
- 6) I always remind you of your duties.
- 7) What do you think of me.

(What do you think about me.)

'Off' is used as a preposition or an adverb. It means – away from the place, away from work, remove.

- 1) The examinations were put off.
- 2) He cut off her head.
- 3) They got off the bus.
- 4) He went to the Airport to send him off.
- 5) The photo fell off the wall.
- 6) Please take off your shoes, before you go to bed.
- 7) Sorry, the TV is off. (not working.)

Propositions used after particular words and Expressions:

(A)

- cooh bow*
- 1) Agree with a person, Agree to some suggestion.
 - 2) Angry with a person, Angry at his behaviour, What are you angry about?
 - 3) Ashamed of.
 - 4) Accuse somebody of.
 - 5) Absorbed in.
 - 6) According to, In association with.
 - 7) Accustomed to, Habituated to, Addicted to, Object to, Averse to, Look forward to, With a view to.
 - 8) Afraid of.
 - 9) Aware of, Beware of.
 - 10) Anxious about something; anxious for a person.
 - 11) Apologise to somebody, Apologise for something.
 - 12) Arrive at a village, station, platform, airport, bus-stop
Arrive in Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, India etc.
 - 13) Ask for or about.
 - 14) Attend to (do service to old parents and patients.)
Attend on (do service to rich people.); attend to your duties.
 - 15) Apply to somebody or a university, Apply for a job.
 - 16) Appear for the examination.
 - 17) Assure of.
 - 18) Attribute to.
 - 19) Abound with or in.
 - 20) Acquaint with.
 - 21) Acquit of, Convict of.
 - 22) Absolve from (free from guilt.) absolve somebody from; absolve something of.
 - 23) Abstain from, Prevent from, Refrain from, Hinder from, Come from America to India, Derive from, Descended from, Resulted from, Prohibited from, Distinguished one from the other, Estranged from, Part from a person, Part with something.
 - 24) Ambition for, Ambitious of, Greed for, Greedy of, Fond of, Fondness for, Care for, Careful of.
 - 25) Admit a student to a school or college, Admit a guest into a house.
 - 26) Annoy with a person, Annoy at something, Vexed with a person, Vexed at something.
 - 27) Antidote to.
 - 28) Accede to, Access to.
 - 29) Aim at.
 - 30) Associate with.
 - 31) Alternate with, alternative to.
 - 32) Attitude to.
 - 33) Aloof from.
 - 34) Avail oneself of.
 - 35) Assent to.
 - 36) Attracted to, Attraction for.
 - 37) Abide by.
 - 38) Approve of.
 - 39) Adhere to, Stick to.
 - 40) Account for.
 - 41) Antipathy to.
 - 42) Abhorrent of.
 - 43) Acceptable to.
 - 44) Allotted to.
 - 45) Ascribe to.
 - 46) Adapt to.
 - 47) Afflicted with.
 - 48) Aptitude for (skill in).
 - 49) Apprise of.
 - 50) Adept in or at.
 - 51) Affiliated to a university, Affiliated with a political party.
 - 52) Aspire to, Aspiration for.
 - 53) Amuse with a person, Amuse at something.
 - 54) Attached to the family.
 - 55) At dawn, at dusk, at night, in the night, at sunrise, at sunset.
 - 56) Accessible to.
 - 57) Accord something to something, accord with something.
 - 58) Adjacent to.
 - 59) Adequate for.
 - 60) Associate with.
 - 61) At Andhra University.
 - 62) Abstemious in (careful).
 - 63) Adverse to (opposite).
 - 64) Abundance of.
 - 65) Absent from.
- 32 Savavoo*

- 66) Absorbed in.
 67) Aware of.
 68) Appeal to.
 69) Appointed to.

- 70) Alight from.
 71) Allude to.
 72) Amazed at.
 73) Arbitrate between persons.

(B)

- 1) Bad at, Good at, Clever at, Poor in.
 2) Believe in, belief in. *संविश्वास*
 3) Belong to. *संबंधित*
 4) Blind in the left eye.
 5) Blind to the faults of the children.
 6) Bereft of.
 7) Beware of. *विचार दृष्टि*
 8) Beset with.
 9) Benefit by (verb), Benefit from (noun)
 10) Born of a royal family, Born to her (passive voice.)
 11) Blush at.
 12) Blame someone for his faults.
 13) Beg for help.
 14) Boast of.
 15) Blink at.
 16) Busy with.
 17) Break off.
 18) Bound for Delhi.

- 19) Beneficial to.
 20) Based on.
 21) Bask in (enjoy).
 22) Bristle with (full of).
 23) Backward in.
 24) Bank on somebody or something (depends on, rely on)
 25) Bargain for.
 26) Bear with.
 27) Bent on.
 28) Break into.
 29) Bring about.
 30) Bring up.
 31) Brood over.
 32) Bear with a person.
 33) Bequeath a thing to a man.
 34) Burst into rage.
 35) Bring a thing to light.

(C)

- 1) Cure of a disease (verb), Cure for (noun).
 2) Confident of (adjective), Confidence in (noun), Confide in (verb).
 3) Care for, Careful of, Careless of, Clever at, Good at, Bad at, Poor in, take care of.
 4) Congratulate on, Congratulations on.
 5) Capable of. *सक्षमता*
 6) Cash into.
 7) Comply with.
 8) Conform to.
 9) Consists of a number, Consist in a quality.
 10) Conscious of. *विजेता*
 11) Confer on, Bestowed on.
 12) Convict of, Acquit of.
 13) Compare a person with another, compare a thing with another thing.
 14) Charge somebody with (verb), In Charge of (noun).
 15) Compete with.
 16) Compensate for.
 17) Cling to, Stick to.
 18) Cope with (not cope up with).
 19) Condemn to (punishment).
 20) Committed to, Devoted to.
 21) Certain of. *विश्वास*
 22) Contrast with (verb), Contrast to (noun).
 23) Contribute to.
 24) Complain of a thing, Complain against a person.
 25) Call on a person (visit a person), Call at a place (visit a place).

- 26) Call for (require, start), Call off (stop)
 27) Come across (find).
 28) Cost of production.
 29) Condole with.
 30) Clamour for.
 31) Come off (succeed)
 32) Carry out (execute, perform), Carry on (manage, continue)
 33) Come about (happen)
 34) Come round (recover).
 35) Conduce to.
 36) Collide with.
 37) Correspond to something; correspond with a person.
 38) Consent to.
 39) Contrary to.
 40) Compatible with.
 41) Concur with somebody in something (agree).
 42) Compliant with (agree with).
 43) Charge with (verb), on the charge of (noun).
 44) Close to.
 45) Close down.
 46) Comment on.
 47) Confer on, bestow on.
 48) Confined to.
 49) Conversant with (knowing about)
 50) Coincide with.
 51) Common to.
 52) Caution against.
 53) Compose of.

54) Conceal from.

55) Consult with.

56) Crave for.

57) Collaborate with.

(D)

- 1) Depend on.
- 2) Deal with a person, Deal in some business.
- 3) Dream of or about.
- 4) Due to. *56 no 70*
- 5) Debar from.
- 6) Dressed in.
- 7) Divide into.
- 8) Dispose of.
- 9) Disappointed with a person, Disappointed at something.
- 10) Discuss (verb). Here no preposition.
- 11) Discussion about (noun)
- 12) Die of a disease, Die from tiredness, Over-eating, Wound etc.
- 13) Difficulty with something, with some money problem. Difficulty in getting the first rank.
- 14) Derive from.
- 15) Decide on, Determine on.
- 16) Delight in.
- 17) Deprive of.
- 18) Detrimental to, Harmful to.
- 19) Devoid of
- 20) Depart from Vijayawada for Hyderabad, Left for, Sailed for, Set out for, Started for.
- 21) Despair of.
- 22) Differ with a person, Differ from something, Different from (adjective).
- 23) Dispose of (remove).

- 24) Dive into, Drive into.
- 25) Dwell on.
- 26) Dabble in.
- 27) Destined for getting freedom.
- 28) Disgusted with a person. Disgusted at his behaviour. Vexed with a person. Vexed at something.
- 29) Desist from.
- 30) Details of the case.
- 31) Destitute of (without).
- 32) Descended from.
- 33) Debarred from.
- 34) Derogatory to (insulting).
- 35) Deaf to.
- 36) Deficient in, efficient in.
- 37) Desire for, desirous of (adjective)
- 38) Deviate from.
- 39) Diffident about (not confident)
- 40) Disgrace to (shame)
- 41) Distinct from.
- 42) Distinguish from.
- 43) Deter from.
- 44) Dash against.
- 45) Defer to.
- 46) Dip into a river.
- 47) Discharged from.
- 48) Digress from.
- 49) Divert from.
- 50) Dominate over.

(E)

- 1) Enter a place (no preposition). Enter into old age, into an agreement, into a discussion.
- 2) Explain something to a person.
- 3) Endowed with. Gifted with. Blessed with.
- 4) Enamoured of.
- 5) Enlarge on.
- 6) Eligible for.
- 7) Exposed to.
- 8) Exult at (enjoy)
- 9) Essential to.
- 10) Engage in.
- 11) Example of his honesty.
- 12) Employed in a company.
- 13) Entrust a person with something. Entrust something to a person.
- 14) Emphasis on something, stress on (noun).
- 15) Extend to.
- 16) Effort in.
- 17) Entitle to.

- 18) Envious of.
- 19) Expert in, efficient in, proficient in, deficient in.
- 20) Equivalent to.
- 21) Exchange for.
- 22) Embark upon or on (start a new thing).
- 23) Encroach on (take some body's time and property).
- 24) Enticed into (persuade)
- 25) Equal to
- 26) Estranged from
- 27) Excuse for.
- 28) Emerge from
- 29) Elicit from
- 30) Expel from
- 31) Employed in
- 32) Entitle to.
- 33) Excel in.
- 34) Excluded from
- 35) Exempt from.

(F)

- 1) Fight with the English for freedom.
- 2) Fight against corruption.
- 3) Fit for.
- 4) Fond of. Fondness for.
- 5) Fined somebody for careless driving.
- 6) Frightened at or by something.
- 7) Filled with, Fill in the blanks. Full of; Fill the bucket with water.
- 8) Focus on.
- 9) Familiar with a language, traditions. Familiar to somebody.
- 10) Feed on.
- 11) Fed up with.
- 12) Fascinated by a thing. Fascinated with a person. Fascination for.
- 13) Fawn on (praise) or over.
- 14) Famous for, noted for, celebrated for.
- 15) Foil in (stop bad things).
- 16) Free from.
- 17) Forgetful of.
- 18) Furnish with.
- 19) Fly into a rage.
- 20) Fancy to (liking) – noun
- 21) Fail in the examination.
- 22) Fall in love with a person.
- 23) Fall into difficulties.
- 24) Fall from height.
- 25) Flirt with a person (attract sexually).

(G)

- 1) Good at some subject or a game. Good for health. Bad at. Clever at. Poor in.
- 2) Guilty of.
- 3) Grateful to you for your help. Gratitude for.
- 4) Glad of.
- 5) Get in. get out of. Get into the bus. Get on well. Get off the bus or train.
- 6) Get through the examination (pass). Go through the details. Give it to.
- 7) Glance at. Look at. Look into the details.
- 8) Guard against. Guard from.
- 9) Give up (stop).
- 10) Get rid of (avoid).
- 11) Grapple with (struggle with).
- 12) Go by train, by bus, by car, by air, by land, on foot, go in his own car.
- 13) Get at (reach)
- 14) Grumble at.
- 15) Get over.
- 16) Gifted with, blessed with.
- 17) Grieve for someone (verb); grieved at something (adjective)
- 18) Guess at.

(H)

- 1) Hope for the best, hopeful of.
- 2) Hanker after (run after).
- 3) Heal of (cure of).
- 4) Hear from a person. Hear of something.
- 5) Hand over.
- 6) Hide from.
- 7) Hostile to.
- 8) Hit upon
- 9) Heir to.
- 10) Hard on
- 11) Hint at
- 12) Hush up a matter (hide information)

(I)

- 1) Interested in.
- 2) Increase in.
- 3) Insist on.
- 4) Impressed with or by.
- 5) Insight into.
- 6) Influence on.
- 7) Interfere with a person. Interfere in something.
- 8) Indignant at (angry at) something; indignant with a person.
- 9) Intrude into (enter by force) or on.
- 10) Infer from (get information).
- 11) Inquire after somebody's health; inquire of a person; inquire into the case.
- 12) Invest with.
- 13) Intimate with.
- 14) Ill with.
- 15) Independent of.
- 16) Involve in.
- 17) Indulge in.
- 18) Impose on.
- 19) Identical with, identity of.
- 20) Indifferent to.
- 21) Infected with.
- 22) Irritated at (angry at).
- 23) Infested with.
- 24) Innocent of, ignorant of.
- 25) Incite somebody to, incitement to.
- 26) Intercede with (interfere with)
- 27) Inure to (make something unpleasant)
- 28) Inference from (get information indirectly).

- 29) Inflict on (cause suffering).
 30) Invited to.
 31) Inform of.
 32) Included in.

- 33) Impatient of.
 34) Indebted to.
 35) Incorporate in.
 36) Inspired with patriotism.

(J)

- 1) Jump at the offer of the job, jump to the conclusion.
 2) Jeer at.

- 3) Judge of things by their appearances.
 4) Jealous of; envious of.
 5) Join hands with.

(K)

- 1) Kind to.
 2) Knock at the doors. Knock on the windows.
 3) Key to.
 4) Known to a person (passive voice).
 5) Known for honesty.

- 6) Keep up your position.
 7) Keep it up.
 8) Keen on.
 9) Keep away from.
 10) Keep aloof from

(L)

- 1) Look at.
 2) Look after.
 3) Look into details.
 4) Look for something.
 5) Listen to.
 6) Laugh at somebody.
 7) Lacking in character.
 8) Liable to.
 9) Live on liquid food.
 10) Live in a city, a nation etc.
 11) Live at a small place.
 12) Leave for a place. Depart for. Start for. Set out for. Sail for.
 13) Long for.
 14) Lack of.

- 15) Limited to.
 16) Look down upon.
 17) Lost in the past memories.
 18) Last for a long time.
 19) Lead to.
 20) Look up to (wait for).
 21) Lost to.
 22) Level charges against somebody.
 23) Live within one's means.
 24) Lament for the dead.
 25) Listen to.
 26) Live by teaching.
 27) Lust for (strong desire) (noun).
 28) Lust after gold (verb).

(M)

- 1) Married to a person (passive voice).
 2) Made of same material.
 3) Made from a different material.
 4) Motive for.
 5) Meddle with (interfere).
 6) Mount up (increase).
 7) Meditate on.
 8) Mix with.
 9) Mingle with, blend with.
 10) Match for.
 11) Mock at.
 12) Moved to tears.

- 13) Make a complaint against or about (as a noun); complain of something to some person (verb).
 14) Muster up (get courage).
 15) Menace to (danger to).
 16) Manage with.
 17) Meet a person (No preposition); Meet with an accident.
 18) Mistake a person for another person.
 19) Murmur against (or) at.
 20) Mourn for the dead.
 21) Make out the meaning.
 22) Marvel at, surprised at, amazed at, wonder at.
 23) Merge into.

(N)

- 1) Near to.
 2) Nominated to.
 3) Nice to me.

- 4) Noted for.
 5) Neglectful of.
 6) Need for action.

Sudarsan Master's Academy	English	Sudarsan Master's Academy
7) Need of money.	9) Negligent in	
8) Name after a person.	10) In need of, Need for improvement.	
	(O)	
1) Operate on a patient.	9) Object to.	
2) Overcome with.	10) Obliged to.	
3) Oblivious of (forgetful of)	11) Overwhelmed with.	
4) Offended with.	12) Opposed to.	
5) Owing to.	13) Open to	
6) Occupied with a thing.	14) Occur to.	
7) On strike, on holiday, on leave, on duty.	15) Officiate for.	
8) Originate with a person, originate in a country, originate from plants.	16) Offended against (against the feeling of others).	
	(P)	
1) Polite to.	Senior to.	
2) Pleased with somebody, satisfied with, dissatisfied with. Pleased at something.	Junior to.	
3) Part from a person Part with a thing.	Inferior to.	
4) Profit by.	Superior to.	
5) Partial to. Partiality for.		
6) Preside over.	21) Plead for.	
7) Popular with.	22) Play with me.	
8) Pay attention to.	23) Prevail on (or) upon.	
9) Prove to.	24) Put off the examination.	
10) Prevent from. Refrain from. Abstain from. Prohibit from.	25) Put out the fire.	
11) Prone to.	26) Prepared for.	
12) Passion for.	27) Pine for (feel unhappy)	
13) Pity (verb) no preposition. Pity for (noun) the poor.	28) Pounced upon.	
14) Take pity on the poor.	29) Pretext for.	
15) Proud of, Pride in our country.	30) Pin on (blame).	
16) Peculiar to.	31) Plunge into sorrow.	
17) Proof of.	32) Prey on (do harm).	
18) Prompt in doing our duties.	33) Puzzled at.	
19) Persist in.	34) Protest against.	
20) Prefer to (verb) preference for (noun). Refer to.	35) Pride in	
	36) Prejudice against.	
	37) Proficient in, efficient in.	
	38) Present something to someone; present someone with something.	
	39) Provide for.	
	40) Partake of.	
	41) Participate in the match.	
	42) Pertain to.	
	43) Point at some object.	
	(Q)	
1) Quarrel over a small thing. Quarrel with a person.	3) Qualified for.	
2) Quick in doing something (or) quick at doing.	4) Quake with fear	
	(R)	
1) Remind one of something.	3) Reason for (noun); Reason with (verb) (argue).	
2) Run after a thief.	4) Rude to.	

Sudarsan Master's Academy	[English]	Sudarsan Master's Academy
5) Reconcile with a person.	17) Repugnant to (having dislike)	
Reconcile to circumstances.	18) Relish with (enjoying)	
6) Revenge on somebody for something.	19) Revert to (change).	
7) Reputation for. Famous for, noted for. Remorse for.	20) Recover from.	
8) Reckon on.	21) Rely on.	
9) Responsible for something; responsible to the assembly.	22) Retired from.	
10) Reply to.	23) Remarkable for.	
11) Replete with.	24) Room for.	
12) Research on.	25) Relieve of (verb); Relief from (noun).	
13) Respite from (relief from).	26) Ready for.	
14) Restore to (bring back).	27) Relations with.	
15) Resort to (make use of)	28) Refer to, prefer to.	
16) Remiss in (negligent in)	29) Refrain from, prevent from, prohibit from.	
	30) Regard for (respect for).	

[S]

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Suffer from a disease. | 18) Sick of. |
| Suffer for sins. | 19) Sail for. |
| 2) Sorry for a person. | Left for. |
| Sorry about one's misfortune. | Started for. |
| 3) Search for (look for, a verb). | Set out for. |
| In search of (noun). | 20) Supply somebody with. |
| 4) Surprised at (about). | Supply something to. |
| 5) Speak to a person of something. | 21) Substitute for. |
| 6) Shocked at. | 22) Suspect of; suspicious of. |
| 7) Shout at. | 23) Sensible of; sensitive to. |
| 8) Satisfied with. | 24) Subscribe to. |
| Pleased with. | 25) Scoff at (mock at) |
| 9) Sympathise with (verb). | 26) Stave off (prevent) |
| Sympathy for (noun). | 27) Susceptible to (attracted by, affected by). |
| 10) Superior to, prefer to, refer to, prior to. | 28) Suitable for (adjective); Suited to (verb). |
| Inferior to. | 29) Similar to. |
| Senior to. | 30) Send for. |
| Junior to. | 31) Short of. |
| 11) Shoot at. | 32) Sick of. |
| 12) Succeed in. | 33) Stoop to. |
| 13) Show at. | 34) Submit to. |
| 14) Smile at. | 35) Succumb to. |
| 15) Sure of. | 36) Span of time. |
| 16) Subsist on (live on). | 37) Snap at a person (shout at somebody with a sharp nose). |
| 17) Stick to. | |

[T]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Think of (or) about; think over. | 7) Tired of. |
| 2) Throw at. | 8) Trifle with. (make fun of). |
| 3) Typical of. | 9) Triumph over. |
| Type of. | 10) Trespass on (encroach) |
| Sort of. | 11) Tantamount to (equal to) |
| Kind of. | 12) Take up. |
| 4) Translate into. | 13) Thank somebody for help. |
| 5) Take part in. | 14) Taste for. |
| 6) Tamper with. | |

Sudarsan Master's Academy	English	Sudarsan Master's Academy
15) Tamper with something (make change to, interfere in)	18) True to.	
16) Teeming with.	19) Testify to.	
17) Tenacious in (determined).	20) Trust in a person (noun), trust to his honesty (noun), Trust (verb) No preposition.	
	(U)	
1) Usher in (begin)	3) Understanding with.	
2) Equal to.	4) Useful for health, useful to a person.	
Unequal to.	5) Used to.	
	(V)	
1) Vexed with a person.	5) Vain of (proud of)	
2) Vexed at something.	6) Void of (without).	
3) Vote for.	7) Well – versed in.	
4) With a view to.	8) Victim of.	
	(W)	
1) Worthy of.	8) Wish for.	
2) Wrong with.	9) Wonder at.	
3) Wait for.	Astonished at.	
4) Wanting in.	Surprised at.	
5) Weary of (tired of)	Amazed at.	
6) Warn of (or) against.	Marvel at.	
7) Write with a pen or pencil. Write in ink or graphite.	10) Wedded to.	
	11) Wait on a person (attend); wait at a table.	
---	(X)	
1) Yearn for (want)	(Y)	
	2) Yield to, surrender to.	
1) Zealous for something (enthusiasm).	(Z)	
	2) Zest for (enthusiasm).	
	Expressions without Prepositions	
a) We should not use any preposition after <u>Transitive verbs</u> like <u>Discuss</u> , <u>describe</u> , <u>order</u> , <u>meet</u> , <u>attend</u> , <u>marry</u> , <u>await</u> , <u>tell</u> , <u>approach</u> , <u>enter</u> , <u>recommend</u> , <u>resist</u> , <u>stress</u> etc. These transitive verbs are followed by objects. <u>Examples:</u>		
1) The Principal always <u>emphasizes</u> the need for discipline.		
2) I shall <u>accompany</u> you to Madras.		
3) The boy <u>resembles</u> his father.		
4) I shall <u>recommend</u> you to that post.		
5) The book <u>comprises</u> two hundred pages.		
6) I <u>have ordered</u> a colour T.V.		
7) They have <u>attacked</u> the enemy.		
8) At last, we <u>have reached</u> our goal.		
9) I would like to <u>join</u> the BJP.		
10) Don't <u>discuss</u> politics in the class.		
11) Wordsworth <u>describes</u> the beauty of Nature in his poetry.		
12) She is <u>awaiting</u> her lover in the park.		

- 13) He told her that he was going to America.
- 14) The Principal has stressed the importance of discipline in education.
- 15) The patient fears death.
- 16) Don't enter my room without my permission.
- 17) The doctor advised me to take rest.
- 18) I requested her to sing a song.
- 19) He asked her about the incident.
- 20) I met her last Sunday.
- 21) The box contains much gold.
- 22) Don't shirk your responsibility.
- 23) He married her last year.
- 24) The train is now approaching Vijayawada.
- 25) You must obey my orders.

(Note: But we can use prepositions, when those verbs are used as nouns like - discussion about, stress on, emphasis on, entry into, resemblance to, approach to, marriage to, order for.

- b) We should not use any preposition before some expressions of time like last, next, this, that, one, every, each, some, any, all, names of the days of the week, month, year, night etc.

Examples:

- 1) I saw a movie last night.
- 2) I shall meet you next Sunday.
- 3) We shall pay our fees this week.
- 4) I shall marry this year.
- 5) I shall never forget that incident that evening.
- 6) He may die any minute.
- 7) The child has slept soundly all night.
- 8) We go to movies every Sunday.
- 9) Each day the patient becomes weaker and weaker.

- c) We should not use any preposition before some expressions like home, abroad, here, there, upstairs, downstairs, outside, inside etc.

Examples:

- 1) The Prime Ministers went abroad last week.
- 2) They have returned home safely.
- 3) Please go there and sit.
- 4) Let us sit here.
- 5) Come inside.
- 6) When you go outside, maintain social distance.
- 7) He went upstairs to take rest.

- d) Generally we avoid using the preposition 'at' before what time or which day.

- 1) What time does he meet her in the park?
- 2) Which day do you want to join the job?

- e) When we use 'how long', we need not use the preposition 'for'.

- 1) How long have you been living in Vijayawada?
- 2) How long has he been working here?

- f) Any preposition is not used in some expressions meaning 'each' like sixty miles an hour, four times a day, fifty rupees a kilo, two hundred rupees a metre etc.

- 1) He drives his car eighty miles an hour.
- 2) She eats four times a day.
- 3) They sell cloth five hundred rupees a metre.
- 4) We sell bananas fifty rupees a dozen.