

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

1. Basic Grammar:
Structural pattern, single word substitution:
Editing tenses of verbs.
2. Common errors, comparison, Syntax.
3. Antonyms, Homonyms, Comprehension, based
on topics of Science and Technology.
4. Precise, Paragraph Writing, Technical description.
5. Explanation (Worked Expansion (Worked and phrase))
6. Official Correspondence, Memorandum, Circular letter.
7. Applying for a job, Resume.
8. Business Correspondence, Report Writing, E-mail.
9. Phonetics (Symbol and Transcription), Pronunciation.
10. Reading - developing Reading skill.
11. Group Discussion.

SECTION A - WRITING (M10)

* Grammar :

Grammar is the logic of the language.

It's purpose is not to torture you but to help you to think, speak and write correctly. English Grammar help us to communicate our ideas correctly.

* Letter

A letter is the smallest unit of a language with the help of which we write ~~and~~ an English word.

Ex → Letters Words

A, b, p, l, e - Apple

P, e, n - Pen

C, h, a, i, o - Chair

* Note :-

(i) There are 26 letters in English alphabet.

Q. A letter can be written in how many ways?

→ A letter can be written in two ~~two~~ ways.

① Capital letter

→ A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) Small letters

→ a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n,
o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

* Alphabet:

An alphabet is a set of letters in a fixed order. This fixed order is known as "alphabetical order" or "ABC order".

* Note:- Number of alphabet = 01.* Vowels:

A, E, I, O, U are called vowels.

* Note :- Number of vowels = 5* Consonants:

All the letters except a, e, i, o, and u are called consonants.

Ex → B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S,
T, V, W, X, Y, Z

* Note:- No. of consonants = 21

* Semi-vowels

W and Y are called semi-vowels. When they are in the begining of a word, they are consonants. When they are not in the beginning of the word, they are called semi-vowels.

Ex → Week - Consonant.

Yalk - Consonant.

Word (तेर)

A group of letters that shows/conveys any sense is called a word.

In other words a meaningful group of letters is called a word.

Examples :- Chair, Table, Pen, dog, book, mobile, etc.

Note :- The correct order of letters in a word is necessary to give a sense.

The letters in a word are placed in proper order so that they made any sense.

Ex- ebn X

pen V

We cannot write 'ebn' in place of 'pen'.
extramarks

* Arrange these given words in proper orders to give a sense.

Incorrect words

1. Chiar
2. Pyla
3. Tma
4. elphenant
5. Moblie
6. Adcie
7. Memoarble
8. Meomry
9. Phnoos
10. dgo

Correct words.

- Chair
- Play
- mat
- elephant
- Mobile
- Acid
- Memorable
- Memory
- soon
- dog.

11/12/21

Sentence :-

A group of words which makes complete sense is called a sentence.

A sentence is a complete thought expressed in words.

or,

A group of words used to say something about a person or thing and which makes complete sense is called a sentence.

or,

A word or group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence.

Examples:- Australia is a small continent.

- You are a good person in your family.
- Donald Trump was the former president of America.
- She is not a tall girl.
- Why are you not interested in English language?
- How clever Catherine is!
- May you live long!
- Please teach him two hours.
- Go.
- Come
- Go there
- Do this work.
- Run.

(from now on I may write only)

I will go to school tomorrow.

The teacher will give us a test tomorrow.

I will go to the park tomorrow.

I will go to the shop tomorrow.

I will go to the library tomorrow.

I will go to the market tomorrow.

I will go to the station tomorrow.

I will go to the hospital tomorrow.

I will go to the post office tomorrow.

I will go to the bank tomorrow.

I will go to the police station tomorrow.

I will go to the fire station tomorrow.

I will go to the bus stand tomorrow.

I will go to the train station tomorrow.

SentenceNotes :-

1 A sentence always begins with a capital.

Ex → Rahul is a tall boy. ✓ (Right)

rahul is a tall boy. ✗ (Wrong)

2 We use full stop (.) , question mark (?) and sign of exclamation (!) at the end of a sentence.

Ex:- You are not interested in study. (Full stop).

Who teaches you? (Question mark).

(or sign of interrogation)

May our president live long! (Sign of exclamation)

What a beautiful sight it is!

- Parts of a sentence

It has two parts :-

(i) The Subject

(ii) The predicate.

(i) The subject.

The subject in a sentence tells 'Who or What' performs the action.

It is typically a noun or pronoun.

Ex:- The carpenter makes a chair.

↓

Subject

I teach you English

↓

Subject

I teach English to you.

(2) The predicate:

The predicate is the part of a sentence that tells what the subject does.

Ex:- The carpenter makes a chair.

↓

Predicate.

Some student are laborious.

↓

Predicate.

Note:-

(i) A verb is the "heart of the predicate".

Ex :- I am a student.

```

graph TD
    I[I] -- Verb --> am[am]
    am -- Predicate --> Student[a student]
  
```

You can speak english fluently.

```

graph TD
    can[can] -- Verb --> speak[speak english]
    speak -- Predicate --> fluent[fluently]
  
```

(ii) A predicate can be many words or one word and always contains a verb.

Ex:- Dogs bark.

```

graph TD
    Dogs[Dogs] -- Subject --> bark[bark]
    bark -- Predicate --> Bark[Bark]
  
```

Subject Predicate (one word)

People speak hindi in some parts of Bihar.

```

graph TD
    People[People] -- Subject --> speak[speak hindi]
    speak -- Predicate --> Hindi[hindi in some parts of Bihar]
  
```

Subject Predicate (many words)

* Features of a sentence:

1. A sentence always begins with a capital letter.

Ex: → Rahul is not an intelligent boy.

→ Rahul is not an intelligent boy.

2. We give a full stop(.), a question mark or sign of Interrogation (?) and an exclamation mark (!) at the end of a sentence.

Ex:- India is a developing country in this world. [Full stop]

Who teaches you English? (question mark)

How clever you are! (Exclamation mark)

3. The words in a sentence are placed in their proper order to make complete sense.

The correct order of words in a sentence is necessary to give complete sense.

Ex: → Bright shines the sun.

The Sun shines bright.

Kolkata is on the banks of the river Hooghly

Kolkata is on the banks of the river Hooghly.

4. There are no rules about the number of words in a sentence. The only basic need of a sentence is: It must make complete sense.

Sometimes a sentence maybe made up of just one word:

Examples : Go. (उत्तरी) .
Come (उत्तरी)

Go there.

Ready. (हुरि ए उत्तरी)

Steady. (स्टेडी ए उत्तरी)

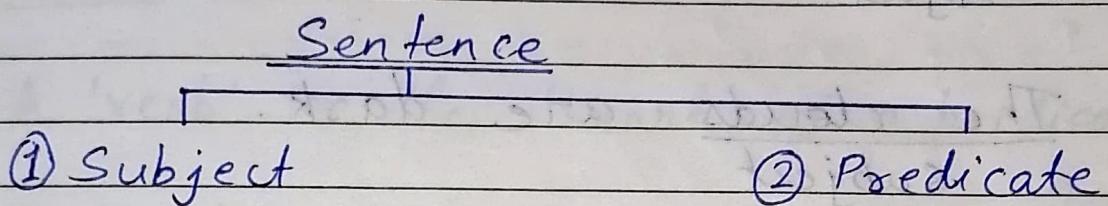
5. If we do not use words correctly, our sentences will not make sense.

6. Sentences are either positive (Affirmative) or negative.

Parts of a sentence.

A Sentence has two parts :

The Subject and The predicate.



1. Subject :

The subject in a sentence tells 'who/what' performs the action. It is typically a noun or a pronoun.

Ex:- The carpenter makes a chair.

Subject

You are very friendly.

Subject

The doer of an action is called a subject.

A subject is the person or thing that is doing an action.

Ex:- The Sun rises in the east.
 subject

Rahul is sleeping in his room.
Subject.

The clouds are dark.
subject

2. Predicate.

The predicate is the part of a sentence that tells what the subject does.

The predicate of the sentence is the part that contains a verb.

The part which tells something about the subject is called the predicate of the sentence.

Ex:- The carpenter makes a chair.
Subject predicate.

The Sun rises in the east.
Subject Predicate.

* Notes:

1. A 'verb' is the 'heart' of a predicate.
 2. A predicate can be of one word or many words and always contains a verb.

Ex:- Dogs bark. (one word)
Sub. pre.

Here, 'dogs' is the subject and the verb 'bark' is the predicate.

e.g. We go.
 sub. poe.

eg. You are not interested in reading.
Sub predicate. }
(many words.)

3. The subject is generally understood in almost all imperative sentences.

Ex:- Come here. (Here, the subject 'you' is understood.)

Brush your teeth.

Go there and play with your friends.

Boing a glass of water.

4. The subject and the predicate can be easily recognized in an exclamatory sentence.

As:- Shocking! - It is shocking!
Sub predicate.

Well done! - That was well don't!
Sub predicate.

Phrases:

A group of words that makes some sense, but not complete sense.

As:- In the class; on a wall; how to do it, of great beauty,
The girl in the green dress,
beat beautifully decorated etc.

It was a sunset of great beauty.
phrase.

* Remember

1. A phrase does not have a verb, subject or predicate.
2. A sentence can be made longer by adding a phrase.

Ex:- They reached home.
sub verb

They reached home in the morning.
sub verb phrase

We can make a sentence longer by adding a phrase.

3. A phrase can be used in a sentence as a noun, adjective or adverb.

Ex: Best friend (Noun phrase)
Very pretty (Adjective phrase)
Really slowly (Adverb phrases) etc.

4. A phrase is also used as a subject in a subject sentence.

Ex: - How to do is a problem.

phrase (subject)

What not to do is a problem.
phase!

What to do is not decided.
phrase.

Structure of a simple sentence.

A simple assertive sentence may have many structures. A common structure is as follows:

Claiise

A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb. It is usually only part of a sentence.

07.

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb that have a relationship.

This relationship is crucial; a clause conveys information about what that subject is or is doing rather than simply being a random grouping of words.

Examples :-

I think that you have made a mistake.
sub verb
clause.

We cannot start while It is raining
clause.

People who pay their debts are trusted.
clause.

Note:-

A clause gives some sense but not complete sense like a sentence.

Examples:-

→ What you say is not Right.

↓ ↓ ↓
Clause sub Verb

→ What you know is not perfect.

↓
Clause

→ Where she lives is not known.

↓ ↓
Clause Subjects

→ What he does is not known.

→ Why she wants is a mystery.

→ When my brother will come is uncertain.

→ That Raman is poor is known.

→ That the earth is round is known to all.

→ That he is innocent is a fact.

Types of sentences

On the basis of 'sense' sentences are divided into five categories.

They are followings below:

- ① Assertive sentence
- ② Interrogative sentence
- ③ Imperative Sentence.
- ④ Optative Sentence
- ⑤ Exclamatory Sentence.

1 Assertive Sentence. Or,
Declarative Sentence.

The sentence which makes a general statement is called an assertive sentence.

Or,

A declarative or an assertive sentence conveys information or makes a statement.

Ex:- There were be a power cut from two to four in the afternoon.

• You are a doctor.

• She is not interested in teaching.

- Water pressure increases as we go more deeper into the ocean.
- The mobile phone has become an essential part of our life.
- The boy who is playing there is my brother.

Note :-

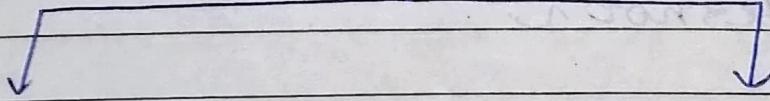
- ① An assertive sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.) .

Ex : People speak Hindi in Bihar.
 J (Capital letter) (Full stop)

You are a genius student. A

Assertive Sentence

Assertive Sentence



Ⓐ Affirmative sentence
 (+ve meaning)

Ⓑ Negative sentence
 (-ve meaning)

→ Assertive sentences are of two types:

(A) Affirmative sentence or positive sentence.

(B) Negative sentence.

(A) Affirmative sentence

The sentence that conveys a positive meaning is called an affirmative sentence.

Affirmative = Positive meaning sentence

Ex:- The government has made some major changes in the education policy this year.

- The electrician has left some of his tools behind.
- It is a ~~big~~ joy to watch the sunset with family and friends.
- Aman is an honest boy.

Note :-

A 'positive or affirmative sentences' tells us that something happens or exists.

Your principal observes/watches.

Your daily activities in the campus.

You all are students of this college.

B. Negative Sentences.

The sentence that conveys a negative meaning is called a negative sentence.

Negative Sentence = Negative meaning

Ex:- We cannot talk in Japanese languages.

People cannot breathe easily at high altitudes.

Cats do not usually bond with humans.

- There is no need for installing ceiling fans in cold places.
- I do not know the answer to the question.

* A sentence containing words like "no, not, nothing, never, etc" in it is called a negative sentence.

Note: -

① A negative sentence contains words like not or never.

Ex:- They do not leave their team.
you never speak the truth.

② A 'negative sentence' tells us that something does not happen or exist.

Ex:- Ann is not a dancer.

- Rohit and Rohan are not friends.

They are not good neighbours.

Some childrens were not present.

③ A negative sentence always expresses a refusal or denial.

Ex:- Amrita does not like her new dress.

* Rules for making negative sentences:

1. The word 'not' is put between the helping verb and the main verb.

Ex:- She was not ~~feel~~ playing well.
 ↓ ↓
 Helping verb main verb.

2. The word 'not' is jointly used with the modal verb 'can'.

Ex - He cannot read. ✗

He cannot read. ✓

3. The word 'not' is placed after the first word if the helping verb consists of more than one word.

Ex:- We will not be going to Mumbai.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 H.V. main verb.

They could not have stopped them.

↓ ↓
H.V Main Verb

* Some special Notes:

① The negative sentences in simple present or simple past tense are formed as follows:-

[S + Do/Does/Did + not + verb + ob.]

Ex:- Ravi ask relevant questions.
 → (simple present tense).

Ravi does not ask relevant questions.

• Prakash won the match. (Past Indefinite Tense).

Prakash did not win the match.

• You know the truth. (Simple Present Tense)

• You do not know the truth.

Note:-

(I) After using 'do/does' in a sentence, we do not use 'es/es' in the verb.

Ex:- Ravi does not suns fast. ✗

Ravi does not run fast. ✓

(II) We ~~wan~~ write the 'first form of a verb' in a sentence after using 'did' in the sentence.

Ex:- We did not took tea. ✗
 \underline{V²}

We did not take tea. ✓

2. The negative sentences in present continuous or past continuous tense are formed in the following way.

S + is/am/are/was/were + not + V² (ing) + ob

Ex:- We are doing these this work.
(present continuous tense).

We are not doing this work.

- They were studying for the examination (past continuous tense)
- They were not studying for the examination.

3. The negative sentences containing have/has/had are formed as follows:-

$S + \text{have/has/had} + \text{not} + V^3 + DB$

As :- You have done your work.
→ You have not done your work.

They had completed their work on time.

→ They had not completed their work on time.

He has written a letter
→ He has not written a letter.

4. Sentences containing have/has/had show possession.

To show possession,
It is more common to use have/has/had.

The negative sentences containing have / has / had can be formed in the following way :-

S + have / has / had + Noun

S + does not / do not / did not + have + Noun

Ex:- He has a bicycle.
C.N.

→ He does not have a bicycle.

• They have a car.
→ They ~~had~~ a farm house.
→ They ~~has~~ do not have a car.

• They had a farm house.
→ They did not have a farm house.

5. 'No' is another negative word which means 'not any'.

S + has / have / had + U.N. / P.C.N.

S + has / have / had + not + U.N. / P.C.N.

Ex → I have rice.
U.N.

→ I have no rice.

• You have pens.

→ You have no pens.

6. To make negative sentences, we use negative words like 'not', 'no', 'never', 'none', 'nobody', 'nothing', 'neither', 'nor' etc.

Examples:- Somebody is in the room.

→ Nobody is in the room.

• There was something in the box.

→ There was nothing in the box.

• They have a computer.

→ They do not have a computer.

• Akash is neither American or Australian.

→ Akash is neither American nor Australian.

Workout:-

0. Change these assertive sentences into negative sentences. One has been done for you.
1. I know the answer to the question.
→ I do not know the answer to the question.
2. Ritu comes here on Saturdays.
3. The herd of elephants found plenty of food in the forest.
4. Yash and I went to the theme park yesterday.

Interrogative Sentence.

A sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative sentence.

or

An Interrogative sentence asks a question.

Qs :- Do you like reading?

- Why haven't you completed your home work?

Is Ravi in the park?

Will she make the rangoli?

Were Ram and Rahul renowned businessmen?

Will she arrive tomorrow?

Note:

- (i) In an Interrogative sentence, the auxiliary verb (Helping verb) is placed before the subject.

Qs :- Will you go there?
H.V. Sub.

(ii) It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark?

Are Day Do you read a book?

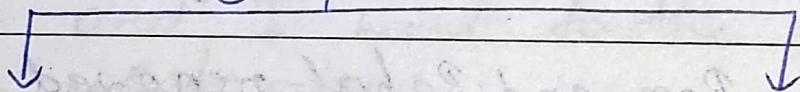
(Capital letter)

(Question mark)

* Kind of Interrogative sentence.

Interrogative sentences are of two kinds : Yes/No question, and wh-questions

Interrogative sentences.



Ⓐ Yes/No question

(As - Is, are, do, does, etc.)

Ⓑ Wh-question.

(As - What, why, where etc.)

Ⓐ Yes/No Question.

A yes/no question is formed with the help of an auxiliary verb and requires an answer in yes or no. Such a question begins with an auxiliary verb.

Ex :- Are you ~~feel~~ feeling better today?
 H.V.

Did you bring your new notebook?

Is it you sir, who wrote this book?
 (ਕਿਸੀ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਜੋ ਲੋਕ ਕੀ

Do you want to say something?

* Remember:

Auxiliary verbs are verbs that help to form the tenses and voices of other verbs. They are also called the helping verbs.

Ex:- Be (Is , am , are , was , were).
 do (do , does , did).

have (has , have , had)

Modals (can , could , may , might , etc)

Note :- Number of Helping verbs = 24

Ex:- Is , Am , are , was , were ; has , have , had
 do , does , did , shall , will , should , would ,
 must , ought to , Dare , Need , used to ,
 can , could , may , might .

(B) Wh- Question.

A wh-question is formed with question words like what, when, where, who, why, which.

Since most of these question words begin with 'wh' - they are referred to as 'wh-question words'.

Such questions cannot be answered in yes or no. They have to be answered with a statement.

Ex.: When does the bus arrive?
Wh. q.w.

- who has the key to the door?
- where is Akash?
- why are you concern?
- why do you concern?

* Wh-questions can begin with :

(i) Interrogative pronouns : who, whose, whom, what, ~~when~~, which.

(ii) Interrogative adjectives : what, sweets, which boy, whose pencil etc.

(iii) Interrogative adverbs: When, where, why, how, how long, how far, how often, how soon.

(iv) Interrogative pronouns like 'who', 'whose' and 'whom' are used to ask questions about people.

As :- Who has written this book?

→ Aristotle has written this book.

Whose is this pencil?

→ This pencil is mine.

Whom do you want to invite for the party?

→ I want to ~~invite~~ invite Sanjay and Somya for the party.

Whom do you love?

→ You love your parents.

• Whose is this book?

→ This book is yours.

Interrogative Sentence

② who:

Who is used to refer to a 'subject' while whom is used to refer to an object.

? Aman wrote this letter to me.
subject is my life is slowly

Whom are you writing this letter to?
object sub

I am writing this letter to suman.

③ What

What is used to measure enquire about people's trade or profession.

What is also used to enquire about things.

As:- What is your father?

→ My father is a doctor.

• What is in that cupboard?

• My books are in that cupboard.

③ Which

'Which' is used to ask a question about particular persons or things.

As which is your book?

→ Othello is my book.

which of you is the head boy
in your class?

→ Aman is the head boy in your
class.

★ No slipping:

Now in informal conversation, It is common to use 'who' in ~~the~~ place of 'whom'.

As: Whom did you speak to?

Who did you speak to?

* Always Remember

An interrogative adjective is followed by a noun or a pronoun in the sentence. An Interrogative pronoun is generally followed by a verb.

Ex: What colour is ~~of~~ her new dress?
 I. Adj Noun

What is the colour of her new dress?
 I. Pronoun → verb

* Interrogative Adverbs

① How

It is used to ask about 'manners'.

As - How did you make this curry?

② When :-

It is used to ask about 'time'.

As - When, does the train arrive?

③ How far:

It is used to ask about 'degree'.

As - How far is the museum from here?

④ Why:

It is used to ask about 'reason'.

As :- Why do you want to go there?

⑤ Where:

It is used to ask about 'place'.

As: Where can I find her?

⑥ How often:

It is used to ask about 'frequency'.

As How often do you travel?

How often do you take tea in a day?

⑦ How much

It is used to ask about 'quantity' / 'amount'. It is only used with uncountable nouns.

Ex:- How much did you buy?

How much money do you have?

⑧ How many

It is used to ask about 'quantity' of something. It is only used with plural countable nouns.

Ex:- How many days are there in january?

How many students are in your class?

Q. Change these assertive sentences to both 'yes/no questions' and 'wh questions'. One has been done for you.

① Suman and Jiya are going to school.

→ Are Suman and Jiya going to school?
- (Yes/No question)

- Where are Suman and Tiya going?
- (Wh-question).
- ② The chief guest will arrive at 11 o'clock.
- ③ Seema has invited us for the house warming ceremony.
- ④ The scientist decided to write a book about his discoveries.
- ⑤ My friend was the winner of the competition.

⑥ The president will inaugurate the trade fair.

⑦ The professor will be giving a talk on her research project on Monday.

⑧ Shepra's mother has agreed to share her family-friendly recipes in her new cook book.

- (9) Henna and her sister use herbs to make home-made soaps.

- (10) The old man was instrumental in bringing about an end to the conflict.

* Rules for making Interrogative sentences (questions):

- ① The 'helping verb' comes before the subject and the main verb comes after the subject.

As :- We are going to the market.
sub H.V main verb

Are we going to the market?

- ② Interrogative sentences may also begin with words like when, where, why, who, whose, what, whom and how. Questions words are placed in the beginning of the sentences.

As :- Where are you going?

Question word	Helping verb	Main verb.
		subject

- ### ③ Use of questions tag!

In spoken English, It is a common practice to make statement and ask for confirmation.

Ans: - It is quite late, isn't it?

Affirmative sentence.

negative question tag.

They are not angry with me, are they?

Negative Sentence

Affirmative question tag.

Note :

① A positive statement has a negative question tag and a negative statement has a positive question tag.

② A question tag always has a pronoun as the subject, never a noun.

* Some special notes:

① The interrogative sentences in simple present or simple past tense are formed as follows:

Do/Does/Did + S+ Verb + Ob + ?

Examples:

• This story teaches us a moral.

→ Does this story teach us a moral?

• Rahul gets up early?

→ Does Rahul get up early?

• The boy enjoyed playing.

→ Did the boy enjoy playing?

• She did the work on time.

→ Did she do the work on time?

• Harshita and Sarita go to the village school?

→ Do Harshita and Sarita go to the village school?

② The interrogative sentences in present continuous and past continuous tenses are in the following way.

Is/am/are / was/were + sub + present
participle (ing form) / v^t + obj + ?

A: → Sagar is eating an ice-cream.

→ Is Sagar eating an ice-cream?

- They are going to the market;

→ Are they going to the market?

- Heena is washing clothes.

→ Is Heena washing clothes?

- I am cleaning my room.

→ Am I cleaning my room?

- He was doing his work?

→ Roma and her mother were cooking food.

→ Was he doing his work?

- Roma and her mother were cooking food.

→ Were Roma and her mother cooking food?

Q. Turn the following sentences into interrogative sentences.

① I am doing my ~~homework~~ homework.

- ② The girls have gone to the dance class.
- ③ He was absent from class yesterday.
- ④ Ravi is ~~not~~ reading a book.
- ⑤ The carpenter has made a chair.
- ⑥ The boys are playing football.
- ⑦ The cow is useful animal.
- ⑧ She was suffering from jaundice.
- ⑨ This is his shirt.

③ Use of question words.

If any 'Question word' or 'Question word + Noun' is the subject of a sentence, the structure of the interrogative sentence will be formed in the following way:

(Question word + verb + O.M + ?)

(Question word + Noun + verb + O.M + ?)

Example:- Who will come?

↑ ←
Question verb
word

Who will beat you?

O.W verb O.M.

Who knows you?

Who has seen the wind?

Who can answer the question?

whose pen is red?

↑ ↓

Question Noun verb O.M.
word

whose cows is grazing there?

O.W Noun verb O.M.

Which man will help me?

What is wrong?

- ④ If 'Question word' or 'Question word + Noun' in a sentence is not used as a subject, the structure of the Interrogative sentence will be formed in the following way:-

Question word (+Noun) + Yes / No question

Which class do you read in?

How am I wrong?

Whom did you beat?
(कौनसे खिलाड़ी को हराया?)

What has he done?

When does she sleep?

Why is he weeping?

Exercise:

Q. Using the question word given in the bracket frame questions to which the following may be suitable answers:

Examples:

- ① Ram reads in class VIII. (what)
→ What class does Ram read in?
- ② My mother came yesterday. (when)
→ When did your mother come?
- ③ He will buy four horses. (How many)
→ How many horses will he buy?
- ④ Ram killed Ravan. (who)
→ Who killed Ravan.
- ⑤ The girl is six years old. (How old)
→ How old is the girl?
- ⑥ He came here for books. (why)
→ Why did he come here?
- ⑦ I have four cows. (How many)
→ How many cows do you have?

- (8) This is Mohan's dog. (whose)
 → Whose dog is this?
- (1) My name is Suman. (what)
- (2) I live at Gaya. (where)
- (3) He gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning. (when).
- (4) They bought four horses. (How many)
- (5) She dances very beautifully. (How)
- (6) Who taught my son. (who)
- (7) I beat the wicked boy. (whom)

- ⑧ The train starts at 10 o'clock. (when)
- ⑨ Birds love to fly here and there. (what).
- ⑩ The match will start now. (when)
- ⑪ Raju and Vinay are my friends. (who)
- ⑫ It is Monday today. (what day.)
- ⑬ She has four sons. (How many sons)
- ⑭ There are 400 students in this school. (How many)

- (15) This is Mohan's dog. (whose dog)
- (16) The wall is ten feet high. (How high)
- (17) I am ten minutes late. (How late)
- (18) He eats five mangoes everyday. (How many mangoes)
- (19) My son is ten years old. (How old)
- (20) He wants this book. (Which book)
- (21) John books Mohan's window. (Whose window)

(22) My mother gave me sweets. (what).

(23) The cat has two eyes. (How many eyes)

(24) Ram loves her mother very much. (who)

(25) ~~He saw~~ Ram loves his mother very much. (How much).

(26) He saw a thief last night. (What)

(27) He saw a thief last night. (When)

Question tags.

A question tag is a short question placed at the end of a statement to confirm the statement.

As: She is a doctor, isn't she?

He didn't call me, did he?
a. tags.

* Formation of Question Tags

- ① A question tag is made up of only two words like 'isn't she, did he, won't she.'

As :- Sonia won the first prize in
the painting competition, didn't she?

Neha is a girl, isn't she?
verb sub $\frac{K}{K}$

Question mark

- ② The auxiliary verb remains the same in both the statement and question tag. If there is no auxiliary verb in the main sentence we use 'do/does/did' in the question tag.

As: Sonali won the first prize in the dancing competition, didn't she? (No auxiliary verb in the main sentence).

- ③ The subject also remains the same in both statement and question tag, we use the pronoun of the same person as the subject for the question tag.

Ex: They ~~want to~~ went to the mall, didn't they? (same subject).

Madhu is very polite, isn't she?
(same person pronoun used for the subject)

- ④ There are two types of question tags:

- Ⓐ Positive question tags.
- Ⓑ Negative question tags.

Positive question tags are used with negative statements, while negative question tags are used with positive statements.

Examples:-

Prateek has scored excellent marks, hasn't he? (positive statement, negative question tag.)

Yanni hasn't finished her project. work, has she? (negative statement positive question tag)

- (5) The tense remains the same for both the statement and question tag.
- (6) We usually use short forms of the negatives in the question tags.

Examples :- haven't, aren't, isn't, didn't, wasn't etc.

* Always remember.

- (1) The question tag for "I am" is "aren't I".

Ex:- I am hard working, aren't I?

② In imperative sentences,

① After positive commands, both "will you?" and "won't you?" can be used. Both are correct.

Example:- please sit down, will you?

Please sit down, won't you?

(ii) After negative commands, only "will you?" can be used.

Example: Don't forget to switch off the fan, will you?

(iii) After "Let us", we use "shall we?"

As :- Let us wait for the bus for five more minutes, shall we?

Q. Write the question tag of these given sentences below.

① Ravi and Rohan are great photographers.

- ② Sanjay is a very knowledgeable person.
- ③ Please close the door of the refrigerator.
- ④ I am being fair to everyone here.
- ⑤ Tisha didn't participate in the dance competition.
- ⑥ She didn't sing well.
- ⑦ You know the truth.
- ⑧ We go to the market.

⑨ Aman does not play hockey.

⑩ You wrote a letter to your friends.

So, the list has the base form, the past tense form and the participle form, which appears with have/has/had, as in:

- I have chosen.
- He has chosen.
- They had chosen.

Base	Past Simple	Past participle
arise	arose	have/has arisen
awake	awoke	have/has awoken
bear	bore	have/has borne
beat	beat	have/has beaten
become	became	have/has become
begin	began	have/has begun
bend	bent	have/has bent
bind	bound	have/has bound
bite	bit	have has bitten
bleed	bled	have/has bled
blow	blew	have/has blown.

Base	Past Simple	Past participle
break	broke	have/has broken
bring	brought	have/has brought
build	built	have/has built
buy	bought	have/has bought
cast	cast	have/has cast
catch	caught	have/has caught
choose	chose	have/has chosen
cling	clung	have/has clung
come	came	have/has come
cost	cost	have/has cost
creep	crept	have/has crept
cut	cut	have/has cut
deal	dealt	have/has dealt
dig	dug	have/has dug
do	did	have/has done

Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
draw	drew	have/has drawn
dream	dreamt/dreamed	have/has dreamt
drink	drank	have/has drunk
drive	drove	have/has driven
eat	ate	have/has eaten
fall	fell	have/has fallen
feed	fed	have/has fed
feel	felt	have/has felt
fight	fought	have/has fought
find	found	have/has found
flee	fled	have/has fled
fling	flung	have/has flung
fly	flew	have/has flown
forbid	forbade	have/has forbidden
forecast	forecast	have/has forecast

Base forget	Past simple forgot	Past Participle have/has forgotten
forgive	forgave	have/has forgiven
freeze	froze	have/has frozen
foresee	foresaw	have/has foreseen
foretold	foretold	have/has foretold
forsake	forsook	have/has forsaken
get	got	have/has got
give	gave	have/has given
go	went	have/has gone
grind	ground	have/has ground
grow	grew	have/has grown
hang	hung	have/has hung
have	had	have/has had
hear	heard	have/has heard
hide	hid	have/has hid have/has hidden

Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
hit	hit	have/has hit
hold	held	have/has held
hurt	hurt	have/has hurt
keep	Kept	have/has kept
kneel	knelt/kneeled	have/has knelt have/has kneeled
knit	knit/knitted	have/has knit have/has knitted
know	knew	have/has known
lay	laid	have/has laid
lead	led	have/has led
lean	leant/leaned	have/has leant have/has leaned
leap	leapt/leaped	have/has leapt have/has leaped
learn	learnt/learned	have/has learnt have/has learned

Base:

Past Simple

Past Participle

leave

left

have/has left

lend

lent

have/has lent

let

let

have/has let

lie

lay

have/has lain

light

lit/lighted

have/has lit
have/has lighted.

lose

lost

have/has lost

make

made

have/has made

mean

meant

have/has meant

meet

met

have/has met

mislay

mis laid

have/has mis laid

mis lead

mis led

have/has mis led

mow

mowed

have/has mown

have/has mowed

pay

paid

have/has paid

put

put

have/has put

Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
read	read	have/has read
ride	rode	have/has ridden
sing	Rang	have/has rung
rise	rose	have/has risen
run	ran	have/has run
saw	sawed	have/has sawn have/has sawed
say	said	have/has said
see	saw	have/has seen
seek	sought	have/has sought
sell	sold	have/has sold
send	sent	have/has sent
set	set	have/has set
sew	sewed	have/has sewn have/has sewed
shake	shook	have/has shaken

Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
shine	shone	have/has shone
shoot	shot	have/has shot
show	Showed	have/has shown
shrink	shrank, shrank	have/has shrank
shut	shut	have/has shut
sing	sang	have/has sung
sink	sank	have/has sunk
sit	sat	have/has sat
sleep	slept	have/has slept
slide	slid	have/has slid
sling	slung	have/has slung
slink	slunk	have/has slunk
smell	smelt / smelled	have/has smelt have/has smelled
sow	sowed	have/has sowed have/has sown

Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
speak	spoke	have/has spoken
speed	sped	have/has sped
spend	spent	have/has spent
spill	spilt / spilled	have/has split have/has spilled
spin	spun	have/has spun
spit	spat	have/has spat
split	split	have/has split
spoil	spoilt / spoiled	have/has spoilt have/has spoiled
spread	spread	have/has spread
spring	sprang	have/has sprung
stand	stood	have/has stood
steal	stole	have/has stolen
stick	stuck	have/has stuck
sting	stung	have/has stung

Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
stink	stank	have/has stunk
strike	struck	have/has struck
stirre	strore	have/has stivren
swear	swore	have/has sworn
sweat	sweat/sweated	have/has sweat have/has sweated
sweep	swept	have/has swept
swell	swelled	have/has swollen
swim	swam	have/has swum
swing	swung	have/has swung
take	took	have/has taken
teach	taught	have/has taught
tear	tore	have/has torn
tell	told	have/has told
think	thought	have/has thought
throw	threw	have/has thrown

Base	Past Simple	Past Participle
tread	trod	have/has trodden
understand	understood	have/has understood
wear	wore	have/has worn
weave	wove	have/has woven
weep	wept	have/has wept
win	won	have/has won
wind	wound	have/has wound
withdraw	withdrawn	have/has withdrawn
wring	wrong	have/has wrong
wrote	wrote	have/has written