ENGLISH

1. NOUN
   1. Name of a person, place, animal, thing, emotion
   2. TYPES (who cares….)
      1. Proper Noun (specific)
         * Sandeep, Bangalore, India
      2. Common Noun (sharing)
         * Boy, Student, City, Country
      3. Collective Noun – group of person or things of similar kind
         * Family, army, team, jury, flock
      4. Material Noun
         * Plastic, wood, cement, brick
      5. Abstract Noun – emotion, state of mind, stage of life
         * Love, hatred, happiness, childhood, youth
   3. RULES
      1. Proper Noun 🡪 Common Noun, if it is used in plural form
         * Sandeep [PN] is my student 🡪 There are four Sandeep’s [CN] in my class
         * The world has two Londons [CN].
      2. Proper Noun 🡪 Common Noun, when an article (the) is used before it.
         * Sandeep [PN] is the Tendulkar [CN] of our team.
         * He is the Amitabh Bachchan [CN] of our class.
         * Basically, common noun is Sandeeps, the Sandeep.
      3. Collective Noun
         * Singular Noun 🡪 use Singular verb
         * Plural Noun 🡪 use Plural Verb
         * Singular 🡪 Plural
           1. is 🡪 are
           2. was 🡪 were
           3. has 🡪 have
           4. its 🡪 their
         * The family was invited to the function. (common)
         * The family had their dinner. (individuality)
         * The jury gave its verdict. (decision is one only)
         * The jury left their seats.
         * The team reached the ground after taking their bath.
      4. Material Noun – always used in singular form
         * This house is made up of red ~~bricks~~ brick.
         * Taj Mahal is made up of white marble.
         * The wall is made up of ~~stones~~ stone.
      5. Abstract Noun 🡪 Collective Noun (make verb plural), *rule only applicable to youth*.
         * Youth [AN] is [Singular Verb] an amazing stage of life.
         * The youth [CN] of India are (is/are) in drugs.
      6. Noun [singular] Preposition Noun [singular]
         * The idea varies from person~~s~~ to [preposition] person~~s~~.
         * My sister has read page~~s~~ after page~~s~~ of bible.
      7. Theke wala rule, 5 taara
         * Noun[will be an adjective and singular] Noun, noun give quality to another noun, it cannot be plural and will act as an adjective.
         * I stayed in a five-~~stars~~ star hotel.
         * A ten ~~years~~ year boy won the championship.
      8. A plural noun representing amount, lengths, weight, quantity etc (units of measurement), taken as a whole 🡪 after it use singular verb
         * Fifty rupees ~~are~~ is not a very big amount.
         * Ten kilometers ~~are~~ is a long distance.
         * 100 kilograms is a heavy weight.
         * One lakh rupees is a large amount.
      9. Rule 7 and 8
         * 100 rupees 🡪 rule 8, use singular verb after
         * 100 rupees note X 🡪 100 rupee [noun as singular adjective] note [note]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Either of | Plural Noun + Singular Verb |
| Neither of |
| One of |
| Each of |
| Everyone of |

* + - * One of my ~~student~~ students is in Chandigarh.
      * Each of the ~~pen~~ pens is blue.
      * Neither of the roads ~~are~~ is good.
    1. Always use common sense while attempting.
       - A snake was crawling on the ~~ground~~ floor of my room.
       - A strong ~~breeze~~ wind was blowing. (breeze are gentle, never strong)
  1. POSSESSIVE CASES OF A NOUN
     1. Apostrophe
        + Omissive – don’t, can’t, didn’t
        + Possessive

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘s | s’ |
| Singular   * Ram’s house |  |
| Plural (not ending with s)   * Children’s park * Men’s club * Children’s Day | Plural (ending with s)   * Girls’ hostel * Teachers’ Day |

* + 1. Apostrophe not used with non-living things
       - ~~Pen’s cap~~ 🡪 cap of the pen
       - ~~Chair’s leg~~ 🡪 leg of the chair
       - ~~Fan’s blade~~ 🡪 blade of the fan
    2. Used for personification
       - Today’s weather
       - This week’s schedule
       - God’s grace
       - Nature’s beauty
       - Earth’s atmosphere
       - India’s defence
  1. COMPOUND NOUN
     1. Sister in law, Mother in law
     2. Compound Noun’s Possession
        + It is my sister in law’s house.
        + I have three sisters in law.
        + RULE – If possession then apostrophe will be always at the end.
        + Commander in Chief’s orders.
        + Both Commanders in Chief are on leave.
        + All my brothers in law are settles in the US.
  2. UNCOUNTABLE Nouns
     1. Rule – no plural form
     2. Water, Honesty, Happiness
     3. Poetry, Scenery, luggage, baggage, Advice, Furniture, Information, Work, Soap, Food, Bread, Fish, Paper, Machinery.
  3. Look Plural but are singular
     1. The news ~~were~~ was amazing.
     2. Mathematics
     3. Economics
     4. Innings
     5. Physics
     6. Billiards
  4. Some nouns have same form for singular and plural
     1. Sheep, deer, cattle, fish, species
     2. One species, Many Species
     3. All the ~~fishes~~ fish in the lake are infected.
  5. Some nouns are always treated plural.
     1. Police, trousers, spectacles, shorts, binoculars, scissors
     2. My trousers are lost.
     3. The police are coming towards us
     4. The Scissors are sharp.
  6. Noun of Gender
     1. Feminine – moon
     2. Masculine – death, summers, winters
     3. Neutral – cousin, student, teacher, doctor
     4. Rule – cannot put brother/sister after cousin
     5. My cousin ~~brother~~ is a doctor.
     6. It is my cousin ~~sister’s~~ wedding.

1. ARTICLES
   1. Words that describe nouns, they tell us singular, plural, specific, not specific, countable, uncountable
   2. TYPES
      1. Indefinite – a, an (first time intro)
         * O word with ‘wa’ sound & u/eu with ‘ya’ sound are considered consonants.
         * Year – y is not silent, so ‘a’ will be used.
         * Hour, honest, honor 🡪 h silent, an will be used
         * an umbrella
         * a university
         * a European
         * TRICK – write in Hindi
           1. अ, इ, उ, ए 🡪 an, otherwise use a
         * an MLA
         * a BA
         * an HR
         * a CA
         * an NRI
      2. Definite – the (already mentioned)
   3. RULES
      1. a/an – always used for singular nouns
         * We saw (no article required) bears in the zoo.
         * There were elephants in the ground
      2. a/an not used with uncountable nouns
      3. a/an used in expression to treat uncountable nouns as countable.
         * Water
           1. A glass of
           2. A drop of
           3. A bottle of
         * Advice, work, information – a piece of
         * She gave me good advice
         * He is a good student
         * I purchased a loaf of bread.
      4. The – used for geographical features – groups of mountains, rivers etc
         * The Himalayas, The UN, the milky way
      5. The – used for superlative degree of an adjective
         * She is the *most beautiful* girl of our college.
         * He is the *tallest* boy of our class.
         * Jupiter is the *largest*.
      6. The – celestial bodies & directions
         * The *sun* rises in the *east*.
         * The *Earth* revolves around the *Sun*.
      7. The – to give plural sense to certain words
         * Poor
           1. I helped a poor.
           2. Always help the poor.
         * Rich
         * Brave
           1. The brave shall be honored.
      8. The – Proper Noun to Common Noun
         * He is the Shakespeare of our college.
      9. The – musical instruments
         * I am learning how to play the guitar.
         * She was playing the piano.
      10. The – famous building, works of art
          * The Taj Mahal, The Mona Lisa, The Burj Khalifa
      11. The – with ordinal numbers (that tell rank or position)
          * The second chapter was interesting.
          * The last rule
      12. Always check whether the noun is specific or not
          * The Dog that bit me yesterday has died
          * The person who teaches English is very strict.
          * I have lost the pen that my father gifted.
   4. PRACTICE
      1. This book is an accurate guide to popular parks on the west coast.
      2. The contractor will give us an estimate of the cost (specific) of renovating our house.
      3. I’d like to buy a book for my aunt because she likes reading.
      4. Mr. Das is the manager of Sunrise Foods, a big company.
2. VERB
   1. Action words – plays, swims
   2. Helping verbs – is, am, are, was, were, has, here
   3. Every sentence
      1. Subject
      2. Predicate – verb (keyword) & object
      3. John (subject) went (verb) home (Predicate)
      4. She teaches English.
   4. A verb tells us what the subject of a sentence is, has, does or feels.
   5. TYPES
      1. Main
         * Transitive – has subject & object
           1. Mukul drives a truck.
           2. Siddhant teaches English
         * Intransitive – has subject but no object
           1. Mukul drives.
           2. Siddhant teaches.
         * Object
           1. Object of a verb 🡪 verb + object ---🡪 transitive verb
           2. Object of a preposition 🡪 preposition + object (nothing to do with the sentence)
         * She[s] teaches[v] in [prep] a school.
           1. In a school ko bhul jao 🡪teaches is then a intransitive verb
         * She teaches English in a school 🡪 transitive
         * Ram swims in a pool 🡪 intransitive verb
      2. Auxiliary/Helping
         * Primary
           1. is am are
           2. was were
           3. has have
         * Modals/Secondary
           1. would, could, should, ought etc.
      3. Verb on the basis of usage
         * Finite – tells about time
         * Non-finite – does not tell about time
           1. Gerund Verb = verb+ing acts like a noun

Siddhant [noun] helps you learn English. 🡪 Reading

Siddhant loves teaching [gerund].

Vegetables [noun] keep you fit. 🡪 Running

Alcohol [noun] is injurious to health. 🡪 Drinking

Tobacco [noun] causes cancer. 🡪 Smoking

Boiling is an endothermic process

* + - * 1. Participle Verb

Present Participle = verb + ing acts like an Adjective

This hotel has a large pool. 🡪 swimming

This is a running [pp] track.

The boiling point of water is 100 degree celcius

Boiling is verb+ing acting as adjective of noun point, pp

Past Participle = verb + ed/en acting as adjective

Boiled egg

Drunken man

Frozen food

Fried rice

Broken heart

* + - * 1. Infinite Verb = to + Verb1 (purpose of action)

He came here to steal the money.

I joined Unacademy to teach English.

With a view to ~~reduce~~ reducing poverty, the govt has launched various schemes.

RULE 🡪 with a view to + Gerund always (verb+ing)

* 1. RULES
     1. used to + verb1
        + I used to teach throughout the day
        + He used to steal money from his father’s wallet.
     2. Helping verb + used to + verbing
        + I was [helping verb] used to teaching [gerund verb] throughout the day. 🡪 habit
        + Some people are used to ~~stand~~ standing in queues.
        + He is used to stealing
     3. Possessive adjective before Gerund verb (verb+ing)
        + Possessive adj – Pronoun (X)
        + my – I/me your – you
        + his – he/him her – she
        + our – we/us their – they/them
     4. look forward to + verbing
        + We look forward to meeting you there.
     5. Phrases – gunde of grammar (mah lyf mah rules)
        + He ~~takes pain~~ take pains over his work.
          1. Pain is Uncountable noun, can’t have plural.
          2. Take pains is the correct phrase to use.
        + Start, stop, avoid + verb+ing
        + Prepare + to + verb1
          1. Prepare yourself to go there.
        + He persisted ~~on~~ in troubling me
        + Prevent + from + gerund
        + Persist + in + gerund
        + Insist + on+ gerund
        + Debar + from+ gerund
        + Refrain + from + gerund
        + Abstain + from + gerund

1. SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT
   1. Jaisa subject waisi verb
      1. Singular – is, was, has
      2. Plural – are, were, have
   2. RULES
      1. Mitti wala rule
         * Singular Subject + verb + s/es/ies
           1. Child plays
           2. Girl studies
         * Plural Subject + verb + ~~s/es/ies~~
           1. Children play
           2. Girls study
      2. Subject 1 and Subject 2 🡪 plural verb
         * The dean and The Principal - are
      3. Subject 1 and Subject 2 🡪 Singular verb when they (subject) specify the same person.
         * The dean and principal – is
      4. Noun 1 and Noun 2 (same thing, that go together) 🡪 Singular Verb
         * Rice and curry is my favorite.
         * Bread and butter is good for breakfast.
      5. Noun 1 and Noun 2 (same idea, synonym/antonym) 🡪 Singular Verb
         * The rise and fall of tide due is to lunar influence.
         * The law and order in town is not fine.
      6. Many a/an + Singular noun + Singular verb
         * Many a ~~girls~~ girl ~~are~~ is hard working
         * Many an ~~eggs~~ egg ~~are~~ is broken.
      7. Verb agrees with second subject
         * Either – or / Neither – nor / Not only – but also
         * Either the students or the teacher is coming.
         * Neither the captain, nor the players were in form.
      8. 5 culprits rule
         * Either of / Neither of/ One of/ Each of/ Everyone of 🡪 plural noun + singular verb
         * Neither of the solutions is correct.
         * One of my students is a doctor.
      9. Daddu (kisi ki nai sunta) rule – (who)
         * Who + verb (agrees with subject before who)
         * It is I who ~~is~~ am always with you. ( I – am)
         * One of the students who were (was/were) present there helped me.
         * All the students who are absent will be punished.
      10. Subject 1 with Subject 2 🡪 verb with deal with Subject 1(connectives)
          * Together with/ Along with/ as well as/ accompanied by /no less than etc.
          * The father no less than the children is (is/are) to be scolded. (is deals with subject father)
          * The student as well as their teacher are (is/are) anxious.
          * The minister accompanied by his bodyguard has (has/have) come.
      11. After None of/ A lot of/ Most of/ plenty of/ a great deal of etc. if
          * Countable noun + plural verb
            1. Most of the students are absent.
            2. None of the workers are serious.
          * Uncountable Noun + Singular Verb
            1. Most of the work is completed.
      12. Rule 12
          * A number of + plural noun + plural verb
          * The number of + plural noun + singular verb
          * A number of students are absent today
          * The number of students in my class is increasing.
   3. Usage of main verb
      1. is 🡪 verb + s/es/ies
      2. are 🡪 verb + ~~s/es/ies~~
      3. Either the monitor or his friends steal (steal/steals) the money.
      4. Either of the roads leads to the park.
      5. One of the boys teaches English. (plural subject, singular verb is 🡪 es)
      6. The captain together with the players plays really well.
2. VOCAB
   1. 8th September
      1. Duped – cheat | coaxed – manipulated according to requirement
      2. Unwitting – Having no knowledge of situation
      3. Cognizant – having understanding of the fact
      4. Nescient – ignorant
      5. Demented – Unstable mentally | Deranged - unstable
      6. Pragmatic – practical
      7. Absurd – contrary
      8. Coherent – having common sense
      9. Fib – an unimportant lies | White lie – harmless lies
      10. Sublime
      11. Exalt – proclaim the glory of | Exaggeration
      12. Devastate | Annihilate
      13. Constancy
      14. Obstinacy – stubborn
      15. Pertinacity – relevant
      16. Frets – anxious | Anguishes
      17. Placates – shant karna
      18. Nettles – annoy
      19. Decapitated – behead |Guillotined
      20. Luxate – separate
      21. Shirk – avoid a responsibility
      22. Demolition | Obliteration – bring an end to something
      23. Decimation – the killing or destruction of a large proportion of a group or species
      24. Denunciation – disapprove
      25. Eventide – day end | Crepuscule – day end
      26. Cockcrow – early morning
      27. Dayspring – first light of the day
      28. Sundown – the other part than twilight (light blue)
      29. Anonymity | Concealment
      30. Rune – design
      31. Vespers – evening prayer church
      32. Invocation – say a prayer
      33. Pinot | Merlot (both wine made from dark grapes)
      34. Plop | Flump (fall heavily)
      35. Vermilion – dark orange
   2. 9th September