

Q1) Define articles, types, 3 eggs, reason

Ans → An article is a word that modifies or describes the Noun. It is used before the noun to show whether it refers to smth specific or not
→ Articles are a type of Determiners.

There are two types of Articles:-

1) Definite article

→ In English, "The" is the definite article which is used to refer to a particular nouns, the identities of which are known
→ The definite article indicates that the noun is specific. The speaker talks abt a particular thing.

eg → The cat sat on the couch.
→ The dog attacked me and ran away.
→ The book you want is not available.

Also used :-

i) Before proper nouns that denote physical features:

eg → The Ganges, The Himalayas.

ii) With few names of countries

eg → The Republic of Korea, The United States of America.

iii) Before names of mythological books.

eg → The Vedas, The Gita.

iv) Before names of things that are unique / one of a kind.

eg → The Sun, The Pacific ocean.

v) Before proper noun which is qualified as an adjective.

eg → The Great Caesar, The King of Rome.

2) Indefinite article

→ In English, the 2 indef articles are 'a' & 'an'.
→ Indefinite articles do not particularize any person or thing.
→ Either 'a' or 'an' is used depending on the first letter or the pronunciation of first letter of the word following the article.
→ 'a' is used when the ^{starting of} next word starts with a consonant or sounds like a consonant.
eg → John is a doctor.
→ He is riding a unicycle.
→ Twelve inches make a foot.

→ 'an' is used when the next word starts with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) or with a mute h.

eg → I have been waiting here for an hour.

→ It is an honor to meet you.

→ John is an Englishman.

1.1) i) New York is a large city.
One among many cities. also 'Large consonant'

2) Are you attending the reception today.
Particular reception.

3) The lion is a ferocious animal.
Specific species of animal.

Q2 > only five rules of subject-verb agreement with 2 ggs

Rule 1 > Two singular sub connected by 'and' require plural verb

eg → Gold and Silver are precious metal.
Ram and Shyam are good students.

Rule 2 > Two or more singular sub joined by 'or' or 'nor' require singular verb.

eg → Neither food nor water was found there.
→ Either ^{the} cat or mouse has been there.

Rule 3 > When considered a unit, distances, periods of time, sums of money etc require a singular verb

eg → Three miles is too far to walk.
Five years is the max sentence for that offense.

Rule 4 > The word 'were' replaces 'was' in a sentence that expresses a wish or contrary fact.

eg → I wish it were a Friday.
→ If Sandy were here, you'd be sorry.

Rule 5 > Titles of books, movies, novels etc are treated as singular & take singular verb form.

eg → The Smart's is a children's book.
The Great Expectations is written by Charles Dickens.

Q1 > 1) His pants were torn during the match.
pants = plural main verb torn = past

2 > Aron, together with his wife, greets the guests of the party.

Multiple sub are connected by 'together with' so only the noun before it will affect the verb.

3 > The jury was not convinced

'jury' is a collective noun which is always considered singular sub

Q3 > 3 sentences in active voice & rewrite in passive voice.

① → Ram killed Ravan (obj) + auxiliary helping verb + V3 + by + sub)
Ravan was killed by ram

② → Mohan had helped Aina
Aina had been helped by Mohan.

③ → Someone stole my watch
My watch has been stolen.

Qol > 1 > Active (Sub acts upon verb)

2 > Passive (needs sub to be active but it doesn't have)

3 > Passive (sub 'they' is not doing anything. Sub must perform the action of verb to be active)

Q4) Prepositions, types with 2 exs

Preposition is a word or group of words used before noun, pronoun to show direction, time, place, movement or to introduce an obj.

Preposition of Time

used to help indicate when smt happened, happens or will happen.

includes: in, at, on, during, about, around, until etc

on → specific pt of time - I was born on 20th Nov

in → duration - I was born in 2003

at → exact time - I was born at 2 am.

Preposition of Place

indicate position.

includes: on, in, at, above, after, by, beneath etc.

eg → The cat is on the table.

→ The dogs are in the kennel.

Preposition of movement

describe how smt or someone moves from one place to another.

includes: to, towards, through, into, over, across etc

eg → He has gone on vacation to France.

→ She went.

→ She pushed the ball over the wall.

→ It's easier to run down the hill than go up.

Q5) 1) of Nareena is afraid of spiders

2) He looks upset, I think he took the criticism to heart. (Took smt to heart is idiomatic expression)

3) He confided in me.
(Trusted to keep secret)

Q5) Sentence structure, types with 2 exs

→ The quantity & arrangement of clauses determines the structure of sentence

→ Classification of sentences based on no. & kind of clauses in syntactic structure.

Simple → One independent clause, one sub, or predicate

→ most basic sentence in English

eg → Rosy plays tennis

→ I like coffee.

Compound → 2 independent clauses each with sub & V & connected by

→ linked with a comma & coordinating conjunction

For And Nor But Or Yet So

eg → I went to Mumbai, and I had fun there.

→ He is a good student, but he is careless.

Complex → one independent & one or more ^{at least one} dependant clause
joined with subordinating conjunction (before, because, while, however, moreover etc)

eg → I couldn't attend the function because I was ill.
 → If I win the lottery, then I will buy a new car.

Compound-Complex

more than one independent clause & at least one dependent clause joined using both coordinating & subordinating conjunction.

eg → I couldn't attend the function and I couldn't appear for the exam also, because I was ill.
 → Though my mother says it doesn't matter, I am tall, and she is short.

- Q 6.1)
- 1) One Simple sen - one indep clause
 - 2) A comp ~~sen~~ ^{two} or more indep clause
 - 3) compo sent - I like walking but my dog likes running

Q 7) 5 rules of active to passive with 2 eggs

① Identify S+V+O sub V obj in active

eg He drives car Sub - He verb - drives obj - car
 she ~~cooks~~ ^{cooke} food ↳ she ↳ cooke ↳ food

② Interchange obj & sub i.e obj of ac becomes sub of pa

eg → Car is driven by him
 food is cooked by her.

③ base V in ac changed to past participle third form preceded by (be, with, to etc)
 base V never used in pa.

eg → She prepares dinner.
 The dinner is prepared by her.
 → Juice fills the jar.
 The jar is filled with juice.

④ Pronoun changes I - Me She her It It
 we - us They them
 he - him You you

eg → She prepares dinner.
 The dinner is prepared by her.
 → They attend the class.
 The class ~~was~~ ^{is} attended by them.

⑤ Use helping verb are used (is, am, are, has, was, were)
 → she wrote the letter.
 → letter was written by her.
 → She did not buy ~~that~~ book.
 Those books were not bought by her.

- Q 1.1)
- 1) She was not beaten by me.
 - 2) A cake was made by mother yesterday.
 - 3) The girl was teased by the boy.
 - 4) Was her duty done by her?

- Q9) → phrase is short or long group of words does not convey a complete thought.
 → do not have sub and predicate.
 eg → a cute baby, a hot summer day.
 → sentence is group of words that convey a complete thought.
 → have a sub, predicate, obj.
 eg → She is a cute baby.
 → Today is a hot summer day.

Q9) Direct / Indirect Speech : 3 rules & eg's

Direct speech

- repeats or quotes exact words spoken.
- place the words spoken b/w quotation marks & no change in words.
- may be reporting being said now (telephone convo) or telling someone later (at prior convo).
- eg → She says "What time will you be home?"
 → "There is a fly in my soup!" screamed John.

Indirect Speech

- used to talk abt past → change tense of words spoken.
- use reporting verb like say, tell, ask, use 'that' to intro reported words.
 - Inverted commas not used.

she said, "I am him."

- eg → she ^{asked} said "What time will I be home?"
 she said that she had seen him
 → she told him she was happy.

Present perfect

- Present perfect changes to Past perfect
 eg → "I have been to Boston", she told me.
 She told me that she had been to Boston.
 "I am playing the guitar", he said, she replied.
 → Present continuous to past con
 → Simple present to simple past "I am unwell", she said.

Interrogative

- no conjunction is used
- question word itself acts as joining clause
- eg → "Where do you live?" asked the boy.
 → The boy enquired where I lived.

Changes in modals

- Can - could
- May - might
- must - had to / would have to
- eg → She said, 'She can dance'.
 She said that she could dance.
 → Ram said, 'I must complete the assignment'.
 Ram said that he had to complete the assignment.