WRITTEN BY TANU MALIK

ENGLISH GRAMMAR HAND WRITTEN NOTES

FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS

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@InTa[illegible]

BASICS

PARTS OF SPEECH

Language → Words → Parts →

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Verb
- Adverb
- Adjective
- Preposition
- Conjuntion
- Interjection

VERB

Action : I read the newspaper daily

State of being : She is a teacher.

Example -

go / write / play / is / am / will etc.

NOUN

Noun : Naming word

- Rahul stays in Mumbai.

Example -

Rohan / Mumbai / Table / Dog etc.

Art. + word = N

Word + s/es = Pl. = N

PRONOUN

Pronoun : Replaces a noun

- Tanu is a bibliophile. She carries a book with her everywhere.

Example -

I / We / You / Me / My / ourselves etc.

ADJECTIVE

Adjective : Modifies a noun/pronoun.

- She has a red hat.
- The southern lights are beautiful.

Example -

Big / Happy / Green / Crazy etc.

Ad → addition

ADVERB

Adverb : Modifies a verb / Adjective / Adverb.

- He drives carefully.
- I am extremely sorry for the delay.
- She is narrating the incident very slowly.

Example -

Slowly / very / always / never / tomorrow / here etc.

PREPOSITION

Preposition : It shows the relationship of a noun / Pronoun to another word.

- I live in India.
- There is a box under the table.
- I am fond of coffee.

Example -

at / in / with / near / between etc.

CONJUNCTION

Conjunction : Joining word

- Rohan and Sahil are friends.
- She and I visited Goa last weekend.
- Do you have a rough notebook or at least a rough sheet of paper ?
- I did not go to work today because I was not feeling well.

Example -

and / or / but / because / since

INTERJECTION

Interjection : expressive word.

- Ouch ! That hurt.
- Yo ! I love to listen rap music.

Example -

Wow ! / OH ! / OH shit ! / Yo ! / Ouch ! / Hurrah !

PARTS OF SPEECH

1. Verb (Action / State)
2. Noun (Naming Word)
3. Pronoun (Replaces a noun)
4. Adjective (Modifies Noun / Pronoun)
5. Adverb (Modifies verb / Adj. / Adverb)
6. Preposition (Shows relationship)
7. Conjuntion (Joining Word)
8. Interjection (Expressive Word)

Identify the Parts of Speech.

1. The fast car drove around the curve.
   adj.
2. The car drove fast around the curve.
   adv.

3. An advance of five hundred rupees was given.
   noun
4. The advance money has been returned.
   adj.

5. An express runs from Amritsar to Delhi.
   noun
6. I have expressed my views.
   verb
7. I will catch the express train
   adj.

8. She works for a multinational company.
   verb
9. Serval works of art were stolen from the town museum yesterday.
   noun.

10. The object of the game is two score the most points.
    noun
11. If nobody objects, we will postpone the meeting till next week.
    verb

IDENTIFICATION OF PARTS OF SPEECH THROUGH SUFFIX

Prefix (उपसर्ग)

- In - Inaction, Invisible
- Re - React, Reappear
- Un - Unequal, Unusal

Suffix (प्रत्यय)

- Er - Reader, Painter
- Hood - Childhood, Manhood
- Ion - Union, Opinion

VERB SUFFIX

Suffix : ate
Meaning : do
Example : captivate, annihilate, estimate, concentrate

Suffix : en
Meaning : do
Example : broaden, awaken, strengthen, soften

Suffix : ish
Meaning : do
Example : publish

Suffix : fy
Meaning : make
Example : rectify, simplify amplify, glorify, nullify

Suffix : ize
Meaning : become
Example : organize, socialize, legalize, Realize

Verb Suffix

- Ate, en, ish, fy, ize

NOUN SUFFIX

Suffix : age
Meaning : a condition
Example : leakage , bondage
marriage, coverage

Suffix : ar
Meaning : one who perfome the action
Example : beggar, liar, scholar

Suffix : cy
Meaning : state / quality
Example : urgency, emergency
accuracy , decency

Suffix : dom
Meaning : place / state of being
Example : kingdom , boredom
freedom , stardom

Suffix : ee
Meaning : one who perfome an action
Example : interviewee, internee
employee , nomiee

Suffix : er
Meaning : one who performs the action
Example reader, driver
painter, dancer

Suffix : hood
Meaning : state of being
Example : boyhood, childhood manhood, spousehood

Suffix : ism
Meaning : doctrine or belief
Example : Marxism, Sufism, egotism, nepotism

Suffix : ist
Meaning : one who is something
Example : dentist, chemist, atheist, hedonist

Suffix : ice
Meaning : the result of an action
Example : service, cowardice, sacrifice, injustice

Suffix : logy
Meaning : theory
Example : biology, ecology, technology, mythology

Suffix : ment
Meaning : the condition of an action
Example : acknowledgement punshment, agreement

Suffix : ness
Meaning : state of being
Example : sadness, happiness, rudeness, business

Suffix : on / en / an
Meaning : doer
Example : artisan, citizen, surgeon

Suffix : or
Meaning : one who perfoms the action
Example : creator, supervisor sailor, traitor, dictator

Suffix : ship
Meaning : position held
Example : internship, partnership, kinship, friend ship

Suffix : sion / tion
Meaning : state of being
Example : illusion, inclusion, extension, concession, creation information, confirmation

Suffix : ty
Meaning : quality / state
Example : flexibility, sensibility, serenity, safety, reality

Noun Suffix

- Age, ar, cy, dom, ee, er, hood, ism, ist, ice, logy, ment
- on / en / an, ness, or, ship, sion / tion, ship

ADJECTIVE SUFFIX

Suffix : able
Meaning : capable of being
Example : readable , believable, advisable , acceptable

Suffix : ar
Meaning : quality
Example : familiar, regular, circular

Suffix : en
Meaning : made of
Example : golden , wooden woolen

Suffix : ful
Meaning : notable for
Example : beautiful , wonderful doubtful , careful

Suffix : ible
Meaning : capable of
Example : invincible , sensible, terrible , gullible

Suffix : ic
Meaning : pertaining to
Example : allergic , domestic, historic , acidic

Suffix : ish
Meaning : belonging to
Example : selfish , Turkish, Irish , Polish , childish

Suffix : istic
Meaning : characterized by an attribute
Example : fantastic , pessimistic, optimistic, sarcastic

Suffix : ile
Meaning : having the nature of
Example : fragile, juvenile, servile infantile

Suffix : ian/an
Meaning : belonging to
Example : Indian, American, Russian, Victorian, Italian

Suffix : ive
Meaning : having the nature of
Example : creative, decisive, attractive, sensitive

Suffix : less
Meaning : Without
Example : fearless, helpless, endless, speechless

Suffix : ous
Meaning : characterized by an attribute
Example : studious, pious, religious, courageous

Suffix : -al
Meaning : pertaining to
Example : essential, partial, financial, mental

Suffix : some
Example : burdensome, handsome, troublesome, tiresome

Suffix : e rn
Meaning : direction
Example : eastern, southern, western, northern

Adjective Suffix

- Able, er, en, full, ible, ic, ish, istic
- ile, ian/an, ive, less, ous, al, some, ern

Adjective + ly = Adverb
Wise + ly = Wisely Nice + ly = Nicely Beautiful + ly = Beautifully

Noun + ly = Adjective
Friend + ly = Friendly Man + ly = Manly Brother + ly = Brotherly

Same Suffix - Different parts of Speech

Verb Suffix

Suffix : en
Meaning : do
Example : broaden, awaken strengthen, soften

Adjective Suffix

Suffix : en
Meaning : made of
Example : golden, wooden woolen

Verb Suffix

Suffix : ish
Meaning : do
Example : publish, nourish, punish, accomplish

Adjective Suffix

Suffix : ish
Meaning : belonging to
Example : Selfish, Turkish, Irish, childish

VERB

Verb			
H.V		M.V	
Primary	Modals	Finite	Non - Finite
			Advance Verb
• Be - Is / am / are was / were Be / been / being	can, could may, might will, would shall, should dare, need	Transitive Intransitive	Infinitive Gerund Participal
• Have - has / have / had	must, used to		
• Do - Do / does / did	ought to		

Note - Note even a single sentence can be made without a main verb

1. V_1 - Base form (plural)
2. V_2 - Past form
3. V_3 - Past participle
4. V_4 (ing) - Present participle
5. V_5 (-s/es) - Base form (singular

Q. She writes letters. (M.V-5)
Q. He played hockey. (M.V-2)
→ M.V

Q. I am going to shimla. (H.V, M.V-4)
Q. He is going to shimla. (H.V, M.V-4)
Q. They have gone to shimla. (H.V, M.V-3)
→ H.V + M.V

Be
Have
Do
→ H.V + M.V
→ M.V

- I am an architect.
  M.V-1
- She was a dancer.
  M.V-2
- She has a beautiful home.
  M.V-5

- I am teaching.
  H.V M.V-4
- She was dancing.
  H.V M.V-4
- She has eaten food.
  H.V MV-3

V1	V2	V3	V4(ing)	V5 (s/es)
Be/am/are	was/were	been	being	is
Have	had	had	having	has
Do	did	done	doing	does

Q.1 They have an adventurous life.
M.V-1

They have made a prototype.
H.V M.V-3

Q.2 She did her job successfully.
M.V-2

She did not do her work.
H.V M.V-1

OBJECT

- Noun - Naming Word
- Article + word - Noun
- Word + s/es - Pl. word
  Noun

- Pronoun - I, We, You
  He, she, It, They

Object = Noun / Pronoun

Verb + Object	Preposition + Object
Verb - what/whom = Object	

1. She plays football.
   M.V ← Obj (N)
2. Karan threw the ball.
   M.V ← Obj (N)
3. Could you call the neighbours?
   H.V, M.V, Obj (N)
4. I like you.
   M.V, Obj (Pro)

V — N/P
Obj

5. The dog was running.
H.V M.V

6. We talked for hours.
V Prepo Obj (N)

7. I am going to shimla.
H.V M.V Prepo Obj (N)
V

8. I work for a large firm in Paris.
M.V Prepo Adj (n) Prepo Obj (N)
Obj

9. The girls carry water to their village.
Adj
M.V Obj(n) Prepo Obj (n)

10. They laughed uncontrollably.
M.V (Adv)

11. I saw a sick man.
V adj (n) Obj

12. My mother writes for [a weekly magazine] in delhi.
M.V Prepo Adj (n). Prepo Obj
Obj

13. The little girl gave money to the sick old man.
M.V Obj (N) Prepo Adj Adj (n)
Obj

14. Karan wants a smile from kajal.
M.V Obj (N) Prepo Obj (N)

15. Kajal kicked karan under the table.
M.V Obj(N) Prepo Obj (N)

SUB-COMPLEMENT

Sub + Linking verb + Sub Complement

Linking verb – Look / Sound / Smell / feel / Taste / Appear / Seem / Get / Grow / Remain / Become / Be (main verb)

Sub complement – noun / pro / adj.

Sub = Sub Complement

1. I am a teacher.
   Sub M·V S·C (N) — L·V

2. We are friends.
   Sub M·V S·C (N) — L·V

3. She is beautiful.
   Pro M·V S·C (Adj) — L·V

4. She will become a great mother.
   H·V M·V Adj S·C (n) — L·V — V

Subject Complement are not as objects –

- She married a teacher
  Sub (V) Obj (n) — Sub ≠ Obj
- She became a teacher
  Sub (V) S·C (n) — Sub = Sub·Comp.

Sub ≠ Obj

Sub = Sub·Comp.

Subject

Subject = Noun / Pronoun

Sub + Verb

1. The baby is crying.
   Sub H·V M·V (V)

2. She is a brilliant writer.
   Pro → L·V; Sub M·V; Adj; S·C (n)

3. Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder.
   (N) Sub M·V Prep; Obj (N) Prepo; Obj (N)

4. A wise man knows his skills.
   Adj; Sub (N) ← M·V → Obj (N); Adj

5. Dead men tell no tales.
   Adj; Sub (N) ← M·V → Obj; Adj (N)

6. The intensity of her hard work shows passion.
   Sub (N); Prepo; P.Adj.; Adj; Obj (N); M·V

7. The student from the classrooms at the end of the hall were very noisy.
   Sub (N); Prepo; Obj (N); Obj (N); Prepo; Obj (N); M·V; Adv.; Adj.(S.C)

8. She is my friend who can dance, whistle, and hum a tune at the same time.
   Sub ← M·V; Adj; S·C (N); R.P Sub; H·P M·V (V); M·V; M·V; Obj (N); Prepo; Adj; Obj (N)

9. The most concentrated area of mapped data was in the middle space.
   S·D; Adj; Sub N; Prepo; Adj; Obj; M·V; Prepo; Adj; Obj N

Prepo obj (N) Sub (N) R.P Sub → V Prepo

10. At the conference, the participant who is known for

P.Adj Adj obj (N) V Adv Conj V

his trivial questions stood up again and interrupted

the discussion.

obj (N)

Prepo

11. Bring a glass of water.

M.V obj (N) obj (N)

12. Shut the door.

V obj (N)

TRANSITIVE VERBS

(always take an object)

- She ate mangoes.
  M·V (N)
  T·V Obj
- I like you.
  M·V (Pro)
  T·V Obj

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

(don't take any object)

- She cried loudly.
  S·V
  M·V Adv.
- I am going to Shimla.
  H·V M·V (N)
  V Prepo Obj

SENTENCE

A group of words which gives complete sence, is called sentence

Example - Rahul is going to Shimla.

Kinds of sentences

1. Assertive
2. Interrogative
3. Imperative
4. Exclamatory

Assertive Sentence
(To give information)

Affirmative (+ve)	Negative (-ve)
Sub + H.V + M.V.....	Sub. + H.V + not + M.V....
Karan has complete the work.	Karan has not complete the work.
They are playing chess.	They are not playing chess.

Interrogative Sentence
(To ask question)

Direct Interrogative	Indirect Interrogative
what are your hobbies?	I want to know what your hobbies are

• Direct Interrogative
(A sentence that is a direct question)

Yes / No Questions -	Wh - Questions -
HV + sub + M·V + obj ?	Wh - Word + H·V + sub + M·V + obj ?
Are you playing football?	where are you playing Foot ball

Note - If yes/No questions and wh-questions came together in a single sentence, in this case the first sentence will be in interrogative form and the second sentence must be in assertive form.

- May I ask where are you planing to go for summer vacation ?
- Could you tell me why did you not confess the truth ?

Q1. Could you tell me where is the school principal?
Could you tell me where the school principal is?

Q.2. Could you tell me whom do you want to visit?
Could you tell me whom you want to visit?

Q3. Rachel is not here at the moment. May I know what do you want to talk about? If it is urgent you can call her office otherwise I will inform her when she comes back in the evening.
Rache is not here at the moment. May I know what you want to talk about? If it is urgent you can call her office otherwise I will inform her when she comes back in the evening.

Q.4. I have always dreamt of watching the Arijit Singh's concert. But when I tried to book the tickets my online payment failed. Can you tell me where does the organizer sell offline tickets?
I have always dreamt of watching the Arijit Singh's concert. But when I tried to book the tickets my online payment failed. Can you tell me where the organizer sells offline tickets?

Indirect Interrogatives

I want to know what your hobbies are.

Note → Indirect Interrogatives doesn't have anthing to do with the interrogatives structure. Neither H.V. comes before subject nor question mark comes at the end of the sentence.

Q1. I had never seen him in this locality before that's why I inquired who was he.
I had never seen him in this locality before that's why I inquired who he was.

Q2. I did not understand why did you not ask for help.
I did not understand why you did not ask for help.

Q3. I want to know where does this road go.
I want to know where this road goes.

Q4. I never saw him talking to anyone in class. He has always been a silent kid. I tried to know but he did not say anything about how did he get into the fight. So I guess now we donot have any option other than informing his parents about the situation.
I never saw him - - - - - - how he got - - - - - - - - about the situation.

Q5. I tried to persuade them that I am like his family. But they still didn't open their mouth about why did he call into the principal office. I guess we have no other choice but wait for his parent to arrive.

I tried to persuade them that I am like his family. But they still didn't open their mouth about why ~~did~~ he called into the principal office. I guess we have no other choice but wait for his parent to arrive.

Imperative Sentence

To express Order, Advise, Request

Structure – V1, Do, Do not, Let

- Work hard.
- Do work hard.
- Do not talk to her.
- Please, finish the work.

Exclamatory Sentence

To express strong feelings, Emotions, Reactions

Structure – what / how

Structure – Interjections – Hurrah ! Wow !

- Alas ! He lost the race.
- Hurrah ! We won.
- What an amazing movie !

Optative Sentence

To express Blessing, Curse, Wish

Structure – May + Sub. + V_1 !

Or May + Sub. + V_1.

- May God bless you !
- May you rot in hell !

PHRASE

A group of words, which makes sense but not complete sense, is called a phrase.

- This information age
- In the beginning
- Really fast
- After a rainy day

Important Points

- A phrase is a group of words without a sub-verb combination.
- A phrase cannot be a complete sentence because it does not give complete meaning

What does a phrase do?

- The purpose of phrase is to complement the overall structure of the sentence.
- He drove the car very fast.

CLAUSE

A clause is a group of words, which gives complete meaning, and also has a Sub-Verb combination.

- She (S) is (V) pretty.
- He (S) is going (V) to a party today.

Note → A simple sentence can also be called one clause.

Note → Some sentence may have more than one clause.

- The girl (S) hugged (V) the boy and the boy (S) hugged (V) the cat.
  clause-1 clause-2

- If you (S) subscribe (V) to this online service, you (S) will need (V) a password. – 2 clause

---

- while Tom (S) reads (V) novels, Jack (S) reads (V) comics, but sam (S) reads (V) only magazines. – 3 clause

---

- Even though John (S) likes (V) golf, he (S) played (V) cricket at the weekend, and he (S) enjoyed (V) it very much.
  → 3 clause

- Yesterday, the weather was terrible, yet today it's lovely, so we'll stay out all day → 3 clause

- I could not decide where I should work or what I should do. → 3 clause

Types of clauses
1. Independent / Main / Principal clause 2. Dependent / Subordinate clause

Independent clause
An independent clause is the same as a complete sentence and can stand alone. ■ He ate dinner ■ I was working

Dependent clause
Dependent clause cannot stand alone, it has a sub-verb combination but it could not be a sentence by itself. It needs an independent clause to complete the sentence. ■ when Rahul got home ■ when Rahul got home, he ate dinner

Note → Dependent clause often begins with words such as:

when, while, If, Unless, Although, As soon as, as long as, because, since, etc.

- while he (S) was (V) playing, -----] dep. Cl.
- If you (S) come (V) here, -----] dep. Cl.

- while he was (S V) playing (D), I was (S V) working (I).
- If you come (S V) here (D), I shall (S V) help you (I).

- Since the sun (S) will shine (V) today, ------] D. Cl.
- Because mom (S) said (V) so, ------] D. Cl.

- Since the sun (S) will shine (S V) today (D), we (S) will go (V) to the beach (I).
- Because mom said (S V) so (D), I (S) apologized (V) to Radha (I).

TENSES

Verb

H.V.		M.V.	
Primary	Modals	Finite	Non-Finite
• Be – Is / am / are Was / were Be / been / being • Have – has / have / had • Do – Do / does / did	can, could may, might will, would shall, should dare, need must, used to ought to	Transitive Intransitive	Infinitive Gerund Participle

- Primary verb + Main verb = Tenses
- Modals + Main verb = Modals

TENSES

Tenses → A set of verb forms

Past | Present | future

V1	V2	V3	V4(ing)	V5(s/es)
Play	Played	Played	Playing	Plays

- Karan plays cricket. [Present]
- Karan played cricket. [Past]
- Karan will play cricket [Future]

Present | Past | Future

1. Indefinite
2. Continuous
3. Perfect
4. Perfect continous

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Structure - (Sub + V1 + s/es)

Noun - Naming word

Verb - Action word

Singular Noun	Plural Noun [s/es]
chair	chairs
Bench	Benches
Plural Verb	**Singular Verb [s/es]**
write	writes
walk	walks

Q. The downheated mother is praying for the well-being of her son every day. Since no news of the war has come yet.

Ans. is praying → prays

Q. Books are her best friends. She is generally carrying them around even when she goes to party or cafe, not because she is an introvert but because it gives her a sense of comfort.

Ans. is carrying → carries

Q. The typical design of books for readers <u>is often include</u> engaging and colourful illustrations to help define the characters and setting of the story.

(a) is often including ✗

(b) often includes ✓

(c) often including ✗

(d) is often include ✗

(e) No improvement ✗

Simple Present Tense

Structure – (Sub + V1 + s/es)

Sing sub – Sing verb

(He/she/it) – walks, talks etc.

Plural sub – Plural verb

(I/we/you/they) – walk, talk etc.

Exception

- I – First person singular

- I – am ✓
- I – was ✓

■ I – has x	I – have ✓
■ I – does x	I – do ✓
■ I – writes x	I – write ✓

Uses

1. Habitual / Repeated actions of present

1.) The newspaper boy comes daily at 6 am.

2.) She usually sleeps late at night.

3.) They go to chicago every summer.

Note -

■ Time expressions of Habitual Actions

Every day	Seldom	Hardly
Every night	Never	Rarely
Every week	Occasionally	Scarcely
Every month	Frequently	Sometimes
Every year	Often	
Every evening	Usually	
Every morning	Generally	
Daily	Once a day / week / month	
	Twice a day / week / year	

Find Errors -

■ Tony is always making offensive jokes even in inappropriate situations. This is the reason why his friends didn't invite him to the funeral.

Ans → No Error

■ The good and reverent shepherd is always going through the valley of flowers and spend some time in solitude in the meadow.

Ans → is going ⇒ goes , spend ⇒ spends.

Always

Habit	Irritation
(Sub+V1+s/es)	(Sub+is/am/are+V1+ing)

- She is always speaking the truth. ✗
- She always speaks the truth. ✓
- He always babbles about trifle things ✗
- He is always babbling about trifle things ✓

- Tony is always making offensive jokes even in inapp-ropriate situations. This is the reason why his friends didn't invite him to the funeral.

Ans. → No error.

- The good and reverent shepherd is always going through the valley of flowers and spend some time in solitude in the meadow.

Ans → is going → goes , spend → spends

- I don't understand how Nick can't be there. He is always talking the same road to reach the university.

Ans → is taking → takes

- You always disturb me and I am going to complain of it.

Ans → You always disturb → You are always disturbing

2. Universal Truth / Facts

1. The moon orbits the Earth.
2. Our planet earth rotates around its axis from west to east.
3. Plants give us oxygen.

Q. Global warming is one of the symptoms of the much larger problem of human-caused climate change. It caused the sea level to rise due to the expansion of warmer seas and melting of ice sheets and glaciers.

A) It caused the sea level rising ✗

B) It cause the sea level to raise ✗

C) It causes the sea level to rise ✓

D) It is causing sea level rise ✗

E) No correction required ✗

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Q. The people in ancient time belived that the sun moves round the Earth.

Ans→ moves → moved.

Q. The scientist belived that the gravity pulls down everything.

Ans→ Universal Truth

Q. Many anciend cultures believed that the Earth resembles a flat disc. Many of these early beliefs had their roots in Greek mythology.

Ans→ resembles → resembled

3. Fixed Actions in Future

Extra Information

Future - Sub + will / shall + V1

- The college will re-open in November. [F]
- He will buy a flat soon. [NF]
- The P.M. will give a speech tomorrow. [F]

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Future

Fixed Action	Non-Fixed Action
Sub + will / Shall + V1 ✓	Sub + will / Shall + V1 ✓
Sub + V1 + s/es ✓	Sub + V1 + s/es ✗

Fixed Action in Future

- The P.M. will give a speech tomorrow. ✓
- The P.M. gives a speech tomorrow. ✓
- The match will start at 7 in the evening. ✓
- The match starts at 7 in the evening. ✓

Q. The train leaves at 6-30 in the evening. (F)

Q. My grandfather retires on 28th November. (F)

Q. The school reopens in October. (F)

@ImTgLoki

Q. Her brother returned tomorrow after 3 years, so she instructed the house staff to make the home in apple-pie order.

A) Her brother will returning tomorrow. (✗)

B) Her brother returns tomorrow. (✓)

C) Her brother returned tomorrow. (✗)

D) Her has returned tomorrow. (✗)

E) No improvement required. (✗)

Simple Present Tense

- Affirmate → Sub + V1 + s/es
- Interrogative/Negative → Do / Does

Interrogative	Negative
Do/ Does + sub + V1 ?	Sub + do/does + not + V1
Does she go to the mall?	She does not go to the mall.
Does she talk to anyone?	She does not talk to anyone.
Do you read novels?	You do not read novels.

- How often is he visiting this place to meet his family and friends?

Ans → is → does , visiting → visit

- Why don't you told him about the issue?

Ans → told → tell

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SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Structure → Sub + V2

Uses –

1. Actions finished / completed in Past

- I met (V2) your father yesterday.
- My father went (V2) to Manali Last year.
- I bought (V2) this pen in U.K.

Note – Time Expressions of finished Actions in past

- Yesterday, Yesterday morning / evening
- The day before yesterday
- Ago, The other day
- Last night
- Last week
- Last month
- Last year
- In 1991
- In July

@ImTgLoki

Q. A few years ago an accident destroy her family but she survived the pain and rose like a phoenix from the ashes. Now nothing can break her will to win because she had already hit the rock bottom and survived.

A) An accident destroyed her family (✓)

B) An accident destroy her family (x)

C) An accident has destroyed her family (x)

D) An accident had destroyed her family (x)

E) No correction required (x)

Q. Science has given us many new inventions in the 19th century that included Typewriter, aspirin, camera, sewing machine. It was indeed a golden era of science.

Ans. → has given → gave

Q. On October 12 2006, the Indian Super League (ISL) (a)/ has gotten off to a splendid start in kolkate, where there (b)/ was no lack of fans. Over 60,000 turned up to (c)/ watch the game between kolkata and Mumbai. (d)

Ans → (b) → has gotten → got.

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Q. The whole neighborhood was in shock after they were hearing a piece of terrifying news about the cold-blooded murder that took place last night. So some police officials guarded the locality to give the residents a sense of comfort.

A) They have heard a piece of ✗

B) They heard a terrifying ✗

C) They heard a piece of ✓

D) They had heard a piece of ✗

E) No correction required ✗

2.

- It is time → (a little late)
- It is high time + Sub + V2 → (Should)
- It is about time
- It is opportune time

↓

(This is the right time)

- It is time we work hard. ✗
- It is time we worked hard. ✓

- It is high time she leaves for the station. ✗
- It is high time she left for the station. ✓

@ImTgLoki

Q. It is high time we should prepare for competitive exams.

Ans. should prepare → prepared.

Q. It is time you eat food.

Ans. eat → ate.

Q. According to the National Crimes Record Bureau, Uttar Pradesh tops the list in crimes against women. It is an opportune time the state goverment had taken some strict actions against the wrongdoers instead of looking into trifle matters.

A) It is an opportune time the state government taken some ✗

B) It is an opportune time the state government take some ✗

C) It is an opportune time the state government is taking some ✗

D) It is an opportune time the state government took some ✓

E) No correction required ✗

Q. The exams are around the corner and you have more than half of the syllabus to cover up. It is time you studies well to pass the examination.

A) It is time you study well ✗

(B) It is time you are studying well ✗

C) It is time you studied well ✓

(D) It is time you have study well ✗

E) No correction required ✗

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3. Habit of Past

Structure - Sub + used to + V1 would

- I used to eat sand in childhood ✓
- I used to ate sand in childhood ✗
- He used to play football for the local team. ✓
- He used to played football for the local team. ✗

Q. He is gambling a lot. But when his wife and children left him for this iniquity he realized his mistake and become a whole new person with healthy habits.

Ans: is gambling → used to gamble

Q. Being born and raised in Hawaii I have always loved being near nature more than the bustling city life. We used to going to the seaside every summer when I was a kid. That's the main reason I am having difficutly in settling in this fast-paced city.

A) go to seaside ✗

B) gone to the seaside ✗

C) used to go the seaside ✓

D) are used to going the seaside ✗

E) No correction required ✗

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Notes-

Habit of Present

Sub + (be) + used to + V^1 + ing

Affirmative – Sub + V_2

Interrogative / Negative – Did → sing. / Pl.

Interrogative	Negative
(Did + Sub + V1 ?)	(Sub + did + not + V1)
Did she eat food?	She did not eat food.
Did she go to college?	She did not go to college

Q. He was late for his presentation because the train had not arrived on time yesterday and that's the reason he lost his chance of getting promoted.

Ans → had → did , arrived → arrive

@ImTgLoki

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Structure – Sub + will/shall + V1

- (I, we – shall)
- (He, she, it, you, they – will)

Uses – Actions that happen in future

- She will arrive at 60' clock.
- You will go to college tomorrow.

Q. If you will call me, I will give you the adress.
Ans → will ✗

Q. when it will rain, the plant will grow.
Ans → will ✗

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Time & Condition

- If two situations of future are used in a sentence and if in one part, time & condition denoting words are used, in this case, will / shall is not used in that part.
- Simple present tense is used there. (Sub + V1 + s/es)

Time & condition denoting words

If, when, Till, Untill, Unless, As soon as, As long as, In case, Provided that, Before, After

Q. If you will call me, I will give you the address.
Ans → will ✗

Q. when it will rain, the plant will grow.
Ans → will ✗ , rain → rains

Q Unless you will work hard, you will not succeed.
Ans → will → ✗

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Q. I shall help him to get the job provided that he will give me 60k.

Ans → will give → gives.

Q. All the flowers in his garden will die before the rain will fall.

Ans → will fall → Falls.

Q. Richard is tired of travelling in Public buses to commute to his office. He shall buy a motorcycle as soon as the price will come down.

Ans → will come → comes

Q. Clearing the exam was the first step towards her career. She goes for the training when she receives the call letter.

Ans → goes → will go

Q. My friends keep recommending this particular movie but I have a presentation to complete. Unless I am having enough time, I'll not watch the film.

Ans → am having → have

@ImTgLoki

Q. You will need to maintain this pace of understanding (a)/ and learning things unless you will get (b)/ your dream job. It is very difficult to crack (c)/ the mains examination of the civil services. (d)/. No error (e).

Ans will get → get.

Q. I shall help you with this problem provided that (a)/ you will sign my report card as a guardian, (b)/ I bunked too many lectures this semester (c)/ no error (d)

Ans will sign → sign

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Continuous tense

Structure → Sub + is/am/are + V1 + ing

Uses → Actions continue at the moment

- I am teaching.
- We are studying.
- The boys are playing hockey in the field.

Verb

Information → State

Physical Activity → Action

P.C.T ✗

S.P.T ✓

- She is owning a Scooty.

owning → owns

- I am playing Cricket.

- He is knowing me.

knowing → knows

- They are going to Manali tonight

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State Verb

- Love, Hate, Like, Remember, forget, Notice, Recognise, Prefer, Wish, Want, Desire, Believe, Belong, know, agree, own, contain, consist

Exceptions

- See, hear, taste, smell, appear, think, have

1. See – perceive with eyes (देखना)

State Verb → continuous tense(✗)

- My father is seeing that you are not doing the work properly (✗)
- My father sees that you are not doing the work properly (✓)
- He is seeing me coming towards him (✗)
- He sees me coming towards him (✓)

Note → is / am / are + seeing – to meet (मिलना)

- I am seeing the chief Minister tomorrow (✓)

@ImTgLoki

2. Hear – perceive with ears (सुनना)

State Verb → continuous tense (✗)

- She is hearing a noise (✗)
- She hears a noise (✓)
- My father is hearing that you are going to Shimla (✗)
- My father hears that you are going to Shimla (✓)
- Note → is / am / are + hearing – सुनवाई करना (in court)
- The judge is hearing a case today. (✓)

3. Taste – the flavour of something (स्वाद)

State Verb → continuous tense (✗)

- This stew is tasting fantastic (✗)
- This stew tastes fantastic (✓)

Note → is / am / are + tasting – to taste something intentionally (चखना)

- He is tasting the food to see if it's okay (✓)

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4. Smell → महकना

State Verb → continous tense (✗)

- You are smelling nice. (✗)
- You smell nice. (✓)

Note → is / am / are + smelling – सूंघना

- The dog was smelling the pillow (✓)

5. Appear → to seem (प्रतीत होना)

State Verb → continuous tense (✗)

- The exam is appearing to be difficult. (✗)
- The exam appears to be difficult (✓)
- Joey is appearing happy this morning. He's smiling. (✗)
- Joey appears happy this morning. He's smiling. (✓)

Note → is / am / are + appearing – to come out, to be published.

- My new book is appearing next month. (✓)
- Now, the new artist is appearing on the stage. (✓)

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6. Think → to give opinion (विचार करना)

State Verb → continuous tense (✗)

- I am thinking that cofee is great. (✗)
- I think that coffee is great. (✓)
- He is thinking you will succeed. (✗)
- He thinks you will succeed. (✓)

Note → is / am / are + thinking – to consider the possibilites of something (सोचना)

- I am thinking of opening a new business (✓)
- He is thinking of going to chandigarh. (✓)

7. Have → own / possess (रखना) (होना)

State Verb → continuous tense (✗)

- He is having a great family. (✗)
- He has a great family. (✓)
- I am having three children. (✗)
- I have three children. (✓)

Note → is / am / are + having – eat, drink, to spend (time)

- I am having lunch. (✓)
- He is having good time these days

@ImTgLoki

Q. Are you hearing a noise ?

Ans→ Are → Do , hearing → hear

Q. It is appearing to me that my frieds are plotting against me.

Ans→ appearing → appears

Q. You are a very lovable person but I am not loving you.

Ans→ am → do , loving → love.

Q. After his last swim , he does not hear well. I think to take him to an ENT specialist as soon as possible. As it's started affecting him badly.

Ans→ I think → Iam thinking.

Q. She enjoys the whole process of procuring , preparing, cooking, and serving food. She is a dexter--ous chef and her dishes are smell and tasting savourly.

A) Her dishes are smelling and tasting savourly (X)

B) Her dishes smelled and tasted savourly (X)

C) Her dishes smell and taste savourly (✓)

D) Her dishes are smell and taste savourly (X)

E) No correction required. (X)

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Q. I don't think it is the right time to bring this topic up (a)/ as it is very controversial and sensitive. (b)/ Since they have lunch at the moment. (c)/ it would be unethical to raise that issue. (d)/. No error (e).

Ans→ have → are having.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past Continuous Tense

Structure → Sub + was / were + V1 ing

Uses. 1. Actions continue in past

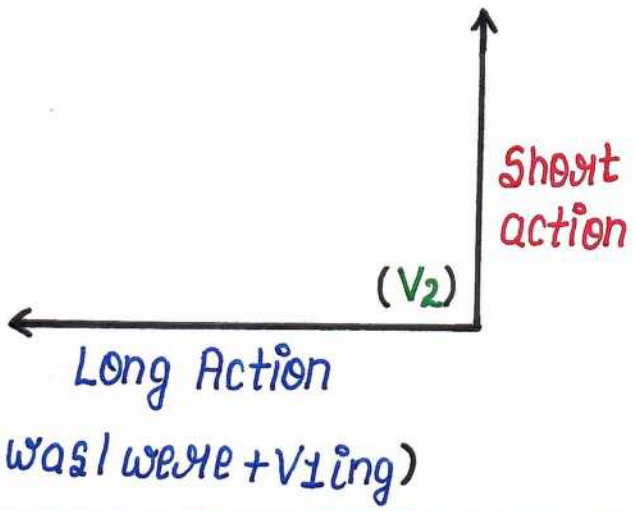
- I was teaching.
- We were writing.
- The boys were playing cricket.

@ImTgLoki

2. Parallel Actions Continue in Past

- while my sister was singing, I had been sleeping (✗)
- while my sister was singing, I was sleeping. (✓)
- while I had been writing this chapter, my friend was watching T.V. (✗)
- while I was writing this chapter, my friend was watching T.V. (✓)

Long / Short Action



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- I was reading (long) a book when the delivery (short) boy arrived. (✓)
- I was reading a book when the delivery boy had arrived. (✗)

- when the storm hit, they were sleeping. (✓)
- when the storm hit, they had been sleeping. (✗)

Q. He found the (short) gold coin as he cleans (long) the floor.

Ans. he cleans → he was cleaning

Q. We were still standing in the queue when the film was beginning.

Ans. was beginning → began

Q. Radhika was hurried to the station when she dashed against the truck.

Ans. was hurried → was hurrying

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Q. Rahul attempt (a.) / to open the umbrella (b.) / when her spectacles slipped off (c.) / and fell down. (d.) / no error. (e.)

Ans. attempt → was attempting.

Q. He used to walk (a.) / along the road (b.) / when a wild and ferocious dog (c.) / knocked him down. (d.) / No error. (e.)

Ans. used to walk → was walking

Q. She was trying to figure out which dress to choose when her mother had rung the doorbell.

Ans. had rung → rang

Q. He was strolling in the neighborhood minding his own business <u>when the old lady has started arguing</u> with him. He was perplexed by this behaviour of hers

A) when the old lady is started arguing (✗)

B) when the old lady started arguing (✓)

C) when the old lady starts arguing (✗)

D) when the old lady had started arguing (✗)

E) No correction required (✗)

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FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Future Continuous tense

Structure → Sub + will / shall + be + V1 + ing

- He will be playing cricket tomorrow morning.
- At this time tomorrow. I shall be watching a film.

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PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present Perfect Tense

Structure – Sub + has / have + V3

V2

Has / have + V3

Had + V3

=

Past

10:30	11	12
If she goes back (Finished) V2		If she waits for me (Unfinished) has / have + V3
Tanu came to meet me V2		Tanu has come to meet me

@ImTgLoki

Simple Past Finished (V2)	Present Perfect Unfinished (Has / Have + V3)
Yesterday	So far, Already, just
The day before yesterday	Till now
Last night, week, year	yet
Ago	Never, Ever
The other day	for
In 1990	Since
In July	This is the first time
In July 1990	Two / three times
	Up to now, up to present
	Several times

- I <u>have eaten</u> lunch an hour ago. (✗)
- I <u>ate</u> lunch an hour ago. (✓)

- Man has reached the moon in 1969. (✗)
- Man reached the moon in 1969. (✓)

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- I asked this question from management three times (✗)
- I have asked this question from management three times (✓)

- She read four chapters of this book so far (✗)
- She has read four chapters of this book so far (✓)

- This is the first time I saw this movie. (✗)
- This is the first time I have seen this movie. (✓)

Q. Everything we have so far looked at gives inconclusive evidence about the change in the living conditions of the masses. N.E.

@ImTgLoki

Q. Have you heard the news ? (a.) / Karan and Himanshi are engaged. (b.) / That is not new ; (c.) / I knew it for ages. (d.) / No error. (e.)

Ans→ I knew → I have known

Q. The state government reported 18 new rape and murder cases in the last three days. The people are Furious because <u>no rock-solid actions had been taken</u> so far by the concerned authorities.

A) No rock-solid actions are taking (×)

B) No rock-solid actions is been taken (×)

C) No rock-solid actions have been taken (✓)

D) No rock-solid actions took (×)

E) No improvement required (×)

Q. The meeting with clients continued for a very long time last night. All the workers are pretty exhausted. It is a wise decision that we did not start with the new project yet → Ans → did not start → have not started

---

Q. Although an official announcement was made last week about the submission. No reports were submitted so far.

Ans :→ were submitted → have been submitted

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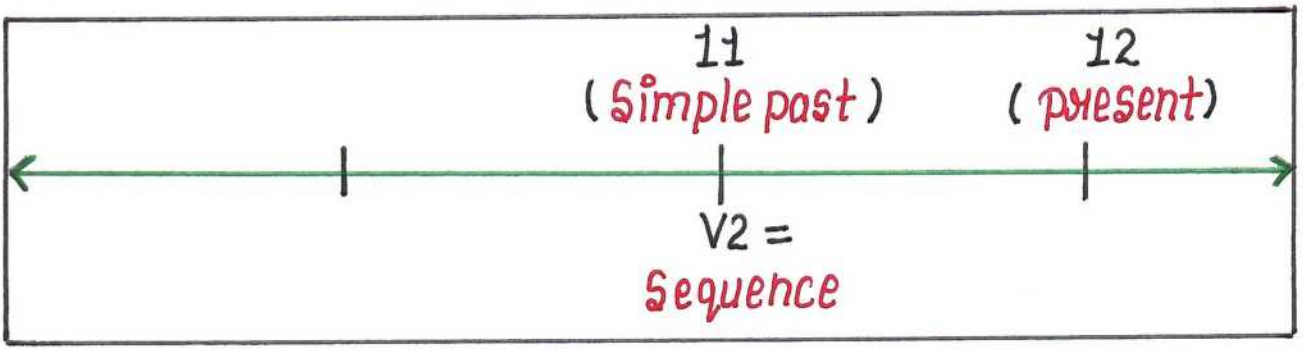
PAST PERFECT TENSE

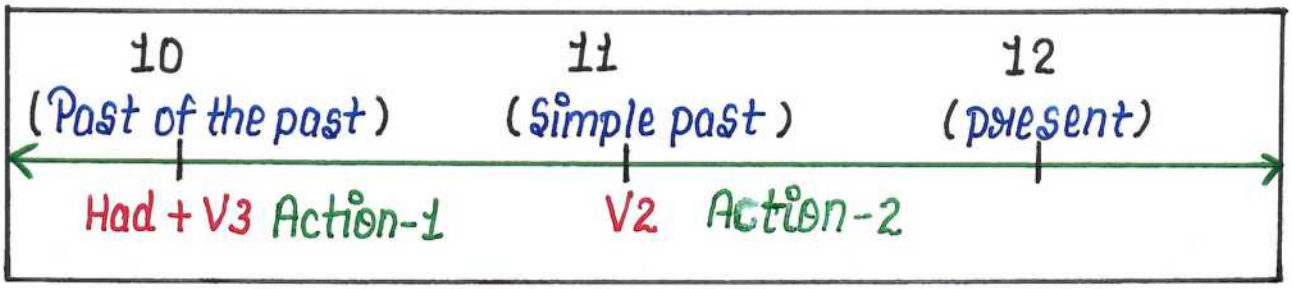
Past Perfect Tense

Structure → Sub + had + V3

(Past of the Past)



- when I <u>went</u> (V2) to meet Jaitin, he <u>went</u> (V2) to Gym.



- when I <u>went</u> (A-2) to meet Jatin, he <u>had gone</u> (A-1) to Gym

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Q. when he reached (V2) home yesterday, his mother cooked (V2) lunch.

Q. when he reached home yesterday, his mother had cooked lunch.

Case - 1

Had (A-1) + V3 + Before + V2 (A-2)

Q. I ~~went~~ had gone (Action-2) before he ~~had gone~~ went (Action-1)

Had + V3 + Before + V2

Q. The culprit ran away from the house before the police had come.

Ans → ran → had run, had come → came

Q. She submitted her papers to the concerned faculty before the college fair had started

Ans → submitted → had submitted, had started → started

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Case - 2

V2 + After + had V3
A-2 A-1

V2 + After + had V3

Q. I reached the examination hall after the exam began.

Ans → began → had begun

Q. The chief guest had reached the function after the inagural dance started

Ans → had reached → reached , started → had started

Case → 3

By the time + Action-2 .... Action-1
V2 had + V3

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Q. By the time Manoj received the award, he worked with many famous actors.

Ans→ worked → had worked

Q. By the time Harvard had sent its admission letter, she had joined Cambridge University.

Ans→ had sent → sent

Q. Rahul has succeed in catching the ball before it had reached the boundary line.

Ans→ has succeed → had succeed, had reached → reached

Q. I was trying to avoid meeting karan that is why I had come after he went.

Ans→ had come → came, went → had gone

Q. The Thief escaped (a.) / before (b.) / I opened the door. (c.) / No error. (d.)

Ans→ escaped → had escaped.

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Q. We have been trying to meet each other for a very long time but the timing never favors it. For instance when <u>he had come to meet me last week</u>, I had gone to Mumbai.

A) he comes to meet me last week. (✗)

B) he is coming to meet me last week (✗)

C) he came to meet me last week (✓)

D) he has come to meet me last week (✗)

E) No correction required (✗)

Q. The hotel is quite crowded these day due to the festive season. She works late every night hence when she reached for the family reunion, <u>the dinner started</u>.

A) The dinner had started (✓)

B) The dinner have started (✗)

C) The dinner is starting (✗)

D) The dinner starts (✗)

E) No correction required (✗)

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FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Future Perfect Tense

Structure → Sub + Will / Shall + have + V3

Note - Actions that will have completed before a certain time in future are used in this tense.

Q. We shall have completed our coaching by August.

Q. By 2050, The robots will have taken control all over the world.

Q. By the end of this century, scientists surely must discover a cure for the AIDS.

Ans → Surely must discover → will surely have discovered

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Q. His father left him a fortune, (a.)/ but he is so extravagant (b.)/ that he will have spent (c.)/ it all before he is 30. (d.)/ No error. (e.)

Ans → No error

Q. He has read four plays (a.)/ written by shakespeare (b.)/ by the end of his vacations. (c.)/ No error. (d.)

Ans → has read → will have read.

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PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure → Sub + has / have + been + V1 + ing + For / Since

Note → Actions that starts in past but continue up to the present are used in this tense.

- Rahul has been working here for three years.
- I have been teaching English since 2015.

For – Period of time / Duration

For – a second / minute / hour

For a day / week / month / year

For a long time ✓

Since a long time ✗

for years

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Since - Point of time / Exact time
Since 5:30 pm, 7am Since morning, evening Since June, July Since 1990, 1991 Since Monday, Tuesday Since childhood, Diwali Since last night, week, month

Q. I am trying to finish (a.) / this letter for one hour. (b.) / I wish you would (c.) / go away or stop disturbing me. (d.) / No error. (e.)

Ans → am trying → have been trying.

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Q. Homo sapiens is a gregarious species, that is probably the major reason for their survival on the earth. They are greatly affected by the social circle they belong to even today Society had been playing a crucial role in the upbringing of a child since his childhood.

A) Society is being playing a crucial role (✗)
B) Society had played a crucial role (✗)
C) Society has been playing a crucial role (✓)
D) Society play a crucial role (✗)
E) No correction required (✗)

Sub + has / have + been + V1 + ing + for / Since
=
Sub + has / have + V3 + for / Since

- She has been living in London for a month.
=
- She has lived in London for a month.

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Q. She has been knowing me since 2005.

Ans → been knowing → known.

Q. I have been loving her since we met.

Ans → been loving → loved

Q. She has been hating me since I broke her heart.

Ans → been hating → hated

Q. He has been owing this car for a year.

Ans → been owing → owned

Q. I am so happy that she finally said yes to his proposal. He has been adoring her for more than six years.

Ans → been adoring → adored

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PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure → Sub + had + been + V1 + ing + for /since

Q. When the dance teacher came, he had been dancing for three hours.

Q. I had been sleeping for six hours, when my mother arrived.

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FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure → Sub + will / shall + have + been + V1+ ing + for / From

Q. By this time next year, I shall have been working here for three years.

Q. By this time tomorrow, she will have been doing this work for three days.

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CONDITIONAL

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CONDITIONALS

Conditionals

Condition + result

- If you come here, I will help you.

1st - If I win the lottery, I will buy all the famous super cars.
- real / possiple situation of future

2nd - If I won the lottery, I would buy all the famous super cars.
- unreal / imaginary situation of future

3rd - If I had won the lottery, I would have bought all the famous super cars.
- unreal / imaginary situation of past

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0- Conditional

- zero conditional sentences express general truths- situations in which one thing always causes another. when you use a zero conditional, you're talking about a general truth rather than a specific instance of something.

0- Conditional

Structure - If + Sub + V1 + s/es , Sub + V1 + s/es

- If you don't brush your teeth, you get cavities.
- If you freeze water, it becomes solid.
- If you don't water the plants, they die.

1st Conditional

Real / Possible situation of future

Structure - If + Sub + V1 + s/es , Sub + will + V1

- If he studies hard, he will do well in the exam.
- If I find her address, I will send her an invitation

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2nd Conditional

Unreal / imaginary situation of future

Structure – If + sub + V2 , sub + would + V1

- If he studied hard, he would do well in the exam.
- If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

Note :- 2nd conditional also denotes unreal / imaginary situation of present

If , as if, as though
I wish , we wish, + Sub + V2 / were
If only

Q. He talks as if he ~~knows~~ knew everything about the world. (unreal situation of present)

Q. He talks as though he ~~is~~ were the P.M. of India. (unreal situation of present)

Q. If I ~~am~~ were a bird, I would fly. (unreal situation of present)

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3rd conditional

Unreal / imaginary situation of past

Structure - If + sub + had + V3 , Sub + would have + V3

- If he had studied hard, he would have done well in the exam.
- If I had found her address, I would have sent her an invitation.

Note :- Had + V3 is also used after all these words in order to tell the unreal imaginary situation of past.

If, as if, as though
I wish, we wish, If + Sub + had + V3
only

Q. I wish you ~~were~~ had been present here, when I got the prize. (unreal situation of past)

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Q. I wish I ~~saw~~ had seen you when you had been living in England.

Q. I wish I ~~stopped~~ had stopped you when you had been leaving for Paris.

Q. He boasts as if the Earth ~~belongs~~ belonged to him.

Most Important Point - 1

- If + Sub + were ..... sub + would + V1

=

- were + sub ..... sub + would + V1

- If I were a bird, I would fly.

=

- Were I a bird, I would fly.

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Most Important Point - 2

- IF + Sub + had + V3 , sub + would have + V3

=

- Had + Sub + V3 , sub + would have + V3

- If I had known the answer, I would have told you.

=

- Had I known the answer, I would have told you

Most Important Point - 3

- If it had not happened , sub + would have + V3

=

- But for ..... sub + would have + V3

- But for his help, the patient would have died. ✓
- But for his help, the patient would die. ✗

Most Important Point - 4

- If + sub + were ..... sub + would + V1

=

- If + sub + were ..... sub + would + have + V3

- If I were you , I would enjoy my vacation.

=

- If I were you , I would have enjoyed my vacation.

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Miscellaneous

Q.1 If he worked hard, he will surely get the job on his choice.

Q.2 If he does not respond to my appeal, I would dismiss him.

Q.3 If you had not come on time, we would loose our lives.

Q.4 If I was you, I would not have committed this blunder.

Q.5 If I were in your position, I would have respected the wishes of my parents and made them happy.

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Q.6 We are planning this trip for so long. But for the rain, we would go to the woods. Let's go next week to camping at some hilltop.

A) We would went

B) We would be going

C) We would have gone

D) We will go

E) No correction required

Q.7 But for your co-operation, the organization of this workshop would not be so smooth.

Q.8 Had I realized that It was such a long way I would take a taxi.

Q.9 Were she I, she will not allow you to go anywhere

Q.10 If he had enough money, he would have done some charity.

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Q.11 I wish you were present there when your daughter got the prize.

Q.12 Had he not reached in time, he will have missed a golden opportunity.

Q13 If I was a Millionarie, I would fight elections.

Q14 But for her prompt action, many people would lose their lives.

Q.15 If he would have receive my letter in time he would be able to change his plans

Q.16 If I would know what you wanted I would help you.

Q.17 If I would have realized what a bad person my friend is I would have discorded his friendship.

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Q.18 You will fail in the examination if you will not work hard.

Q.19 If the bus hadn't broken down we will be at home now.

Answer

1. will → would , 2. would → will
3. would lose → would have lost
4. was → were , 5. No Error
6. (c) we would have gone
7. would not be → would not have been
8. would take → would have taken
9. will → would
10. would have done → would do
11. were → had been
12. will have missed → would have missed
13. was → were
14. would lose → would have lost
15. would have receive → received
16. would know → knew
17. would have realized → had realized
18. you will → you do
19. will be → would have been

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NOUNS

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NOUNS

Noun – Naming word

Article + Word = Noun

Word + s/es = Pl. Word (Noun)

Kinds of Noun

- Proper
- Common
- Collective
- Abstract
- Material

PROPER NOUNS

Rahul, Bible, Delhi etc.

Note → The first letter of a proper noun is always in capital.

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COMMON NOUNS

Students, Player, Boy, Teacher etc.

Note) – Generally, we don't use articles before proper nouns. But if a proper noun is used as a common noun, we can use article (A/An) before it.

Example –

- I went to a Delhi ✗
- I went to the Delhi ✗

- You are a salman khan. ✓
- You are a Tendulkar. ✓

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Class, Team, Union, Govt, Army etc.

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Collective Noun

Group	Members
One undivided whole (Sing)	Individuals of the group (Pl.)
The team is very strong.	The team are quarrelling like children.
The Jury consists of twelve persons.	The jury are divided in their opinions.

- The committee has submitted its report. ✓ (Group)
- The committee hold different opinions. ✓ (Members)

- Your family is well reputed. (Group) ✓
- Your Family are well risers. (Members) ✓

Q. The opposition has ✓ / have ✗ opposed the new bill.

Q. The opposition is ✗ / are ✓ in disagreement over the new bill.

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ABSTRACT NOUNS

Abstract Nouns → Name of a quality, action and state.

- Quality - Honesty, kindness, Bravery etc.
- Action - Hatred, Theft etc.
- State - Poverty, illness, childhood etc.

MATERIAL NOUNS

Gold, Silver, Coffee, Sugar etc.

Noun & Numbers	
Countable	Uncountable
That can be counted (Numbers) Singular - Singular Verb Plural - Plural Verb	That can't be counted (Quatity) Singular - Singular Verb Abstractnouns, Material nouns

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Important points of Nouns

Rules for Changing a singular into plural noun

Noun compends

1. Noun + Noun

Singular	Plural
• Garden chair	Garden chairs ✓ Gardens chair ✗
• Table leg	Table legs
• Ghost story	Ghost stories
• Girl student	Girl students

2. Noun + preposition + noun
- (when both nouns are same words)

Singular	Plural
• Village after village	Villages after villages
• Hour after hour	
• Page after page	(no plural)
• Word for word	

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3. Noun + preposition + noun

-(When both nouns are different words)

Singular	Plural
Mother-in-law	Mothers-in-law ✓ Mother-in-laws ✗
Sister-in-law	Sisters-in-law
Member of parliament	Members of parliament
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief

Hyphen-words	
Singular	Plural
Passer-by	Passers-by ✓ Passer-bys ✗ Lookers-on Runners-up

Singular	Plural
Criterion	Criteria ✓ Criterions ✗
Phenomenon	Phenomena ✓ Phenomenons ✗

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Singular	Plural
Curriculum	Curriculums / Curricula
Emporium	Emporiums / Emporia
Memorandum	Memorandums / Memoranda
Millennium	Millenniums / Millennia
Stratum	Stratums / Strata

Singular	Plural
Analysis	Analyses
Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Axis	Axes
Basis	Bases
Crisis	Crises
Synthesis	Syntheses
Diagnosis	Diagnoses

Q Children enjoy listening to ~~ghosts~~ ghost stories especially on Halloween night.

Q. ~~Cities~~ City after ~~Cities~~ City ~~were~~ was destroyed by the army. Wars that national leaders declare for "the welfare" of the country had adverse effects on the citizens, especially children.

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Q. All his sisters-in-law (a) / have been invited to the party (b) / no error (c)

Q It was a grand 50th-anniversary celebration of his grandparents. So he thought of applying for leave so that he can meet his whole family especially his ~~brother-in-laws.~~ brothers-in-law

Q. The hunter was a loner, he likes his solitude more than anything. Before the hunt, by old custom, he had drunk two silver ~~cupsful~~ cupfuls of brandy.

Q. All the ~~boys~~ boy visitors are advised to stay in the queue and follow the instructions properly and be on their best behaviour since the reputation of the school was on stake.

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Q. Hazel and Augustus proved last night that it's more important to enjoy what you are doing rather than worrying about the outcomes by dancing quite divinely – having been one of the runner-up in the European Ballroom Championships many times.

A) Having been one of the runner- up in ✗
B) Having been one of the runner -ups in ✗
C) Having been one of the runners- up in ✓
D) Having been one of the runners- ups in ✗
E) No correction required ✗

Singular	Plural
Man doctor	Men doctors
Man servant	Men servants
Man teacher	Men teachers
Woman doctor	Women doctors
Woman teacher	Women teachers

Singular	Plural
Man eater	Man eaters
Man lover	Man lovers
Man hater	Man haters

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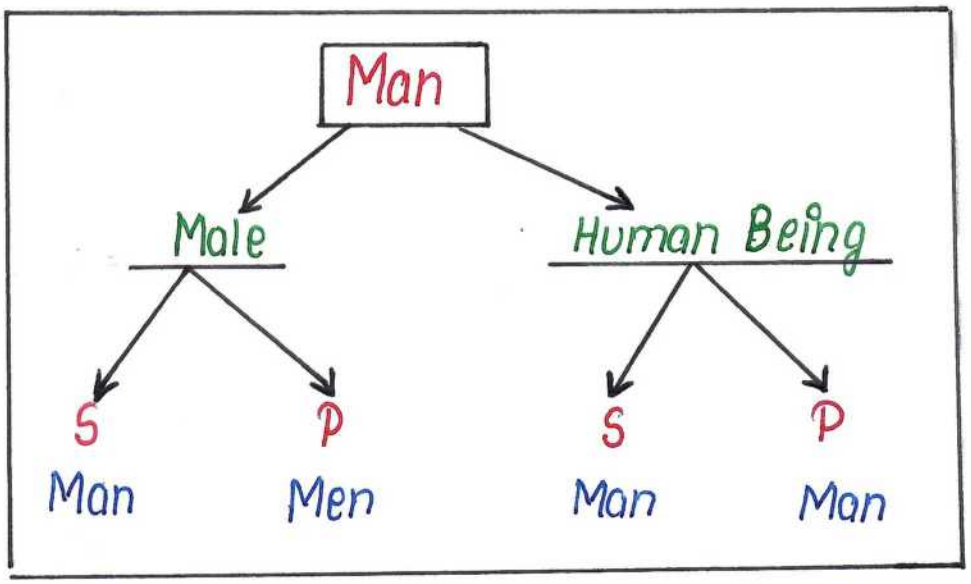

Q. I called many women ~~servant~~ servants (1) / for the sake of (2) / my house hold work (3) / No error (4)

Q. There have been (1) / ten ~~woman~~ women doctors (2) / in our country (3) / No error (4)

Q. All the women teachers / (a) are agitating against the haughty attitude / (b) of the principal / (c) no error. / (d)

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Metropolis (Singular N.) → the capital or chief city of a country or region. (महानगर / राजधानी / मुख्यनगर)

Metropolises (Plural N.) →

- Mumbai is a metropolis
- There are four metropolises in India.

Metropolitan (Adj) → relating to or denoting a metropolis or large city. (महानगर संबंधी / महानगरीय)

- Metropolitan police.
- Metropolitan life.
- Metropolitan culture.

- He lives in a metropolitan city. ✗
- Delhi is a metropolitan city. ✗

Metropolitan (adj.) → महानगरीय

City (N.) → नगर

- He lives in a metropolis. ✓
- Delhi is a metropolis. ✓

@ImTgLoki

- He is a metropolitan. ✓
- They are metropolitans. ✓
- Metropolitan (n.) → an inhabitant of a metropolis or large city. (महानगर वासी)

Nouns which have one meaning in – Singular and another meaning in – Plural

Singular	Plural
Alphabet (a set of letters)	Alphabets (languages)
Good (benefit)	Goods (objects)
Custom (tradition)	Customs (tax)
Iron (a hard metal)	Irons (handcuffs)
Wood (branches of tree)	Woods (forest)
Air (atmosphere)	Airs (affected manners)
force (strength)	forces (army)
Quarter (one fourth)	Quarters (residence)
Word (promise)	Words (languages)
Work (business)	Works literary works, factory)

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Regard (Respect)	Regards (well-wishes)
Chain (connected metal rings)	Chains (handcuff)
Pain (feeling hurt)	Pains (efforts)
Return (coming back)	Returns (profit / income report)
Water (liquid)	Waters (water body)
Amend (correction)	Amends (compensation)

Q. Our teacher take great ~~pain~~ pains to help us realize our goals.

Q. There is no benefit of giving false hopes, don't say you will visit her if you can't go. She hates people who break their ~~words~~ word. If you'll do the same, she won't trust you again.

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Q. The literary world interpretations are different from the real world. For instance, Wind, Rain, Cloud, and fog are common metaphoric images for obstructions and gloom, but they may connote differently in ~~work~~ works of literature.

Q. Poetry is an art. It is more about the emotions and less about the technicalities. Therefore, one doesn't need to define all the ~~word.~~ words

Q. I have learnt all the ~~alphabets~~ alphabet of the english language.

Q. While I am doing the house ~~works~~ work. I like to listen to music on the radio.

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Nouns singular in form and singular in function

- All uncountable nouns come into this category.

Advice	poetry	Debris	Anger
Alphabet	luggage	Gold	Chocolate
Applause	baggage	Hair	
Furniture	work	Happiness	
Ice	bread	Money	
Information	food	Mischief	
Machinery	evidence	News	
Scenery	unemployment	Rubbish	

1. All these words are singular uncountable nouns- singular verb is used after them.
2. We cannot use a/an after them.
3. We cannot make their plural forms.

Sugar	a/an sugar ✗	Sugars ✗
Information	a/an Information ✗	informations ✗

4. Uncountable nouns can be made countable as well.
5. To make them singular countable - "a piece of"
6. To make them plural countable - "pieces of"

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- A piece / bit of information
- A piece / an item of furniture
- A fit of anger
- A bar of chocolate
- A piece / pile of rubbish

- He has given me an information. ✗
- He has given me a piece of information. ✓

- He wants to buy some furnitures. ✗
- He wants to buy some furniture. ✓

- All the evidences were against her, so she was punished. ✗
- All the evidence was against her, so she was punished. ✓

@ImTgLoki

Q.1 Karan managed the luggages in three trips while Rashmi and Sahil handled the paperwork.

Q.2 The paintings of natural sceneries are selling like hot cakes.

Q.3 Lockdown-weary travelers eager for a change of sceneries can find room discounted as much as 50% at some properties.

Q.4 The handsome boy with the long hairs sighed deeply without removing his hand from his hat and went back to the market.

Q.5 She put her cell phone on its charger and explored the house, admiring his taste in everything from furnitures to paintings to simple decor

@ImTgLoki

Q.6 If a student needs advices about careers, he or she should consult the career officer.

Answer

1. luggages → luggage
2. sceneries → scenery
3. sceneries → scenery
4. hairs → hair
5. Furnitures → Furniture
6. advices → advice

Nouns Plural In Form but Singular in Function

(A) Name of subjects

- Mathematics
- Physics
- Politics
- Ethic
- Linguistics
- Acoustics

1. Mathematics is/are my weakest subject.
2. Politics is/are an interesting subject.

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Note → If "the" or "possessive adjectives" are used before subjects of study. In this case, they become plural noun and plural verb is used with them.

Poss. adjectives = my, our, your, his, her, its, their

- The mathematics (mathematical concept)
- Mathematics (subject)
- His mathematics is/are weak.

(b) Games	(c) Diseases
Darts	Measles
Billiards	Diabetes
Chess	Rabies
Draughts	Shingles
Bowls	Piles
Snookers	

(d) Titles of books
The Arabian nights
The Gulliver's Travels
Three mistakes of my life.

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Q. Diabetes mellitus, commonly known as diabetes, ~~are~~ is a metabolic disease that causes high blood sugar. With diabetese, your body either does n't make enough insulin or can't effectively use the insulin it does make.

Q. Her physics ~~is~~ are very good, so if you are having problems with physics, you should ask for her helps.

Q. The ethics of the majority of teenagers ~~is~~ are in very petty conditions nowadays. A lot needs to be done by the parents and the schools to inculcate qualities like integrity and compassion.

Q. The politics of India ~~is~~ are (a)/ very pathetic because (b)/ politicians are corrupt (c)/ and inefficient (d)/ No error. (e)

@ImTgLoki

Q. The Arabian nights is a collection (a)/ of very interesting episodes of adventure (b)/ No error (c) → No error

Q. The measles is a disease that ~~cause~~ fever and red rash.
causes

Nouns singular in form but plural in function

Cattle
Cavalry
Gentry
Peasantry
Vermin
Nobility
Infantry
Police

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1. All these words are plural nouns
2. We cannot use a/an before them
3. We cannot add s/es to them

Boys	a boys ✗	boyss ✗
Cattle	a cattle ✗	cattles ✗

Q. Vegans treat dairy products like the meat itself. Even though the cattle ~~is~~ are alive when they are milked, vegans cite that there is poor treatment of dairy cattle, including steroid use and forced impregnation.

Q. The last mounted ~~cavalries~~ cavalary regiment of the Indian Army and one of the few in the world, 61 cavalry, will soon lose its special tag and be equipped with tanks instead of horses.

Q. The gentry of Mumbai ~~does~~ do not (a)/ like Salman khan at (b)/ all, even though he has a (c)/ number of good movies to his credit (d)/ No error. (e)

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Q. In England indeed a variety of causes hindered nobilities or gentry from ever obtaining the importance which they obtained, for instance, in France.

A) Causes hindered nobility or gentry from ✓
B) Causes hindered nobilities or gentries from ✗
C) causes hindered nobility or gentries from ✗
D) causes hindered nobilities or gentry to ✗
E) No correction required ✗

People (plural) → human beings or person in general
Peoples → Nation / Race / Tribe

- Many different peoples live in Europe.

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Noun plural in form and plural in function

Articles of dress (which have two parts)		Tools and Instruments (which have two parts)	
Pants	Pyjamas	Scissors	Pincers
Trousers	Jeans	Bellows	Tongs
Shorts	Underpants	Clippers	Dividers
Breeches	Briefs	Shades	Goggles
Boxers		Glasses	Sunglasses
		Spectacles	Binoculars

- Boys — a Boys ✗
- Pants — a Pants ✗
- A pant ✗
- A pants ✗
- A pair of pant ✗
- A pair of pants ✓
- Two pairs of pants ✓

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Note -

1. All these words are plural noun and plural verb is used with them.
2. We cannot use a/an before them.
3. We cannot remove s/es from them
4. To make them sing. Countable
   We use - "a pair of" before them
5. To make them pl. countable
   We use "pairs of" before them

- He wants to buy a trousers. ✗
- He wants to buy a pair of trousers. ✓
- Your pyjama is torn. ✗
- Your pyjamas are torn. ✓
- She has lost her binocular. ✗
- She has lost her binoculars. ✓
- Your specatacle is not good. ✗
- Your spectacles are not good. ✓

Q.1 He gifted her ~~a~~ a pair of jeans that she has been eyeing on for so long.

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Q.2 Spectacles ~~is~~ are recommended for people suffering from myopia till they attain a specific age after which the size of the Retina remains constant.

Note - Hyperopia (Farsightedness) makes it hard to see things that are close, and Myopia (nearsightedness) makes it difficult to see things that are far away.

Q.3 The jeans which you have bought are not cool.
N.E

Q.4 I have bought ~~a goggle~~ a pair of goggles (a)/ for you and (b)/ two pairs of trousers (c)/ for Gautam (d)/ no error (e)

Q.5 The scissors that you asked for ~~is~~ are in the desk drawer in the bedroom.

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Nouns plural in form and plural in function

Alms	eatables	surroundings
Amends	edibles	sweets
Arrears	manes	valuables
Belongings	outskirts	vegetables
Bygones	proceeds	
Congratulations	riches	
Doings	remains	
Dues	ruins	

Q. The beautiful ~~surrounding~~ surroundings of the place enchanted me.

Q. Give some ~~alm~~ alms to the beggar.

Q. Somebody has stolen my ~~belonging.~~ belongings

Q. You can see the ~~ruin~~ ruins of the fort.

@ImTgLoki

Q. My ~~belonging~~ belongings had been / (a) stolen from the wating room / (b) as soon as I become somnolent / (c) no error / (d)

Q. You are in the habit / (a) of giving ~~alm~~ alms to all the beggars / (b) who come to you / (c) no error / (d)

Q. keep your ~~valuable~~ valuables safe / (a) in the locker as you / (b) live alone in the big house / (c) no error / (d)

Nouns unchanged in Singular and Plural

- Corps
- Barracks
- Headquarters
- Crossroads
- Means
- Works
- Innings
- Sheeps

Deer
Swine
Data
Series
Species

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- I have seen a deer in the forest.
- I have seen ten deers in the forest. ✗
- I have seen ten deer in the forest. ✓
- Why do you want to sell all your sheeps? ✗
- Why do you want to sell all your sheep? ✓
- There is a dangerous crossroad before you turn right. ✗
- There is a dangerous crossroads before you turn right. ✓

Q.1 In the worldwide popular book The Alchemist, the Shepherd Santiago learns life lessons by watching his sheeps, and later these lessons are reinforced as he observes the desert and listens to his heart and accomplishes his destiny.

Q.2 It feels good to see young players like KL Rahul, Shreyas Iyer, Sanju Samson etc playing so many wonderful inning in the Indian Premier League. It certainly ensures that the future world cup team is way beyond ready to maintain the team's position in the cricket world globally.

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Q.3 People's Liberation Army (PLA) has, for the first time, commissioned a new, modern barrack for soldiers.

Q.4 There is a very (a)/ dangerous crossroads near (b)/ by South Extension Part II, (c)/ so drive carefully when you reach there (d)/ no error (e)

Answer
1. Sheeps → Sheep
2. inning → innings
3. barrack → barracks
4. No error

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Some other Nouns & their Numbers

Means

Means – (Singular / Plural) – Method

- This means (method) of transport is a very old one.
- Several means (methods) of transport are available to you.

Means – (Plural) – Income

- His means (monetary resources) are insufficient to keep him

Hair

Hair – (Singular Uncn) – बाल

- Your hair is black.
- She is brushing her hair.

@ImTgLoki

Hair - (Countable) - Sing / Plural -

Note - if used with a, one, two, three etc.

- There is a hair in the soup.
- You have three grey hairs.
- Five of your hairs are brown.

Fruit

Fruit - (Singular Uncn) - फल

- Fruit is expensive now-a days.
- She does not like Fruit.
- He is going to buy some Fruit.

Note - we can not use "a" with Fruit & can not add "s" to the Fruit.

Fruit - (Countable) - Sing / Plural - kind of Fruit

- A Banana is a Fruit. (a kind of fruit)
- A mango and an apple are two Fruits. (Two kinds of fruit)

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Fruits – (Always Plural) – लाभ - परिणाम

- Hard work bears Fruits.
- The Fruits of the industry are very sweet.

Time

Time – (Singular Uncn) – समय

- Time waits For no man.
- Time is money.
- We should not waste time.

Note 1 – Free time, Winter time, summer time – UNCN

Note 2 – But, a long time and a short time can be used.

Time – (Countable) Singular / Plural – बार

- I went there two times last week.
- She came to see me several times last month.

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Times- (Always plural)

- At times - occasionally (कभी-कभी)
- At all times - always (हमेशा)

(a particular period in history) - काल

- Roman times
- Greek times
- Ancient times

Numeral Noun

Dozen, score, hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion etc.

Singular	Plural
A / one hundred	two hundreds ✗ two hundred ✓ ten millions ✗ ten million ✓

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Note → If counting is used before numeral nouns in this "of" is not used after them.

- One dozen of eggs. ✗
- One dozen eggs. ✓
- Two hundreds of books. ✗
- Two hundred books. ✓

Note -2

If counting is not used before numeral nouns in this case, we can make their plural form and "of" is definitely used after them

- Dozens of eggs
- Hundreds of books
- Thousands of villages

Find an error -

1. According to some estimates (a)/ there are (b)/ seven thousands types of plants. (c)/ No error. (d)

2. Would you please (a)/ lend me ten thousands of rupees ? (b)/ I will give you (c)/ back as soon as possible. (d)/ No error. (e)

3. Two million of people (a)/ attended the meeting (b)/ held in the Parade ground (c)/ No error. (d)

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4. Manjeet has bought (a) / Four dozen eggs (b) / and a Few pieces of pencil (c) / For his nephew (d) / No error. (e)

5. Thousand of people came / (a) to see the final test match / (b) between India and Australia yesterday / (c) no error / (d)

Answer

1. thousands → thousand
2. thousands of rupees → thousand rupees
3. million of people → million people
4. dozens eggs → dozen eggs
5. Thousand of people → Thousands of people

Q.1 Two hundreds crore has been allocated in the budget of the financial year 2020-2021 for the G-20 presidency meet in India.

Q.2 West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee on Wednesday appealed to the Centre to give one-time assistance of ten thousands rupee each to migrant workers amid the COVID-19 crisis

@ImTgLoki

Q.3 Million of devout Hindus led by naked ascetic with ash smeared on their bodies plunged into the frigid waters of India's holy Ganges River on Monday in a ritual they believe can wash away their sins.

Answer

1. Two hundreds → Two hundred
2. Ten thousands rupee → ten thousand rupees
3. Million of devout → Millions of devout

Numeral Adjectives

(Counting)

One, Two, Three, Four etc.

Counting + Plural nouns

- One* boy
- Two boys
- Two men
- Five years
- Ten rupees

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Note -

If counting + plural noun, this whole term is used as an adjective. in this case, hypen is used between them and the plural noun must be in singular form.

- I have ten rupees. ✓
- I have a ten rupees note. ✗
- I have a ten rupee note. ✓

- A note
- A ten rupees note
- Five ten rupees notes

- A plan
- A Five ~~years~~ year plan
- Two Five ~~years~~ year plans
- Note → I have spent Five years in University. ✓

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- A committee
- A two ~~men~~ man committee
- Two two ~~men~~ man committees
- Note - Our company lost ten men in the Fighting that day. ✓

- A flat
- A two ~~rooms~~ room Flat
- Two three ~~rooms~~ room Flat
- Note - This apartment has three rooms. ✓

Q. Why don't you take (a)/ a two ~~kilometers~~ kilometer walk (b)/ in the morning, as it will (c)/ help you stay Fit and fine. (d)/ no error (e)

Q. Can you bring (a)/ a ten ~~inches~~ inch ruler (b)/ For me now, because (c)/ I have to measure something ? (d)/ no error (e)

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Q. Congress has constituted a five-~~members~~ member committee to formulate the party's stand on key ordinances by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi-led Central Government.

Q. He has a habit of wasting money and resources for instace las week he ordered three six-~~gallons~~ gallon barrels of paint for some work. And now the majority of it is not even utilised.

Nouns : Cases

(Possessive case)

Apostrophe - s ('s) - Tarun's car, Tanu's bag

Apostrophe (') - Boys' hostel, Girls' college

OF - the population of the country

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Uses of apostrophe-s ('s)

1. Singular Nouns

- A boy's shirt
- A girl's dress
- A teacher's life

2. Plural Nouns (without s/es)

- Men's work
- A women's college
- Children's toys

3. Living Beings

(i) Human Beings

- Rahul's car
- Tina's bag
- A girl's dress

(ii) Animals and Birds

- A dog's tail
- A bird's nest
- A spider's web

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4. ('s) is used at the end of the compound nouns.

- Mother-in-law's behavior ✓
- Mother's-in-law behavior ×
- Son-in-law's car ✓
- Son's-in-law car ×
- Maid-servant's salary ✓
- Maid's-servant salary ×

Q. The ~~mother's-in-law~~ mother-in-law's attitude towards the bride was reprehensible. But I am glad she handled the situation pretty well and didn't create any scene at the party last night.

Q. Military of every country shares one common thing that is discipline. No matter whether it is a British army or an Indian army, every soldier follow his ~~commander's-in chief~~ commander-in-chief's orders diligently without any questioning.

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5.

- Ram and Sham's shop
- Mr. Lala and Son's shop
- Bhagat's and Sharma's Novels

which one is correct ?

- He went to Rahul and Sonali's house ✓

Or

- He went to Rahul's and Sonali's houses. ✓

- He went to Rahul and Sonali's house, but the couple was not home. ✓

Or

- He went to Rahul's and Sonali's houses, but the couple was not home. ✓

Q. ~~Rahul's~~ Rahul and Shail's mural is so vibrant and detailed. They chose a pretty abstract concept and had worked pretty diligently on it. I am sure they are going to win this contest.

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6. ('s) can be used with all these words

Somebody / Anybody / Everybody / Nobody

- I have stolen somebody's watch.
- She needs to check everyone's bag.

Note -

If else is used after above written words, in this case, ('s) is used with else.

- Nobody's else ✗
- Nobody else's ✓

- I like nobody's else advice but yours. ✗
- I like nobody else's advice but yours. ✓
- Your performance is better than everyone's else. ✗
- Your performance is better than everyone else's. ✓

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Words where ('s) can not be used

1. ('s) is not used with non living things

- The wall's painting. ✗
- The painting of the wall. ✓
- The house's roof. ✗
- The roof of the house. ✓
- A table's legs. ✗
- The legs of a table. ✓

Note –

('s) can be used with non living things in some cases.

(i) Country and the name of any place

- India's future
- China's population
- America's history
- Delhi's pollution

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(ii) - With non living things that have some relationship of human activity

- The plan's importance ✓
- The report's conclusion ✓
- The university's president ✓
- The book's author ✓

(iii) - With collective nouns

- The crowd's reaction
- The goverment's decision
- The nation's security

(iv) - With words denoting "Time"

- A moment's delay
- A week's holiday
- A day's journey
- Tomorrow's programme

(v) - with words denoting "Money

- A rupee's worth
- A dollar's worth

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Q. The ~~car's front~~ front of the car is in extremely bad shape, I need to call the insurance people but sonali doesn't look like the girl who will be involved in such an accident.

Q. I have everyone arrives on time. There are several items on the agenda for ~~tonight~~ tonight's meeting. And we need to discuss and arrive at the final call tonight itself.

2. ('s) is not used with - (The + Adjective)

The + Adjective

- The rich
- The Poor
- The healthy
- The old
- The sick
- The unemployed
- The disabled

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Q. The ~~sicks~~ sick and the ~~olds~~ old ~~was~~ were helped.

Q. The rich always ~~looks~~ look down upon ~~poor~~ the poor

Q.1 Most of the time it's the bourgeois who suffers the indifference the most. The rich get incentives, the poor get the subsidies but it's the middle class who have to survive all the fluctuations in the economy without any substantial support from the government.

Q.2 Teachers should be trained in sign languages till advanced level since teaching the deafs is not that easy especially when the teacher has to depend on the interpreters.

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Q.3 There is nothing to be proud of it you help the blinds or the deafs because it is your moral duty to help those in need. People who are posting these acts on social media to encourage others to do the same are right however those who are posting this just for publicity are doing nothing empathic.

Answer

1. suffers → suffer , have to survive → has to survive
2. deafs → deaf
3. the blinds → the blind , the deafs → the deaf

2. ('s) is not used with - (The + Adjective)

- The rich's hobbies ✗
- The hobbies of the rich ✓
- The poor's honesty ✗
- The honesty of the poor ✓
- The old's plight ✗
- The plight of the old ✓
- The blind's inner eyes ✗
- The inner eyes of the blind ✓

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3. ('s) is not used with all these words

Something / Anything / Everything / Nothing

- Everything's beauty is temporary in this world. ✗
- The beauty of everything is temporary in this world. ✓

- Nothing's existence is permanent in this world. ✗
- The existence of nothing is permanent in this world. ✓

Some structures where both ('s) or (of) can be used

Living Being – (inanimate thing which can be touched)

- Rahul's car ✓
- The car of Rahul ✗
- The cow's milk ✓
- The milk of the cow ✗
- A girl's dress ✓
- The dress of a girl ✗

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Living Being - (with Abstract Words)

- Shakespeare's plays ✓
- The plays of shakespeare ✓
- Gandhi's death ✓
- The death of Gandhi ✓
- Mr. Sinha's son
- The son of Mr. Sinha ✓

- A saint's life ✓
- The life of a saint ✓
- Tina's bag ✓
- The bag of tina ✗
- Your wife's health ✓
- The health of your wife ✓
- Your wife's laptop ✓
- The laptop of your wife ✗
- My father's house ✓
- The house of my father ✗

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- Country and the name of any place
- India's Future ✓
- The Future of India ✓
- China's population ✓
- The population of China ✓
- America's history ✓
- The history of America ✓
- Delhi's population ✓
- The population of Delhi ✓

- With non living things that have some relationship of human activity
- The plan's importance ✓
- The importance of the plan ✓
- The report's conclusion ✓
- The conclusion of the report ✓
- The university's president ✓
- The president of the university
- The book's author ✓
- The author of the book ✓

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- With collective nouns
  - The crowd's reaction ✓
  - The reaction of the crowd ✓
  - The government's decision ✓
  - The decision of the government ✓
  - The nation's security ✓
  - The security of the nation ✓

Uses of apostrophe (')

1. (') is used with plural nouns ending in s/es

Boys' college ✓	Girls' hostel ✓
Boys's college ✗	Girls's hostel ✗
Boy's college ✗	Girl's hostel ✗

2. (') can also be used with Greek and Roman Names
- Pythagoras' Theorem
- Socrates' Idealism
- Sophocles' plays
- Jesus' life
- Moses' laws

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3. (') or ('s) both can be used with names ending in (-s)

- Gurdas' car ✓ Mr. Jones' house ✓
- Gurdas's car ✓ Mr. Jones's house ✓
- Kalidas' poems ✓ Yeats' poems ✓
- Kalidas's poems ✓ Yeats's poems ✓

4. (') can be used with nouns ending in (-s) or (-ce) along with "sake"

- For justice' sake
- For goodness' sake
- For conscience' sake

Note - but given below phrases are correct.

- For God's sake ✓
- For heaven's sake ✓
- For mercy's sake ✓

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PRONOUNS

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PRONOUNS

Pronouns

Pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun.

- Pooja is a beautiful girl.
- Pooja lives with her brother.-(weak error)
- Pooja loves karan.-(weak error)
- Pooja is a beautiful girl.
- She lives with her brother.
- She loves karan.

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Kinds of Pronoun

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Possessive Pronouns
3. Distributive Pronouns
4. Reflexive Pronouns
5. Emphatic Pronouns
6. Indefinite Pronouns
7. Relative Pronouns
8. Reciprocal Pronouns
9. Demonstrative Pronouns
10. Interrogative Pronouns
11. Exclamatory Pronouns

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PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns		
1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Speaker	to whom we speak	of whom we speak
I, We	You	He, she, it, They

Person	Number	Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
1st	Singular	I	Me	My	Mine
	Plural	We	Us	Our	Ours
2nd	Singular	You	You	Your	Yours
	Plural	You	You	Your	Yours
3rd	Singular	He	Him	His	His
		She	Her	Her	Hers
		it	It	Its	—
	Plural	they	Them	Their	Theirs

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Difference Between Subj. and Obj. Case

Uses of Subjective Case

1. Sub + Verb

- Me am (M.V) a teacher.
  Me → I
- Her loves (M.V) me.
  Her → She
- Him and me are going (V) there.
  Him and me → He and I

2. [Be + Subjective case / objective case]

► (Be = Is / am / are / was / were / be / been / being)

- It was him who had brought you to the hospital. ✗
- It was he who had brought you to the hospital. ✓

- It was them who were trying to bunk the class. ✗
- It was they who were trying to bunk the class. ✓

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Uses of Objective Case

1. Verb + Objective ✓ case / Subjective ✗ case

- He took she to Disneyland. (✗)
- He took her to Disneyland (✓)

- She scolded you and I (✗)
- She scolded you and me. (✓)

2. Preposition + objective ✓ case / Subjective ✗ case

- There is no problem between he and I. (✗)
- There is no problem between him and me. (✓)

- Everyone attended the wedding except for she. (✗)
- Everyone attended the wedding except for her. (✓)

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3. Let + objective case / Subjective case

- Let I go (x)
- Let me go (✓)

- Let he and I talk (x)
- Let him and me talk (✓)

4. Gerund + objective case / Subjective case
(N)

- Smoking cigarettes is injurious to health.
- Reading books is a good hobby.

4. Gerund + objective case / Subjective case
(P)

- Talking she wasn't fun at all. (X)
- Talking her wasn't fun at all. (✓)

- Visiting they is delightful. (x)
- Visiting them is delightful. (✓)

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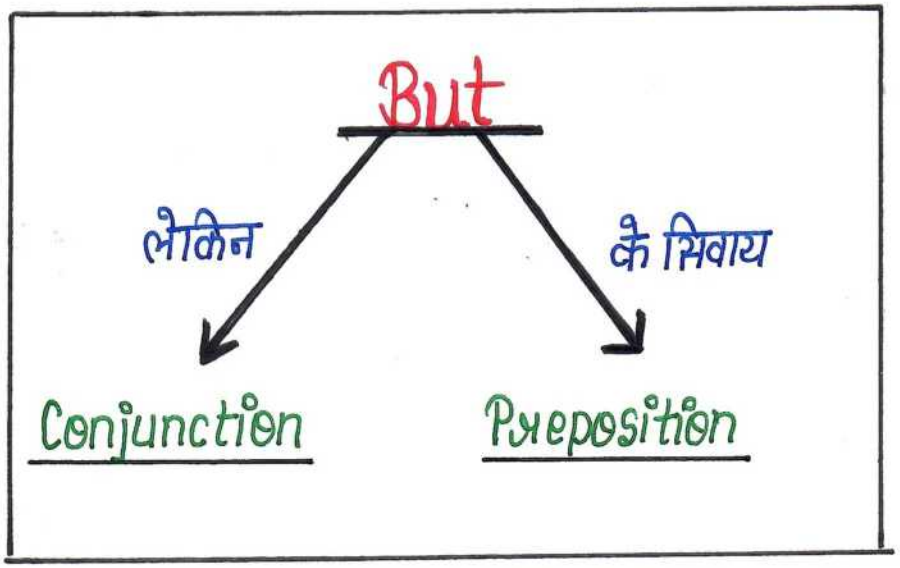

Examples

Q. She is very talented but she / her lacks confidence
Sub V Conj ✓ ✗ V

Q. Everybody but she / her was happy for them.
Sub Prepo ✗ ✓ V Adj Prep obj.

Q. He is very stubborn but he / him is compassion-
-ate towards elders.
Conj ✓ ✗

Q. Everyone acknowledged her in the town but
Prepo
he / him
✗ ✓

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Miscellaneous

Q.1 You said it was a formal party. It took she and I twenty minutes to get dressed so we are not going to change into something casual.

Q.2 She had seen him three years back. Did she reco--gnize he? I think she did but she tried to keep it casual because of the history that they share.

Q.3 You are worried for nothing. The best sailors on this lake are you and me. We have been practicing on this same lake since our teena--ge years.

Q.4 The mural was drawn by Rakhi and I. You have no right to take even an ounce of credit for this.

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Q.5. I am not saying that you should accept each and every thing that we are suggesting. Just give we a chance before you reject the idea.

Q.6. It was he, not me, who put forth the rem--arkable proposition.

Q.7. Except for you and I, everyone brought a present to the party.

Answer

1. She and I → her and me
2. He → him
3. You and me → You and I
4. Rakhi and I → Rakhi and me
5. Just give we → Just give us
6. he, not me → he, not I
7. You and I → You and me

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Possessive Adj.
Vs
Possessive Pronouns

Poss. Adj.	Poss. Pronouns.
My, our, your, his, her, its, their A noun is always used after them	Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs A noun is not used after them
My + car Our + flat Your + house	Poss. Pro. = Poss. Adj + noun Mine = My + noun Ours = Our + noun Yours = Your + noun

Q. Your house is here but mine house is there.
Ans → mine house → mine

Q. This is my bag and where is yours ~~bag~~ ?
your+n
your+ bag

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Q. We gave them our telephone number, and they gave us ~~their~~. theirs

Q. Ours is a humble teacher. ✓
our+n
our teacher Adj n

Q. Yours is an old Phone. N.E.
your+n

Q. Jane has alredy eaten ~~hers~~ her lunch.

As / than & the case

Note - Comparison always takes place between two equal things, unequal things can't be compared.

- She is as smart as me. ✗
- She is as smart as I. ✓

- I eat faster than him ✗
- I eat faster than he ✓

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- Sub obj
  She likes you as much as I. ✓
- She likes you as much as me. ✓
  Sub obj

Questions

Q.1 No other employee in this office is as effi--cient as her.

Q.2 I respect you more than he.

Q.3 Though she appears taller but she is just an inch taller than me.

Q.4 Contrary to earlier reports (a)/ I found him (b)/ brighter than I (c)/ during our meeting. (d)/ No error. (e)

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Answer

1. her → she
2. N.E
3. me → I
4. (c) brighter than I → brighter than me

Orders of Personal Pronouns

1. General Order → (2+3+1)
2. While confessing/accepting mistakes → (1+2+3)

Q. ~~I, she, and you~~ will come to the party.
You, she, and I

Q. ~~He, you, and I~~ should admit our mistake.
I, you, and He

Q. ~~I and you~~ should go to the party
You and I

Q. ~~You and I~~ are responsible for the loss.
I and You

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Q. ~~Me and you~~ I will go to the Shimla.
You and I

Q. She distributed the money between ~~me and you~~
You and me

Miscellaneous Concept of Pronouns

1st + 2nd + 3rd ----- 1st person (Plural) -
We / us / our / ours / ourselves

1st + 3rd ----- 1st person (Plural) -
We / us / our / ours / ourselves

1st + 3rd ------ 1st person (Plural) -
We / us / our / ours / ourselves

2nd + 3rd ------- 2nd person (Plural) -
You your your yourself

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Examples

- You and I must obey your parents. (✗)
- You and I must obey our parents. (✓)
- You and he have done their home work. (✗)
- You and he have done your home work. (✓)
- He and I should complete their task themselves. (✗)
- He and I should complete our task ourselves. (✓)

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN

Each , Either , Neither

Each [प्रत्येक]

Note- Used for two or more than two persons or things

- Each of the two students played ice hockey.
- Each of the ten boys is going there.

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Either – one out of two

Note – Used for only two persons or things

- Either of these two persons is guilty.
- There are two dresses, either is red.

Q. ~~Either~~ of the five students is absent.
Any one

Note – "Either" is not used for more than two persons or things.
"any" or "any one" is used, not anyone ✗

- Either of the five students is absent. ✗
- Any of the five students is absent. ✓

Neither → not the one nor the other

Note → Used for only two persons or things

- Neither of the two boys is efficient for this job.
- There are two shirts, neither is clean.

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Q. Neither of the four participants came on time.

Neither → None

Miscellaneous

Q.1 I have no clue why he is so offended I just asked whether any of the two major preside-ntial candidates could bring about a better future.

Q.2 I had ordered the machines way before time and also explained to them the urgency of the situation still none of the two machines is shipped on time.

Q.3 After meeting the potential candidates for the Job, the employer was sure that neither of the four candidates is suitable for the Job.

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Q.4 I think we should hire a porter. Your suit-case is too heavy. None of my arms is strong enough to lift that.

Q.5 I know you are nervous about the date. But do not worry I have kept two dresses in my bed you may take any one.

Q.6 It is very easy to do, (a)/ so I believe that any of the (b)/ two men can do it without (c)/ putting in much effort (d)/ No error. (e)

Answer

1. any → either
2. none → neither
3. neither → none
4. None → neither
5. anyone → either
6. any → either

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Object = Noun / Pronoun

Verb + Object

Preposition + Object

Verb – what / whom = Obj.

Transitive Verb

Always take an object

Reply of what / whom after the verb is called the object.

Object = noun / pronoun

Intransitive Verb

Which doen't take any object

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REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Reflexive Pronouns (-self, selves)

Persons	Number	Subject	Object	Reflexive
1st	Singular	I	Me	Myself
	Plural	We	Us	Ourselves
2nd	Singular	You	You	Yourself
	Plural	You	You	Yourselves
3rd	Singular	He	him	Himself
		She	Her	Herself
		It	It	Itself
	Plural	They	Them	themselves

Concept

- She admires [your courage.]
  Sub V P.A (obj) n

- She admires. _herself_
  S T.V obj

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Concept

- Radhika hurt the cat on the playground.
  S V Obj (n)

- Radhika hurt on the playground.
  S T.V P Obj.
  herself

Note — An object is always used after all these verbs, and if the object is not present, in this case, reflexive pronoun is used.

- Enjoy
- Amuse
- Acquit
- Avail
- Absent
- Present
- Introduce
- Adapt
- Pride

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Q.3 He acquitted of a debt which had long lain heavy on him.

Q.4 He absented from the parliament for ten days, to avoid, any responsibility for the bill.

Q.5 She prides on (a) / her beauty but I never appreciate (b) / this attitude of hers (c) / even in the least. (d) / no error (e)

Answer

1. prides on his → prides himself on his
2. avail of → avail yourself of
3. acquitted of → acquitted himself of
4. absented from → absented himself from
5. prides on → prides himself on

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Concept

- I enjoyed the class last week.
  V — obj (N)
- I enjoyed in the class last week.
  V — myself — P — obj

- He introduced the issue to the C.M.
  V — obj (N) — P — obj.
- He introduced to the C.M.
  V — P — himself — obj

Miscellaneous

Q.1 The author prides on his honesty and impar--tiality, but he ignores his lack of judgment and knowledge of facts which makes him appear like an oblivious person.

Q.2 You should avail of this opportunity. You have no clue how many people are praying to be in your position

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Note 2 - Reflexive pronoun can not be used as a subject

Myself is Tarun Grover. (✗)
I am Tarun Grover. (✓)

Q. Myself and he are going there.
Ans. He and I are going there.

EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

myself	ourselves	yourself yourselves	itself himself themselves	herself

- Emphatic pronoun is used for emphasis.

I (S) myself saw (V) him (Obj).

They (S) themselves are (V) take. (S.C (Adj.))

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INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Indefinite Pronouns

Someone, Anyone, Everyone, No one

Indefinite Pronouns

Someone, Anyone, Everyone, No one
= = = =

Somebody, Anybody, Everybody, Nobody

- Third Person
- Living being

- Sing. – Sing. Verb

Q. Someone ~~have~~ has stolen my purse.

Q. Everyone ~~want~~ wants to succeed in life.

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Someone , Anyone , Everyone , No one
= = = =
Some body , Anybody , Everybody , Nobody

↓ ↓

- Third person — Sing.- Sing. verb
- Living being — (Sing. Pronouns) - (He , him, his, himself)

Q. Is everyone happy with ~~their~~ his gift ?

Q. Anyone can be happy if they have no expectations.
they have → he has

Q. If anybody try to interrupt me while I was speaking , I will argue with them.
try → tries , them → him

Q. Everyone should keep ~~their~~ his country before ~~themselves~~ himself

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Something, Anything, Everything, Nothing

- Third person
- Non-Living being

Sing. – Sing. verb

Sing. Pronouns – (it, its, itself)

Q. Nothing ~~are~~ is permanent in this world.

Q. Something ~~are~~ is wrong with the stew.

Q. If I were you, I would not consider this a friendly invitation. The world, we are in right now, everything have his own price, even relationships.

everything have his → everything has its.

Q. Everything we are surrounded with is made of stardust, even us. To keep this universe balanced it is necessary that everything remain in his order.

remain in his → remains in its

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One..... One, one's, oneself

[कोई एक / हर एक] [Anyone / Everyone]

One.....	One,	one's,	oneself
↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	obj.	poss. Adj.	ref. pro.

- Everyone should keep his promise.

=

- One should keep his promise. ✗
- One should keep one's promise. ✓

Q. If one ~~work~~ works hard, ~~he~~ one is sure to succeed in life.

Q. One should always think of others before one thinks of ~~himself.~~ oneself

Q. One should love ~~himself.~~ oneself

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Miscellaneous

Q.1 Everyone agreed to share their information. When the group leader reminded the members that they are going to get scored as a team and not as individuals

Q.2 Anyone who have worked for the company for at least six months is eligible for retirement benefits, but they have to submit the required forms.

Q.3 Everything I found in books that pleased me, I retained in my memory, consciously or unconsciously, and adapted them.

Answer

1. their information → his information
2. have worked → has worked, they have → he has
3. adapted them → adapted it

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Q.4 One must work hard not only for himself but also for his family and friends. They are the people who support us during our hard times and it is our responsibility to acknowledge that and do something for them as well.

A) One must work hard not only for himself but also for one's. ✗

B) One must work hard not only for oneself but also for his. ✗

C) One must work hard not only for oneself but also for one's. ✓

D) One must work hard not only for himself but also for their. ✗

E) No correction required. ✗

Any one / Every one / Some one / None	Anyone / Everyone / Someone / No one
+ of Selection Ex → Any one of us can solve this question.	+ ~~of~~ Wide Range Ex → Anyone can solve this question.

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RELATIVE PRONOUNS

[who, which, what, that

जो, जिसे, जिसको, जिनको, जिनका

Relative Pronouns

[who, which, what, that]

I met Radhika and she had been the topper of the class.

=

I met Radhika who had been the topper of the class.

Who

Who / Whom
Sub Obj

Whose
Poss. Adj

This is the man <u>who</u> broke the window	I have a friend <u>whose</u> cat is annoying.
I like the students <u>who</u> are hardworking.	She is the girl <u>whose</u> dog we have found.
This is the boy <u>whom</u> she will marry.	

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Extra Info-

- A subject can't come without a verb and a verb can't come without a subject.

Object = Noun / Pronoun	
Verb + Object Verb - what / whom = obj	Preposition + Object

Extra info-

- who - subject
- whom - object

Q. I don't like people ~~whom~~ who interrupt me.

Q. The singer ~~who~~ whom we have injured proved to be safe

Q. The people ~~whom~~ who just boarded the plane are in a rock band.

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Q. The children, ~~who~~ whom we love dearly, need better educations.

Q. The response of those managers ~~who~~ whom I have consulted has been very positive and we are looking forward to meeting together.

Q. She was a celebrated actress ~~who~~ whom he had known and loved, on and off, almost since her first appearance on the stage

Q. She smiled as she remembered the quiet scholar with whom she had shared a love of books. N.E

Which → Non-living / Animal | Birds

Sub Which / Which obj	Of which Poss. Adj
This is the dog <u>which</u> we rescued.	This is the showroom <u>of which</u> inauguration has been delayed.
This is the bird <u>which</u> can fly.	The chair <u>of which</u> handles are broken is yours.
This is the house <u>which</u> belongs to my great-grandfather.	

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Note - Now, in Modern English, "whose" is also used as a possessive adjective of "which".

Q. This is the machine whose properties I described. You should pre-order it because the company does not manufacture it much.

whose → Of which / whose

Q. This is the boy ~~which~~ who works hard.
S V S.C S V

Q. This is the girl ~~which~~ whom I shall marry.
S V S.C Obj S V

That

H.B , Non-Living , Animals , Birds

That

- This is the boy who works hard.

=

- This is the boy that works hard.

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That

- This is the house <u>which</u> my father built.

=

- This is the house <u>that</u> my father built.

Note – "That" is always used with all these words.

- Superlative degree.
- The same, the few, the little
- Only, none
- Something, anything, everything, nothing.
- All = everything

Q. This is the best article ~~which~~ that I have read in recent times. You should definitely submit it to the head editor of the Yale newspaper

Q. He is the same guy ~~who~~ that helped me during debates and all cultural events in college. I should go and convey my regards to him.

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Q. I received the few gifts ~~which~~ that I ordered last week for the house-warming party because I thought it will be rude to go with just a bouquet.

Q. I do nothing ~~which~~ that hurts your sentiments.

Q. All ~~which~~ that glitters is not Gold.

What

What - (the thing which)

Note - "What" is never used for any Antecedent or "What" doesn't relate to any antecedent

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Examples -

- It is just a casual get together. You can wear the dress what you want. ✗
- It is just a casual get together. You can wear the dress which you want. ✓
- It is just a casual get together. You can wear what you want. ✓

Examples -

- You can take the book what you like. ✗
- You can take the book which you like. ✓
- You can take what you like. ✓

- It is better to meet him without any preconceivednotions about him because the lies what he says are going to blow your mind. ✗
- It is better to meet him without any preconceived notions about him because the lies which he says are going to blow your mind. ✓
- It is better to meet him without any preconceived notions about him because what he says is going to blow your mind. ✓

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RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

Each other	one another
(Used for only two)	(used for more than two)

Q. The students must cooperate with ~~each other~~ one another on this project because they are going to get scored based on their team's performance.

Q. Rahul and Sahil are meeting ~~one another~~ each other at the cafe.

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DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

	Near	Far
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

This is my dog.

That is your dog.

These are my shoes.

Those are my shoes.

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INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Who / whom / whose / which / what

- Who is crying here ?
- Whom have you invited ?
- Whose are these books ?
- Which is your house ?
- What is your name ?

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EXCLAMATORY PRONOUN

Exclamatory Pronoun
"What"

Note - When "what" indicates surpise, it is considered to be an exclamatory pronoun

- What! You haven't attended the class.
- What! I don't believe what she says.
- What! You have alredy informed her.
- What! When did she ask me?

Note → A pronoun that is used as an exclamat--ion (to express sudden emotion) is called an Exclamatory Pronoun

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Identify the types of "What"

- What (R.P) he says is not true.
- What (I.P) are your problems?
- What (E.P)! Rahul has gone mad.
- I have told you what (R.P) I know.
- What (E.P)! You don't know Narendar Modi.
- What (I.P) has he bought today?

R.P → Relative Pronoun
I.P → Interrogative Pronoun
E.P → Exclamatory Pronoun

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ADJECTIVES

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ADJECTIVES

Adjective is a word that modifies a noun / pronoun.

Extra information

- Article + Word = noun
- Word + s / es = Plural word = noun

1. A girl
   A beautiful girl

2. She is beautiful

Uses of Adjectives

1. Attributive use
2. Predicative use

Attributive Use

A beautiful girl.
adj n

A new building.
adj n

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Predicative Use

She looks happy.
Pro Adj

He is smart.
Pro Adj

Kinds of Adjectives

1. Proper Adjectives
2. Possessive Adjectives
3. Distributive Adjectives
4. Demonstrative Adjectives
5. Numeral Adjectives
6. Emphatic Adjectives
7. Interrogative Adjectives
8. Quantitative Adjectives
9. Exclamatory Adjectives
10. Qualitative or Descriptive Adjectives

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1. PROPER ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives that are made from Proper Nouns

E.g. -

American, Indian, chinese, Japanese

2. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- My, our, your, his, her, its their

E.g. - my car, your bag, his wife

3. DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

- Each, Every, Either, Neither

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- Each boy is going to the party.
  adj n
- Every student of this class is intelligent.
  adj n
- You can buy either shirt.
  adj n
- Neither car is new.
  adj n

4. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

(i) - Definite (ii) - Indefinite

Definite Demonstrative Adjectives
E.g. - This, that, these, those
• This car • That car • These cars • Those cars

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Note-

Demonstrative Pronouns

This is my dog. These are my shoes.
That is your dog. Those are my shoes.

Indefinite Demonstrative Adjectives

E.g.- Some, any, a certain, certain, other, another

- Some old man is knocking at the door.
- Any graduate can apply for this post.
- I met a certain person yesterday.
- The other boys, another flat

5. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

(i) - Definite (ii) - Indefinite

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Definite Numeral Adjectives

i)- Cardinals (ii)- Ordinals

Indefinite Numeral Adjectives

Many, few, various, several, all, some, most, no

- Many persons were killed.
- She has few books.
- Most people will like this film.
- Some books are missing.

6. QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

E.g. Much, little, all, some, most

- Much money is needed.
- She has paid little attention to my advice.

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7. EMPHATIC ADJECTIVES

E.g. - Own, very

- I saw her with my own eyes.
- He killed his son before my very eyes.

Note - • Emphatic pronoun is used for emphasis.

I myself saw him.
They themselves are late.

8. INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

E.g. - What, which, whose

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- What type of shirt do you want to buy?
- Which movie do you like most?
- Whose pen is this ?

Interrogative Pronouns

- who is crying here ?
- whom have you invited ?
- whose are these books ?
- which is your house ?
- what is your name ?

9. EXCLAMATORY ADJECTIVES

E.g. – What

- What a beautiful girl !
- What a cute baby !

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Exclamatory Pronouns Vs. Exclamatory Adjectives

Exclamatory Pronouns	Exclamatory Adjectives
A pronoun that is used as an exclamation (to express sudden emotion) is called an Exclamatory Pronoun. In the following sentences the word 'what' with the exclamation mark has been used as a Pronoun	Exclamatory Adjectives are used with the nouns and indicate strong emotion. Here the question word 'what' is used to express the strong emotion.
Examples • What! Have you meet our Principal ? • What! You haven't attended the class. • What! I don't believe what she says. • What! You have already informed her.	Examples • What a strange incident! • What a cute baby! • What a band of great musicians ! • What a board of eminent directors !

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Adj n

- What book do you want to read ? [Q.A]
- What a big building it is ! [Ex.A]
- What! I don't believe that. [Ex.P]
- What she said made me cry. [R.P]
- What is your Friend's name ? [Q.P]
- What Food have you never eaten but would like to try ? [Q.A]
- What a big fool ! [Ex.A]
- We can't give you what you need. [R.P]
- What do you want for dinner ? [Q.P]
- What ! She has gone there without my permission. [E.P]

10. QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES

E.g. - good , bad , beautiful , smart , new

- She is a beautiful girl.
- I have a red car.

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DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive Degree

- It denotes simple quality of a person or thing.

Ex. Meerut is a big city.
adj. (pos. degree)

Note – Positive degree is used when no comparision is made.

Comparative Degree

- It denotes higher quality than the positive degree.

Structure – Sub + verb + comp. degree + than

Ex – Meerut is bigger than Ghaziabad.
(adj. comp. degree)

Note – It is used to compare only two persons or things.

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Superlative Degree

- It denotes the highest degree of quality.

Ex. Meerut is the biggest city in West Uttar Pradesh.
(adj. sup. degree)

Note – It is used to compare more than two persons or things.

Formation of Comparative and Superlative degrees

1. Words Pronounced without a Pause

Positive	Comparative (er)	Superlative (est)
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Cool	Cooler	Coolest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest

2. Words pronounced with a pause :

Positive	Comparative (more)	Superlative (most)
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Honest	more honest	most honest
Faithful	more faithful	most faithful

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Q.1 I don't understand how they can support the other guy in arm wrestling. Everyone knows that of the two boys in the college, Deon is the ~~bravest.~~ braver

Q.2 I think the valley of flowers trek is the most scenic trek of our country. As the name suggests the path is decorated with ~~more beautiful~~ very beautiful flowers and ponds.

Q.3 Literature and poetry are the two ~~most sweetest~~ sweetest passions known to man. Medicine, law, business, engineering, these are noble pursuits, and necessary to sustain life. But poetry, beauty, romance, love, these are what we stay alive for.

Q.4 It is very challenging to prepare for this presentation when we have so ~~less~~ little time. It is better if we divide our work and compile it latter. So that it can be submitted on time.

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Q.5 Hermione Granger is the ~~most diligent and wisest~~ wisest and most diligent witch of her age. Harry wouldn't have survived for so long in Hogwarts if Hermione wasn't there to help him.

Q.6 There is no denying the fact that the Indian Army is good and stronger than the Pakistan Army in every possible aspect. India has Active military personnel of 1.4 million that is double that the of Pakistan, making India the third-largest active military in the world.

A) is good and strong than ✗

B) is better and stronger than ✓

C) is better and stronger then ✗

D) is better and the strongest than ✗

E) No correction required ✗

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Q.7 Atal Bihari Vajpayee is the best and the honest prime minister of our time. He adhered to the concept of collective responsibility of the cabinet. But never allowed the dignity of the prime minister or the PMO to be undermined during his six-year regime.

A) is the better and the honest prime minister of (X)

B) is the better and the honest prime minister of (X)

C) is the good and more honest prime minister of (X)

D) is the best and most honest prime minister of (✓)

E) No correction required (X)

Important Points of Adjectives

1. In most of the cases, an adverb is used to qualify a verb

- She sings beautifully.
  (sings → V, beautifully → Adv.)
- They fought bravely.
  (fought → V, bravely → Adv.)
- She cried loudly.
  (cried → V, loudly → Adv.)

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But after a linking verb, an adjective is used, not an adverb.

- Linking Verbs → Be, appear, seem, feel, keep, look (= appear), make, remain, smell, sound, taste, turn

- She grew impatient.
- She made me happy.
- She looks beautiful.
- He seems lucky.
- Sugar tastes sweet.

Note – if "look, taste, smell, turn" are not used in a natural way but give the sense of deliberate action, so on that note, an adverb can qualify above written verbs.

- She looked angrily at her husband.
- I tasted the soup suspiciously.

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2. Latin Adjectives

Comparative

- Junior
- Senior + ~~than~~
- Inferior + to ✓
- Superior
- Prior
- Preferable

Note -

- All these words in comparative degree.
- "To" is used after them instead of "Than"
- We cannot make their comparative and superlative forms.

- Tanu is two years more senior than me in college. (✗)
- Tanu is two years senior to me in college. (✓)
- Coffee is more preferable than tea. (✗)
- Coffee is preferable to tea. (✓)

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Q. As a playwrigt William Shakespeare is superior ~~than~~ to any other sixteenth-century playwright. He wrote comedies, tragedies, and historical plays in England

Note-1. - Latin Adjectives can be used in the form of Positive Degree as well

- He is a senior (adj) player (n).
- He sells the goods of Inferior (Adj) Quality (n)

Note-2- Senior, Junior, Inferior, Superior can be used as a singular noun as well.

- Rahul is my senior.
- They are my juniors.

3. Absolute Adjectives

Absolute	Universal	Perfect
Eternal	Unique	Complete
Chief	Supreme	Impossible
Circular	Extreme	Ideal
Round	Total	Right
Triangular	Whole	Wrong

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Note –

- All these words are in superlative degree.
- We cannot make their comparative and superlative forms.

Q. This is the ~~most~~ ~~unique~~ unique animal that I have ever seen.

Q. Roman off was the ~~chiefest~~ chief of all spies. Without her, the S.H.I.E.L.D and avengers wouldn't be the same. Her sacrifice is enormous and will always be remembered.

Q. The Constitution of India is rightly said to be ~~most~~ supreme power of the country. The laws, codes, rights, and duties mentioned in the Indian Constitution need to be followed strictly by the citizens of the country.

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4. (Affirmative) +ve → As + positive degree + as
=

(Negative) -ive → So + positive degree + as
=

(उतना ही..... जितना ही)

- Dean is as good as Jess. ✓
- Dean is not as better as Jess. ✗
- Dean is not so good as Jess. ✓

Q. I think we have to give up on this deal. That last offer was ~~so~~ as high as we could reasonably go.

Q. These days, job opportunities are not ~~as better~~ so good (a) / as they used to be (b) / in the early 70's (c) / No error. (d)

Q. I met him on the bridge over the lake. We talked for a little while. Then we went back to the woods again as ~~faster~~ fast as he could

Q. Amy tried to cook Spaghetti with meatballs. But it was not as ~~tastier~~ tasty as the one cooked by my mother. Anyhow, I still appreciate the efforts.

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Q. These days relationships are not ~~as~~ ~~more~~ so patriarchal as they used to be when our grandparents got married. Couples believe in sharing the responsibility of the house--holds as well as of the children.

5. **Too + Positive Degree**

- He is too weak to walk.
- He is too lazy to do this type of work.

1. She is too ~~busiest~~ busy to go with you.
2. He is too ~~cleverest~~ clever to be cheated.

Adjective + Enough + Noun

(A) (E) (N)

Adjective + enough (Adv)

enough (Adj) + Noun

Adjective + Enough

- I can't hear the music. It's not loud enough.
- The room is large enough for all the students.

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Enough + Noun

- He has enough money to buy a new car.
- They forgot to buy enough food for the camping trip.

(Positive Degree) Adjective + Enough

- Are you older enough to vote? ✗
  Are you old enough to vote? ✓

- The exercise was easier enough for them to complete ✗
- The exercise was easy enough for them to complete ✓

Comparatively / Relatively + Positive Degree

- The weather is relatively better today. ✗
- The weather is relatively good today. ✓

- The technology is still comparatively newer. ✗
- The technology is still comparatively new. ✓

- The weather of Delhi is ~~comparatively better~~ better than ~~that~~ of chennai.

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Other & Positive and comparative Degree

- When one thing is compared with another of the same kind in this case, "other" is used in the sentences of positive and comparative degree.

- Rahul is as smart as ~~anyboy~~ in the class.
  any other boy
- Rahul is smarter than ~~any~~ ~~boy~~ in the class.
  any other boy
- Rahul is as smart as any ~~other~~ girl in the class.

Q. Nile is longer than ~~any~~ river in the world.
any other

Q. Nile is longer than any ~~other~~ river in India.

Q. ~~No~~ president in India is as famous as Dr. API Abdul kalam.
No other

Q. No ~~other~~ president in the USA is as famous as Dr. API Abdul kalam.

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Parallel increase / decrease

Structure → The + comparative degree + sub + verb

- The higher we go, cooler we feel. ✗
- The higher we go, the cooler we feel. ✓

- The kinder I get, the braver am I. ✗
- The kinder I get, the braver I am. ✓

Q. I think it is better if you take Hermione's help since she is an avid book reader, and like they say the more books you read, ~~most~~ The more ideas you have.

Q. The more leisure time she has, the happier ~~is she.~~ she is Therefore, she tries to finish all her chores as well as assignments on weekdays itself so that she can have free time during weekends.

Q. You know it better, the sooner you do. ~~better is it~~ the better it is ~~for you~~ by all respects.

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Note – "Other" is not used in the sentences of Superlative Degree

- Gautam is the Laziest of all his other brothers. ✗
- Gautam is the Laziest of all his brothers. ✓

Q. ~~No~~ No other medicine is as effective as this medicine to cure your illness. So I suggest you forget about the taste and have it.

Q. No ~~students~~ other student in this school is as intelligent and brave as Ginny. She is the most suitable candidate for the president of The student commission.

Q. Of all the ~~other~~ people I hate, he is the rudest and most irritating. Maybe that is the reason I can never forgive him.

Q. Even after so many years. Gold is more precious than any metal. It still determines the status of the family in society. It's harsh but even today your worthiness in the society depends upon the amount of gold you own.

A) is most precious than any other metal ✗

B) is precious than any other metal ✗

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C) is more precious than any other metal ✓
D) is more precious to any other metal ✗
E) No correction required ✗

Q. Though humans are the most intelligent of all other species in the world. That day is not far when AI and machines will control them. Everything is under control till machines do not have the mind of their own.

A) the more intelligent of all other species ✗
B) the intelligent of all species ✗
C) the intelligent of all other species ✗
D) the most intelligent of all species ✓
E) No correction required ✗

Faulty comarison

- Singular noun repeats : "that"
- Plural noun repeats : "those"

- The railway station of Jaipur is cleaner than Indore. ✗
- The railway station of Jaipur is cleaner than the railway station of Indore.
- The railway station of Jaipur is cleaner than that of Indore. ✓

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- The students of Mukherjee Nagar are smarter than Rajendra Nagar. ✗
- The students of Mukherjee Nagar are smarter than the students of Rajendra Nagar.
- The students of Mukherjee Nagar are smarter than those of Rajendra Nagar. ✓

- The weather of Bengaluru is better than Delhi. ✗
- The weather of Bengaluru is better than that of Delhi. ✓
- The roads of Chandigarh are cleaner than Jaipur. ✗
- The roads of chandigarh are cleaner than those of Jaipur. ✓

Q. She wished that her writing could be as effective as J.K. Rowling but she doesn't know her struggle and the hardships she had gone through before achieving frame.

that of

Q. One reason that an insect can walk on walls while a human cannot is that the mass of its tiny body is far lower than a human.

that of

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Q. The opinions of politicians are no more relevant than ~~that~~ those of citizens. In fact, in a democratic nation, the supreme power lies in the hand of the citizens. Their welfare and opinions should be of utmost importance to any political party.

Q. Strong will can turn impossible into possible. I can't believe that despite the injury, her reflexes are as fast as a normal participant. She is not only giving them a tough fight but may also win the coveted title.

A) is as fast as that of a normal participant ✗

B) are as faster as those of a normal participant ✗

C) are as fast as those of a normal participant ✓

D) is as fast as those of a normal participants ✗

E) No correction required ✗

Q. Being the world's third-largest military spender, the defense forces of India are better trained than that of Pakistan. So even if the relationship between the two countries become hostile beyond repair, India need not worry about anything.

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A) are better trained than of Pakistan ✗
B) are better trained than those of Pakistan ✓
C) are best trained than those of Pakistan ✗
D) are good trained than those of Pakistan ✗
E) No correction required ✗

Two qualities of the same person

Structure – More + pos. degree + than + pos. degree

- Dean is smarter than brave. ✗
- Dean is more smart than brave. ✓

- Tanu is wiser than beautiful. ✗
- Tanu is more wise than beautiful. ✓

Q. Rahul is ~~taller~~ more tall than handsome.

Two structures of Comparative Degree

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1st Structure

Sub + verb + comp. degree + than

Note – This structure is used to compare only two persons of things.

- This material is better than that material.

2nd structure

Sub + verb + the + comp. degree + of the two + pl. noun

Note – This structure is used for selection, or two choose one out of the two.

- This material is the better of the two materials

- This player is better than that player.
- This player is the better of the two players.

Q. Of Delhi and Mumbai, which is ~~coolest~~ the cooler ?

Q. Of the two films in which he started, I think the former one is the ~~best.~~ better

Q. I don't understand how they can support the other guy in arm wrestling. Everyone knows that of the two boys in the college Dean is braver the

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If positive and comparative degree are to be used in a single sentence, the structure goes like this:

As + Pos Degree + As + Conjunction + Comp Degree + than

- She is as good as, if not better than you.
- He is as tall as and more handsome than you.
- He is better than and as wise as you.

Q. She is as beautiful, if not more beautiful than you.
↳ as

Q. Rahul is more honest and as hard working as you.
↳ than

Gradual Development or Decline

Note– In this case, comparative degree is used

- She is getting fatter and fatter.
- He is becoming richer and richer.
- He is becoming more and more ambitious.

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"Equally" and "as" both can not be used together in a sentence

- The world's biggest bull is equally as big as a small elephant. ✗
- The world's biggest bull is ~~equally~~ as big as a small elephant. ✓
- You are equally as good as your brother. ✗
- You are ~~equally~~ as good as your brother. ✓
- You and your brother are equally good. ✓

Prepositions after Superlatives

- of + Plural noun
- in + Group / Place

- He is the shortest of all the brothers.
- Iron is the most useful of all metals.

- He is the shortest person in his family.
- She is the fatest player in the team.

- Burj khalifa is the tallest building in the world.
- Mariana Trench is the deepest point in the ocean.

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- AFloat, afraid, alight, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, upset...
- All these words are always used predicatively in a sentence

- She had been asleep For over three hours. ✓
- Do not disturb a asleep baby. ✗
- Do not disturb a sleeping baby. ✓

- The ship is still afloat ✓
- An afloat leaf ✗
- A floating leaf ✗

- He was afraid. ✓
- John is an afraid man. ✗
- John is a Frightened man. ✓

Correct usage of some Adjectives

Good : Well

Good -(adj)- Tells the quality of a person or thing.

She is a player.	She is a good player.
She speaks English	She speaks good English

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Well

(हालत) → Adjective (Condition)

(अच्छे तरीके से) → Adverb (in a good manner)

Adjective (Condition)	Adverb (in a good manner)
How are you?	She speaks English.
I am good. ✗	She speaks English ~~good.~~ well
I am well. ✓	

- The quality of Apples is good ✓ / well.
- I am not Feeling good / well ✓ today.

Q. Winning and losing is a part of the game. But what matters the most is your dedication and determination to win. The Indian U-19 team played pretty ~~good~~ well in the world cup that was held in Australia. It is safe to say that the Future of India's Cricket team is gleaming with hope.

Q. I do not understand why you are so stressed. You know Rory is a ~~well~~ good student even if she didn't get the call back from Harvard there are many other great universities like Yale and Princeton.

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Bad : ill

Bad – (adj.) – wicked, immoral, inferior, incorrect

- He is a bad man.
- It is bad to steal.
- The quality of this product is bad.
- His pronunciation is bad.

ill

Adjective
(Condition)

n — Adj
My Friend is ill.

She is ill with Fever.

Adverb
(insufficiently, badly)

Adv — Adj — n
ill informed person

ill-treated community
Adv — Adj — n

First : Foremost

First : Foremost

- First – (Denotes order)
- Foremost – (Prominent, Notable)

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- Indira Gandhi was the ~~First~~ Prime minister of India.
  Foremost
- Gandi ji was the ~~first~~ leader of his time.
  foremost

Former / latter

Used For only two persons or things

First / last

Used For more than two persons or things

- Rahul and sahil are intelligent but the first in more intelligent than the last. ✗
- Rahul and sahil are intelligent but the former in more intelligent than the latter. ✓
- Rahul, Sahil and karan are intelligent but the First is more intelligent than the last. ✓

Later – बाद मे

- The meals arrived latter than we expected. ✗
- The meals arrived latter than we expected. ✓
- This is not the right place to talk about this matter we will discuss it latter when we reach home. ✗

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- This is not the right place to talk about this matter we will discuss it latter when he reach home. ✓

Q. Sense & sensibility and Pride & Prejudice are the two notable works of Jane Austen but I like the latter ~~most~~. more

Q. The Hindu and the Indian express are two well-written newspapers, but I prefer the ~~last~~ latter one.

Q. Through I always prefer watching DC movies. Of the two Marvel movies that we have watched, I think the first one is the best

A) the first one is the better ✗

B) the former one is the best ✗

C) the first one is the good ✗

D) the former one is the better ✓

E) No correction required ✗

Elder, Eldest : Older, Oldest

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Elder, Eldest → used for human being
(blood relation)

- He is my elder brother.
- She is your elder sister.
- My eldest son lives in london.

Older, Oldest → used for human being / things
(बड़ा / पुराना)

- Rahul is older than Sahil.
- Mr. Sharma is the oldest man in this village.
- This school is older than that.
- This is the oldest temple in this town.
- Note : "than" is not used with Elder but older

Further : Farther

Further – to show distance

- Let us walk a little Farther.
- The Fog's so thick, I can't see farther than about ten metres.

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Further – Additional / Extra

- She should not be given Further punishment.
- If you have any Further problems, let me know.

Numeral adjectives	
Ordinal (order)	Cardinal (counting)
First, second, third, Next, last etc.	one, two, three, Etc.

Q. The ~~two first~~ First two chapters of this book ~~has~~ have a slow pace but as the story advances the pace improves and you get attached to the plot.

Q. The only way to win the race is to run faster than anybody else because last to cross the red line will be out of the race.
↳ the

Q. The two last parts of the Harry Potter series is emotionally exhausting because it consists of the death of many lovable characters and also it reminds you that it's the end of the Harry Potter world.

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A) the last two parts of the Harry Potter series is ✗

B) the last two parts of the Harry Potter series are ✓

C) the two last parts of the Harry Potter series are ✗

D) last two parts of the Harry Potter series is ✗

E) No correction required ✗

Q. Securing the First position didn't give her that much pleasure as seeing that proud Face of her parents did

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SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

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SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

Syntax

Syn → together

tax → arrange

Subject - Noun/Pronoun

Subject - Noun / Pronoun

- A dog is barking
  (dog: N, Sub; is barking: V)
- We shall go to the party.
  (We: Pro, Sub; shall go: V)

- Sing sub - sing verb
- He / she / it - is / am / was / has / does / writes

- Plural sub - plural verb
- I / We / you / they - are / were / have / do / write

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Exception

I - first person singular

- I - am ✓
- I - was ✓
- I - has ✗ I - have ✓
- I - does ✗ I - do ✓
- I - writes ✗ I - write ✓

Sing. Noun - Sing. Verb

- Pooja is a strong woman.
- He goes to the market daily.

Sing n/pr. + Sing n/pr. → Pl. verb
(Pl. sub)

- Aman and karan have done well in exams.
- Sonali and Neha are sisters.
- You and he have won the match.

Q. The politician and his son ~~wants~~ want to talk to you about elections.

Q. He and she ~~was~~ were allowed to sit there.

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Sing n. + Sing n. → Sing. verb
As a pair (sing. sub)

- Rice and curry is my favorite dish.
- Bread and butter is a healty breakfast.
- Bread and butter are sold here.
(here, not as a pair)

Q. Bread and butter ~~is~~ are made from wheat and milk respectively.

Q. Rice and curry is a popular dish in the Southern Indian states. NE

Q. Rice and curry ~~is~~ ordered From Taj and Radisson respect-ively, for this party are

- Article = A, An, The
- Poss. Adj = My, our, your, his, her, its, their

- The principal and director has donated some money For the charity. ✓
- The principal and the director have donated some money For the charity ✓
- My friend and brother is very kind. ✓
- My friend and my brother are very kind. ✓

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Numbers Quantity

MANY VS. MUCH

Pl.N → Pl.V

UNCN → Sing.V

- Many → plural countable noun → plural verb
- Much → uncountable noun → singular verb

- Many students have qualified the exam.
- A good many students have qualified the exam.
- A great many students have qualified the exam.

- Many + Pl.noun – Plural Verb
  =
- A great many + Pl.noun – Pl.verb
  =
- A good many + Pl.noun Pl.verb

- Many students have qualified the exam.
  =
- A good many students have qualified the exam.
  =
- A great many students have qualified the exam.

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- I am staying there for many reasons.
- I am staying there for a good many reasons.
- I am staying there for a great many reasons.

- Many + Pl noun – pl. verb
- Many + a / an + sing. Noun – sing. Verb
- Many men have tried to climb Mount Everest but very Few succeeded
- Many a man has tried to climb Mount Everest but very few succeeded.

Q. Many a man along with (a) / a few friends of mine ~~are~~ is going (b) / to temple to offer flowers and (c) / milk to Lord Shiva (d) / No error. (e)

Q. Many an employee of this company (a) / ~~are~~ is supposed to be transferred (b) / to some other company (c) / of the same category because of recession (d) / No error. (e)

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Q. Many ~~a boy~~ boys have not done their homework properly. I think I have to give them detention so that they will take their homework seriously next time.

- A great deal of
- A good deal of + un. Noun - sing. verb
- The amount of (much)

- A number of
- A large number of + pl. noun - pl. verb (many)

Q. ~~A good deal of~~ many banks are closed today.
A no of

Q. A great deal of milk is used every year in shiv temples for the rituals of Maha Shivratri.
Much

Q. ~~A good deal of~~ A no. of schools have started new extra curricular activities.

Q. ~~A large number of~~ The amount of money is required to build a startup.

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Exception-

- A number of
- A large (many) number of + Pl. noun - Pl. verb
- The number of + Pl. Noun - Sing. verb

Q. A number of crimes in New York ~~has~~ have increased this year.

Q. The number of crimes in New York ~~have~~ has increased this year.

Q. The number of visitors ~~are~~ is increasing.

- One third of
- Two thirds of + Un. Noun - sing. verb
- Three fourths of + Pl. noun - Pl. verb
- Ten / Twenty percent of
- Most of
- Some of
- A lot of
- Lots of
- Half of

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Q. One third of the sugar is yet to be sold.
Sub Prepo obj V

Q. Two thirds of the sugar is yet to be sold.

Q. Three fourths of the sugar is yet to be sold.

Q. One-third of the students have passed.
P obj V

Q. Most of us understand ~~their~~ our duty towards the nations.

Q. We need to talk with the contractor. The inauguration is on Saturday and only one-third of the work ~~have~~ has been finished

Q. Most of the people in our country ~~is~~ are undernourished and suffering from malnutrition and the same was reflected in the Global hunger report where even countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh surpassed India.

Q. Three-fourths of the Eiffel tower ~~are~~ is made up of wrought iron. Gustave Eiffel used his advanced knowledge of the behaviour of metal arch to design a light and airy but strong structure.

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Wrought iron – a commercial form of iron that is tough, malleable, and relatively soft, contains less than 0·3 percent and usually less than 0·1 percent carbon, and carries 1 or 2 percent of slag mechanically mixed with it.

Q. Most of the money (a)/ allocated for the beautification of Delhi (b)/ for the common wealth Game (c)/ ~~have~~ has not been used properly (d)/ No error

Q. Twenty percent of the milk (a)/ ~~have~~ has been used for making (b)/ cheese and rest of the (c)/ milk has been been alloc--ated for cubs (d)/ No error (e)

Note – Both "curd" and "curds" are correct. Usually in speech, we use the plural "curds"..... when the words used a noun it has to be "curd" and not "curds". We ask some-one if he would like to have "curd-rice" or "curd-chesse"

Q. fifty percent of the (a)/ information you have given me ~~are~~ is false (b)/ and I am not going to use (c) any piece of it (d)/ No error. (e)

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- No + Uncountable noun – Singular verb
- No + Singular noun – Singular verb
- No + Plural noun – Plural verb

- No work has been done today.
- No problem is big for us.
- No problem are big for us.

Noun (Main sub)	+	as well as along with together with headed by including besides and not like unlike	+	Noun

— verb is used according to the first noun

Q. The moon, as well as Venus, ~~are~~ is visible in the night sky. Venus can often be seen within a few hours after sunset or before sunrise as the brightest object in the sky (other than the moon). It looks like a very bright star.

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Q. Raj as well as Ranveer wants to express ~~their~~ his views.

Q. The band leader along with other members ~~are~~ is practising in the auditorium but I don't think it's the right time to meet him.

Q. All the students including clueless Emma ~~was~~ were shocked when they got to know that the obedient Richard is behind the mischief.

Q. He together with his brothers was enjoying ~~themselves~~ himself at the party.

Q. My mother with two younger brothers (a)/ of mine ~~are~~ is going (b)/ Mumbai to attend a (c)/ meeting to be held next Tuesday (d)/ No error. (e)

Q. All the people living (a)/ in the house including (b)/ the servant (c)/ ~~was~~ were invited there (d)/ No error. (e)

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Like

(पसंद करना) → Verb

(की तरह) → Preposition

She ~~like~~ likes her sisters
Sub V

She like her sisters ~~are~~ is bold
S Pre. Obj V

More than one + Sing. Noun – Sing. Verb

- More than one boy was absent in the class.
- More than one house is vacant in this building.

More than two three etc. + Pl. noun – Pl. verb

- More than two boys were absent in the class.
- More than three houses are vacant in this building.

More than one + Sing. Noun – Sing. Verb

More + Pl. noun + than one – Pl. verb

- More than one boy was absent.
- More boys than one were absent

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Than

Conj
Join

Prepo + object

Than (Preposition) – [S+V] than [S+V]

- They talked on the phone for more than an hour.
  S V Prep. Obj Prep Obj Prep Obj
- The tournament starts in less than two months' time.
  S V
- A crowd of more than 10,000 had gathered.
  S V
- He claims not to own anything other than his home.
  S V
- You are older than me. ✓ • You are older than I am
  S V Prepo Obj
- She walks far more slowly than her mother
  S V P S

Than (Conjunction)

- We shouldn't spend more than we earn.
- He wished he could have helped her more than he did.
- The arrangement was more a formality than a genuine partnership of two nations.
- I would sooner give up sleep than miss my evening class.

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More + pl. noun + than one – Pl. verb

- More boys than one were absent in the class.
- More houses than one are vacant in this building.

Q. More than one successful candidate of his institute (a)/ ~~have~~ has taken the interview for one (b)/ of the most popular dailies (c)/ being published from Los Angels (d)/ No error. (e)

Q. More books than one (a)/ have been written by (b)/ him an it is belived that (c)/ he will continue writing many more books (d)/ No error. (e) NE

Q. More than one book one life style (a)/ and motivation by this writer (b)/ ~~have~~ has been published so far and (c)/ all are selling like a hot cake (d)/ No error. (e)

Q. More paintings than one is created by the greatest post-impressionist painter Vincent van Gogh. Though he sold only one artwork during his life, after his death he became perhaps the most recognized painter of all time.

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A) One was created by the greatest ✗

B) One are created by the greatest ✓

C) One has created by the greatest ✗

D) One has been created by the greatest ✗

E) No improvement required ✗

• One of + pl. noun – sing. verb

Q. One of the dogs ~~are~~ is missing from the daycare.
Sub P obj

Q. One of the ~~dog~~ dogs is missing from the daycare.

Q. He is one of the best ~~representative~~ representatives for the MUN meeting.

Q. Raj is one of our best chefs. N.E

• One of + Pl. noun + (R.P) – Pl. verb

Q. Karan is one of the ~~student~~ students who ~~is~~ are going to London.
R.P

Q. This is one of the ~~building~~ buildings which ~~is~~ are damaged in fire.
R.P

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- Only + One of + Pl. noun + (R.P) – Sing. verb

Q. Karan is only one of the students who is going to London.

Q. This is only one of the buildings which is damaged in fire.

Q. One of the greatest cricket players ~~are~~ is playing in the IPL this year. The way young Indian players are performing on-field gives lots of hope for the upcoming world-cup title.

Q. Detachment is one of those virtues that ~~makes~~ make you strong and weak at the same time. Therefore, you need to maintain the blance so that you don't hurt anyone unintentionally inculding yourself.

Q. One of the representatives (a)/ ~~are~~ is knowledgeable (b)/ and good at (c)/ handling people. (d)/ No error. (e)

Q. One of (a)/ the greatest cricket players (b)/ in India ~~are~~ is on the verge of (c)/ announcing his retirement from all forms of the game (d)/ No error. (e)

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Q. One of the peace-loving nations like Iceland, New Zeland, Portugal ~~prove~~ Proves that most peacful nations also enjoy lower interest rates, a stronger currency, and higher foreign investment - not to mention better political stability and stronger correlation with the individual level of perceived happiness.

- To + V1 (infinitive) - Singular verb
  (As a sing sub)

- To walk is a good exercise.
- To save money is difficult.

- (To + V1) and (to + V1) - Plural verb
  (As a plural sub)

- To sing and to weep are two contrary activities.
- To walk and to swim are good exercises.

- V1 + ing (Gerund) - Singular verb
  (As a sing sub)

- Walking is a good excercise.
- Dancing is an art.

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- (V1+ing) and (V1+ing) – Plural Verb
  (As a Plural sub)

- Walking and swimming are good exercises.
- Reading and writing are two different skills.

- (1 clause) – Singular Verb
  (As a sing sub)

- That he is a liar is well known.
- What he says is not true.
- Where he lives is still a mystery.

- (1 clause) and (1 clause) – Plural verb
  (As a plural sub)

- What he says and what he does are not in agreement.
- Where he comes and where he goes are not known to us.

If an amount, weight, period, distance or height is fixed in a sentence, singular verb will be used.

- fifty thousand rupees is too much for this work.
- five years is a long period.
- Ten kilometers is a long distance.

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(Art. / Poss. Adj.) + Sing. N + and + Sing. N.

Same person (Sing. Sub)

↓

Sing. verb

(Art. / Poss. Adj.) + Sing. N + and + (Art. / Poss. Adj) + Sing. N

Two different persons (Pl. Sub)

↓

Pl. Verb

Q. The director and producer has arrived in ~~their~~ his studio.

Q. The director and the producer have arrived in ~~his~~ their studio.

Q. My uncle and my guardian are very generous and kind. I think we should ask for ~~his~~ their help.

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But

लेकिन → Conjunction

सिवाय → Preposition

Q. Nobody but a boy was there in the room.
Sing Prepo obj V

Q. Nobody but two boys was there in the room.
Prepo obj V

- Nothing but
- Everything but
- No one but
- Everyone but

+ sing n. / Pl. n. / Un. c.n → sing. verb

Q. Nothing but the marvellous and supernatural buildings ~~have~~ has the charm in that city

Q. Everyone but my grandparents ~~support~~ supports her in all her decisions and struggles

Q. Nobody but my friends ~~have~~ has planned for the home-coming party.

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Note – But If an amount, weight, period, distance or height gives sense of different units in that case plural verb will be used.

- Ten thousand rupees are to be distributed among them.
- Five years have passed since I left the university.

A group of + Plural noun – Singular verb

- A crowd of people is wating for you.
- A team of players has arrived.
- A fleet of ships is sailing.
- A glaxy of stars is seen in the sky.

- Each
- Every
- Either + Sing. noun – sing verb
- Neither

Q. Each students has come.

Q. Every review matters.

Q. Either ~~dresses~~ dress ~~are~~ is fine.

Q. Neither ~~dishes~~ dish ~~are~~ is perfect.

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- Each of
- Either of + Pl. noun – sing verb
- Neither of
- Everyone of

Q. Each of the ten students ~~want~~ wants his share.

Q. Either of the two students ~~are~~ is missing.

Q. Neither of the two flowers ~~are~~ is fresh.

- Each + sing. Noun. – sing. Verb
- Pl. noun + each – Pl. verb
- Each student wants his share.
- The students each want their share.

- Either (sub).... or (sub).....
- Neither (sub)..... nor (sub)....
- Not only (sub).... but also (sub)
- ...(sub) or....(sub)

Note – In this case verb is used according to the nearest subject

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Q. Either he or I am fool.

Q. Mitosis is common to all eukaryotes. During this process, each of the parent cells ~~split~~ splits into two genetically identical daughter cells, each of which contains the same number of chromosomes as the parent cell.

Q. Each of our students ~~pay their~~ pays his tuition fee at the beginning of the month

Q. Either of the two officers ~~need~~ needs to visit the house of the victim and investigate the matter by interrogating the prime suspects rather than harassing the victim's family.

Q. Not only the boy but also his parents regretted ~~his~~ their mistakes.

Q. Each of the candidates, (a)/ who have been chosen to work as a probationary officer (b)/ in different parts of the country, (c)/ ~~are~~ is very intelligent and perfectly suitable for this job (d)/ No error (e)

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Q. Neither leaders (a)/ nor the prime minister ~~are~~ is responsible (b)/ for the poverty and corruption (c)/ rampant in our country (d)/ No error. (e)

Q. Neither of the two children said ~~their~~ his prayer before going to bed.

Q. Either the counsellor (a)/ or the teacher of that institute always ~~tries~~ try to (b)/ misguide students regarding the quality (c)/ of education they offer to them (d)/ No error. (e)

Q. Either your sister or your brother has to present ~~themselves~~ himself before the magistrate

Each Vs Every

Each Vs Every

1. Numbers
2. Parts of speech
3. Individuals / Group

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1. Numbers

- Each

Used for two or more than two persons or things

- Every

Used for three or more than three persons or things

Q. She had paint on ~~every~~ each leg.

Q. My parents are arriving tomorrow, and ~~every~~ each of them will be on a different plane.

Q. He has a ring on every finger. ✓ (each / every)

2. Parts of speech

- Each – Pronoun / Adjective
- Every – Adjective

- Each of us has a bicycle. ✓
- Every of us has a bicycle. ✗
- Every one of us has a bicycle. ✓

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- Each of the children received a special gift. ✓
- Every of the children received a special gift. ✗
- Every one of the children received a special gift. ✓

Q. We have three windows; ~~every~~ each has a great view.

Q. The dogs are unique. ~~Every~~ Each has different marking.

Q. ~~Every~~ Each of the children received a present.

Q. Every one of the windows was broken. N.E

Q. I've seen three films. ~~Every~~ Each was very interesting.

Q. Rahul has two sons and ~~every~~ Each one of them is brilliant in studies.

Q. Each of my ten pens writes smoothly. N.E

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3. Individuals / Groups

- Each

Each is used when you are talking about an individual person or item in a plural group.

- Every

Every is also used for a plural group, but the word is used to describe the collective group, not the individuals within it.

- Each child is performing a different task. (Individual)
- Every child is performing the same task. (Collective group)

Q. Karan is using different pencils ~~every~~ each time.

Q. Sahil is using the same pencils ~~each~~ every time

Q. ~~Each~~ Every artist is sensitive.

Q. ~~Every~~ Each artist sees things differently.

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Few - a few - the few

Little - a little - the little

Few	Little
Plural countable noun	Uncountable Noun
Few boys	Little water
Few colleges	Little work
Few students	Little milk

Few - a few - the few

few - Plural Countable noun

Few - Hardly any (-ve)

- I read few books

A few - Some (+ve)

- I read a Few books

The few - not many but all there are

- I read the few books that I bought

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Little vs Few – Hardly Any (-ve)

Little vs Few – Hardly Any (-ve)

- Because of extreme heat, a few girls have come to attend the class. ✗
- Because of extreme heat, few girls have come to attend the class. ✓

- I cannot go there; I have a little money. ✗
- I cannot go there; I have little money. ✓

A Little Vs A Few – Some (+ve)

A Little Vs A few – Some (+ve)

- Despite extreme heat; few girls have come to attend the class. ✗
- Despite extreme heat; a few girls have come to attend the class. ✓

- Give me little food. I'm hungry. ✗
- Give me a little food. I'm hungry. ✓

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The little Vs The few - जो भी कुछ

The little Vs The Few - जो भी कुछ

- She was so kind that she gave the few books she had to the needy person.
- The Little water that I had was spilt on the table.

Exception

- We can use "less" with "numbers" and "distance"
- I have 100 rupees less than what is required.
- In less than 7 days our results will be out.

Q. Will you lend me a few rupees in this hour of need?

Q. I gave him the little money that I could spare then.

Q. No less than fifty students came for the hunger strike.

Q. The doctor advised him to take rest for a few days.

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Q. She spent the little amount of money she had.

Q. If you look up tea in a cookery book you may find ~~a little~~ few instructions that give you no help on several important points.

Q. There were no less than forty boys in the class when this happened. N.E

Q. There are only a few ~~company~~ companies that can handle project of this magnitude.

Q. The few clothes they had were all tattered and torn. N.E

Q. I am very thirsty, so give me a little water to drink.

Q. ~~Few~~ the few books I had kept for you have been stolen.

Q. The captain declared that his ship had carried no less than three hundred passengers on the last voyage. N.E.

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PREPOSITION

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PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions

40% → **Academic**

in | into | on | on to
etc

60% → **Competitive**

1. No Prepo
2. Fixed Prepo
3. Different Prepo

Words with no Prepositions

1. Enter (~~into~~) = come into

Example -

- She entered ~~into~~ my room quietly.
- She entered my room quietly.
- She came into my room quietly.

2. Return (~~back~~) = come back

Example -

- My beloved friend returned ~~back~~ from U.S.A.
- My beloved friend returned from U.S.A.
- My beloved friend came back from U.S.A.

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3. Investigate (~~into~~) = enquire into

Example -

- The detective investigated ~~into~~ the murder case.
- The detective investigated the murder case.
- The detective enquired into the murder case.

4. Despite (~~of~~) = Inspite of

Example -

- Despite ~~of~~ being well-off, she is greedy.
- Despite being well- off, she is greedy.
- In spite of being well-off, she is greedy.

5. Comprise (~~of~~) = Consist of

Example -

- This class comprises ~~of~~ 50 students
- This class comprises 50 students.
- This class consists of 50 students.

6. Describe (~~about~~)

Example -

- The poet described ~~about~~ the beauty of the landscape.
- The poet described the beauty of the landscape.

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Str. Describe + something + to / for + somebody

- Can you describe it to / for me ?

7. Discuss (~~about~~)

Example –

- The students discussed ~~about~~ the problem with their teacher.
- The students discussed the problem with their teacher.

Str. Discuss + something + with + somebody

- I discussed the question with my friend.

8. Explain (~~of / about~~)

Example –

- The teacher explained ~~about~~ the question.
- The teacher explained the question.

Str. Explain + something + to + somebody

- She explained her problems to me.

9. Attack (~~on / upon~~)

Example –

- The tiger attacked ~~on~~ me.
- The tiger attacked me.

Str. Attack + somebody / something + with + something

- She attacked him with a dagger.

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10. Emphasize (~~on~~)

Example –

- Our mathematics teacher emphasizes ~~on~~ the need for a lot of practice.
- Our mathematics teacher emphasizes the need for a lot of practice.

11. Cope (~~up~~) with – to manage

Example –

- Will you be able to cope ~~up~~ with the new job?
- Will you be able to cope with the new job?
- I can cope with this situation very easily.

12. Order (~~for~~) = ask for

Example –

- He ordered ~~for~~ a cup of tea.
- He ordered a cup of tea.
- He asked for a cup of tea.

Str. Order + somebody + to do something

- I ordered my servant to clean the car.

13. Resemble (~~with / to~~)

Str. Resemble + somebody / something

Example –

- She resembles ~~with~~ her mother.
- She resembles her mother.

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14. Ridicule + (~~to / with~~)

Str- Ridicule + somebody / something

- Some girls ridiculed him.
- He ridiculed her wife.

15. Approach ~~(to)~~

Str- Approach + some place / something

Example -

- The train is approaching ~~to~~ Delhi.
- The train is approaching Delhi

- Advise / ask / beg / encourage / invite / tell + (~~to~~)
- Advise / ask / beg / encourage / invite / tell + somebody + to do something
- I advised to him to give up smoking.
- I advised him to give up smoking.
- I told to you to do it.
- I told you to do it.

- Propose / report / say / suggest + to + somebody
- He proposed us that we should go to the cinema. ✗
- He proposed to us that we should go the cinema. ✓
- She reported me that two files were missing. ✗
- She reported to me that two files were missing. ✓

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Marry

Passive → Be + V3

Marry + ~~to/with~~ [Active]

Marry + to [Passive]

AV

She writes a letter.

A letter is written by her

be + V3

Rahul married ~~with/to~~ Pooja

V2

Pooja was married ~~with~~ Rahul

be + V3 to

Words with different Prepositions

1. Argue with a person

   Argue over some matter

Example –

- Don't argue with your seniors over this simple matter.

2. Attend on someone = Take care

   Attend to a thing = Take care

Example –

- You must attend on your old parents.
- Could you please attend to my bike for a minute?

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3. Apologise to a person
   Apologise for something

Example –

- The actor must apologize to his fans for his rude behavior.

5. Accountable to a person
   Accountable for something

Example –

- I am not accountable to you for my coming late.

6. Angry at a thing –
   Angry with a person –

Example –

- My mom is not angry with me but at my mobile.

7. Anxious for one's safety
   Anxious about the result

Example –

- My father is anxious for me about the result of my exam.

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8. Burst <u>into</u> laughter / tears

Burst <u>upon</u> a city / country = to attack

Example –

- She bursted into laughter at my joke.
- The American air forces bursted upon the cities of syria.

9. Blind <u>in</u> one / left / right eye

Blind <u>with</u> both eyes

Blind <u>to</u> somebody's faults

Example –

- She is blind in one eye.
- He is blind with both eyes.
- I am not blind to your faults.

10. Care <u>of</u> a thing

Care <u>for</u> someone

Example –

- You must care for your old parents.
- Will take care of my bag for a minute?

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11. Complain to somebody
Complain against somebody
Complain of / about something

Example –

- She complained to the principal against the peon about his carelessness.

12. Concur with a person
Concur in opinion

Example –

- She concured with me in my opinion

13. Congratulate a person
Congratulate on success / achievement

Example –

- I congratulated him on his success.

14. Call on a person
Call at a place

Example –

- I call on the doctor at the hospital every month.

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15. Dash against a wall / something
Dash over anynthing

Example –

- The truck dashed over a running dogand alittle later dashed against the wall.

16. Deal with a problem / person
Deal in something

Example –

- I don't know how to deal with this problem.
- My father deals in drugs.

17. Die of a disease / illness
Die from a wound / over eating / over drinking / food poisoning
Die in battle / accident
Die for country / belief

Example –

- She died of cancer but her friend died from over eating.
- The soldier died in the battlefied for his country.

18. Differ with a person
Differ from something

Example –

- He differs with you in this opinion.
- This book is differ from that book.

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19. Enter into a new business / relationship / agreement / era

Enter - a place

Example -

- She entered the room.
- My younger brother has entered into a new business this year.

20. Engaged in some work

Engaged to a person

Example -

- Lately, I have been engaged in this new project.
- I think they got engaged to each other pretty fast.

21. familiar with somebody / facts

familiar to a language

Example -

- I am familiar with Madhuri Dixit.
- I am familiar to Urdu Language.

22. fall among robbers

fall in love with a person

fall on the enemy

Example -

- Razia fell among robbers on the way back home.
- Tarun sir has fallen in love with his students.

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23. Gratitude for a thing

Gratitude to a person

Example –

- I have shown gratitude to him for his kind work.

24. Jump at an offer

Jump to a conclusion

Example –

- She jumped at this lucrative offer.
- Don't jump to any conclusion without observing the facts.

25. Lead to some place

Lead into something

Example –

- This path will lead to success.
- These habits will lead us into a good personality.

26. Lean against the wall

Lean on someone

Lean to a certain opinions

Example –

- Don't lean against the wall.
- We are not lea ning on you for this big project.
- We should all lean to this opinion that we should not hurt others.

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27. Live for something

Live by sincere labour

Live on water / bread / fruit / vegetable

Live within one's means

Example –

- We should live for country and die for country.
- The workers always live by their sincere labour.
- In Navratras, people live on fruit and vegetables.
- My father told me to live within the means.

28. Meet – a person ×

Meet with an accident

Example –

- He met with an accident on his way back home.
- I am going to meet my best friend today.

29. Part with something

Part from someone

Example –

- I can part from my girlfriend but not with my phone.

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30. Proceed <u>with</u> a business

Proceed <u>on</u> a principal

Example –

- If I don't get the job in govt sector, I will proceed with my family business.
- We all should proceed on this principle that we should not lie.

31. Reconcile <u>to</u> a situtation

Reconcile <u>with</u> an opponent

- I have reconciled with my opponent.
- He reconciled to his loss making investments.

32. Talk <u>to / with</u> person

Talk <u>of / about</u> an event / something

Example –

- The teacher is talking to my mother about my future.

33. Thankful <u>to</u> a person

Thankful <u>for</u> something

Example –

- The state is thankful to the government for new reforms.

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34. Trade <u>with</u> a person
Trade <u>in</u> something

Example –

- I will not trade with you in Gold anymore.

35. Wait <u>at</u> bus stop / someplace / table
Wait <u>for</u> a person / thing

Example –

- She is waiting at the platform for the train.

ACADEMIC

To / Towards

To – denotes destination

Towards – denotes in the direction of

Example –

- They are going to the station. (destination)
- They are going towards the station. (direction)

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Q. I am going to the post office to send this parcel to the city municipal corporation.

Q. I think it will be better if we organize the party tonight because she is going to Paris tomorrow.

To / for

Go / Get
Come / Return + to a place
Send somebody
Send something
Leave / start + for a place

Q. Can you please return this book ~~in~~ to the libary ?

Q. I was not invited to the inaugural party. N.E

Q. Golu will come ~~at~~ to the station to receive you.

Q. I am sending the remaining amount ~~at~~ to your office.

Q. He has gone ~~in~~ to the town to run someerrands for me.

Q. Send the peon to the bank for submitting the documents. N.E

Q. We shall start ~~on~~ for the journey tomorrow.

Q. I will leave for work tomorrow morning. N.E

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Note –

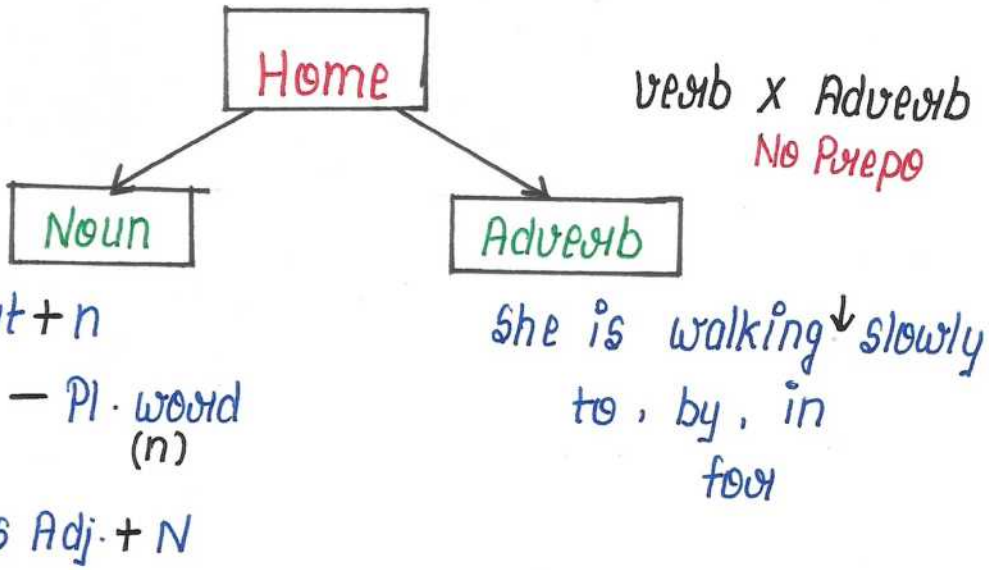
"To" is not used before the word "home"

~~To + home~~ ✗

Note – If possesive adjectives are used before "home" in this case "to" can be used.

Possesive adjectives – (my, our, your, his, her, its, their)

To + Poss. Adj + home ✓



Q. I went ~~to~~ home After the class.
Adv.

Q. The kids should go ~~to~~ home after the lunch.
V Adv.

Q. The teacher came to my home yesterday.
Prepo n (obj)

Q. It's getting late, you should go to your home.
Prepo n obj

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Q. It was a large gathering last night. I think everyone had come to their home for the preparty rituals and they didn't even care about the neighbours living next door.

Q. The office party was so boring last night that I decided to skip it and went to home to spend time with my cat.

Along

Along – in the same line of

Example –

- There is a park along the road.
- Go along this path and you will reach the place.

Across

Across – On the opposite side

Example –

- There is an old fort across the river.
- She lives one block away across the street.

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Across – from one side to another

- There is a bridge across the River.
- Let us swim across the river.
- He ran across the road when he saw a dog.
- She walked across the garden to reach the temple.

Against

Against – Opposing something / somebody

Example –

- The rebels protested against the new act promulgated by the government.
- One should not go against one's ethics and morals.

Against – in the Opposite direction

- He challenged her to swim against the current.
- The airplane flew against the wind and crashed.

Against – Pressing on

- You can lean against the wall if you don't feel like standing.
- Do not lean against the antique table

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Between / among / Amid

Between – used for only two persons or things

- There are no similarities between you and me.
- I cannot choose between books and travel.

Note – Between can also be used for more than two persons or things in order to tell the Reciprocal Relationship.

- There is a multilateral agreement between the three countries.
- There is a cordial relationship between all the villages in the district.

Note – "and" conjunction is used with between.

Between..... and.....

Example –

- I am available between 12pm and 4pm for consultations and visits.
- Weight of the baby is between 10kg and 15 kg.

Among – Used for more than two persons / thing

- The property was divided among the three sisters.
- Distribute the sweets among the school children.

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Among / amongst

Note – Generally there is no difference between among / among-st

- Among / amongst the college girls
- Among / amongst the schools

But –

Amongst + word beginning with a vowel sound.

- Amongst us, amongst our friends.

Amid – Used for uncountable noun

- I am looking for an important document amid trash.
- He looked for his friend amid the crowd.

Q. The plan was hastily devised after the collapse of an agreement ~~among~~ between the white house and the pharmaceutical industry to lower Medicare drug costs.

Q. There was already a sizable gap ~~amongst~~ between her wagon and the one in front of her yet the other driver accused her of scratching his car.

Q. The cost should be shared equally ~~between~~ among the three of you.

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Q. An agreement was reached between the five companies.
N.E.

In / into

In - position

Into - motion

Example -

- There is another plate in the kitchen.
- I ran into drawing room when I heard the baby cry.
- I do not have a penny in my pocket.
- The frustrated lover jumped into the river.

Q. While I was waiting for the mailman to arrive with my joining letter, my mother drove the car ~~in~~ into the garage.

Q. The neighbour came, to see what's going on, into the house because the sound of the explosion was so loud. N.E

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On / onto

On - position

Onto - motion

- There is a first aid kit on top of the shelf.
- I have kept a book onto the shelf.
- The dog is sitting on the sofa.
- The cat climbed onto the pillar.

Q. The book is ~~onto~~ On the table. Just go straight and turn left you will find the owner of the bookshop, ask him to wrap it for you.

Q. The host walked on the stage and welcomed us. He was very polite and generous. He also organised the function pretty well.

At/In = time

At - the smallest duration of the day

At - dawn, dusk, twilight, sunrise, sunset, midnight

- I love talking a walk at dawn.

In - used before the name of parts of day

In the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon

- The meeting starts at 7 in the morning.

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At night / in the night

At night – during any night

In the night – during on particular night

- I often work late at night.
- I love eating ice cream at night.
- I had to get up to receive my parents in the night.
- He could not sleep in the night because of pressure of the match.

At / in = place

At – small places

In – large places

- I live at Rohini in Delhi.
- She lives at Bapu Nagar in Jaipur.

At – village, town, sector, colony

In – city, state, country, continent

- The museum is in the city.
- They live at 10 Park Road.

Q. They left the camp early ~~at~~ in the morning, to have a peaceful hike and enjoy the solitude

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Q. They attacked the enemy positions ~~in~~ at down.

Q. If you want to cook pasta tonigh we have to shop ~~in~~ at the supermarket on the way home to get some ingredients.

Q. I have to take an afternoon nap today because I have to receive some relatives ~~at~~ in the night.

Q. Holidaying ~~at~~ in France is easy if you speak French. So it is bet-ter if you learn some basic phrases for an eventful trip.

Up / down

Above / Below

Over / Under

Up / down - to / at the higher or lower level

Example -

- He went up the stairs to see his new room.
- The kids ran down the footpath along the park.
- He climbed up the steps.
- She was walking down the street.

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Above / below

Above / below - To / at the higher / lower level than something

Example -

- His monthly income is above 10k
- His monthly income is below 10k.
- The expenses are far above than expected.
- This work is below my dignity.
- The temperature has been above normal for the past couple of weeks.
- Her grades are below average

Over / Under

Over / under - to / at the higher / lower level than something (but surface touching) / (vertical relationship) / (nearness)

Example -

- Please put the blanket over the baby.
- She is sitting under the tree.
- Please cover the wound by placing cotton over it.
- There is a mouse under the bed.

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- Over and under are used for motion as well.
- You are under the cctv surveillance.
- The plan flew over the clouds.
- The babies are under constant supervision.
- She drove her car over the hill.

Q. The college will not accept candidates with testscores ~~over~~ below 60. It is better that you have a backup option so that you don't have a drop year.

Q. The Simpsons live on the first floor ~~above~~ over the shop. They are very friendly people with a great sense of humour, you should meet them.

Before / In front of

Before – used for a person

- I was standing before him in the queue.
- She appeared before the magistrate.
- Now a young artist is appearing before us.

Note – used with "one's eyes"

- All this happened before my eyes

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Around / About – approximately

- There are around / about fifty girls in the class.
- Please come here around / about four o' clock

Across / Through

Across –

- Nobody has swam across this river.
- He went across the road to talk to his friend.

Through –

- The train passes through a dense forest.
- The thief came into the room though the window.

Beside / Besides

At the side of

She came and sat ~~besides~~ beside me.

in addition to something

Besides the Geeta, I have read the Bible.

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In front of – used for a thing

- There is a park in front of my office.
- I have parked my car in front of the house.

Note – if giving the sense of "queue", both "before" and "in front of" can be used for a person.

- I was standing before (in front of) him in the queue.
- Rahul was behind Kiran but in front of (before) Raj.

Round / Around / About

Round –

- The Earth moves round the sun.
- They are sitting around the table.
- He walked round the bus and looked at the damaged parts

Around / About – here and there, in lots of places, in different parts of

- Why are those people running around / about ?
- Stop going around / about and start some work.

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VERBS

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VERB

Verb			
H.V.		M.V.	
Primary	Modals	Finite	Non-finite
• Be -	can, could		
Is / am / are	may, might	Transitive	Infinite
Was / were	will, would		Gerund
Be / been / being	shall, should	Intransitive	Participle
	dare, need		
• Have -	must,		
has / have / had	used to		
• Do - Do / does / did	ought to		

Note - Note even a single sentence can be made without a Main Verb.

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1. V1 – Base form (plural)
2. V2 – past form
3. V3 – Past participle
4. V4 (-ing) – Present participle
5. V5 (-s/es) – Base form (singular)

Q. She goes to college daily.
MV-5

Q. He played cricket.
S MV-5

Q. I am writing a letter.
HV MV-4

Q. He is writing a letter.
H.V MV-4

Q. They have written a letter.

- I am a teacher.
- She was a lawyer.
- She has a new car.

V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
Be am are	was were	been	being	is
Have	had	had	having	has
Do	did	done	doing	does

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MV-1
Q. I have a lot of homework to complete before tomorrow.

H.V MV3
Q. I have visited that museum multiple times.

M.V2
Q. She did her best to complete the project on time.

H.V M.V-1
Q. I did not see him at the party last night.

M.V-2
Q. He was happy to see his friends.

H.V MV-4
Q. I was studying when the phone rang.

Has had / have had / Had had

Have	
H.V.	M.V.
He has eaten lunch. They have eaten lunch.	Possession Relationship Eat / Drink / Spend time

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When the forms of 'have' act as a main verb. They denote–

- Possession – I have (MV) a brand new phone.
- Relationship – She has (M.V) a lovely husband.
- Eat – I had (M.V) dinner.
- Spend (Time) – We had (M.V) a great time last week.

V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
Have = Eat	had ate	had eaten	having eating	has eats

Simple present tense

Sub + V1 + s/es

- I usually <u>eat</u> Idli Dhosa for breakfast.
- I usually <u>have</u> Idli Dhosa for breakfast.
- She <u>drinks</u> black coffee in the morning.
- She <u>has</u> black coffee in the morning.

Simple past tense

Sub + V2

- I ate dinner.
- I had dinner.
- She <u>drank</u> black coffee in the morning.
- She <u>had</u> black coffee in the morning.

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Present perfect tense

Sub + has / have + V3

- I have eaten dinner.
- I have had dinner.
- She has eaten dinner.
- She has had dinner.

- I have drunk black coffee in the morning.
- I have had black coffee in the morning.
- She has drunk black coffee tea in the morning.
- She has had black coffee in the morning.

Past Perfect tense

Sub + had + V3

- She had eaten dinner before I reached home.
- She had had dinner before I reached home.

- She had drunk black coffee before she left for the office.
- She had had black coffee before she left for the office

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Q. Choose the correct sentence:

a) I had had breakfast before I left for work. ✓

b) I had breakfast before I left for work. ✗

c) I had had breakfast before I leave for work. ✗

d) I have had breakfast before I left for work. ✗

Q. Last weekend I Just wanted to relax because I had ~~have~~ had a busy week. So I just switched off my cellphone and stayed in my pyjams the whole day, watching movies and sleeping

Q. By the time they reached the theater, the movie ___ already ___.

a) had, started ✓

b) has, started ✗

c) had had, started ✗

d) had, start ✗

Q. He did not ~~had~~ have any money to pay the collegefees. So he decided to take the education loan that he can repay after he gets the job.

Q. I ~~was~~ have perfectly healthy until now. A lot of credit for that goes to my dietician and gym trainer.

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Q. What is the correct way to use "had had" in the past perfect tense ?

a) She had had already finished her project. ✗

b) They had had left the party early. ✗

c) He had already had dinner before we arrived. ✓

d) None of the Above ✗

Q. Before I met him personally, I admit that I had ~~have~~ had a poor opinion about him.

Q. She must ~~had~~ have completed her work by now because she is very punctual.

V1	V2	V3	V4 -ing	V5 -sles
Lie	lay	lain	lying	lies

- To lie on a beach.
- A pen lay on the desk.

Lay	laid	laid	laying	lays

- She laid the baby on the bed.
- He laid the tray on the table.

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Q. Identify the error in the following sentence:

She laid on the couch and read a book.

a) No error. ✗

b) "Laid" should be changed to "layed." ✗

c) "Laid" should be changed to "lay." ✓

d) "Laid" should be changed to "lain." ✗

Q. He was ~~laying~~ lying comfortably on the bed.

Q. Choose the correct sentence:

a) The cat likes to lay in the sun. ✗

b) The cat likes to lie in the sun. ✓

Q. I'm going to ~~lay~~ lie down in the room.

Q. He ~~lay~~ laid the blanket out and sat.

Q. We are tired, let's ~~lay~~ lie in the shade for a while.

Q. The plan is to lie the foundations for the new apartments in October.

Q. She ~~lay~~ laid her head against my shoulder and fell asleep.

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V1	V2	V4	V4	V5
Rise	rose	risen	rising	rises

- The sun rises in the east.
- The aircraft rose into air.

Raise	raised	raised	raising	raises

- He raised an important issue.
- The will not raise taxes.

Q. Identify the error in the following sentence:
The price of the stock raised significantly yesterday.

a) No error. ✗
b) "Raised" should be changed to "risen." ✗
c) "Raised" should be changed to "rose." ✓
d) "Raised" should be changed to "rises." ✗

Q. It's a wonder we didn't ~~rise~~ raise our arms in surrender

Q. The ballon ~~raised~~ rose gracefully into the sky, carried by the gentle breeze.

Q. Because of the incessant rain, the flood water is ~~raising~~ rising.

Q. Against all odds, he ~~rises~~ rose above his challenges & achieved great success.

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Q. The teacher ~~rose~~ raised her voice to get the attention of the noisy students.

Q. Choose the correct sentence:

a) They raised their concerns at the meeting. ✓

b) They rose their concerns at the meeting. ✗

Q. Considering the high demand for flights to gulf countries, airlines may ~~rise~~ raise prices.

Q. In sectors other than banking, there is a dearth of women in the senior-most positions. We have to let more women raise to the top.

A) Have to let more women rose ✗

B) have to let more women raising ✗

C) have to let more women risen ✗

D) have to let more women rise ✓

E) No improvement required ✗

V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
Fall	fell	fallen	falling	falls

- The tree fell down.
- He fell into the river.

Fell	Felled	felled	felling	fells

- He felled the tree.

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Q. Choose the correct sentence:

a) The leaves fall from the trees in autumn. ✓

b) The leaves fell from the trees in autumn. ✗

Q. Silence ~~felled~~ fell between them and then he finally spoke.

Q. What is the correct way to use "fall" in the past perfect tense?

a) She had fallen asleep before the movie started. ✓

b) She had fell asleep before the movie started. ✗

c) She had felled asleep before the movie started. ✗

d) She had fallen asleep before the movie had started. ✗

Q. The powerful earthquake ~~fell~~ felled building, bridges, and other structures.

Q. You tried to dance and ~~fall~~ fell upon the floor.

Q. The strong wind gu sts ~~fell~~ felled several power lines causing a widespread blackout.

Q. No one is allowed to ~~fall~~ fell the tr ess in the forest.

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V1	V2	V3
overflow	overflowed	overflowed

Q. The bathtub has ~~overflown~~ overflowed, causing water to spill onto the floor.

V1	V2	V3
Hang	hung	hung
Hang	hanged	hanged

Q. I am going to have a christmas tree in the office so people can ~~hung~~ hang all the gifts upon it.

Q. four Indian men convicted of the gang rape and murder of a student in Delhi in 2012 have been ~~hung~~ hanged. The four were ~~hung~~ hanged in the capital's high-security Tihar prision in the first execution in India since 2015.

Q. The coat was drenched in rain water, I ~~hanged~~ hung it on the hook.

Q. Hang your clothes on the line to dry. N.E

Q. The servant ~~hanged~~ hung the lamp on the wall.

Q. For his crime, the accused will be ~~hung~~ hanged till death.

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V1	V2	V3
Find	Found	found
Found	founded	founded

Q. Identify the correct sentence :

a) The explorers found the hidden treasure. ✓

b) The explorers founded the hidden treasure. ✗

Q. Identify the correct sentence:

a) The committee found the new organization. ✗

b) The committee founded the new organization. ✓

Q. Such inequalities can be found in the constitutions of other countries also. ✓

Q. In a group you may ~~found~~ find one or two people who tend to be extremely vocal.

Q. Our organization was ~~found~~ founded twenty years ago.

Q. Choose the correct verb form:

a) She has found a solution to the problem. ✓

b) She has founded a solution to the problem. ✗

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V1	V2	V3
Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast
Telecast	telecast	telecast
forecast	forecast	forecast

Q. The eminent speaker's speech was ~~broadcasted~~ broadcast over all the major stations.

Q. It cannot be ~~forecasted~~ forecast how society will emerge generation hence.

V1	V2	V3
Slay	Slew	Slain

Q. Choose the correct sentence:

a) The knight slayed the dragon with his sword. ✗

b) The knight slew the dragon with his sword. ✓

Q. Choose the correct verb form:

a) The monster was slay by the brave warrior. ✗

b) The monster was slain by the brave warrior. ✓

Q. He has ~~slayed~~ slain his rival.

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Finite Vs Non Finite Verb

Finite vs non finite	
Finite Verb	Non finite Verb
• Finite means "Bound" – Finite verb must agree with the number and person of its subject.	• Unlike Finite verb, non-finite verbs are not bound by tense & number or person of subject.

- I went to watch a movie yesterday.
- He has gone to watch a movie.
- They have gone to watch a movie.
- They will go to watch a movie tomorrow.

Non-finite verbs	
1. Infinitive	to + V^1
2. Gerund	V^1 + ing
3. Participles	having + V^3

Infinitive	
To infinitive To+V1	Bare infinitive V1

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Important points

As a subject

- To walk is a good exercise.
- To swim is good for health.

As a object

- I want to go.
- I want to speak.
- She loves to play.

As an Object of Preposition

- I am about to go.
- They want nothing but to earn money.

- Would rather
- Would sooner
- Had better + Bare Infinitive
- Would rather..... Than
- Would sooner..... Than

Q. I would rather ~~to~~ wait for her.

Q. I would rather go than ~~to~~ waste my time.

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Q. I would sooner spend my vacation at the beach than ~~to~~ go camping in the mountains.

Q. You had better ~~left~~ leave the country and come to see me as soon as possible.

Q. You had better ~~gone~~ go abroad for higher studies.

Q. If I had the chance, I would sooner quit my job and ~~pursues~~ pursue my passion for painting.

Q. This is the most popular antique shop in this town. Like most antique shops, the selection changes often so if you see something you like you had better ~~bought~~ buy it.

Q. I informed her that she had better ~~got~~ get here soon or she'll miss the opening ceremony. But we should try to save a seat for her just in case she arrives late.

Q. We would rather save our money for a trip than ~~to~~ spend it on expensive gadgets.

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Q. If you're going to do a startup, you had better been serious about it. It looks fascinating to become an entrepreneur especially when you are surrounded by stories of facebook, Apple, or spacex and there is nothing wrong in following your dreams. But at the same time, its neccessary to be practical and have a rock-solid plan.

A) you had better being serious about it ✗

B) you had better were serious about it ✗

C) you had better be serious about it ✓

D) you had better are serious about it ✗

E) No correction required ✗

Bare infinitive is used after –
why / why not

Q. Why ~~to~~ play alone when we have a number of frieds who can take part in this game.

Q. Why ~~to~~ talk to him if he is not ready to act on the advice you have given to him.

Q. Why not ~~to~~ go to a dentist, if all your teeth are decaying rapidly.

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Q. Why ~~to~~ pay more at this shop when it is available for 500 rupees only at vishal Mega Mart.

How + To + V1 - is used after all these words

Ask, explain, teach
know, learn, discover
Remember, forget

how+to+V1

Q. He knows ~~to~~ how to befool customers.

Q. She taught me ~~to~~ how to speak English

Q. My teacher has taught me ~~to~~ how to speak English and French in a very short span of time.

Q. Rahul does not know ~~to~~ how to swim so he is afraid of water.

Q. Do you know ~~to~~ how to prepare blance sheet ?

Q. When learning ~~to~~ how to swim, one of the most important things is to relax.

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Feel
Hear
See + Object + Bare infinitive
Notice
Watch
Make

Q. I heard him ~~to~~ say so.

Q. I watched him ~~to~~ proceed to that location.

Q. I saw her ~~to~~ talk to her friend.

Q. She made me ~~to~~ laugh.

Q. I noticed him ~~to~~ make his way there.

Hear
See + Object + Full infinitive
Make

Note - But in Passive Voice, we use full infinitive with these words.

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Q. I was made to laugh.

Q. She was seen to enter the office.

Q. They were heard to say that they loved the movie.

Help + Full / Bare infinitive

- He helped me buy a house.
- He helped me to buy a house.

Gerund

V' + ing = Noun

As a subject

- Singing is an art.
- Sleeping is necessary to life.

As an object

- She likes dancing.
- I enjoyed drinking.

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Preposition + Object

- Rahul is fond of eat. ✗
- Rahul is fond of eating. ✓
- He assisted me in do this work. ✗
- He assisted me in doing this work. ✓
- He is ambitious of become the P.M. of India. ✗
- He is ambitious of becoming the P.M. of India. ✓

- What did you do on ~~see~~ seeing your result ?

- I am interested in ~~learn~~ learning more.

Possessive adjective + Gerund (V+ing)

my / our / your / his / her / its / their + (n)

- You should not mind hers coming late. ✗
- You should not mind her coming late. ✓

- My teacher did not object to me using the calculator. ✗
- My teacher did not object to my using the calculator. ✓

- Owing to him being a newcomer, he was unable to get the job. ✗
- Owing to his being a newcomer, he was unable to get the job. ✓

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Q. Being a successful high-profile lawyer he thought that he can easily defeat me. But I am pretty cofident of ~~me~~ my winning the case.

Q. She had seen him wasting his time the whole month. He had not even attended classes. That it why she was not sure of ~~him~~ his passing the examination.

Q. I have no clue why you are making a big deal about it. Owing to me being a girl, I was given fewer rights and facilities in this world since the day I was born.

A) Owing to I being a girl ✗

B) Owing to my being a girl ✓

C) Owing to mine being a girl ✗

D) Owing to my been a girl ✗

E) No correction required ✗

- With a view to
- Look Forward to
- Accustomed to
- Habituated to + (V1+ing) Gerund
- Addicted to
- Be + used to
- Committed to

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- Averse to
- Owing to
- Devoted to
- In addition to + (V1+ing) Gerund
- Object to
- Prone to
- Conducive to

- He comes to me with a view to get some help. ✗
- He comes to me with a view to getting some help. ✓

- Rahul is used to work at night. ✗
- Rahul is used to working at night. ✓

- He is addicted to gamble. ✗
- He is addicted to gambling. ✓

- He looks forward to meet his friends. ✗
- He looks forward to meeting his friends. ✓

Q. We are committed to ~~withdraw~~ withdrawing our troops by the end of the year.

Q. I am looking forward to ~~meet~~ meeting you. Our manager has spoken so highly about you that I was intrigued to describe the project to you personally.

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Q. He has called a meeting of all parties tomorrow, with a view to ~~foum~~ forming a national reconciliation government. If this meeting is successful we may witness the political that we have been waiting for so long.

Q. Sandy is addicted to ~~collect~~ collecting stamps. So I think you should gift her old, vintage stamps that will make her happier than any diamond pendent.

- No use
- No good
- Any use + (V1+ing) Gerund
- Any good

- It is no use cry over spilt milk. ✗
- It is no use crying over spilt milk. ✓

- Is it any use support a corrupt leader? ✗
- Is it any use supporting a corrupt leader? ✓

- It is no good help the terrorist. ✗
- It is no good helping the terrorist. ✓

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Q. They are Adults now. It is no good ~~hide~~ hiding their mistakes. As a guardian, you should confront them and make them realize that they can't get away with it this time.

Participles

- Present participle – V + ing
- Past participle – V3
- Perfect participle – having + V3 , after + V + ing

- A dog is barking.
- The barking dog alerted the neighbours.
- The dog jumped up, barking excitedly at the arrival of its owner.
- Barking annoys the neighbours.

- She has finished her work.
- The students submitted their finished assignments.

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Find Gerund and Participle

Sub (N) M.V
- Studying is important for academic success.
  Gerund

Adj n
- The studying environment should be free from distractions.
  Participle

Prepo V'+ing (N)
- The professor is passionate about studying human behavior.
  Gerund

Sub H.V M.V
- They are studying for the upcoming exam.
  Participle

V Obj Adv.
- I spent the whole day studying math.
  Participle

Adj n
- He joined a singing competition and impressed the judges with his talent
  Participle

V Obj (N)
- She enjoys singing in the shower.
  Gerund

H.V M.V
- The children were singing their favorite songs at the concert.
  Participle

Sub (N) V
- Singing brings joy to my heart.
  Gerund

V Adv.
- She came down the street, singing happily
  Participle

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Q. I only know that the motorcyclist was fatally injured in the accident and is now Fighting for his life. I will let you know if I get some other updates. Participle (verb)

Q. Many of his paintings show the setting sun. Participle (Adj.)

Q. The girl dancing on the stage is my sister. Participle (Adj.)

Q. Asking questions is a whole lot easier than answering them. Maybe that is the reason that you meet many students but only a few teacher in this journey we call life. Gerund (noun)

Q. We found some money lying on the ground. Participle (Adj.)

Q. Dolly decided that flying above the clouds was the most incredible experience she'd ever had. Gerund (noun)

Q. The decision of the meeting looks Fruitful. The magazine's cover, appealing to younger readers, will undoubtedly boost sales this month. I am looking forward to getting the statistics.

• Meeting – gerund (noun), Appealing – participle (adj), Looking – participle (verb)

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Sub V Obj

Q. Tom lost his keys walking through the park. Participle (adverb)

Q. Do you mind my borrowing these supplies? Gerund (noun)

Q. There was something very adorable about that old couple. They enjoyed taking long walks on the trail. Gerund (noun)

Q. If I catch you stealing my apples again, there'll be trouble Participle (adj.)

Q. Reading a good novel always gives me pleasure. Maybe that is the reason why I do not have any favorite author or a book. Gerund (noun)

Q. The man driving the car was not injured. Participle (adj.)

Feel
Hear
See + Object + Bare Infinitive
Notice V'+ing
Watch
Make

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Q. I heard him say so.
(Complete action)

Q. I heard him saying so.
(Either incomplete or complete action)

Q. I saw her cross the road.
(Complete action)

Q. I saw her crossing the road.
(Either incomplete complete action)

Present participle Vs Perfect participle

- Standing ~~Having stood~~ on the stage, the actor delivered a powerful monologue.
- Having taken ~~Taking~~ the breakfast, he went to the office.
- Driving ~~Having driven~~ through the countryside, they admired the scenic views
- Having won the championship, the team celebrated their victory. ✓
- Wandering through the museum, they admired the artwork on display. ✓
- Having saved ~~Saving~~ enough money, they planned a trip to their dream destination.

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- Walking in the park, a tree fell down.
  walking → while he was walking

- Waiting for a bus, a brick fell on my head.
  waiting → while I was waiting

- Being Sunday, I decided not to go out.
  Being → It being

- Being a rainy day, we did not go out.
  Being → It being

- Watching T.V, somebody came to meet me.
  watching → while I was watching

- Sitting on the chair, a ball hit him.
  sitting → while he was sitting

- Sleeping in my room, a nurse came to check the temperature
  sleeping → while I was sleeping

- Standing near the gate, a scooter hit her.
  standing → while she was standing

- sleeping in my room, a nurse came to check the temperature
  Sleeping → while I was sleeping

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MODALS

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MODALS

Verb			
H.V.		M.V.	
Primary	Modals	Finite	Non-Finite
• Be - Is / am / are was / were Be been being • Have - has / have / had • Do - Do / Does / did	can, could may, might will, would shall, should dare, need must, used to ought to	Transitive Intransitive	Infinitive Gerund Participle

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Modals

P.V + M.V = Tenses

Modals + M.V = Modals

Basic Point
1. Modal V1
2. Subject (sing/plu) + modal + V1

May Vs Might

May	Might
1. Possibility	1. Possibility
2. Permission	2. Used in past tense

Possibility

May - suggests a high degree of possibility

Might - suggests a lower degree of possibility

- The weather may be better tomorrow. (50%)
- The weather might be better tomorrow. (30%)
- We may go to the cinema tonight (50%)
- We might go to the cinema tonight. (30%)

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Permission

May – to ask for, give and refuse permission. It is quite formal.

- May I come in, sir ?
- Yes, you may.

- May I go home now ?
- No, you may not.

Past Sense

Might – Although "might" is not the past tense of "may", it is still the best word to describe something that happened in the past.

- He asked if he may borrow the car.
- He asked if he might borrow the car.

- I think I may go to the game.
- I thought I might go to the game.

Can Vs Could

Can	Could
1. Ability (Present)	2. Ability (Past)

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Can – to define Ability, Capacity (in Present)

- I can answer all the questions.
- She can speak English very well.
- This room can accommodate more than fifty students.

Could – to define Ability, Capacity (in Past)

- I could swim when I was 5 years old.
- When I was young, I could easily touch my toes.
- I couldn't play chess two years ago, but I can now.

Can

Can

1. Permission
2. General truth
3. Offers

Permission

Can – to give and seek permission

- You can play with your friends after doing homework.
- You can go on the trip.
- Can I have your number.
- Can I ask a question, please ?

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General Truth

Can – to talk about things which we think are usually, but not always, true:

- Water can extinguish the fire.
- Fireworks can frigten pets.

Offers

Can – We use "can" as a question form to make offers:

- Can I help you lift that?
- Can we do anything for you?

Note – Can – We write "cannot" as one word:

- The children cannot be left unsupervised at any time.
- The children can not be left unsupervised at any time.

Could

Could

1. Permission (Formal)
2. Possibility (Present/Future)

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Permission

Could – to ask for permission. Could is more formal and polite than can:

- Could I ask you a personal question?
- Could I use your phone?

Possibility

Could – We often use could to express possibility in the present and the future

- It's yellow.
  (I am certain that it is yellow. It's a fact.)
- It could be yellow. (present)
  (I'm not certain that it is yellow.)

Could – We often use could to express possibility in the present and the future

- The storm will get worse.
  (I'm certain that the storm will get worse.)
- The storm could get worse. (Future)
  (I'm not certain that the storm will get worse.)

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Can	Could
1. Ability (Present)	1. Ability (Past)
2. Permission	2. Permission (Formal)
3. General truth	3. Possibility (Present / Future)
4. Offers	

Will / Shall

1. We use "will / shall" to denote future activity

- She will graduate from college next spring.
- They will travel to Europe for their honeymoon.
- I shall call you later to discuss the details.
- We shall not tolerate any form of discrimination.

Note 1 – "Will" is specially used with "I & We" in order to show -Determination, Promise, Warning or threat, certainty and willingness

- Despite the difficuties, we will achieve our goals. (Determination)
- Rest assured, I will do my best to resolve the issue. (Promise)
- I will fire you, if you don't work properly. (Warning)
- We will kill you. (Threat)
- I will definitely attend the meeting tomorrow. (Certainty)

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Note 2 – "Shall" is specially used with "he, she, it & they" in order to show – command, Promise, warning, threat & Determination

- You shall clean your room before going out to play. (Command)
- You shall receive the support you need to achieve your dreams. (Promise)
- Obey the rules, or they shall face consequences. (Warning)
- He shall be fired. (Threat)

Note 3 – Only "Shall" is used with phrases like "be grateful, be forced, be obliged, be able, be unable, be at a loss and be compelled.

- I shall be grateful to you for this act of kindness.
- They shall be obliged to comply with the new regulations.
- He shall be at a loss when faced with such a complex problem.

Note 4 – Only "will" is used to show inevitability and certain Result.

- The sun will rise again tomorrow.
- Meditation will help you keep mentally fit.
- Men will be men

Should

Should

1. Past Form
2. Duty

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Past form

1. We use "should" as a "past form" of shall in "Indirect speech"

- I said that I should take a break from work.
- We said that we should follow the safety guidelines.

Duty

2. Should shows Duty, Obligation, Advice, Instruction.

- As citizens, we should vote in the upcoming elections. (Duty)
- Students should complete their assignments before the deadline. (Obligation)
- If you want to improve your health, you should exercise regularly. (Advice)
- Participants should follow the guidelines provided for the competition. (Instruction)

Would

Would

1. Past form
2. Polite Request
3. Past Habit
4. Wish / Choice

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Past form

1. We use "would" as a "past form" of will in "Indirect speech"

- He said that he would not sign the agreement.
- She asked me if they would go to the party that night.

Polite Request

2. "Would" also express a polite request in interrogative sentences

- Would it be possible for you to pick me up from the airport ?
- Would you mind helping me carry these boxes upstairs ?

Past Habit

3. We use "Would" to show past Habit.

- As a child, she would always play in the park with her Friends.
- Back in the day, we would often go camping during the holidays.

Wish / Choice

4. We use "would" to show – wish, choice and liking

- She would prefer to travel by train rather than by bus.
- She would prefer to wear comfortable clothes rather than dress up.
- He would prefer to have a quiet evening at home with a good movie.

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Must

Must

1. Duty
2. Orders
3. Recommendation

Duty

1. "Must" is a strong form of "should". It denotes – Duty, Obligation, compulsion, necessity, certainty and strong possibility

- One must obey one's teacher. (Duty)
- Employees must comply with the company's policies and procedures. (obligation)
- To excel in your career, you must constantly strive for improvement. (Necessity)
- There must be something wrong with the engine (Strong possibility)

Orders

2. We use "Must" to give orders.

- All team members must submit their progres reports by friday.
- Students must follow the school's dress code at all times.
- Everything must be in its place before I come back.

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Recommendation

3. We use "Must" to give recommendation.

- You must try the seafood pasta at that restaurant, it's amazing!
- If you're interested in history, you must visit the ancient ruins in Rome.

Ought to

1. "Ought to" gives sense of "moral obligation" and "duty"

- We ought to respect our elders.
- Drivers ought to follow traffic rules.
- People ought to be responsible for their actions.

Used to

1. "Used to" denotes – "habit of Past"

- I used to play Guitar in the college.
- I used to go to school by bicycle.

2. "Used to" denotes – "habit of present" when used with "be".

- He is used to smoking.
- She is used to eating Idli Dhosa.

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Need

Note – Need is used both as a Main verb and as a Model Verb

Main Verb

1. When need is used as a Main Verb

- He needs my help.
- We need two more players for the team.
- He needed some more time to decide the question

Note – When need is used as a Main verb, "Do/does/did" are used to make negative and interrogative

- He needs my help.
- He doesn't need my help
- We need two more players for the team.
- We don't need two more players for the team.
- He needed some more time to decided the question.
- He didn't need some more time to decide the question.

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2. When need is used as a Modal verb, it is common in questions & neg.

- He need not ask my permission.
- They need not make such a fuss over it.
- You need not mention this to anyone else.
- Need we write this down ?

Find – Main / Modal verb

He needs new shoes.
H.V

Need I come again ?
Modal V

You needn't drive me to the station. I can take the bus.
modal V1

Do you need any money ?
H.V H.V

I need to go there.
H.V

I needn't go there.
modal V1

I need hardly say that I am very grateful
modal V1

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Dare

Note – Dare is used both as a Main verb and as a Model verb.

Main Verb

1. Dare as a main verb means 'to challenge somebody to do something dangerous, difficult or embarrasing so that they can show that they are brave.'

- Take it ! dare you
- No one dared him to do that prank.

Note – Dare as a main verb can also mean 'to be brave enough to do something.'

- I didn't dare to say that to her face.
  (H.V: didn't; M.V: dare)
- I don't dare to mention it to him.
  (H.V: don't; M.V: dare)
- She didn't dare to go home late.
  (H.V: didn't; M.V: dare)
- Does anyone dare to go there ?
  (H.V: Does; M.V: dare)

Modal Verb

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2. When dare is used as a Model Verb:

- No one dare go there.
  Modal V

- Dare anyone go there?
  Modal V

- Dare I ask how the project's going?
  Modal V

- I daren't tell him the truth; he'll go crazy.
  Modal V

Comparision

Negative statement

- He doesn't dare to go there. (Main verb)
- No one dares to go there. [Main verb]
- No one dare go there. [Modal verb]

Affirmative question

- Does anyone dare to go there? [Main verb]
- Dare anyone go there? [Modal verb]

Negative question

- Doesn't he dare to go there? [Main verb]
- Daren't he go there? [Modal verb]

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Find – Main / Modal verb

1. I didn't ..... the truth.

A) dare to tell ✓

B) dare tell ✗

C) dared tell ✗

2. Do you ..... what you think ?

A) Dare say ✗

B) dare say ✓

C) dares to say ✗

3. I daren't ..... what I think.

A) say ✓

B) to say ✗

C)

4. He ..... out at night.

A) dare not go ✗

B) does not dare to go ✗

C) Either could be used here ✓

5. She ..... the truth.

A) doesn't dare speak ✗

B) doesn't dare to speak ✓

C) daren't to speak ✗

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Miscellaneous

Could have + V3
(हो / कर सकता था)

1. Could have + V3 – means that something was possible in the past, or you had the ability to do something in the past, but that you didn't do it.

- I could have stayed up late, but I decided to go to bed early.
- They could have won the race, but they didn't try hard enough.
- The boy could have run away from the bullies, but he decided to confront them.

2. Could have + V3 – means that something wasn't possible in the past, even if you had wanted to go it.

- I couldn't have arrived any earlier. There was a terrible traffic jam (= it was impossible for me to have arrived any earlier)
- He couldn't have passed the exam, even if he had studied harder. It's a really, really difficult exam.

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3. Could have + V3 – when we want to make a guess about something that happened in the past. In this case, we don't know if what we're saying is true or not true. We're just talking about our opinion of what maybe happened.

- Are you out of your mind?! You could have crashed into that wall!
- Are you crazy? We could have got into an accident.

Should have + V3

(होना / करना चाहिए था)

Should have + V3 – Should have means that something did not happen, but we wish it had happened. We use should have to talk about mistakes

- I should have studied harder! (= I didn't study very hard and so I failed the exam. I'm sorry about this now.)
- I shouldn't have eaten so much cake! (= I did eat a lot of cake & now I don't feel good)
- You should have asked my permission before you used my computer. I'm really angry with you.

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1. Would have + V3 – Use would have to imagine a result (if something had been different in the past):

- If I had enough money, I would have bought a car (but I didn't have enough money, so I didn't buy a car)
- If we had arrived earlier, we would have caught our flight.
- If I had brought my umbrella, I wouldn't have got wet in the rain.

2 Would have + V3 – we can also use would have + V3 to talk about something you wanted to do but didn't.

- I would have helped you. I didn't know you needed help. (= If I had known that you needed help, I would have helped you.)
- I would have called you, but I didn't know your number. (= I wanted to call you but I didn't know your number, so I didn't call you.)

May/Might have + V3

(शायद कर लिया होगा / हो गया होगा)

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May / Might have + V3 – to talk about the possibillity that something happened in the past. It could also be used to say that something was true in the past.

- Tanu hasn't arrived yet. She may have missed the train.
- What was that noise ? It might have been an airplane.

Must have + V3

(अवश्य हो चूका होगा)

Must have + V3 – The phrase "must have V3" is used to express a strong deduction or conclusion about a past event or situation. It is typically used when you are very certain or convinced that something happened in the past based on the available evidence or information.

- The roads are wet, so it must have rained earlier. (In this example, the speaker is deducing that it rained earlier because the roads are wet.)
- She must have forgotten about the meeting. (Here, the speaker is expressing a strong belief, that the person forgot about the meeting based on the current situation.

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ADVERBS

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ADVERB

Adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective and an adverb

- She is walking slowly.
- She is very beautiful.
- She is walking very slowly.

Note – An adverb also qualifies a preposition and a conjunction.

- The bird (S.) flew (V.) exactly (Adv.) over (Prepo.) his (obj.) head.
- I (S) like (V) her (obj) simply because she (S) loves (V) singing (obj).

Kinds of Adverbs

1. Simple Adverbs
2. Interrogative Adverbs
3. Relative Adverbs

Simple Adverb

1. Adverb of time – today, tomorrow, yesterday, the day before yesterday etc.
2. Adverb of place – here, there, everywhere, nowhere etc.
3. Adverb of frequency – always, seldom, never, hardly, Frequently etc.

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4. Adverb of degree – too, very, much, quite etc.

5. Adverb of reason – Consequently, therefore, hence

1. She (S.) came (V.) yesterday (Adv.).	AOT
2. He (S.) went (V.) there (Adv.).	AOP
3. I (S.) always (Adv.) go (V.) to college.	AOF
4. She is very (Adv.) beautiful (Adj.).	AOD
5. I (S) therefore (Adv.) left (V.) college	AOR

6. Adverb of manner

- -Ly
- Beautifully
- Bravely
- Honestly

Note – Adverb of manner shows how the action is done.

She sings beautifully. They fought bravely.

Formation of Adverb of manner

Adjective + ly = Adverb	Noun + ly = Adjective
Wise + ly = wisely	Friend + ly = Friendly
Beautiful + ly = beautifully	Brother + ly = brotherly
Honest + ly = honestly	Man + ly = manly
Careful ly carefully	

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Cowardly = coward + ly = Adj.	Timely = Time + ly = Adj.
Amazingly = Amazing + ly = Adv.	Gladly = Glad + ly = Adv.
Earthly = Earth + ly = Adj	Suddenly = sudden + ly = Adv.
Adversely = Adverse + ly = Adv.	Oily = oil + ly = Adj.
Talkly = Talk + ly = X	Bodily = Body + ly = Adj.
Goly = Go + ly = X	Costly = cost + ly = Adj.
Slowly = Slow + ly = Adv.	Practically = Pratical + ly = Adv.

Interrogative Adverb

1. Adverb of time – when, how long
2. Adverb of place – where, whence, whither
3. Adverb of frequency – how often, how many times
4. Adverb of degree – how much, how far
5. Adverb of reason – why
6. Adverbs of manner – how, in what way

1. When (Adv.) did she (V.) come?	AOT
2. Where (Adv.) do they (S.) live (V.)?	AOP
3. How often (Adv.) do you go there?	AOF

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4. How much did you pay for this phone? AOD (Adv.)

5. Why did you do this? AOR (Adv)

6. How did she behave with you? AOM (Adv, V)

Relative Adverb

Note :- Interrogative adverbs are the same as relative adverbs but rather than asking questions, they connect two sentences.

Explicit

- This (S.) is (V.) the time when (R. Adv.) she (S.) comes (V.).
- Do you know the place where (R. Adv.) she lives.

Implicit

- I do not know when (Adv.) he will come (V.).
- I know where Rahul lives

Questions

Q. She answered the police officer's questions ~~truthful~~ truthfully because there is nothing to hide since she just defended herself from the hooligans.

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Q. Adam ~~expert~~ expertly maneuvered the components of the machine into their proper positions.

Q. Jenn is reading so ~~quick~~ quickly that it is difficult to understand even a single word. I don't know how she is selected for the debate team.

Q. I am full of energy today because I slept ~~sound~~ soundly last night. Sleep meditation along with aromatherapy really helps in calming your senses.

Q. Her outfit showcased her ~~delightful~~ delightfully quirky personality and you shouldn't judge her based on her dressing style because everyone is free to dress the way they want to without any inhibitions.

Q. All of them work (a)/ very carefully right from (b)/ the beginning till they finish (c)/ No error N.E

Q. More than half the food products (a)/ targeted at babies and toddlers have (b)/ a high sugar content and are (c)/ ~~excessive~~ excessively sweet. (d)/ No error (e)

Q. She was so (a)/ ~~emotional~~ emotionally stable that (b)/ she was not moved (c)/ by their decision to suspend her. (d)/ No error. (e)

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Some important points of Adverb

Too / Very

Too – more than required
(आवश्यकता से अधिक)

Note – Good quality ✗	Bad quality ✓
too happy ✗	too dull ✓
too healty ✗	too difficult ✓
too glad ✗	too careless ✓
too strong ✗	too weak ✓

Note – too.....to + V1 (इतना....की)
too.....to + be + V3 (negative tone)

- In this structure we can use both "good" and "bad" qualities with "too"

1. The old man is too weak to walk.
2. He is too dull to learn.
3. He is too lazy to clean his room.
4. This news is too good to be true.
5. She is too beautiful to be rejected by any young man.

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Very- (in great degree)	
Good quality ✓	Bad quality ✓
very good very active very easy	very bad very dull very difficult

Note- Too..... To + V1 / to + be + V3
=
So..... that

- She is too beautiful to be rejected by any young man.
=
- She is so beautiful that she cannot be rejected by any young man.
- The old man is too weak to walk.
=
- The old man is so weak that he cannot walk.

Very / Much

Very Much	
• Both are same in meaning	
Very (positive degree adj.)	Much (comparative degree adj.)
Very good Very wise Very beautiful	much better much wiser much more beautiful

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Very =	Much
(The + very + sup. Degree)	(much + the + sup. Degree)
The very best	much the best
The very wisest	much the wisest
The very most beautiful	much the most beautiful

1. I am ~~too~~ very glad.

2. This news is ~~too~~ very good.

3. She is too beautiful to be rejected by any young man. ✓

4. She is much more honest than I. ✓

5. She is much more honest than I. ✓

6. She is much the most diligent girl in the class. ✓

Q. Mohini won this beauty pageant because she is ~~too~~ very smart and compassionate. This proves that international pageants are moving ahead from the patriachal norms and becoming more inclusive and intellectual.

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Q. Time is ~~very~~ much more important than money. At the end of your life, it's guaranteed you will be out of time and more than likely out of money as well, if you don't value time.

Q. The Famine was ~~very~~ so severe that several people perished. Even the rich faced the burnt because of the lack of resources in the market.

Q. Climbing plants had grown over the walls, giving the building an appearance ~~very~~ much more ancient than it was before.

Q. It was ~~much~~ too difficult to come out (a)/ because the stadium was full of viewers (b)/ altogether (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. The policies framed by the kerala state government nowadays are much ~~good~~ better as compare to the previous policies. Undoubtedly it is an ideal example of how a well-governed state should operate.

Q. This is ~~the~~ ~~much~~ much the lowest price I can offer for the quality like this. If you have any doubts you are free to search the market for a price lower than the one I offered.

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Q. The night was ~~too~~ so cold that we had to wear two coats because we forgot to bring the jackets since the weather forecast wasn't indicating such a huge drop in the temperature.

Fast / Fastly

Fast / ~~fastly~~	
Adjective (तेज)	Adverb (तेजी से)
A ~~fast~~ train A fast train	Bolt runs fast. The train is running fast.

Q. He ran so ~~fastly~~ fast (a)/ that he reached (b)/ the destination in (c)/ just two minutes. (d)/ No error. (e)

Late / Lately

Late	
Adjective (स्वर्गीय)	Adverb (देरी से)
My late grandfather	This train will come late.

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Lately (adv.) – in recent times, recently

- Have you seen Rahul lately ?
- I have not seen him lately.

Uses – Present Perfect Tense – has have + V3 – (Int. / Neg.)
(Lately)

Hard / Hardly

Hard	
Adjective (कठोर)	Adverb (मेहनत से)
a hard surface (Adj. n.)	She works hard (v. Adv.)

Hardly (adv.) – Scarcely (शायद ही कोई, ना के बराबर)

- I hardly talk to them.
- She hardly goes there

Q. She cannot succeed because she works ~~hard~~. (hardly)

Q. He worked ~~hardly~~ and broke all the previous records. (hard)

Q. She works ~~hard~~; so she is sure to fail. (hardly)

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Adverb and some prepositions

~~On~~ + next / last + Monday / Tuesday etc.

On + Monday / Tuesday + next / last

~~In~~ + next / last + week / month / year

- My father went to london ~~on~~ last Monday. ✗
- My father went to london on Monday last. ✓

- He will go to shimla ~~on~~ Next Friday. ✗
- He will go to shimla on Friday next. ✓

- she completed her graduation ~~in~~ last year. ✗
- My grandfather died ~~in~~ last month. ✗

Q. Unhappy with the results of US elections, Donald Trump insisted on going to the US supreme court ~~in~~ last week and asked for the counting of votes to stop, something he had been building up to for quite a while now.

Q. I think they like our presentation because they had scheduled one more meeting with us ~~on~~ next tuesday.

Double Negative

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- We cannot use "not" with these words.

• Deny	• Rarely	• lest
• Prevent	• Scarcely	
• Prohibit	• Unless	
• forbid	• Until	
• Hardly	• Both	

- He denied that he had not called her. ✗
- He denied that he had called her. ✓

- We are prohibited from not entering the staff room. ✗
- We are prohibited from entering the staff room. ✓

- My father forbade me not to see Mohit again. ✗
- My father forbade me to see Mohit again. ✓

Q. Unless you ~~do not~~ study diligently, you'll never understand trignometry.

Q. Untill she ~~does not~~ ~~accept~~ accepts my apology, I will not leave.

Q. ~~Both~~ Neither of the girls ~~have~~ has ~~not~~ brought the flowers.

Q. If your hands are dirty, don't touch your new dress, lest you ~~would~~ should ~~not~~ spoil it.

Q. He noted that long-distance firms are still prohibted from ~~not~~ accesing certain local phone services, such as high-volume calling plans.

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Q. Our director would not have signed the contract unless she had ~~not~~ had a lawyer present.

Q. You won't be able to get a ticket for the match unless you're ~~not~~ prepared to pay a lot of money for it.

Q. The woodman stirred the fire untill the flames ~~did not leap~~ leaped high and the sparks flew out of the roof hole.

Q. That was the end of the conversation and ~~both~~ Neither of them had ~~not~~ brought the subject up again that night.

Q. I make it a rule to read the newspaper everyday lest I ~~may not~~ should fall behind the times.

Positions of Adverbs

- Hardly, Rarely, Scarcely, Always, Seldom, Never, Certainly, Occasionally, Frequently, Generally, Often etc.

Note – All these words are used between helping verb and main verb or before main verb.

- I will miss you certainly ✗
- I will certainly miss you. ✓
- She goes to college hardly. ✗
- She hardly goes to college. ✓
- She has seldom eaten chicken. ✓

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Inversion

Inversion – (Adv + H.V + Sub + M.V.)

- I have never gone there. (General)
- Never have I gone there. (Inversion)
- She has seldom eaten chicken.
- Seldom has she eaten chicken.

Q. She hardly goes (M.V) to college.
Hardly does she go to college.

Q. They rarely talk to each other.
Rarely do they talk to each other.

Q. He hardly went to college.
Hardly did he go to college.

1. Hardly, Rarely, Scarcely, Seldom, Never – can be used with Inversion

Hardly Rarely Scarcely ..... when before

Q. He had hardly opened the door ~~than~~ when the two strangers entered the house

Hardly had he opened the door when the two strangers entered the house.

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Q. We had scarcely reached home ~~then~~ when it started raining.

Scarcely had we reached home when it started raining.

2. No sooner is always used with inversion

No sooner ..... than / ~~then~~ / ~~that~~

(जैसे ही ..... वैसे ही)

Q. No sooner ~~the bell rang then~~ did the bell ring than the students come out of the class.

Q. No sooner did she ~~finished~~ finish cooking than some guest arrived.

3. So+Adverb can be used with inversion

Q. She behaved so rudely (Adv.) that everyone got (V2) offended (Adj.).

So rudely did she behave that everyone got offended.

Q. She performed (V2) so well (Adv.) that everybody got impressed (Adj.).

So well did she performed that everybody got impressed.

4. If two verbs are connected with "not only..... but also", in that case, we can make inversion with "not only"

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Q. Not only she read but she also wrote.

Not only did she read but she also wrote.

Q. Not only did she ~~forgot~~ forget my birthday, but she also didn't even apologise for forgetting it.

5. "So" and "neither / nor" can also be used with inversion.

- He went there. So did I. Affirmative
- He did not go there. Neither/nor did I. Negative

Q. Scarcely ~~she had~~ had she drunk the magic liquid ~~then~~ when she began to see everything in strange and vivid colours.

Q. No sooner ~~the train had~~ had the train arrived at the station ~~then~~ than the passengers rushed towards it.

Q. So nicely ~~they organised~~ did they organised the event that it was hard to tell that they are going through a finacial crisis.

Q. Rarely ~~I have~~ do I have a chance to read fiction.

Q. ~~No sooner~~ did the watchman ~~saw~~ see the chairman than he started saluting.

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CONJUNCTION

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CONJUNCTIONS

Kinds of Conjunctions

1. Coordinating Conjunctions
2. Subordinating Conjunctions
3. Corelative Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions – This type of conjunction is used to connect items that are grammatically equal: two words, two phrases, or two independent clauses. – FANBOYS: For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Words –

- I don't like to run or swim.
- He was clever but lazy.

Phrases –

- The dog wagged his tail and panted excitedly.
- She usually studies in the library or at a cafe.

Independent clauses –

- I wanted to go shopping, but my friend wants to go to a movie.

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Subordinating Conjunctions → This type of conjunction includes words like because, if, although, since, untill, and while. A subordinating conjunction is used to introduce a dependent clause.

- I will clean the house after the relatives are gone.
- She wrote my article even through it is assigned to me.
- My father always inspires me because he believes in me.
- When he was washing my car, I went to the store.

Correlative Conjunctions → These are a kind of tag-team conjunction. They come in pairs where they are used in different places.

- They are used to show a contrast or to compare the equal parts of a sentence.

Examples – not only – but also, either – or, neither – nor, both – and, not – but, whether – or etc.

- He ate not only the ice cream but also the chocolate.
- She likes neither tea nor coffee.
- Raja is both the CEO and Managing Director of the company.

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Important Points of Conjunctions

Although/ though ..... Yet ✓ / but ✗

- Although / though he is well off yet he is greedy.
- Although / though he worked hard yet he did not succeed.

Q. Although I am not (a)/ so rich as you are (b)/ ~~but~~ yet I have the ability to donate (c)/ more money than you can (d)/ no error (e)

Q. Although he has two big eyes (a)/ ~~but~~ yet he cannot see these (b)/ types of bigger things (c)/ even in the light of the day (d)/ no error (e)

Q. Although she was responsible for the accident nobody blamed her

(A) Yet nobody blamed her

(B) Still nobody blamed her

(C) Nevertheless nobody blamed her

(D) No error ✓

Note – Supposing or If both cannot be used together.

Either use "supposing" or "If"

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Q. ~~Supposing~~ if a number of ghosts meet us in the forest, will be able to get rid of them easily without that magical wand?

Q. ~~Supposing~~ if you become a govt. officer in next a few months, what will you do next?

Lest..... should (negative tone)

(ऐसा न हो जाए की) (ताकि .... न)

Note – We cannot use "not" with this structure.

- Work hard, lest you should not fail. ✗
- Work hard, lest you should fail. ✓
- Run fast, lest you may not miss the train. ✗
- Run fast, lest you should miss the train. ✓

Q. A mother said to her children, "walk carefully, lest you ~~may~~ should fall down or hurt yourself."

Q. Make haste lest you should ~~not~~ miss the train.

Q. You should not be so quick in giving advice, lest you ~~will~~ should be perceived as interfering in others' affairs.

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Wonder

Not sure + if / whether

Not know

Q. I am not sure ~~that~~ If / whether he will join the company.

Q. I don't know ~~that~~ If / whether she has committed a crime.

Note – if "or not" is used in a clause, in that case, only "whether" is used, not "if or that"

Q. I am not sure ~~if~~ whether she will join the company or not.

Q. I don't know ~~if~~ whether she has committed a crime or not.

Doubt / doubtful ..... if / whether (affirmative)

Doubt / doubtful ..... That (interrogative / negative)

- I doubt if she will marry me.
- I don't doubt that she will marry me.

- It is doubtful if she will marry me.
- Is it doubtful that she will marry me?

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Q. Their director doubt ~~that~~ If / whether the new machinery is really necessary.

Q. Her father was doubtful ~~that~~ If / whether one of his colleagues was involved in his shameful embezzlement.

Q. Economists doubt ~~if~~ whether interest rates will fall in the near future or not.

Q. Can you any longer be doubtful ~~if~~ that you are mistaken?

Q. To the men of both sides alike, worn out by want of food and rest, it began to appear equally doubtful ~~if~~ whether they should continue to slaughter one another or sign a peace treaty.

Because, since, as ..... ~~so~~ ✗, ~~therefore~~ ✗, ~~thus~~ ✗

- Because he came late, therefore he failed. ✗
- Because he came late, he failed. ✓

Q. Because he has been bed ridden for more than two months, ~~therefore~~ you must not force him to do much work now.

Q. As everyone already knows each other, ~~therefore~~ there's no need for introductions. We'll get straight into the business of the meeting.

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Q. Because he has been very good and supportive to all of us during the period of struggle and strife ~~so~~ we must help him always.

Q. Since everything can be done from home with computers and telephones, ~~so~~ there's no need to dress up for work anymore.

Q. Because breathing is something we do automatically, ~~thus~~ we rarely think about it.

- Either ..... or
- Neither ..... nor
- Not only ..... but also
- Both ..... and

Note – These are co-relative conjunctions, they connect same type of words.

Q. ~~Either~~ the action was, either right or wrong.

Q. He ~~neither~~ visited, neither Jaipur nor Udaipur.

Q. He is ~~not only~~ famous, not only in India but also in abroad.

Q. He is ~~both~~ a writer ~~as well as~~ and teacher.

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Q. We had ~~not only~~ not only helped them with money but also with new machinery and raw material.

Q. ~~Not only~~ ~~did he criticise~~ he criticised not only the party's policies but also the leader's personal matters.

Q. In the fall, ~~either~~ either Phillip will start classes at the community college as his mother wishes or join the Navy, his father's hope.

Q. Most of the popular tele-serials (a)/ are not only illogical (b)/ in their story line (c)/ but also crude in their presentation (d)/ no error (e) ✓

Q. Money ~~not only~~ error satisfies (a)/ not only the basic physiological needs (b)/ but also the (c)/ higher psychological needs (d)/ No error. (e)

Q. The films were ~~both~~ both enjoyable to watch and to discuss.

Not either ..... or .... nor ✓ ✗

- He is not either good or wise.
- She was not either tall or short.

- Seldom or never
- Seldom if ever

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Q. Language policies for education are highly charged political issues and seldom or ~~ever~~ never decided on educational grounds alone

Q. Seldom if ~~never~~ ever ~~there was~~ was there any training or instructions in such tactics for either the tank crews or the infantry formations.

Q. These goods are made for export and sheldomif ever sold in the country. N.E

Since

Since – as a conjunction (connecting two clauses)

(1)– जब से (Time)

- Rahul has had several different jobs since he left school.
- They haven't seen each other since they graduated

Since – as a conjunction (connecting two clauses)

(2)– क्योंकि (Reason)

- Since it's raining, we should take an umbrella.
- Since there's no more business, we can all go home.

Since – as a preposition (followed by a noun): (उस समय से)

- I have been studying since morning.
- She hasn't spoken to him since last year.

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Since – as an adverb (without a following noun): (के बाद से)

- She left home in 1993 and hasn't been seen since.
- He started working for the company in 1995. and has been there ever since (= and is still there)

Unless / Untill

Unless – (except if) – Denotes condition

- You can't get a job unless you have experience.
- Most wild animals won't attack unless they are provoked.

Untill – (up to the point in time) – Denotes time

- The audience listened carefully until he spoke.
- No one is allowed to leave the classroom until the exam was over

Unless and Until – (used for emphasis)

- You can't get a job unless and until you have experience.
- No one is allowed to leave thes classroom untill and unless the exam was over.

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Q. Untill / Unless you are dedicated to your studies, you cannot expect success.

Q. We will wait for Tanu, until / unless she arrives.

Q. He cannot withdraw all his money unless he ~~does not give~~ gives advance notice

Q. I lived with my parents until / unless I was 17.

Q. You can't get admission in Delhi university unless / until you have scored good grades in the higher secondary examination.

Q. Rahul can't vote until / unless he turns 18.

Q. Once Tanu starts playing badmintion, she will continue until / unless she wins

Q. No one can help you unless / until you tell us the problem.

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ARTICLES

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ARTICLES

Articles

1. A An and The are called Articles.
2. They are used before nouns.

Kinds of Articles

1. Indefinite - A / An
2. Definite - The

1. Indefinite Articles :- Used for an uncertain person or thing.

- I saw an adorable puppy at the park.
- Naman sang a song.

2. Definite Articles :- Used for definite / certain person or thing.

- This is the bag which contains cash.
- The man in black suit is my brother.

Position of Articles

> Article + Noun

- He is a singer. - n
- a skill - n

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Position of Articles

> Article + Adjective + Noun

- He is a good singer
  (A. adj. n.)
- a valuable skill
  (A. adj. n.)

Position of Articles

> Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun

- He is a very good singer.
  (Adv. Adj. n.)
- This is a very valuable skill.
  (Adv. Adj. n.)
- The well prepared athletes.
  (Adv. Adj. n.)

Difference b/w A and An

A + consonant sound

- A book
- A uniform
- A cat
- A man
- A union

An + vowel sound

- An heir
- An apple
- An umbrella
- An M.P/M.L.A
- An hour

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An Adj. n.
Q. ~~A~~ adventurous traveler embarked on a journey to explore a mysterious island.

a n.
Q. Canada has been ~~an~~ US ally for long.

An
Q. ~~A~~ SP has been appointed recently to combat the rampant crime in the city.

Uses of A and An

1. A / An is used in the sense of one :
- Pummy has a cat. (one)
- An apple a day keeps a doctor away. (one)

2. A / An used in the sense of some / a certain (unknown)
- A Mr. Aggarwal was looking for you.
- A Miss. Kriti wants to speak to you.

3. Used in the sense of Any :
- He did not give me a book.
- She does not like to read a novel.

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4. Each / Every (Per):

- I go there once a week.
- She earns two - thousand a month.

5. Class / representation :

- A cat is a notorious animal.
- A man should be of principles.
- A student should be disciplined.

6. Used before a sing. Countable noun :

- I need a cup of coffee.
- I am an astrologer.
- He bought a mansion.
- She is an engineer.

7. When a sing. countable noun is used first time in a sentence. 'A' or 'An' is used, according to need. But, when the same sing. Countable noun is used second time in the sentence, 'the' is used.

- Ayushi found a dog on the street. The dog seemed petrified.
- He brought a branded shirt. The shirt is very costly.

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8. Used before units or counting expressions

A dozen | A thousand | Half an hour
A hundred | A million | Half a kilo

- I have a dozen bananas. ✓
- I have dozen bananas. ✗
- He has a million dollars. ✓
- He has million dollars. ✗

Q. This smartphone costs a thousand dollars.

Q. The railway station is only an hour away.

9. To make a common noun of a proper noun.

- A sherlock is living in my neighbourhood.
- You are a Tendulkar.
  (a cricketer like Tendulkar)

10. Before the verbs used as noun.

For a walk | take a rest | for a visit
For a talk | For a drive

- He proposed that we should go for a walk.
- You look tired. Why don't you take a rest?

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Q. I often go for a walk post dinner.

Q. My long lasting friend paid me visit last week.

11 A An is used in these phrases

- A team of
- A pair of
- A galaxy of
- A Group of
- An Assembly of

Omission of A and An

1. A/An is not used before 'only Adjectives'

- She is smart ✓
  (a smart) ✗
- Rohan is cunning. ✓
  (a cunning) ✗

2. A / An is not used before uncountable nouns:

- Gold is a precious metal. ✓
  (a Gold) ✗
- We drink water. ✓
  (a water) ✗

3. A An is not used before plural nouns:

- Children are playing. ✓
- Cows eat grass. ✓

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Uses of "The"

The (thuh) + consonant sound

- The house
- The unicorn
- The party
- The kids

The (thee) + vowel sound

- The hour
- The uninvited person
- The end of park
- The employees

1. "The" is used before names of

- Historical building
- Holy books
- Mountain ranges
- Planets, Rivers, Oceans
- Gulf, Group of Islands, Deserts
- Names of Trains, Hotels, Shops
- Names of countries, States

- The Taj Mahal, The Red fort
- The Gita, The Mahabharata, The bible
- The Himalayas, The Alps, The Eastern Ghats
- The Sun, The Moon, The Stars, The Earth,
- The Northpole, The southpole, The Equator.
- The Ganga, The kaveri, The krishna, The Thames

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- The Sahara, The Thar Desert.
- The Pacific Sea, The Dead sea.
- The Bay of Bengal. The Gulf of Mexico, The Persian Gulf
- The Arabian Sea, The Dead Sea.
- The Andamans, The Suez canal
- The Rajdhani Express. The Punjab mail

Note-1 "The" is not used before mountain peaks

- Mount Everest ✓
- The Mount Everest ✗
- Nanda Devi ✓
- The Nanda Devi ✗

Note-2 If "the name of an author" is used before the name of a religious book, "the" is not used before the name of a religious book.

- Valmiki's Ramayana ✓
  Valmiki's the Ramayana ✗
- Homer's illiad ✓
  Homer's the illiad ✗

Q. The Pacific Ocean is the deepest ocean in the world.

Q. The Ganga is considered to be a holy river in India.

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2. Before the names of directions :-

- The East
- The West
- The North
- The South

3. Before Physical Position

- At the top of / on the top of
- At the bottom of
- The back of

4. Before the names of a religious community

- The Hindus
- The Jews
- The Muslims

5. Before the Nationality

- The Indians
- The English
- The french
- The Chinese
- The Americans
- The Russians

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Note :- But if "a nationality expressing word" is used as a countable noun, "A" or "An" is used before it.

- I have met an Indian in Australia.
- An English man was there in my college.

6. "the" is not used before the name of Languges.

- The English is spoken in England. ✗
- English is spoken in England. ✓
- I know the Hindi, the Urdu and the Punjabi. ✗
- I know Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi. ✓

Note-1. If "the name of the language" is used before the word- "Language", "the" is used before "the name of the language"

- Do you speak English language ? ✗
- Do you speak the English language ? ✓
- Do you speak English ? ✓

- I know German language. ✗
- I know the German language. ✓
- I know German.

Note-2 If the word "translate" is used before the name of language. "the" is used before the name of language

- Translate Hindi into English ✗
- Translate the Hindi into the English ✓
- Translate from the sanskrit ✓

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Q. Russians have a dubious reputation of being spies.
→ The

Q. On my way to the UK. I met ~~the~~ ~~Briton~~.
a Briton

Q. I met a French woman who also speaks ~~the~~ spanish.

Q. Although English is the language of the English, yet we the Indians can learn and speak it more fluently than they.

7. Before Armed forces, Government Branches, Political Parties.

- The Army, The Air Force, The Navy
- The Judiciary, The legislative, The executive
- The Congress, The B.J.P

8. "The" is used before the name of Musical Instruments

- The Tabla
- The Harmonium
- The Guitar
- He cannot play the Guitar. ✓
- He wants to learn the Tabla. ✓

Note - But, if the name of a musical instrument is used as a sing count. noun, (A/An is used before it)

- He has bought a piano. ✓
  (The piano) ✗

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Q. My sister wants to learn ~~a~~ the flute.

Q. Avi bought ~~the~~ a guitar for himself.

9. 'The' is used before the names of Inventions

- The Television
- The Wireless
- The Telephone
- The Microscope
- The Radio
- Who invented the Telescope ? ✓

Note –: But, when invented things are used as countable noun, A/An is used before them.

- He has bought a T.V. ✓
- He has bought a Radio. ✓

Right ✓	Wrong ✗
Listen to the Radio. ✓	Listen to Radio. ✗
On the Radio ✓	On Radio. ✗
Watch T.V. ✓	Watch The T.V. ✗
On T.V ✓	On the T.V. ✗

10. 'The' is used before the names of Parts of Body.

- She hit me on the head.
- He looked her in the eye.
- He was shot in the leg.

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Note-1: If the name of parts of body is used after the name of disease. "The" is used before the name of parts of body

- Cancer of <u>the</u> lung.
- Inflammation of <u>the</u> throat

Note-2: If the name of parts of body is used a sing. count. noun. A / An is used before it.

- A cow has a mouth, a nose, and a head.

Note-3: "The" is not used in these phrases

- On foot ✓
- At hand ✓
- In hand ✓
- On the foot ✗
- At the hand ✗
- In the hand ✗

11. If a title or a post is used to denote a person, "The" is used before the title or the post.

- The Prime Minister wants to talk to you.
- The chief Minister comes here tomorrow.
- You should trust the director.

12. "The" is used before the common noun used in noun-in-apposition;

- Tagore, the poet, was famous. ✓
- Tagore, poet, was famous. ✗
- Raghav, the dancer, is laborious. ✓
- Raghav, dancer, is laborious. ✗

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13. If "common noun" is used as an "abstract noun". "The" is used before the common noun but its meaning is changed ; as

- The patriot in him....
- When I found a baby, the father aroused in me. (Paternal quality in him)
- The mother is wife cried out.

14. When a proper noun is compared to the other proper noun of the same class on the basis of qualities. "The" is used before the other proper noun.

- Mumbai is the London of India. ✓
- Mumbai is London of India. ✗
- kalidas is the shakespear of India. ✓
- Abdul kalam is the Newton of India. ✓

Q. Shanghai is sometimes called The "Paris of the East" because of its sophisticated urban architecture and fashion industry.

Case of No Article

1. Mam, Woman, Nature, Life, Death, Science, Society, Humanity, Parliament and Mankind, If these words are used in their general sense, we don't use any article before them.

- Man is mortal.
- These are the boons of science.

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Q. Sooner or later you (a)/ you will come to know the truth (b)/ that ~~the~~ man is mortal (c)/ and love is eternal (d)/ no error (e)

2. School, college, University, Market, Jail, Court, Church, Temple, Bed, Hospital etc. If these words are used for their real purpose, we don't use any article before them.

- I go to school regularly. (Real Purpose)
- I am going to the school to meet the principal (other Purpose)

Q. The driver was heavily injured in the accident so he was rushed to ~~the~~ hospital.

Q. The robbers were caught just as they were about to escape from ~~the~~ jail.

Q. The moment karan was admitted to ~~the~~ hospital the warden decided to inform his parents.

Q. Several ministers visited the jail to see a number of prisoners

Q. She never goes to ~~the~~ college to attend the lecture delivered by the head of the department of physics.

Q. I am going to the mall to meet my friend.

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QUESTION TAG

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QUESTION TAGS

- Question tags, also known as tag questions or question tails, are short phrases added to the end of a sentence to turn it into a question or to seek confirmation or agree--ment from the listener.

- He is going to the party, isn't he?
- He is not going to the party, is he?

▶ Positive statement + Negative Question Tag :

- You are coming to the party, aren't you?
- They have finished their homework, haven't they?

▶ Negative Statement + Positive Question Tag :

- She isn't feeling well, is she?
- John didn't eat lunch, did he?

- I am writing a letter, aren't I?

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Contracted Forms

Do + not = don't	Shall + not = shan't
Does + not = doesn't	Will + not = won't
Did + not = didn't	Should + not = shouldn't
Is + not = isn't	Would + not = wouldn't
Am + not = aren't	Could + not = couldn't
Are + not = aren't	May + not = mayn't
Has + not = hasn't	Might + not = mightn't
Have + not = haven't	Must + not = mustn't
Had + not = hadn't	Need + not = needn't
Was + not = wasn't	Dare + not = daren't
Were + not = weren't	Ought + not = oughn't
	Used + not = usedn't

- I am writing a letter, aren't I?
- I am not writing a letter, am I?

Most Important Point

1. If a helping verb is not used in a sentence, the helping verbs – "do, does, did" are used in question tags according to need.

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- He writes a letter, doesn't he ?
- They write a letter, don't they ?
- He wrote a letter, didn't he ?

2. Nouns are not used in the question tags only pronouns are used.

- Rahul has completed the work, hasn't he ?
- Rakhi was dancing in the room, wasn't she ?

3. If the negative words such as Neither, no, not, never, seldom, nobody, nothing, no one, none, hardly, rarely, scarcely, few, little, etc.. are used in a sentence, in this case, it becomes a negative sentence. Therefore, its question tag is positive.

- They hardly talk to each other, do they ?
- She has seldom eaten chicken, has she ?

- A barking dog seldom bites, does it ?
- I know little about you, do I ?

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- I have spent a little money, haven't I ?
- I know a few answers, don't I ?

Note – the words "a few" and "a little" have a positive meaning. Therefore, their question tags are negative.

4. If – everybody, everyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, anybody, anyone are used as the subjects of a sentence, in this case "they" is used in question tags.

- Someone called me last night, didn't they ?
- Anyone can do this question, can't they ?
- Everybody loves me, don't they ?
- Nobody has seen God, have they ?

5. The question tag of a positive Imperative sentence is both "will you & won't you"

- Switch off the lights, will you?
- Switch off the lights, won't you?
- Please help me, will you?
- Please help me, won't you?

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Note – The question tag of a negative Imperative sentence is only "will you"

- Don't go there, will you?
- Don't make a noise, will you?

6. If the imperative sentence begins with "let's" in this case, "shall we" is used a question tag.

- let's party, shall we?
- Let's play Holi, shall we?

Note – If the imperative sentence begins with "let him, let her, let them" in this case "will you" is used a question tag.

- Let me talk to her, will you?
- Let her dance, will you?

7. If the words – there, one, this/that, these/those are used as a subject in a sentence, the words – "there, one, it and they" are used in question tags.

- There is a pen on the table, isn't there?
- One cannot solve this question, can one?
- This is your bag, isn't it?
- These are your books, aren't they?

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Note – when the words – one, this / that, these / those are used as adjectivies before nouns. In this case, question tags are used according to the number, person and gender of the nouns.

- One boy can solve this question, can't he ?
- This girl always loves me, doesn't she ?
- These bags are yours, aren't they ?

- All of us can solve this question, can't we ?
- Either of you is guilty, aren't you ?
- Neither of them is cool, are they ?
- Some of us are intelligent, aren't we ?
- None of them has seen London, have they ?

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VOICE

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VOICE

kinds of Voice
1. Active Voice / Verb
2. Passive Voice / Verb

kinds of Voice

- Aditi writes a letter. A.V
- A letter is written by Aditi. P.V

Voice

Active Voice	Passive Voice
If subject of the verb does an action in this case, the verb is Active.	If subject of the verb receives an action, in this case, the verb is Passive.
Aditi writes a letter.	A letter is written by Aditi.
Active Voice / Active Verb	Passive Voice / Passive Verb

Be :- is / am / are / was / were / be / been / being

Note :- Structure for changing Active Voice to Passive Voice

Active : Sub + Verb + obj

Passive : Sub + be + V3 + by obj

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V Prepo → Obj.
She has come to the office. I.V

Note :- We can not make Passive Voice of Intransitive Verb.

- **Transitive** :- An object used after Transitive Verb.

  V :- What / Whom = Obj

- **Intransitive** :- An object is not used after Intransitive Verb.

Transitive :-
T.V → Obj. (N)
1. He wants toys.
T.V → Obj. (Pro)
2. I adore her.

Intransitive :-
V Prepo. Obj.
1. I am going to Shimla.
V → Adv.
2. He walks fast.

(n) L.V. S.C (Adj)
The juice tastes delicious.

Note :- We cannot make passive voice of linking verbs

Be, become, remain, taste, smell, seem, appear, etc.

- Because sub. complement is used after linking verbs.

  Subject = Sub-complement

  Subject ≠ object

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- The juice tastes delicious.
- He is handsome.
  Pro M.V S.C.(Adj)
- She looks stunning.
  L.V S.C

Sub S.C He became a musician.	Sub = Sub comp.
Sub V obj. He married a musician	Sub ≠ obj.

Person	Number	Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
1st	Singular	I	Me	My	Mine
	Plural	We	US	Our	Ours
2nd	Singular	You	You	Your	Yours
	Plural	You	You	Your	Yours
3rd	Singular	He	Him	His	His
		She	Her	Her	Hers
		It	It	Its	–
	Plural	They	Them	Their	Theirs

Rules for Changing Active Voice into Passive Voice

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Active Voice	Passive Voice
• V1 + e/es	• is / am / are + V3
• is / am / are + V1 + ing	• is / am / are + being + V3
• Has / have + V3	• Has / have + been + V3
• Has / have + been + V1 + ing	• Has / have + been + being + V3
• V2	• Was / were + V3
• Was / were + V1 + ing	• Was / were + being + V3
• Had + V3	• Had been + V3
• Had been + V1 + ing	• Had been + being + V3
• Will / shall + V1	• Will / shall + be + V3
• Will / shall + be + V1 + ing	• No passive
• Will / shall + have + V3	• Will / shall + have + been + V3
• Modal + V1	• Modal + be + V3

Note:- when we change active voice into passive voice. Tenses don't get changed.

A. People love cricket.
P. Cricket is loved by people.

A. Aditi is writing a letter.
P. A letter is being written by Aditi.

A. He has brought the vegetables.
P. The vegetables have been brought by him.

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A. You have been playing football since morning.
P. Football has been being played by you since morning.

A. She stole my heart.
P. My heart was stolen by her.

A. The family was cooking a meal.
P. A meal was being cooked by the family.

A. He has composed a song.
P. A song has been composed by him.

A. Swiggy will deliver the groceries.
P. The groceries will be delivered by Swiggy.

A. She will have studied the course.
P. The course will have been studied by her.

A. The must complete the task.
P. The task must be completed by them.

Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative Sentences

- kinds of Interrogative sentences :-

1. Yes No
2. Wh – Question

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Yes | No Questions

1.

Do / Does + sub + V1 + obj ? (Active)

Is / Am / Are + sub + V3 + by obj ? (Passive)

A. Does he cook a meal ?
P. Is a meal cooked by him ?

A. Do you watch a movie ?
P. Is a movie watched by you ?

A. Do you watch movies ?
P. Are movies watched by you ?

2.

Is / am / are / was / were + sub + V1 + ing + obj ?
(Active)

Is / am / are / was / were + obj + being + V3 + by subj ?
(Passive)

A. Am I catching the thief ?
P. Is the thief being caught by me ?

A. Was he beating me ?
P. Was I being beaten by him ?

A. Was she drinking juice ?
P. Was juice being drunk by her ?

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3.

Had | has | have + Sub + V3 + obj ?
[Active]

Had | has | have + Obj + been + V3 + by Sub ?
[Passive]

A. Has she taught a class ?
(S. = she, V. = taught, obj. = class)
P. Has a class been taught by her ?

A. Has she joined an NGO ?
(S. = she, V. = joined, obj. = NGO)
P. Has an NGO been joined by her ?

A. Have they collected the money ?
(S. = they, V. = collected, obj. = money)
P. Has the money been collected by them ?

4.

Did + Sub + V1 + obj ? [Active]

Was | were + obj + V3 + by Sub ? [Passive]

A. Did she beat you ?
P. Were you beaten by her ?

A. Did he trouble you ?
P. Were you troubled by him ?

A. Did they abuse you ?
P. Were you abused by him ?

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5. Modal + Sub + V1 + obj ? [Active]

Modal + obj + be + V3 + by sub ? [Active]

A. Can he manage the office ?
P. Can the office be managed by him ?

A. Should she eat pineapples ?
P. Should the pineapples be eaten by her ?

A. May I get an estimate ?
P. May an estimate be got by me ?

Wh - Questions

When we make passive of verbs with wh-questions, in this case, wh-question is written as it is and the rest of the part will be changed according to yes-no questions.

Q. Why have you borrowed the money ?
P. Why has the money been borrowed by you ?

Q. When will you read my book ?
P. When will my book be read by you ?

Q. When do you water the plant ?
P. When is the plant watered by you ?

Q. Why are you breaking the chair ?
P. Why is the chair being broken by you ?

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Active - who + V + obj ?

Passive - By whom + H·V + Sub (be) + V3

=

Who + H·V + Sub (be) + V3 + by ?

Active - Who + V + obj.

Passive - By whom + H·V + Sub (be) + V3 ?

=

Who + H·V + Sub (be) + V3 + by ?

A. Who discovered Gravity ?
Sub V2 obj.

P. By whom was Gravity discovered ?

Active - who + V + obj.

Passive - By whom + H·V + Sub (be) + V3 ?

who + H·V + Sub (be) + V3 + by ?

A. Who has discovered Gravity ?
S V obj

P. By whom has Gravity been discovered ?
Sing.

Question

A. Who cut this blooming tree ?
S V2 obj.

P. By whom was this blooming tree cut ?

A. Who asked that question ?
S V2 obj.

P. By whom was that question asked ?

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A. Who (S.) can (V.) decode this (obj.) puzzle ?

P. By whom can this puzzle be decoded ?

A. Who (S.) will (V.) feed him (obj.) ?

P. By whom will he be fed ?

Active - Whom + H·V + Sub + M·V ?

Passive - Who + H·V + (Be) + V3 + by obj ?

Active - Whom + H·V + Sub + M·V ?

Passive - Who + H·V + (Be) + V3 + by obj ?

A. Whom did he beat ?

P. Who was / were beaten by you ?

A. Whom has he beaten ?

P. Who has / have been beaten by ~~you~~ him ?

Questions

A. Whom (obj) did she (S) love (V) ?

P. Who was / were loved by her ?

A. Whom (obj) has he (S) tricked (V) ?

P. Who has / have been tricked by him ?

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Imperative Sentence

Imperative Sentence Order / Advise / Request
Structure – V1 / Do / Do not / Let 1. Work hard 2. Do not go there 3. Let me talk

Order

	With object	Without object
Active	V1 + obj	V1
Passive -1	Let + Sub + be + V3	You are ordered to + V1
Passive -2	You are ordered to + V1	

	With object	Without object
Active	Shut the door	Work hard
Passive -1	Let the door be shut	You are ordered to work hard
Passive -2	You are ordered to shut the door	

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	With object	Without object
Active	Switch off the lights.	Do not go there.
Passive-1	Let the lights be switched off.	You are ordered not to go there.
Passive-2	You are ordered to switch off the lights.	

Advise

	With object	Without Object
Active	V1 + obj	V1
Passive-1	Sub + should be + V3	You are advised to + V1
Passive-2	You are advised to + V1	

	With object	Without object
Active	Help the needy woman.	Get up early.
Passive-1	The needy woman should be helped.	You are advised to get up early.
Passive-2	You are advised to help the needy woman.	

Request

Passive :- You are requested to + V1
[Please or kindly]

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Questions

A. Please give me some money.
P. You are requested to give me some money.

A. Bring a cup of coffee.
P.1- Let a cup of coffee be brought.
P2- You are ordered to bring a cup of coffee.

A. Always obey the elders.
P. The elders should always be obeyed.

A. Please hold the bag.
P. You are requested to hold the bag.

A. Do not go outside.
P. You are ordered not to go outside.

A. know your limitations.
P. Your limitations should be known.

A. Complete the assignment.
P. Let the assignment be completed.

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Infinitive

Active :- Sub + is / am / are + to + V1 + obj

Passive :- Sub + is / am / are + to + be + V3 + by obj

A. He is to write a book.

P. A book is to be written by him.

Active :- Sub + has / have + to + V1 + obj.

Passive :- Sub + has / have + to + be + V3 + by obj

A. He has to write a book.

P. A book has to be written by him.

Questions

A. I am to buy some groceries.

P. Some groceries are to be bought by me.

A. I have to buy some groceries.

P. Some groceries have to be bought by me.

A. He has to visit all his relatives.

P. All his relatives have to be visited by him.

A. The government is to take some strict actions against the conspirators

P. Some strict actions against the conspirators are to be taken by the government.

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A. You have to buy the smartwatch.
P. The smartwatch has to be bought by you.

A. The judge is to pronounce the verdict.
P. The verdict is to be pronounced.

Note :- These words are not used in passive voice.

- Police
- Public
- People
- Judge
- Everyone
- Someone
- No one
- Anyone

A. The Police are to catch the thieves.
P. The thieves are to be caught.

A. People organise parties here.
P. Parties are organised here.

A. Somebody has picked my pocket.
P. My pocket has been picked.

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- Passive voice of verbs with double objects
- Direct object – Reply of what after verb
- Indirect object – Reply of whom after verb

A. Sub + verb + [Indirect obj + Direct obj]
A. Sub + verb + [Direct obj + to / for + Indirect obj]

S. V I.obj D.obj.
A. My brother gifted me a bicycle.
P1. I was gifted a bicycle by my brother.
P2. A bicycle was gifted to me by my brother.

A. She has given me only bitter memories
P1. I have been given only bitter memories by her.
P2. Only bitter memories have been given to me by her.

A. Shopkeeper gave him a discount.
P1. He was given a discount by shopkeeper.
P2. A discount was given to him by shopkeeper.

Passive voice of verbs with fixed Prepositions

- known – to
- Addicted – to
- Accustomed – to
- Surprised – at
- Amazed – at
- Contained – in
- Including – in
- Interested – in
- Disinterested – in

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- Engulfed - in
- Astonished - at
- Startled - at
- Vexed - at
- Pleased - with
- Satisfied - with
- Decorated - with
- Filled - with
- Annoyed - with

A. The magician amazes the children.
P. The children are amazed at the magician.

A. I annoy her.
P. She is annoyed with me.

A. She surprised me.
P. I was surprised at her.

A. Their nonchalance vexed me.
P. I was vexed at their nonchalance.

A. The flood engulfed many houses.
P. Many houses were engulfed in the flood.

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Sentence starts with – "Let"

Type-1

- A. Let + obj + V1
- P1. Sub + may be allowed to + V1
- P2. It is suggested that + sub + should + V1

A. Let me sing.
P. I may be allowed to sing.

Type-2

- Active : Let + obj 1 + V1 + obj 2
- Passive : Let + obj 2 + be + V3 + by obj 1

A. Let her cook the meal.
P. Let the meal be cooked by her.

Questions

A. Let him play.
P1. He may be allowed to play.
P2. It is suggested that he should play.

A. Let her bring a glass of water.
P. Let a glass of water be brought by her.

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A. Let us dance.

P1. We may be allowed to dance.

P2. It is suggested that we should dance.

A. Let him buy toys.

P. Let toys be bought by him.

Miscellaneous Concepts

Concept - 1

A. There + is / am / are / was / were + noun + to + V1

P. There + is / am / are / was / were + noun + to be + V3

- A - There are some groceries to buy.
- P - There are some groceries to be bought.

A. There is no question to ask.

P. There is no question to be asked.

A. There are chores to do.

P. There are chores to be done.

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Concept - 2

(Main verb - bid, make, see, watch, hear, notice, help)

Active - Subject + verb + Object + V1 (bare Infinitive)

Passive - Subject + be + V3 + to V1 + by object.

A. He saw me sleep.

P. I was seen to sleep by him.

A. She made him laugh.

P. He was made to laugh by her.

A. I have noticed her steal some money.

P. She has been noticed to steal some money by me.

Exception - If "let" is used in place of "Main verb" In that case, bare infinitive is written as it is in the passive voice.

Active - Sub + verb + object + V1 (bare Infinitive)

Passive - Subject + be + V3 + V1 + by object.

A. They let me play.

P. I was let play by them.

A. She let me speak.

P. I was let speak by her.

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A. She saw me eat momos.
P. I was seen to eat momos by her.

A. We noticed him loaf around.
P. He was noticed to loaf around by us.

A. He let me work.
P. I was let work by him.

A. I saw him ride bicycle.
P. He was seen to ride bicycle by me.

Concept - 3

Active : Sub + verb + Obj + Complement
Passive : Sub + be + V3 + Complement + by obj.

A. We made him stay.
P. He was made stay by us.

A. They elected him captain.
P. He was elected captain by them.

A. The committee appointed him chairman.
P. He was appointed chairman by the committee.

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Concept-4

Active - Subject + Phrasal verb + object
[verb + Prepo]

A. The dogs fell upon me.
P. I was fallen upon by the dogs.

A. I will bear out your testimony.
P. Your testimony will be borne out by me.

A. He can bring forth his case.
P. His case can be brought forth by him.

A. The company is laying off employees.
P. Employees are being laid off by the company.

A. He was looking for his wallet.
P. His wallet was being looked for by him.

Concept-5

A - Sub + verb + object + to V1
Verb - (advise / request / order / ask / tell / warn / command / allow)
P - Sub + be + V3 + to V1 + by obj

A. She advised me to prepare for UPSC.
P. I was advised to prepare for UPSC by her.

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A. My mother warned me not to play outside.

P. I was warned not to play outside by my mother.

Questions

A. My father ordered me to bring him a glass of water.

P. I was ordered to bring him a glass of water by my father.

A. My brother advised me to learn time management.

P. I was advised to learn time management by my brother.

Concept - 6

Active - Sub + feel / taste + Adjective

Passive - Sub + is / am / are / was / were + adjective + when + felt / tasted

A. The samosa tastes spicy.

P. The samosa is spicy when tasted.

A. The velvet feels smoth.

P. The velvet is smoth when felt.

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Concept - 7

A - Subject + say | believe | think | know | report | consider | claim | that + clause

P1 - It + be V3 + that + clause

P2 - That + clause + be V3 + by object

P3 - Subject + be + V3 + to V1

- People believe that government is judicious.

P1. It is belived that government is judicious.

P2. That government is judicious is believed by people.

P3. Government is believed to be judicious.

Questions

A. We believe that Sachin Tendulkar is the best.

P1. It is believed that Sachin Tendulkar is the best.

P2. That sachin Tendulkar is the best is believed by us.

P3. Sachin Tendulkar is believed to be the best.

A They think that the children are mischievous.

P1 It is thought that the children are mischievous.

P2 That the children are mischievous is thought by them.

P3 The children are thought to be mischievous

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Concept - 8

A. It + is | am | are | was | were + time + to + V1 + object

P. It + is | am | are | was | were + time + for + object + to be V3

A. It is time to feed kids now.

P. It is time for the kids to be fed.

A. It is time to reward him.

P. It is time for him to be rewarded.

Questions

A. It is time to learn the guitar.

P. It is time for the guitar to be learned.

A. It is time to leave the company.

P. It is time for the company to be left.

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Concept-9

A. It is your / my / his... duty + to + V1

P. You / I / he + is / am / are + supposed + to V1

A. It is your duty to meet the obligation now.

P. You are supposed to meet the obligation now.

A. It is our duty to give back to the society.

P. We are supposed to give back to the society.

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NARRATION

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NARRATION

Narration / Speech

Narration / Speech
1. Direct 2. Indirect

Narration / Speech

- Direct - Rahul says to me. "I want to be a singer".
- Indirect - Rahul tells me that he wants to be a singer.

- Direct - Tanu said to me, "I am in love with you".
- Indirect - Tanu told me that she was in love with me.

- We need to learn how to convert Direct narration into Indirect narration.

Direct - He says to me. "I want to be a singer".

•- We need to learn how to convert Direct narration into Indirect N-

Direct - He says to me. "I want to be a singer".

Note :- There are two Parts of Direct Narration :-

1. Reporting Verb
2. Reported Speech

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Rahul says to me,	" I want to be a singer ".
Reporting Verb	Reported Speech

Note :- There are two types of Direct Narration :-

- Reporting Verb -
  The part outside the inverted commas
- Reported Speech -
  The part inside the inverted commas

Note - To convert Direct into Indirect, we need to know what kind of a sentence there is, in the Reported speech.

Direct - Rahul says to me, " I want to be a singer ."

Note - There are five types of sentences in English language.

Assertive sentence To give information	
Affirmative	Negative
Sub + H·V + M·V + Obj	Sub + H·V + not + M·V + Obj
Sachin is playing cricket	Sachin is not playing cricket.
She is going to school	She is not going to school

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Interrogative Sentence

To ask questions

Yes / No questions	Wh - Questions
HV + sub + mv + obj.	Wh + word + hv + sub + mv + obj ?
Are you hungry ?	What do you want to eat ?

Imperative sentence

To express Order, Advise, Request

Structure - V1, Do, Donot, Let

- Stay quiet
- Let me go.
- Do not go outside.
- Please, don't make a noise

Exclamatory sentence

To express strong Feelings, Emotions, Reactions

Structure - What / how

Structure - Interjections - Hurrah ! Wow ! Alas !

- What a movie
- Alas ! My team lost the match.

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Optative sentence

To express Blessing, curse, wish

Structure - May + sub. + V1! or

May + sub. + V1.

- May God bless you!
- May you do well in life!

Note - To convert Direct into Indirect, we need to know what kind of a sentence there is, in the Reported speech.

Direct - Rahul says to me, "I want to be a singer".

Rules For changing Direct Narration Into Indirect Narration

> Rules for changing Direct Narration Into Indirect Narration

- General Rules
- Special Rules

> Rules for changing Direct Narration Into Indirect Narration

- General Rules - Applicable on each type of a sentence.
- Special Rules - Applicable on particular type of a sentence.

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General Rules

- General Rules :-

1. Change of Tenses
2. Change of Pronouns
3. Change of Words related to Time & Tense

1. Change of Tenses

> If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, the tenses don't get changed, while converting direct into indirect.

- Direct - She says to me, "I like mangoes".
- Indirect - She tells me that she likes mangoes.

Note - But if, the reporting verb is in past tense, tenses get changed according to these rules.

Direct - She said to me, "I am a teacher."

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Direct	Indirect
V1 + s/es	V2
is/am/are + V1 + ing	was/were + V1 + ing
Has/have + V3	had + V3
Has/have + been + V1 + ing	had been + V1 + ing
V2	had + V3
was/were + V1 + ing	had been + V1 + ing
Had + V3	No change
Had been + V1 + ing	No change
Can/shall/may	could/should/might
will	would

2. Change of Pronouns

Change of Pronouns	
Reporting verb	Reported speech
Subject	1st
Object	2nd
No change	3rd

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Person	Number	Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
1st	Singular	I	Me	My	Mine
	Plural	We	Us	Our	Ours
2nd	Singular	You	You	Your	Yours
	Plural	You	You	Your	Yours
3rd	Singular	He	Him	His	His
		She	Her	Her	Hers
		It	It	Its	-
	Plural	They	Them	Their	Theirs

Q. She said to me, "I have completed my task."
She told me that she had completed her task.

Q. He said to me. "I have completed my task."
He told me that he had completed his task

Q. He said to her, "You have completed your task."
He told her that she had completed her task.

Q. He said to them, "You have completed your task."
He told them that they had completed their task.

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Q. She said, "You have completed your task."
She said that I had completed my task.
Note - Hidden object - [I / He], Prefer Ist person.

Q. He said to me, "He has completed his task."
He told me that he had completed his task.

3. Change of Words related to Time & Tense

Direct	Indirect
Ago	before
Now	then
Today	that day
Tomorrow	the next day
Tonight	that night
Yesterday	the previous / last day
This / these	that / those
Here	there
Last night / week	the previous night / week
Next week	the following week
Thus	so
Hence	thence
Hither	thither

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Special Rules

1. When there is an Assertive sentence in the Reported speech.

When there is an Assertive sentence in the Reported Speech	
Direct	**Indirect**
• said / say / says • said to / say to / says to • "....." • Rest of the things change according to general rules	• said / say / says • told / tell / tells • that

Questions

Q. He said to her. "I do not want to play now."
He told her that he did not want to play them.

Q. She said, "kids are sleeping now."
She said that kids were sleeping then.

Q. I said to my brother, "I have bought a bicyle for you."
I told my brother that I had bought a bicycle for him.

Q. She said to him, "I have been looking for you for an hour."
She told him that she had been looking for him for an hour.

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Q. Piyush said, "He completed his Ph.D. a year ago."
Piyush said that he had completed his Ph.D. a year before

Q. She said to Rohan, "My friend was looking for you last week."
She told Rohan that her friend had been looking for him the previous week.

Q. She said to me, "I shall visit you next week."
She told me that she would visit me the following week."

Q. He said, "I can decode this riddle."
He said that he could decode that riddle."

Important Points

Point-1

> When there is "Universal Truth" in the reported speech. In this case, tenses won't change.

Direct - He said, "The Sun rises in the east."
Indirect - He said that the sun rises in the east.

Direct - She said, "Humans are mortal."
Indirect - She said that humans are mortal.

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Point-2

> When there is "Hypothetical / Unreal fact" in the reported speech in this case, Tenses won't change.

Direct - He said, "If I were a politician, I would eliminate corruption."

Indirect - He said that if he were a politician, he would eliminate corruption.

Point-3

> When there are "Had + V3, Had + to + V1, Would, Could, Should, Must, Might, Ought to" in the reported speech. In this case, Tenses won't change.

Direct - She said to me "You must pass the examination."

Indirect - She told me that I must pass the examination

Point-4

Direct - She said, "Avi, I am impressed with you."

Indirect - She told Avi that she was impressed with him.

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Point - 5

Direct - Karan said to me, "Good morning, I am happy to see you."
Indirect - Karan wished me good morning and said that he was happy to see me.

2. When there is an Interrogative Sentence in the Reported Speech.

Direct	Indirect
• said / say / says	• asked / ask / asks
• said to / say to / says to	• asked / ask / asks
• " ..... "	• If / whether (Yes/No) wh word (wh-Qu)
• Interrogative (H.V. + Sub + M.V. + Obj)	• Assertive (Sub + H.V. + M.V. + Obj.)
• Rest of the things change according to general rules.	

Questions

Q. He said to me, "Have you completed these tasks."
He asked me If I had completed those tasks.

Q. She said, "Is he going to school?"
She asked if he was going to school

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Q. They said to him, " Do you teach in this school ?"
They asked him if he taught in that school.

Q. He said to me, " Why have you broken this chair ?"
He asked me why I had broken that chair.

Q. Salman asked, " Where do you sleep ?"
Salman asked where I slept.

Q. She said to me, " Where will they go ?
She asked me where they would go.

Q. He says, " How do we approach the Problem ?"
He asks how they approach the Problem.

Q. He says, " When do we play ?"
He asks when they play.

Important Points

Point - 1

Direct - Simmi said to me, " You are going to visit Paris , aren't you ?"
Indirect - Simmi asked me If I was going to visit Paris.

Direct - She said to me, " You didn't beat my brother, did you ?"
Indirect - She asked me if I hadn't beaten ~~his~~ her brother.

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Point - 2

Direct - Rohan said to me, "Did you approach her ?" I sad, 'yes'
Indirect - Rohan asked me if I had approached her. I replied / answered in the affirmative.

3. When there is an Imperative Sentence in the Reported speech

When there is an Imperative Sentence in the Reported speech

Direct	Indirect
• said	• Ordered / Advised / Requested
• said to	• Ordered / Advised / Requested
• "....."	• to + V1 , not + to + V1
• General rules	

Q. Teacher said to me, "Complete your homework."
Teacher ordered me to complete my homework.

Q. Radha said, "Begin the meeting."
Radha ordered me to begin the meeting.

Q. Avi said to his wife, "Please do not take too much time in store."
Avi requested his wife not to take too much time in store.

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Q. He said to me." Do not spend mindlessly."
He advised me not to spend mindlessly.

Q. She said to the boy, " Do not follow me."
She ordered the boy not to follow her.
She prevented the boy from following her.

Extra information :-

- Prohibit / Prevent — From + V1 + ing
- Forbid — to + V1

Important Points

Point - 1

Direct - Aman says to me." Sir, show me your ID card, please ?"

Indirect - Aman requests me respectfully to show him my ID card.

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Point-2

Direct - He said to his friends, "Let's go to watch a movie."

Direct	Indirect
• said to • "....." • Let's	Proposed / Suggested to that we / they should + V1

Direct - He said to his girlfriend, "Let's go on a museum date"
Indirect - He proposed to his girlfriend that they should go on a museum date.

4. When there is an optative sentence in the Reported speech

Direct	Indirect
• said • said to • " ..... " • May + sub + V1	Blessed / wished / Cursed Blessed / Wished / Cursed that Sub + may / might + V1

Q. My mother said to me, "May God bless you."
My mother blessed me that God might bless me.

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Q. She said to me. " May you burn in hell !"
She cursed me that I might burn in hell !

Q. Naman said, " You keep succeeding."
Naman wished that I might keep succeeding."

Q. She said, " May you have a healthy life !"
She blessed that I might have a healthy life !

5. When there is an Exclamatory sentence in the Reported Speech.

When there is an Exclamatory sentence in the Reported speech.

Direct	Indirect
• Said / said to	• Exclaimed with joy Exclaimed with sorrow / Grief Exclaimed with surprise Exclaimed with Applause Confessed with Regret
• "....."	• That
• Exclamatory	• Assertive

Joy > Hurrah ! , Yay!
Surprise > Wow! , Ok!, My God! , My Goodness!
Applause > Bravo ! , Well done !
Sorrow > Alas ! , Ah! , No! , OH! , Shit! , OH dear! for God's Sake! for Heaven's sake !

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- What + a / an + Noun
- S + V + appropriate Adj. + Noun
- What a sight !
- It is a very beautiful sight.
- What a beautiful girl !
- She is a very beautiful girl.

- How + Adj
- S + V + very + Adj
- How sad
- It is very sad

Q. He said, "Oh! Damn, I have brushed my toe against the side of table".
He exclaimed with grief that he had brushed his toe against the side of table.

Q. She said "Yay"! I have cleared the exam".
She exclaimed with joy that she had cleared the exam.

Q. Anurag said, "Alas!, I lost my wallet."
Anurag exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost his wallet.

Q. Raju said, "Hurray!, I am going to London."
Raju exclaimed with joy that he was going to London.

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Q. Anita said, " Wow, what a place!"
Anita exclaimed with surprise that it was a very beautiful place.

Q. Gaurav said, " How cool!"
Gaurav exclaimed with joy that it was very cool.

Q. Sachin said, "Wow, what a stunning car!"
Sachin exclaimed with surprise that it was a very stunning car.

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