

(Q2) Five rules of subject-verb agreement.

Ans.) # Rule 1:- Avoid the error of proximity (closeness).

→ The noun closest to the verb is not always the subject.

Eg:- A course of lectures is arrangement arranged for the students.

Rule 2:- Use plural verbs with subjects joined by 'and'.

Eg:- → My father and my mother are arriving by train today.

Rule 3:- Two singular nouns referring to the same person take a singular verb.

Eg:- The politician and the poet have arrived.

Rule 4:- Many a, each, every, everyone, anybody, either, neither etc., are followed by a ~~singular~~ singular verb.

Eg:- Many a man does not know his rights.

Either of the books is worth buying.

Rule 5:- The noun plural in form but singular in meaning requires a singular verb.

Eg:- No news is good news.

Q3.) Three sentences with verbs, in the active voice & rewrite them in passive voice.

Ans.)

A.V. → When will you return the book?

P.V. → When will the book be returned?

→ (Ques. word + modal verb + object + PPT verb).

A.V. → All his friends laughed at him. (S/V/O).

P.V. → He was laughed at by all his friends.

→ (Object + was PPT verb + by + subject)

A.V. → Marilyn mailed the letter.

P.V. → The letter was mailed by Marilyn.

→ (Subject + verb + auxiliary + PPT phrase).

Q4.) Preposition and its types with examples.

Preposition →

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

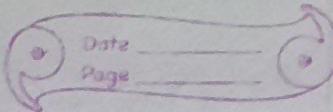
* PREPOSITION OF TIME →

They are used to help indicate when something happened, happens or will happen.

Examples:-

① I was born in 2003.

② I was born exactly at 2am.



IN: For years, months, centuries use the preposition in.

ON: For days, dates and specific holidays days, use preposition on.

AT: For times, indicators of exception & festivals use the preposition at.

→ Other prepositions for time:-
during, about, around, until and throughout.

* PREPOSITION OF PLACE →

To confuse matters a

They are used to help indicate or refer to a place where something or someone is located.

Eg:-

① The cat is on the table.

② The boys are at the entrance at the movie theatre.

ON:- used when referring to something with surface.

AT:- Used when referring to something at a specific point.

Ques 1.)

1.1 1) a) A

2) c) The

3) c) The

2.1.1 c) Were

2.1.2 d) Are greeting

2.1.3 b) was

3.1.1 a) Active Voice
(the subject acts upon the verb)

3.1.2 b) Passive Voice
(because it needs a subject to be ~~be~~ in active voice but it doesn't have one).

3.1.3 b) Passive Voice
(because the subject ("they") is not doing anything. For this to be in active voice, the subject must be performing the action of the verb).

- Q4.) 1.2 ~~open~~ ~~closed~~ ~~Indirect object, S controls it~~
have (implied verb here. And a is an verb)
1) of ~~counts~~ ~~counts~~
2) to (take something to heart is idiomatic expression).
3) in (He-noun, confined-verb, PPT-in).

Q5.) 5.1.1 b) One independent clause.

5.1.2 b) Two or more independent clauses.

5.1.3 b) I like walking but my dog likes running.

Q7.) 1.3 1) She was not beaten by me.

2) A cake was made by my mother yesterday.

3) The girl was teased by a boy.

4) Was her duty done by her?

Q5.) Sentence structure / types with 2 example each.

(a.) The quantity and arrangement of clauses determines of sentence structure.

There are four types of sentence structure:-

- ① Simple Structure
- ② Complex Sentence Structure
- ③ Compound
- ④ Compound-complex

* Simple → there's only one independent clause.

Ex :- I like coffee.

Maria works at the library.

In both the examples, there's only one subject (I and Maria) and one verb (like & works).

* Compound → contains two independent clauses ~~tie~~ linked by a conjunction.

Ex :- The dog ran around in the backyard, and now he's taking a nap.

Both the clauses are complete thoughts, and could stand alone if the conjunction (and) was removed.

* Complex → links one independent clause with at least one dependent clause.

Ex :- If I won the lottery, then I would buy a new car.

"If I won the lottery" is the dependent clause that can't stand alone because it's not complete on its own. When you add comma (,) and the independent clause then it becomes complex sentence.

- * compound-complex → there's more than one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

Eg:- Jin is in a band, but he's the singer because he can't play an instrument.

It contains 2 independent clauses (Jin is in a band and he's the singer) and one dependent clause (because he can't play an instrument).

Ans 7.) Rules of conversion of active / passive voice.

Voice → The term used ~~for~~ to describe relation b/w. the action that the verb expresses.

There are two voices active and passive.

* Active Voice → When the subject is the doer of the action or when the subject is doing the work / action of the verb.

Eg:- The dog bit the postman.

* Passive Voice → When the subject is the target and undergoes ~~the~~ action, it is said to be passive voice.

Eg:- The postman was bitten by the dog.
(Subject of verb being acted upon).

~~RULES FOR CONVERSION~~ →

- ① The object of passive voice is made the subject of the active voice.
- ② The subject of active voice is made the object of the passive voice.
- ③ The passive must contain THIRD FORM OF THE VERB.
- ④ The form of the verb should be used according to the tense.

Example → (Active)

I killed a tiger.

Subject Verb Object.

(Passive)

The tiger was killed by me.

Object + by.

More Examples →

① I know her.

→ She is known to me.

② Love fills my heart.

→ My heart is filled with love.