



# GATE

## ALL BRANCHES

### Verbal Aptitude



### Parts of Speech

Lecture No: 1

By- Ashutosh Sir





# TOPICS TO BE COVERED

1. Sentence
2. Nouns
3. Pronoun



1 ⇒ Written english

2 ⇒ fill in the blanks

3 ⇒ Sentence Corrections

4 ⇒ Active/Passive Voice

5 ⇒ Direct/Indirect

6 ⇒ Reading Comprehension

~~Spoken English~~

7 ⇒ Vocabulary

↳ Synonyms

↳ Antonyms

8 ⇒ Sentence ordering.  
(Parajumbled)



Sentence: A group of words which make a complete sense.

eg. The bird is flying high in the sky.

Clauses

Who? What?  
How? Where?

Subject  $\Rightarrow$  does  
Verb  $\Rightarrow$  /  
Object  $\Rightarrow$  /



## Parts of Speech

1. Noun: → Identity ←

A person, place or thing.

2. Pronoun:

A word used in place of noun or pronoun.

3. Adjective:

→ comes before

A word which precede noun or pronoun.

eg. Our team played a good game.

4. Verb: → Auxiliary Verb

A word that expresses the subject of a sentence.

eg. He is teaching verbal ability.

Helping Verb

→ main verb



gaga  $\Rightarrow$  jump out of  
your seat.

### 5. Adverb: ✓✓

A word which modifies an adjective or verb or adverb.

eg. The horse runs very fast.

eg. I am deeply grateful to you.

### 6. Preposition: ✓✓

A word which tells the relation of noun or pronoun with something.

eg. He wrote the document with a pen.

### 7. Conjunction:

Connector, It connects words, phrases or sentences.

eg. Delhi and Mumbai are metropolitan cities.

eg. He is not only intelligent but also industrious.

work  
hand.

## 8. Interjection:

A word which expresses a strong or sudden feeling.

eg. Alas! He is dead. → exclamation

eg. Hurrah! We won the series.

## Conditionals:

If

If clause

✓

Main Clause

If + Present.....Future

If + Past.

Would + verb

If + Past perfect....Would + have + past participle

✓

✓

✓

Group of word which does not make a complete sense.



If he comes to the library, I will give him these books.

If she came to my house, I would give her your message.

If she had come to my house, I would have given her your message.

If + desire/hypothetical condition → not real

If + were, irrespective of previous rules.

eg. If I were a bird, I would fly to Australia.



eg. If I will win the contest, I will buy a new house.

If I win the contest, I will buy a new house.

eg. If I would have been there, I would make a speech.

If I had been there, I would have made a speech.

or, If I were there, I would make a speech.

eg. If I would have a degree from that university, I would get a good job.

If I had a degree from that university, I would get a good job.

Q ⇒ वह क्या है जिसे आमतौर पर निम्नलिखित

जल में रखीलता है ?

- (A) अमल
- (B) प्रकाश
- (C) नीरज
- (D) सरल

प्रजाति

## Nouns:

Boy

~~hains~~ → hair

1. Common Noun: Same class or category. She is a good girl. ✓✓

2. Proper Noun: The name of a person, place or thing.

eg. Kalidas was a great poet

3. Collective Noun: Representing a group.

eg. A herd of cattle is grazing in the field.

4. Abstract Noun: Not personified or objectified

eg. Kindness is a virtue. → dominant value

5. Material Noun: A metal or material.

eg. The house is built of brick. ↗ not bricks

School of fishes

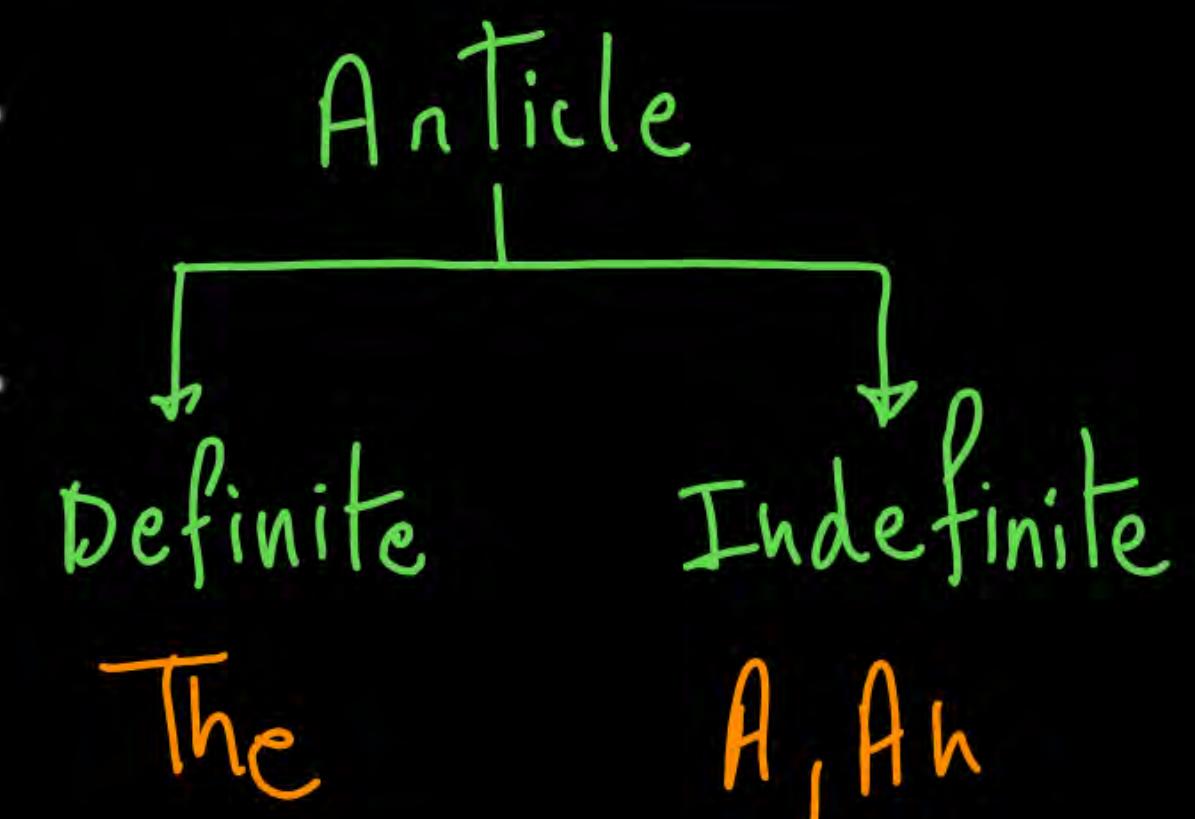
t t t t o

## Important Rules for the usage of Nouns:

1. A proper noun becomes a common noun when it is used in the plural form or when an article is placed before it.

There are two Hitlers in this house.

Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.





## 2. Collective noun takes singular verb

The group consists of five members.

Consist X

(Exception: The committee have taken their seats.)

has X



3. Abstract noun as common noun by placing an article before it.

Sushma is a beauty.



4. Abstract noun as collective noun takes a plural verb.

Youth are the pillars of the nation.

5. Material noun representing a mass of the matter, plural form is not used.

Their house is made of bricks and stones.

Their house is made of brick and stone.



6. Some nouns are used in singular only

Advice, grain, hair, information.

(Advice-Noun

Advise-Verb)

eg. The advice of the doctor is that I should not smoke.

The doctor advised me not to smoke.



Summons-singular

Summons-es-plural



Some nouns are always used in plurals

Scissors, Biceps, Trousers, Earnings



## 7. Apparently plural but actually singular in use

News, physics, economics.



## 8. Always in plural

Cattle, police, people.

9. When a plural noun represents the whole, verb must be in singular form.

Ten thousands rupees is a large amount.

10. Possessive noun (use of apostrophe) not used for inanimate objects.

Table's leg

Leg of the table

11. Inanimate objects representing beauty or grace etc. they are represented as Feminine gender.

eg. Moon

12. Inanimate objects representing strength, superiority, violence etc they are represented as male gender.

eg. Sun, death, war.

13. Possesive case (apostrophe) with the name of personified objects.

eg. Death's icy hands.

14. When the noun is in the plural form, the possessive case follows

eg. Girls' hostel

birds' nest



15. Possessive case: plural form without s  
eg. Men's club, women's day
16. Many words forming a noun, pronoun; possessive case is used for last word  
eg. The Prime Minister of India's visit.
17. When two or more nouns are connected (eg. and), the possessive case is used by adding to the last noun.  
eg. Amar and Anil's visit was successful.
18. Compound noun: possessive case is used for the last word.  
eg. Commander in chief's office



## Pronoun:

### 1. Use of it:

To introduce a sentence.

eg. It is not certain that president will come.

To emphasise to the noun or pronoun.

eg. It was you who started the argument.

For inanimate or impersonal

eg. It rains.

To show distance

eg. It is not far to walk.



To indicate time

eg. It is ten o'clock now.

2. while confessing the fault, (expressing a negative idea),  
the sequence of the pronouns will be  
eg. I, you and he will be punished.
3. while expressing a positive idea, the sequence of  
pronouns will be  
eg. You, he and I will be awarded.
4. Two singular nouns joined by and and represent same  
person or thing then pronoun should be singular.  
eg. The account officer and treasurer should be careful in  
his work.

5. Two singular nouns joined by and and preceded by each and every, then pronoun should be in the singular form.

eg. Every student and every teacher took his or her seat.

6. Singular noun and plural noun are combined by either....or / neither.....nor, then singular noun comes first in the sentence and pronoun must be in plural.

eg. Either the manager or his subordinates failed in their duties.

7. Personal pronouns (yours, ours, hers etc.) are written without apostrophe.

eg. Your's sincerely

Yours sincerely

8. One is in general about people but never use pronoun as his/her, always use one's

eg. One should do his duties.

One should do one's duties.

9. Relative pronoun: it must be placed to the noun (antecedent) as near as possible.

eg. This is the manager who abused the clerk.

10. Relative pronoun in the objective case is generally omitted.

eg. The student (whom) you wanted to punish is absent today.

11. Use of which:

(i) for infants, objects, small animals etc

eg. This is the baby which was lost in the theatre.

(ii) for selection

eg. Which of these watches do you want to purchase?

(iii) Refer to a sentence/situation

eg. He was said to be drunk, which was not true.

## 12. Usage of that

- I. For persons, lifeless things etc (whether it is singular or plural)

eg. This is the girl that failed in the exam.

This is the mobile that I bought yesterday.

The weather of Hyderabad is far better than Mumbai.

The weather of Hyderabad is far better than that of Mumbai.



13. Either and Neither: two persons, objects or things etc.

eg. Neither Mohan nor Sohan is intelligent.

14. Each other and One another:

Each other-for two persons, places or things.

eg. These two students love each other.

One another- more than two persons, places or things.

eg. Those four friends always agree with one another.

## 15. Anybody, everyone, everybody etc.

Must follow the masculine or feminine gender accordingly.

eg. Everyone of the boys got his admit card.



➤ **Adjectives:**

Usage:

Ramesh is a good player.

Ramesh is intelligent.



Positive Degree: No other player in the team is as good as Prakash.

Comparative Degree: Prakash is better than any other player in the team.

Superlative Degree: Prakash is the best player in the team.



**“as.....as” and “so.....as”**- used in positive degree

**“adjective + er.....than”** - used in comparative degree

**“the + adjective in superlative form”** - used in superlative  
form

1. when selection of the two persons or things of the same kind

the better of

eg: She is the better of the two sisters.

2. most of the adjectives form their comparative degree by adding “r” or “er”

Most of the adjectives form their superlative degree by the addition of “st” or “est”

eg: great.....greater.....greatest

brave.....braver.....bravest

### 3. some adjectives having more than two syllables

Comparative degree-----more

Superlative degree-----most

eg: beautiful.....more beautiful.....most beautiful

interesting.....more interesting.....most interesting

4. when two qualities are compared in the same person or thing

Comparative degree is formed by using more instead of “r” or “er”

eg: Rekha is more wise than intelligent. (not wiser)



5. Any other

X -----Gold is more precious than any metal.

Gold is more precious than any other metal.

6. Some words can not be used in comparative and superlative forms

eg: interior, exterior, ulterior, major, minor etc.

X-----This is more interior than that.

This is interior to that.

7. Some comparative adjectives are followed by “to” not by “than”

eg: superior, senior, junior, inferior, prior, anterior,  
posterior, prefer etc

## 8. Some adjectives not used with comparative and superlative degree

eg: empty, excellent, circular, extreme, chief, entire, complete, perfect, final, last, unique, universal, round, square, triangular, eternal.

9. Some adjectives can be used only in positive and superlative degree.

eg: top.....topmost  
eastern.....easternmost

10. Preferable is not used with more.  
Preferable is followed by “to”

eg:

X-----This is more preferable than that.

This is preferable to that.

11. Two adjectives which refer to the same noun or pronoun must be in the same degree of comparison.

eg: Gandhi ji is the noblest and wisest of all national leaders.

12. Some adjective when preceded by “the”, they become nouns in plural, hence plural verb is used with them.

eg: rich, poor, needy, aged, blind, dead, meek, wicked

The rich usually hate the poor.

### 13. Farther.....Further

farther----distance----significant distance  
further----in addition to something.



## 14. Many, a great many, a good many

Plural noun and plural verb

eg: A great many people died in the accident.

My brother has a good many friends.



## 15. Many + a + singular noun + singular verb

Many a scientist is attending the meeting.

## 16. Few, Little, Much, many

- Few is used with plural nouns.
- Little is used with singular noncountable nouns.
- Without Articles Few & Little usually have negative meaning
- With articles Few & Little are positive in meaning.

eg: There are few books on Machines in the library.

There are a few eggs in the basket.

- Fewer & Less: Fewer is used with countable nouns and less before uncountable nouns.
- Many & Much: Many is used for countable nouns and Much is used with uncountable nouns.

## 17. Too, Very, Enough

- Very means high degree but not impossibility
- Too suggests impossibility
- Enough suggests possibility/sufficient degree.

## 18. Hardly, Scarcely, rarely, Seldom, Without, & Only

- Scarcely & Hardly are followed by “when” and not “than”
- No sooner is followed by “than”
- No sooner + had + Subject + Past participle + .....

eg: No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.

- No sooner + did + subject + present tense verb +  
.....

19. Some verbs related to sensation are followed by adjectives not by adverbs

eg: feel, look, seem, appear, smell, taste and sound

X-----He feels badly.

He feels bad.

X-----The soup smells deliciously.

The soup smells delicious



*Thank  
you!*