

# **GENERAL ENGLISH**

# **ENGLISH GRAMMER**

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### 1. PARTS OF SPEECH (భాషా భాగములు)

**Definition:** Words are divided into eight kinds according to their use. These kinds are called "Parts of Speech".

**నిర్వచనం:** ఆంగ్ల భాషలోని మాటలన్నియూ అవి చేయు పనులను బట్టి (ఉపయోగాలు) ఎనిమిది విభాగాలుగా ఏథజించబడినవి. ఆ విభాగాలనే "Parts of Speech" అంటారు.

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Noun         | (నామవాचకం)              |
| 2) Pronoun      | (సర్వనామం)              |
| 3) Adjective    | (విశేషణం)               |
| 4) Verb         | (క్రియ)                 |
| 5) Adverb       | (క్రియా విశేషణం)        |
| 6) Preposition  | (విభక్త్యర్థ పదము)      |
| 7) Conjunction  | (సముచ్ఛయము)             |
| 8) Interjection | (భావోద్రేకప్రకటనార్థము) |

#### 1. NOUN (నామవాచకము)

**Definition:** A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.

**నిర్వచనం:** మనుష్యులు, జంతువులు, స్థలములు, పర్వతములు, నదులు, రోజులు, సముద్రములు, నెలలు, దేశములు, మొదలైన పేర్లను తెలియజేసేవి నామవాచకములు.

**Examples:** Ramu, Latha, Delhi, India, Pig, Dog, Cat, Mary, Pen, Book, The Krishna, The Godavary, January, Sunday, The Red Sea, Vindhya, Table, Window, Mirror, Bag, Water Milk, Boy, Girl, Grammar, etc.....

Underline the noun words in the following sentences?

Himalayas are to the North of India

The book is on the desk

The boys are sitting on the bench

There is water in the cup

The child has two hands

The lamb is eating grass

The bench is near the wall

Akbar was a great king

**Kinds of Nouns (నామవాచక రకములు)**

**Proper - Common Nouns:**

Akbar was a great king

పై వాక్యములో king అనునది అందరి రాజులకు సంబంధించిన ఉమ్మడి పేరు. అనగా king అనునది Common noun. ఇక్కడ Akbar అనే రాజు గురించి ప్రత్యేకంగా (Proper గా) ప్రస్తావించబడింది. కావున Akbar అనునది Proper noun అగును.

Sita is a girl

పై వాక్యములో girl అనునది అందరి బాలికలకు సంబంధించిన ఉమ్మడి పేరు. అనగా girl అనునది Common noun. ఇక్కడ Sita అనే బాలిక గురించి ప్రత్యేకంగా (Proper గా) ప్రస్తావించబడింది. కావున Sita అనునది Proper noun అగును.

Chiranjeevi is a great actor

పై వాక్యములో actor అనునది అందరి నటీనటులు గురించి ఉపయోగించే ఉమ్మడి పేరు. అనగా actor అనునది Common noun. ఇక్కడ Chiranjeevi అనే నటుడు గురించి ప్రత్యేకంగా (Proper గా) చెప్పబడింది. కావున Chiranjeevi అనునది Proper noun అగును.

Common Noun	Proper Noun
Boy	Rama
Girl	Sita
Flower	Rose
River	Ganga

**Collective Noun ("గుంపుకి సంబంధించిన నామవాచకం")**

ఒకే రకమైన జంతువులను, వ్యక్తులను, అంశాలను కే సమూహంగా తెలియజేయడానికి ఈ రకమైన నామవాచకం వాడుదురు.

<b>Examples:</b>	1) Flock	(గొర్రెల మంద (లేదా) పక్కల సమూహం)
	2) Fleet	(ఓడల గుంపు)
	3) Mob	(అల్లరి పిల్లల గుంపు)
	4) Bunch	(గుత్తి)
	5) Crowd	(గుంపు)
	6) Herd	(మంద)
	7) Cattle	(పశువుల మంద)
	8) Army	(పైనికుల సమూదాయం) మొదలైనది

**Material Noun (పదార్థాలకు సంబంధించిన నామవాచకం)**

ప్రత్యేకమైన ఘన, ద్రవ, వాయు పదార్థాలకు చెందిన నామవాచకం ఇది.

**Examples:** Sand (ఇసుక), clay (మట్టి) water, oil, chalk, rice, gold, silver, milk, stone, sugar, etc...

## Abstract Nouns (అమూర్తి నామవా�కములు)

స్థితులు గురించి తెలిపేవి.

**Examples:** Child hood (శిశువశ), Boy hood (బాల్యదశ), Slavery (బానిసత్సం), Poverty (ప్రేదశవము) etc...

## Arts (కళలు)

**Examples:** Poetry, Music, Dance, etc....

## Sciences (శాస్త్రాలు)

**Examples:** Astronomy (అగోళశాస్త్రం), Grammar (వ్యాకరణ శాస్త్రం), etc...

## Qualities (గుణాలు)

**Examples:** good ness, kind ness, dark ness, week ness, honesty, cleverness, wisdom, etc....

## 2. THE PRONOUN (సర్వనామము)

ఒక noun కు బదులుగా ఉపయోగపడు పదానికి pronoun అని పేరు

### Types of Pronouns (సర్వనామము నందలి రకములు)

#### Personal Pronouns (మాటల్లాడే వ్యక్తులను తెలియజేసేవి): ఇవి మాడు రకములు

1st Person (తను గూర్చి తను చెప్పుకునేది)	I, We
2nd Person (ఎదుటవారి గూర్చి చెప్పేది)	You
3rd Person (ఇతరులు గూర్చి చెప్పేది)	He, She, It, They

#### Singular

I (నేను)	we (మేము, మనము)
me (నన్ను, నాకు)	us (మమ్ములను)
my (నా యొక్క)	our (మన యొక్క)
mine (నాది)	ours (మనది)
you (నీవు)	you (మీరు)
your (నీయొక్క)	your (మీ యొక్క)
yours (నీది)	yours (మీది)
he (ఆతడు)	they (వారు)
she (ఆమె)	
it (అది)	

#### Plural

#### Reflexive Pronouns (ఎవరి గురించి వారు తెలుపుకునేవి):

**Examples:** My self (నాకు నేను), Your self (మీకు మీరు), him self (తనకు తాను), It self (దానికది), Our selves (మాకు మేము).

#### Demonstrative Pronouns (వస్తువులు మరియు అవి ఉన్న ప్రదేశాలు గూర్చి తెలిపేవి)

**Examples:** this (ఇది), that (అది), these (ఇవి), such (అలాంటివి)

#### Indefinite Pronouns (ఒక విషయాన్ని ప్రత్యేకంగా కాకుండా, సాధారణంగా చెప్పడం)

**Examples:** any one (ఎవరైనా ఒకరు), some one (ఎవరో ఒకరు), every thing (ప్రతీ ఒక్కటి), few (కొన్ని), any (ఏదైనా), none (ఎవరూ కాదు), any thing (ఏదైనా), each (ప్రతి ఒక్కటి), no body (ఎవరూ

కాదు), either (ఇది లేదా అది) neither (ఏదీ కాదు) etc....

**Interrogative Pronouns** (ప్రశ్నలను అడిగేటప్పుడు ఉపయోగించేవి):

Examples : who (ఎవరు), whose (ఎవరి యొక్క), what (ఎమిటి), which (ఎది), etc....

**Relative Pronouns** (రెండు వాక్యాలను కలిపే సంఘర్షణలో ఉపయోగించేవి):

**Examples:** 1. He is the thief who committed crimes

పై వాక్యంలో who అనుసధి రెండు వాక్యములను కలిపింది కావున ఇక్కడ who అనుసధి relative pronoun అగును.

2. He is the thief who committed crimes ఇక్కడ కూడా who అనుసధి రెండు వాక్యములను కలిపింది కావున ఇక్కడ who అనుసధి relative pronoun అగును

### 3. ADJECTIVE (విశేషణం)

ఒక noun యొక్క గుణమును గాని, పరిమాణంను గాని, రంగును గాని తెలియజేయు దానిని adjective అంటారు.

**Types of Adjectives** (విశేషణం నందలి రకములు)

**Adjectives of Quality** (గుణాన్ని తెలియజేసేవి):

**Examples:** Good, cruel, white, red, blue, yellow, violet, pink, black, bold, timid, intelligent, clever, bad, dark, quite, old, etc.....

**Adjectives of Quantity** (పరిమాణాన్ని తెలియజేసేవి):

Examples : big, small, tall, short, some (కొంత, whole (మొత్తం), weak, etc.....

**Adjectives of Number** (సంఖ్యను తెలియజేసేవి):

**Examples:** one, two, ten, three, ten, first, second, third, fourth, both, fifth, tenth, all (ఎవైనా ఒకరు), each, every, a, an, the, few (కొన్ని), etc....

**Exclamatory Adjectives** (ఆశ్చర్యాన్ని తెలియజేసేవి):

**Examples:** What a beautiful flower!

పై వాక్యం నందలి What అనుసధి ఆశ్చర్యాన్ని తెలియజేస్తుంది. కావున What అనుసధి ఈ సంఘర్షణలో Adjective అగును.

**Note:** అనగా what అనేది pronoun అగును మరియు adjective అగును. కానీ what ను వాడే సంఘర్షాన్ని బట్టి అది మారుతుంది.. కాబట్టి parts of speech అను topic లో పదాలను అవి వాడే సంఘర్షాన్ని గుర్తుపెట్టుకుంటే సరియైన జవాబు చేయగలం.

**Interrogative Adjectives** (ప్రశ్నలను తెలియజేసేవి):

**Examples:** what, which, whose, etc....

**Demonstrative Adjectives** (నిర్దేశాత్మక విశేషణాలు):

**Examples:** this, these, such, etc....

### 4. VERB (క్రియ)

మనం చేసే ప్రతీ పనిని తెలియజేసేది క్రియ

**Examples:** Run, walk, eat, read, grow, do, etc....

**Note:** Verb గూర్చి tense అనే chapterలో వివరంగా తెలుసుకుంటాం. ఈ chapterలో అయితే ఇచ్చిన పదం verb అని గుర్తించాము.

## 5. ADVERB (క్రియావిశేషం)

ఈ verb యొక్క adjective యొక్క గుణమును మార్చు చేస్తే (విస్తరిస్తే) అదే adverb అగును.

### Types of Adverbs (క్రియావిశేషం సందర్భ రకములు)

#### కాలానికి సంబంధించిన Adverbs:

**Examples:** now (ఇప్పుడు), soon (వెంటనే), before (ముందుగానే), again, never, every, always, already, early, lately, oftenly (తరచుగా), rarely (అరుదుగా), then, just, etc.....

#### స్థలానికి సంబంధించిన Adverbs:

**Examples:** here (ఇక్కడ), there (అక్కడ), away (దూరంగా), far, every where (ప్రతీచోట), etc.....

#### సంఖ్యక సంబంధించిన Adverbs:

**Examples:** once (ఒకసారి), twice (రెండుసార్లు), frequently (తరచుగా), only (మాత్రమే), firstly, secondly, thrice (మూడుసార్లు), etc.....

#### కారణాన్ని తెలిపే Adverbs:

**Examples:** hence (అందువల్ల), therefore (కావున), ofcourse etc.....

#### ప్రత్యులకు సంబంధించిన Adverbs:

**Examples:** when, where, why, how, etc.....

#### స్థాయిని తెలియజేసే Adverbs:

**Examples:** very (చాలా), too (చాలా), almost (దాదాపుగా), quite (పూర్తిగా), enough (చాలినంతగా) etc...

#### గుణానికి సంబంధించిన Adverbs:

**Examples:** quickly, slowly, hardly, bravely, partly (భాగాలుగా), wholly, clearly, sadly, nearly, prettily (ముద్దుగా), seriously, neatly, carefully, clamly, surely, well (బాగుగా), etc.....

**Adverbs మరియు Adjectives లను వాక్యంలో confuse లేకుండా ఎలా గుర్తించవచ్చు?**

**Note:** సాధారణంగా adjectives పదాలను nouns ముందు ఉపయోగిస్తారు

**Examples:** 1) Rama is a good boy

2) I have some pens

3) He is a clever boy

సాధారణంగా adverb ను verb తరువాత ఉపయోగిస్తారు

**Examples:** She works hard

ఈ వాక్యంలో hard అనునది సాధారణంగా Adjectives అని confuse కావచ్చు. కానీ hard అనేది ఇక్కడ క్రియా విశేషంగా (adverb) పనిచేస్తుంది. కావున adjectives ను ఎక్కడ ఉపయోగిస్తారు? adverbను ఎక్కడ ఉపయోగిస్తారో తెలుసుకుంటే answer తప్పులేకుండా చేయవచ్చు.

కాలాన్ని సూచించే adverbs మాత్రం verb కి ముందే ఉంటాయి. కాలానికి సంబంధించిన adverbs అవగా always, before, never, often, etc.....

**Examples:** 1) He always comes late

2) I never drink coffee

## 6. PREPOSITION

Preposition లే pre అంటే ముందు position అంటే స్థానం అని అర్థం. Noun లేదా Pronoun లకు వాక్యంలోని ఇతర పదాలతో గల సంబంధాన్ని తెలియజేయుటకు వాటి ముందు చేర్చే పదాలే Prepositions, Examples: on, at, to, till, by (చేత), from, in, into, with (తో), of (యొక్క), off (ఎడముగా), over, upon, out, through, under, about, across, above, about, along (వెంట), among, before, below, behind, beneath (క్రింద), beside, between, beyond (అవతల వైపు), inside, outside, along with (తో పాటు), abide by (కట్టబడుట)

**Examples:** She is the woman I am talking about. ఇక్కడ about అను పదం prepositionకి చెందును.

Note: prepositions గూర్చి D.S.C. లో శూర్పిగా ఒక chapter ప్రకటించడం జరిగింది కావన ఆ chapterలో prepositions గూర్చి వివరంగా నేర్చుకుండాం. ఈ chapterలో అయితే ఇచ్చిన పదం prepositions అని గుర్తొస్తే చాలు.

## 7. CONJUNCTION (సముచ్ఛయము)

రెండు వాక్యాలను కలుపుటకు ఉపయోగించేవి conjunctions.

**Examples:** and, but, or, for, as well as, because, that (speech లో ఉపయోగిస్తారు), as, so, while, till, as soon as, before, too-to, so-that, according, to, not only - but also, either-or (ఇది లేదా అది), if, unless, neither - nor (ఇది కాదు, అది కాదు), inspite of (అలా అయినప్పుపటికీ), etc....

**Examples:**

1) We left after the show is over. ('షో' అయిపోయింది. ఆ తరువాత మేము వెళ్లిపోయాము)

2) The police man ran after the theif. (డొంగ వెంట పోలీసు పరిగెత్తాడు) prepositionకి చెందును.

పై రెండు వాక్యాలలో after అనే పదం ఉంది. మొదట వాక్యంలో after అను పదం అందులోని రెండు చిన్న వాక్యాలను కలిపే అర్థంలో కనిపిస్తుంది. కావన after అను పదం మొదటి వాక్యంలో conjunction అగును. రెండవ వాక్యంలో after అను పదం preposition అవుతుంది.

## 8. INTERJECTIONS (భావోద్రేక ప్రకటనార్థములు)

ఇవి ఆశ్చర్యం, భయం, బాధ, సంతోషం, కోపం, విచారం వంటి తీవ్రమైన భావాలను తెలియజేయును.

**Examples:** oh! (అఖ్యా!), hello!, Hurrah! (అనందం!), ah! (బాధ!), alas! (అయ్యా!), hush! (నిశ్శబ్దం!), etc....

### PRACTICE TEST - 1

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Let shriam and ..... paint your home.<br/>a. I      b. myself    c. me    d. mine</li> <li>2. Give the flowers to ... comes to the door.<br/>a. Whoever      b. whomever<br/>c. whatever      d. none</li> <li>3. .... and I often went to the films together.<br/>a. She    b. her    c. herselfd. none</li> <li>4. Don't you realize that Mr. Ram is richer than you and ..... ?<br/>a. I      b. me    c. myselfd. none</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. The speaker said that the future of civilization depended on ..... Young people.<br/>a. We                  b. us<br/>c. ourselves            d. ourself</li> <li>6. I hurt ..... ad much as I hurt himself.<br/>a. Myself b. my    c. mine    d. none</li> <li>7. I wandered through the forest with my dog beside .....<br/>a. I      b. myselfc. me    d. none</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

# GENERAL ENGLISH - ENGLISH GRAMMER - FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS

8. The new professor is a woman ..... we're quite sure will be to control the girls.  
 a. Who b. whom c. which d. none
9. For ..... are you looking ?  
 a. Who b. whom c. whose d. none
10. It is the time for ..... To realize that she is smarter than i.  
 a. I b. me c. my d. none
11. Give tickets to ..... comes first.  
 a. whomever b. whoever  
 c. whose d. none
12. Tapsy blamed ..... more than ram.  
 a. Her b. herself  
 c. hers d. none

## ANSWERS

- 1.c 2.a 3.a 4.a 5.b 6.a  
 7.c 8.a 9.b 10.b 11.b 12.b

## **PRACTICE TEST - 2**

1. "Somu , stop talking. " here the noun Somu is in .....  
 a. I person b. II person  
 c. III person d. none
2. It is I, **Ernest** Raj, whom you want. Here the underlined noun is in .....  
 a. I person b. II person  
 c. III person d. none
3. ' It is hot ' : Here the word 'it' is a/an ..... pronoun.  
 a. Impersonal b. Personal  
 c. possessive d. Emphatic
4. Chandu and ..... are cousins.  
 a. Myself b. I  
 c. my d. me
5. He met Dr. Psr and .....  
 a. Myself b. I  
 c. me d. none
6. The boy has distinguished ..... The correct Reflexive is ....  
 a. Hisselb f. himself  
 c. herself d. myself
7. One must control .... The Reflexive is  
 a. Myself b. ourselves  
 c. ourself d. oneself
8. The absent minded man talks to .....  
 a. Hisselb f. himself  
 c. oneself d. herself
9. **Which** do you want ? it's a/an ..... pronoun.  
 a. Relative b. Reflexive  
 c. Interrogative d. none
10. 'whatever' is , is right. It's a .....  
 a. Reflexive b. Interrogative  
 c. Compound d. none
11. Spring is the season which gives flowers. Here it is .....  
 a. Relative b. Compound  
 c. Interrogative d. none
12. 'All were present'. Here it is.....  
 a. Distributive b. Indefinite  
 c. Definite d. Relative
13. 'That is the house Mr. Saran sold. Here it is .....  
 a. Reciprocal b. Demonstrative  
 c. Relative d. Indefinite
14. 'Love ye one another'. Here the Reciprocal is .....  
 a. One b. ye  
 c. one d. one another
15. ' The two boys said good-by to **each other.**' Here the underlined word is.  
 a. Distributive b. Indefinite  
 c. Impersonal d. Reciprocal
16. 'The color of my dress is the same as that of yours.' Here it's a/an .....  
 a. Distributive b. Indefinite  
 c. Impersonal d. Identifying

## ANSWERS

- 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.b  
 7.c 8.b 9.c 10.c 11.a 12.b  
 13.b 14.d 15.d 16.d

**PRACTICE TEST - 3**

1. We always like boys ..... speak truth.  
a. That b. which c. those d. whom
2. We saw the dog ..... worried the cat.  
a. Who b. which c. whose d. whom
3. He ..... does his best shall be praised.  
a. His b. whose c. who d. which
4. I know ..... you mean.  
a. Why b. where c. who d. what
5. She has gone to Chennai ..... is her birth place.  
a. That b. which c. what d. where
6. I have seen the bird ..... you describe.  
a. What b. whose c. that d. whom
7. I do not know the man ..... hit the boy.  
a. Whose b. whom c. as d. who
8. He gave away ..... he did not need.  
a. Whom b. that c. what d. whose
9. There is no one ..... Has not lost a friend.  
a. That b. what c. as d. who
10. Here is the pen ..... you lost.  
a. Where b. what c. which d. when
11. Most people get ..... they deserve.  
a. What b. when c. while d. that
12. Time ..... Is lost is never found again.  
a. That b. what c. where d. when
13. I did not know the person ..... called.  
a. As b. whom c. whose d. that
14. He is a man ..... you can trust.  
a. Whom b. who c. whose d. what
15. Where is the book ..... I gave you?  
a. What b. that c. this d. who
16. Is this the street ..... leads to the station?  
a. Where b. what c. which d. as
17. The letter ... you wrote never arrived.  
a. Whom b. whose c. that d. while
18. Listen to ..... I say.  
a. What b. whom c. that d. which
19. He ..... is merciful shall meet mercy.  
a. Which b. whom c. that d. which

20. Did you receive the letter ..... I sent yesterday?  
a. As b. when c. while d. that
21. ..... I have said, I have said.  
a. Which b. what c. that d. as
22. ..... he was ia could never find out.  
a. What b. when c. as d. which
23. ..... do you believe him to be?  
a. Who b. whose c. what d. whom
24. Do you know ..... has happened?  
a. Which b. what c. where d. whom
25. ..... is done cannot be undone.  
a. What b. as c. who d. whose
26. Do the same ..... I do.  
a. Where b. as c. that d. which
27. For my purpose I need such a man ..... he is.  
a. As b. what c. that d. whom
28. God helps those ..... help themselves.  
a. That b. as c. who d. whose
29. No man can lose ..... he never had.  
a. Which b. what c. whom d. as
30. You should not imitate such a boy .... he.  
a. That b. what c. whose d. as

**ANSWERS**

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. b 6. c
7. d 8. c 9. a 10. c 11. a 12. a
13. d 14. a 15. b 16. c .17. c 18. a
19. c 20. d 21. b 22. c 23. d 24. b
25. a 26. b 27. a 28. c 29. b 30. d

**PRACTICE TEST - 4**

1. This is greater than that material. Here the adjective is .....  
a. This b. that  
c. than d. material
2. These apples come from Australia. The underlined word is a/an ... adjective.  
a. Demonstrative b. distributive  
c. definite d. interrogative

# GENERAL ENGLISH - ENGLISH GRAMMER - FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS

3. I'm peeling..... potatoes for a shepherd's pie. Fill in the correct adjective.  
 a. This    b. that    c. these    d. one
4. Mr. Ram is my teacher in the TET class. Here the word 'my' is a/an ..... adjective.  
 a. Interrogative    b. demonstrative  
 c. possessive    d. numeral
5. Their aunt lives in London , but ..... cousins live in Berlin.  
 a. They    b. their    c. our    d. your
6. Can I have some chips, please? Here the word **some** is .....  
 a. Qualitative    b. numeral  
 c. definite    d. quantifier
7. He's celebrating his fifty-first birthday in august. Here the underlined word is ....adjective  
 a. Qualitative    b. quantitative  
 c. numeral    d. demonstrative
8. **The first** horse in was disqualified . it's a/an .....adjective.  
 a. Definite    b. indefinite  
 c. distributive    d. quantifier
9. Each child was given a ballon. Here the underlined word is a/an ..... adjective.  
 a. Definite    b. indefinite  
 c. distributive    d. possessive
10. **Every** fourth horse has a garage. It's a ..... adjective.  
 a. Definite    b. indefinite  
 c. distributive    d. possessive
11. Some Pathans were at least as faithful as the Sikhs. Identify the degree of comparison.  
 a. Positive    b. comparative  
 c. superlative    d. none
12. Between the two, he is the more discerning. It's a.....  
 a. Positive    b. comparative  
 c. superlative    d. none
13. Sarala looks nicely in her new saree. Here the wrong word is .....  
 a. Looks    b. nicely c. her    d. new
14. There were just two sandwiches left on the plate, and so I took the biggest one . the underlined word is used as .....  
 a. Big                  b. bigger  
 c. the most biggest d. so big
15. We agreed that it was a most unique sunset. It's better to use.....  
 a. More unique    b. so unique  
 c. as unique    d. drop most
16. The house wasn't **bigger** enough for six people to live in. Here the right form is  
 a. Big                  b. biggest  
 c. the biggest    d. more bigger
17. He is the most ruthless and less honest person is have ever met. Here the wrong word is...  
 a. The    b. most c. less    d. honest
18. Marry late; the latter the better. Identify the wrong word.  
 a. Late    b. latter c. better d. none
19. I consider poetry rather more important than rock music. Here the wrong word is.  
 a. Rather b. than c. more d. rock
20. Some people have more money than brains. It's a.....  
 a. Positive degree  
 b. comparative degree  
 c. superlative degree  
 d. none.

## ANSWERS

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.b  | 2.a  | 3.c  | 4.c  | 5.b  | 6.d  |
| 7.c  | 8.a  | 9.c  | 10.c | 11.a | 12.b |
| 13.b | 14.b | 15.d | 16.a | 17.c | 18.b |
| 19.a | 20.b |      |      |      |      |

## 2. TENSES

### (కాలము)

Tense గురించి తెలుసుకునేముందు verbs (క్రియలు), యొక్క మూడు రూపాలు తెలుసుకోవాలి.

<b>Verb-I</b>	<b>Verb-II</b>	<b>Verb-III</b>
<b>(Present Tense)</b>	<b>(Past Tense)</b>	<b>(Past Participate)</b>
abide (కట్టబడుట)	abode	abode
ride (స్వారీ చేయుట)	rode	rode
win (గెలుచు)	won	won
shine (ప్రకాశించు)	shone	shone
arise (లేవటం)	arose	arisen
write	wrote	written
drive	drove	driven
rise (ఉదయించు)	rose	risen
bear (భరించు)	bore	born
break (విరగగాట్టు)	broke	broken
speak	spoke	spoken
steal (దొంగలించుట)	stole	stolen
wear (ధరించు)	wore	worn
bind (కట్టడం)	bound	bound
find (కనుగొనుట)	found	found
fight	fought	fought
begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
sink (మునుగుట)	sank	sunk
spring (గొంతుట)	sprang	sprung
give	gave	given
ting	rang	rung
<b>Verb-I</b>	<b>Verb-II</b>	<b>Verb-III</b>
<b>(Present Tense)</b>	<b>(Past Tense)</b>	<b>(Past Participate)</b>
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sit
spit (ఉమ్మిపేయుట)	spot	spitten

swim (తండుట)	swam	swum
cling (అందిపెట్టుకొనుట)	clung	clung
fling (విసురుట)	flung	flung
dig (తుప్పుట)	dug (digged)	dug (dugged)
swing (డేగుట)	swung	swung
bite (కరచుట)	bit	bitten
hide (దాగుకొను)	hid	hidden
spread (వ్యాపించుట)	spread	spread
blow (వీచుట)	blew	blown
know	knew	known
hold (పట్టుకొనుట)	held	held
grow (పెరుగుట)	grew	grown
throw (విసురుట)	threw	thrown
draw	drew	drawn
fall (పడిపోవడం)	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
get (పొందుట)	got	got (gotten)
forget (మర్చిపోవుట)	forgot	forgotten
shake (కదులుట)	shook	shaken
take (తీసుకొనుట)	took	taken
stand	stood	stood

### Verb-I

#### (Present Tense)

understand  
choose (ఎంచుకొనుట)  
freeze (గడ్డకట్టట)  
shoot గురి చూచుకొనుట)  
beat (కొట్టట)  
eat  
thrust (బలంగా తోయుట)  
run  
see  
wake (మేల్గాను)

### Verb-II

#### (Past Tense)

understood  
chose  
froze  
shot  
beat (బట్ట)  
ate  
thr  
ran  
saw  
woke

### Verb-III

#### (Past Participle)

understood  
chosen  
frozen  
shot  
beaten  
eaten  
thrust  
run  
seen  
woken

read (రీడ)	read (రెడ్)	read (రెడ్)
do	did	done
go	went	gone
hang (ఉరితీయబడు)	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)
awake (మేల్కొనుట)	awoke	awaken
lay (ఉంచుట)	laid	laid
say (చెప్పట)	said	said
pay (చెల్లించుట)	paid	paid
meet (కలియుట)	met	met
tell (చెప్పట)	told	told
think	thought	thought
catch	caught	caught
lose (పోగొట్టుకొనుట)	lost	lost
sell (అమ్మడం)	sold	sold

### Verb-I

#### (Present Tense)

buy (కొనడం)  
bring (తీసుకొనుట)  
teach  
burn (మండుట)  
mean  
learn  
send (పంపుట)  
lend (అప్పు ఇవ్వడం)  
build  
spend  
sleep  
lie (అబద్ధమాడుట)  
feel (ఫావించడం)  
fall (పడిపోవడం)  
deal (వ్యవహరించు)  
smell  
keep (ఉంచు)

### Verb-II

#### (Past Tense)

bought  
brought  
taught  
burnt  
meant  
learnt  
sent  
lent  
built  
spent  
slept  
lay  
felt  
fell  
dealt  
smelt  
kept

### Verb-III

#### (Past Participle)

bought  
brought  
taught  
burnt  
meant  
learnt  
sent  
lent  
built  
spent  
slept  
lie  
felt  
fallen  
dealt  
smelt  
kept

sweep (ఉండు)      leave (విడిచిపెట్టు)      become (అగుట)      come  
 feed (మేపుట)      tear (చిరుగుట)      withdraw (తెరిగి తీసుకొనుట)

### Verb-I

**(Present Tense)**

burst (పేలుట)      cost      cut      hit      hurt  
 let (అనుమతించుట)      put (ఉంచుట)      rid (తొలగించు)  
 set (ఉంచుట, అమర్యించుట, అస్తమించుట)      shut (మూయుట)  
 bet (పందెం వేయు)      hear (వినుట)      hold (పట్టుకొనుట)  
 bend (వంచుట)      creep (నెమ్ముదిగా ప్రాకుట)      dig (తప్పుట)  
 lean (వంగుట)      think      forgive (క్షమించు)  
 mistake      be      have/has (కలిగి ఉండటం)

swept      left      became      came  
 fed      tore      withdrew

### Verb-II

**(Past Tense)**

burst      cost      cut      hit      hurt  
 let      put      rid      set      shut  
 bet      heard      held      bent      crept  
 dug (digged)      leant      thought      for given  
 mistook      was/were      had

### Verb-III

**(Past Participle)**

burst

cost

cut

hit

hurt

let

put

rid

set

shut

bet

heard

held

bent

crept

dug (digged)

leant

thought

for given

mistaken

been

had

Weak Verbs		
ask	asked	asked
help	helped	helped
play	played	played

### Weak Verbs:

Love, attend, laugh, appear, happen, flow, melt (కరుగుట), lift (ఎత్తుట), help, lock, look, thank, talk, walk, work, disappear, offer, prefer, order, found, reach, touch, wish, follow, climb (ఎక్కుట), cry, enjoy, pray, rob (డేవుకొను), travel, admit, arrive, believe, achieve, receive, like, move, chase, please, promise, praise (పొగుదుట), die, etc...

## TENSES

TENSE అనగా కాలం అని అర్థం. మనం చేసే ప్రతీపని ఏదో ఒక కాలంలో ఖచ్చితంగా ఉంటుంది.

TENSE మూడు రకాలు      1) Present Tense (ప్రత్యుష కాలం)

2) Past Tense (భూతకాలం)

3) Future Tense (భవిష్యత్తు కాలం)

ఈక్కు తెంస్ ను మరలా నాలుగు రకములుగా విభజించారు.

### Present Tense

1) Simple Present Tense

2) Present Continuous

3) Present Perfect

4) Present Perfect Continuous

### Past Tense

1) Simple Past Tense

2) Past Continuous

3) Past Perfect

4) Past Perfect Continuous

### Future Tense

1) Simple Future Tense

2) Future Continuous

3) Future Perfect

4) Future Perfect Continuous

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

### a) Simple Present యొక్క Structure (నిర్వాణం) ఏమిటి?

Subject + Verb-I + Object

Subject అనగా ‘కరు’      Object అనగా ‘కర్తు’

వివరణ: ఇందు Subject గూర్చి మాటల్లాడుకుంటే Subject (కరు) అనేది third person singular (he, she, it) వచ్చినట్లయితే, verb యొక్క మొదటి రూపం (verb-I) నకు ‘s’ కానీ, ‘es’ కానీ simple present tenseలో మాత్రమే చేర్చాలి.

**Examples:**      1) He writes a letter      2) She drinks water

### b) Simple Present Tense ను ఏ సంఘర్షంలో వాడాలి?

Simple Present Tense ను ఈ క్రింది సంఘర్షంలో వాడవచ్చు.

1) ప్రతీరోజు మనం చేస్తున్న పనులు (Daily Actions) చెప్పినపుడు.

2) అలవాట్లు (Habitual Actions) చెప్పినపుడు.

3) విశ్వసత్యాలు (Universal Truths) చెప్పినపుడు.

- Examples:**
- 1) He goes to GMR college every day (Daily Action)
  - 2) He drinks coffee daily (Habitual Action)
  - 3) The Sun rises in the east (Universal Truth)

c) **Simple Present Tense** ను గుర్తించే కొండ గుర్తులు:

ఏదైనా వాక్యంలో generally, rarely (అరుదుగా), on sunday, lately, usually, daily, every day, every week, today, every month, ever (ఎల్లప్పుడూ), every (ప్రతీ), never, weekly, monthly yearly, normally, catually, regularly, frequently, always, mornings, evenings, occasionally (సంఘర్షణార్వకముగా), once a day, once in a week, once in a month, twice a day, twice in a month, twice in a week, the sun, the moon, the earth, the stars, in the morning, in the evening, hardly (కష్టముగా), scarcely (అరుదుగా), seldom (అరుదుగా), naturally, commonly, sometimes, often (తరచుగా), etc... అను పదాలు (Clue words) వాక్యంలో కనిపిస్తే ఆ వాక్యంను Simple Present Tense గా గుర్తించాలి.

- Examples :**
- 1) Generally, I read story books.
  - 2) Never, He drinks tea.
  - 3) The earth rounds the sun.
  - 4) Some times, he plays chess.

### SIMPLE PAST TENSE

a) **Simple Past Tense** యొక్క Structure (నిర్మాణం) ఏమిలి?

Subject + Verb-II + Object

ఏపటణ: ఈ tense లో Subject నకు 's' కానీ, 'es' కానీ చేర్చవలసిన అవసరం లేదు.

**Examples:** He wrote a letter.

b) **Simple Past Tense** ను ఏ సంఘర్షణలో వాడవచ్చును?

1) చారిత్రాత్మక సంఘటనలు (Historical Situations)

2) గతంలో జరిగిన సంఘటనలు (Past Actions)

**Examples:** 1) Shahjahan built Tajmahal (Historical Situation).

2) Rama killed Ravana (Historical Situation)

3) They declared the result (Past Action)

c) **Simple Past Tense** ను గుర్తించే కొండ గుర్తులు

ఏదైనా వాక్యంలో that day, ago (అరుదుగా), previous day, yester day, last year, last month, last week, before, a long long ago, last summer, last night, the day before, it's time, once upon a time, previous week, past point of time, (1947, 1984, 1999, 2013) etc...

అను పదాలు (Clue words) వాక్యంలో కనిపిస్తే ఆ వాక్యంను Simple Past Tense గా గుర్తించాలి.

- Examples : 1) I went to market yesterday.  
 2) He did that work last week.  
 3) It's time they ate fruits

### [Important Note (ముఖ్య గమనికలు):

- 1) ఇచ్చిన వాక్యంలో ఎటువంటి Clue words కనపడకపోతే, ఆ వాక్యాన్ని సాధారణంగా simple tenses అయించినప్పుడు అనుమతించాలి. అదీకి ముఖ్య గమనిక.
- 2) Love, like, prefer, belong, need, know, believe, hate, dislike, recognise, inform, consider, మరియు జ్ఞానేంద్రియాలకు సంబంధించిన see, seem (కనపడుట) appear, smell, hear, taste, touch, మొదలైన పదాలు మరియు feel, forget, remember, think, want, advise, care, etc... మొదలైన పదాలు కనిపించినపుడు ఆ వాక్యంను simple present (లేదా) simple past (లేదా) simple future tense ప్రాయాలి. continuous tenses లో ప్రాయకూడదు. ఇదీకి ముఖ్య గమనిక.

## **SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE**

### a) Simple Future Tense యొక్క Structure (నిర్మాణం) ఏమిటి?

Subject + will/shall + Verb-I + Object

- 1) subject అనగా కర్త
- 2) shall అనునది సాధారణంగా I, we లకు మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- 3) will అనునది సాధారణంగా you, he, she, it, they లకు మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Note:** ఒకవేళ I, we లకు will ను మరియు you, he, she, it, they లకు shall ను ఉపయోగిస్తే “ఆ పని ఖచ్చితంగా జరుగుతుంది” అనే అర్థంలో వస్తుంది.

### Examples:

- 1) I shall do it. (ఆ పని నేను చేయవచ్చు (లేక) చేయకపోవచ్చు అని అర్థం)
- 2) I will do it. (ఆ పని నేను ఖచ్చితంగా చేస్తాను అనే అర్థంలో వస్తుంది)

### b) Simple Future Tense ను ఏ సంఘర్షణలో వాడవచ్చును?

భవిష్యత్తులో జరగబోయే విషయాలను తెలుపుటకు Simple Future Tense ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

### Examples:

- 1) He will write a letter.
- 2) I shall draw a picture

### c) Simple Future Tense ను గుర్తించే కొండ గుర్తులు

ఏదైనా వాక్యంలో tomorrow, the next week, next month, next year, after some days, in a short period, in future, soon (త్వరలో), later (తరువాత), I'm Sure, I think, I believe, I expect, with in a few days, the day after, probably (బహుశా), future point of time, (2015, 2020, .... 2120) etc... అను పదాలు (Clue words) వాక్యంలో కనిపిస్తే ఆ వాక్యంను Simple Future Tense గా గుర్తించాలి.

## EXAMPLES:

- 1) I shall do it tomorrow.
- 2) Next year, they will come to our village.
- 3) I'm sure He will lose his money.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### a) Present Continuous Tense యొక్క Structure (నిర్వహం) ఏమిటి?

Subject + helping verb (is, am, are) + Verb-I కు ing form + Object

- 1) subject అనగా కర్త
- 2) helping verb గూర్చి మాట్లాడుకుంటే I కు am; we, you, they లకు are; He, she, it లకు is అను helping verbs ఉపయోగించాలి.
- 3) Verb-I నకు ing form చేర్చాలి. ఉదా: doing, writing, etc...
- 4) Object అనగా కర్మ

### Examples:

- 1) I am writing a letter.
- 2) He is writing a letter.
- 3) They are writing a letter.

### b) Present Continuous Tense ను ఏ సంఘర్షణలో వాడవచ్చును?

ప్రస్తుతం జరుగుతూ ఉన్న పనులను గూర్చి తెలుపుటకు Present Continuous Tense ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

### Examples:

- 1) Now He is reading a story.
- 2) At this time he is eating food.

### c) Present Continuous Tense ను గుర్తించే కొండ గుర్తులు

ఏదైనా వాక్యంలో now, at this time, on this time, continuously, see!, listen to, look, now-a-days, at present, keep silence, Don't disturb, Don't hesitate, but ప్రక్కన today చేరినపడు hear! Don't make a noise, at this movement, still (ఇంకా), watch (గమనించు), listen!, keep quite అను పదాలు (Clue words) వాక్యంలో కనిపిస్తే ఆ వాక్యంను Present Continuous Tense గా గుర్తించాలి.

- Examples:**
- 1) Don't disturb, he is eating food.
  - 2) I am writing a letter at present.
  - 3) Look! they are dancing.

## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

### a) Past Continuous Tense యొక్క Structure (నిర్వహం) ఏమిటి?

Subject + helping verb (was, were) + Verb-I కు ing form + Object

- 1) subject అనగా కర్త

- 2) I, he, she, it లకు was అను helping verb ను మరియు we, you, they లకు were అను helping verb ను ఉపయోగించాలి.
- 3) verb-I నకు ing form చేర్చాలి.
- 4) Object అనగా కర్చు.

**Examples:**

- 1) I was writing a letter.
- 2) They were writing a letter.

**b) Past Continuous Tense** ను ఏ సంఘర్షణలో వాడవచ్చును?

గతంలో జరుగుతూ ఉన్న విషయాలను తెలుపుటకు Past Continuous Tense ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Examples:**

- 1) At this time, she was writing a letter.
- c) **Past Continuous Tense** ను గుర్తించే కొండ గుర్తులు

ఏదైనా వాక్యంలో then, at that time, as, when, while, at 6A.M. ప్రక్కన yesterday చేరినపుడు, at 8P.M. ప్రక్కన last night చేరినపుడు, whole day of ప్రక్కన yesterday చేరినపుడు etc... వాక్యంలో కనిపిస్తే ఆ వాక్యంను Past Continuous Tense గా గుర్తించాలి.

**Examples:**

- 1) He was reading at 6.A.M. yesterday.
- 2) We were playing chess at that time.
- 3) I was eating then.

### **FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**a) Future Continuous Tense యొక్క Structure (నిర్మాణం) ఏమితి?**

Subject + helping verb (shall, will) + 'be' form + Verb-I నకు ing form + Object

- 1) subject అనగా కర్త
- 2) helping verb గూర్చి simple future tense లో నేర్చుకున్నాం.
- 3) 'be' form అనునది అదనంగా చేరుతుంది.
- 4) verb-I నకు ing form చేర్చాలి.
- 5) Object అనగా కర్చు.

**Examples:**

- 1) I shall be writing a letter.
- 2) He will be writing a letter.

**) Future Continuous Tense** ను ఏ సంఘర్షణలో వాడవచ్చును?

భవిష్యత్తులో జరుగుతూ ఉన్న విషయాలను ముందుగా ఊహించి చెప్పుటకు Future Continuous Tense ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

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## Examples:

1) They will be riding a horse, at this time tomorrow.

### c) Future Continuous Tense ను గుర్తించే కొండ గుర్తులు

ఏదైనా వాక్యంలో at this time ప్రక్కన tomorrow, at this time ప్రక్కన next week, at this time ప్రక్కన next year, at this time ప్రక్కన next month చేరినపుడు పదాలను చూస్తే ఆ వాక్యంను Future Continuous Tense గా గుర్తించాలి.

## Examples:

1) At this time tomorrow, we shall be playing cricket.

2) At this time next year, they will be eating mangoes.

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### a) Present Perfect Tense యొక్క Structure (నిర్వాణం) ఏమిటి?

Subject + helping verb (has, have) + Verb-III + Object

1) subject అనగా కర్త

2) I, we, you, they లకు have అను helping verb ను పరియు he, she, it లకు has అను helping verb ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

3) ఆ తరువాత verb యొక్క మూడవ రూపం చేరుతుంది.

4) Object అనగా కర్మ.

## Examples:

1) I have written a letter.

2) She has written a letter.

### b) Present Perfect Tense ను ఏ సంఘర్షంలో వాడవచ్చును?

ఇప్పుడే ఖచ్చితంగా జరిగిన పనులను తెలియజేయడానికి Present Perfect Tense ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

## Examples:

1) Already she has eaten a mango.

### c) Present Perfect Tense ను గుర్తించే కొండ గుర్తులు

ఏదైనా వాక్యంలో already, just now, yet (ఇంకా) upto now, still now, so far, recently, just, etc..., వంటి పదాలు కనిపిస్తే ఆ వాక్యంను Present Perfect Tense గా గుర్తించాలి.

Note: all the day, all my life clue words Present Perfect Tense

## Examples:

1) You have just gone.

2) The woman has gone up to now.

3) Ravi has known her so far.

## PAST PERFECT TENSE

- a) Past Perfect Tense యొక్క Structure (నిర్వాణం) ఏమిది?  
 Subject + helping verb (had మాత్రమే) + Verb-III + Object

### 1) subject அன்றை கருது

2) I, we, you, he, she, it, they ලකු had අනු බැංකු helping verb නු සවයාගින්චාඩී.

3) ఆ తరువాత verb యొక్క మూడవ రూపం చేరుతుంది.

#### 4) Object அனங்க கரு.

## Examples:

1) I had written a letter.

2) He had written a letter.

- b) Past Perfect Tense ను ఏ సంఘర్షణలో వాడవచ్చును?

గతంలో ఖళ్ళితంగా జరిగిన పనులను తెలియజేయడానికి Past Perfect Tense ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

## Examples:

1) He had sit at hotel.

2) They had swum in the pool (కొలను).

**Note:** గతంలో జరిగే రెండు actionsలో ముందుగా జరిగే actionను past perfect లోనూ, ఆ తరువాత జరిగే action ను simple past లోనూ ప్రాయుశీ.

## Examples:

1) The train had left the platform, when we reached..

2) The picture had begun before they reached the hall.

3) He had got the job before he passed B.A..

4) After I had taken meal, I went to bed.

5) Before I reached home, Ravi had eaten all mangoes.

## **FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

- a) Future Perfect Tense යොකු Structure (නිරූපණ) බැඩී?

Subject + helping verb (will/shall) + have మాత్రమే + Verb-III + Object

### 1) subject அன்றை கருது

2) helping verb will, shall గూర్చి simple future లో నేర్చుకున్నాం.

3) ఆ తరువాత I, we, you, he, she, it, they లు అన్నిటికి have మాత్రమే వస్తుంది. had కానీ, has కానీ ఇక్కడ ఉపయోగించరాదు.

4) ఆ తరువాత verb యొక్క మూడవ రూపం చేరుతుంది.

### 5) Object அங்கூ கரு.

### Examples:

- 1) I shall have written a letter.
- 2) They will have written a letter.

### b) Future Perfect Tense ను ఏ సంఘర్షంలో వాడవచ్చును?

భవిష్యత్తులో ఖచ్చితంగా జరగడోయే సంఘటనలు, పనులను తెలియజేయదానికి Future Perfect Tense ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

### Examples:

- 1) She will have reached by the time tomorrow.

### c) Present Perfect Tense ను గుర్తించే కొండ గుర్తులు

ఏదైనా వాక్యంలో by tomorrow, by the time, by next year, by 6A.M. next monday, by 2015. by the time you go, etc..., వంటి పదాలు కనిపిస్తే ఆ వాక్యంను Future Perfect Tense గా గుర్తించాలి.

### Examples:

- 1) They will have built a house by 2016.
- 2) The thieves will have escaped by the time the police come.
- 3) I shall have reached by the time tomorrow.

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### a) Present Perfect Continuous Tense యొక్క Structure (నిర్మాణం) ఏమిటి?

Subject + helping verb (has/have) + been + Verb-I<sup>st</sup> ing form + Object

1) subject అనగా కర్త

2) I, we, you, they లకు have అను helping verb ను మరియు He, she, it లకు has అను helping verb ఉపయోగించాలి.

3) ఆ తరువాత ‘been’ అను పదం చేర్చాలి.

4) verb-I<sup>st</sup> ing form చేర్చాలి.

5) Object అనగా కర్మ.

### Examples:

- 1) We have been writing a letter.

- 2) She has been writing a letter.

### b) Present Perfect Continuous Tense ను ఏ సంఘర్షంలో వాడవచ్చును?

ఏదైనా ఒక పని కొంతకాలం కిందట మొదలై ఇంకా కొనసాగుతూ ఉంటే ఆ పనిని తెలియజేయదానికి Present Perfect Continuous Tense ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

### Examples:

- 1) I have been writing letters for two hours.

c) **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** ను గుర్తించే కొండ గుర్తులు  
విదైనా వాక్యంలో since, for, howlong, etc...., వంది పదాలు కనిపిస్తే ఆ వాక్యంను Present Perfect  
Continuous Tense గా గుర్తించాలి.

**Examples:**

- 1) He has been eating these fruits for one year.
- 2) They have been reading this book since yesterday.
- 3) I have been doing this work for a long time.

### **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

a) **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** యొక్క Structure (నిర్మాణం) ఏమిటి?

Subject + helping verb (had) + been + Verb-I <sup>is</sup> ing form + Object

- 1) subject అనగా కర్త
- 2) I, we, you, He, she, it, they అన్నింటికి had అను helping verb చేర్చాలి.
- 3) ఆ తరువాత 'been' అను పదం చేర్చాలి.
- 4) verb-I <sup>is</sup> ing form చేర్చాలి.
- 5) Object అనగా కర్మ

**Examples:**

- 1) I had been writing a letter.

b) **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** ను ఏ సంఘర్షంలో వాడవచ్చును?

గతంలో ఒక action ప్రారంభమై మరలా గతంలోనే ఆ action ముగుస్తూ ఉన్నటువంటి సంఘర్షంలో Past Perfect Continuous Tense ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Examples:**

- 1) They had been living in vizag between 2008 and 2010.
- 2) The war had been going on before I reached Delhi.
- 3) The match had been going on before the time he went.

### **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

a) **Future Perfect Continuous Tense** యొక్క Structure (నిర్మాణం) ఏమిటి?

Subject + helping verb (will/shall) + have + been + Verb-I <sup>is</sup> ing form + Object

- 1) subject అనగా కర్త
- 2) helping verb ను వాడే విధానం simple future లో నేర్చుకున్నాం.
- 3) ఆ తరువాత 'have' అను పదం చేర్చాలి.
- 4) ఆ తరువాత 'been' అను పదం చేర్చాలి.
- 5) verb-I <sup>is</sup> ing form చేర్చాలి.

- 1) I shall have been writing a letter.  
 2) He will have been reading a book.

## PRACTICE TEST

- The earth ..... round the Sun.
1. move      2. moves      3. moved      4. moving
- I ..... English for five years.
1. study      2. am studying      3. have been studying 4. studied
- I'm sure I ..... him at the party last night.
1. saw      2. see      3. had been      4. have been
- I ..... a strange noise.
1. hear      2. am hearing      3. hears      4. have been hearing
- Don't disturb me I ..... my home work.
1. do      2. did      3. am doing      4. doing
- I ..... a new bye last week.
1. bought      2. have bought      3. had bought      4. has bought
- I ..... him since we met a years ago.
1. didn't see      2. haven't seen      3. hadn't seen      4. doesn't seen
- When I ..... My dinner I went to bed.
1. had      2. have had      3. had had      4. has had
- I'm sure she ..... the exam.
1. pass      2. passes      3. passed      4. will pass
- I ..... gone to Delhi recently.
1. has      2. had      3. have      4. was
- If I ..... the choice i would have stayed on.
1. is      2. was      3. has      4. had
- She jumped off the train while .....
1. moved      2. moving      3. had moved      4. was moving
- He ..... fast. When the accident happened.
1. is driving      2. was driving      3. drivers      4. drove
- We ..... our breakfast half an hour ago.
1. finish      2. finished      3. have finished      4. had finished
- The next term ..... on 18th December.
1. began      2. will begin      3. will be begin      4. begins

## ANSWERS

1. 2    2. 3    3. 1    4. 1    5. 3    6.1    7.2    8.3    9.4    10.3  
 11.4    12.4    13.2    14.2    15.4

### 3. TYPES OF SENTENCES

(వాక్యములోని రకములు)

వాక్యము (Sentence) ఎలా నిర్మిస్తారు?

కొన్ని అక్షరాల సముదాయం పదం, కొన్ని పదాల సముదాయం వాక్యం, ప్రతి Sentence లోనూ Verb అంటారు. ఆ పనిని చేసేవారిని Subject అంటారు. ఆ పని యొక్క ఫలితాన్ని అనుభవించే వారు కూడా ఉంటారు. వానిని Object అంటారు. అనగా ఒక వాక్యం యొక్క నిర్మాణంను పరుస్త క్రమంలో క్రింది విధంగా వ్రాయవచ్చు.

Subject + Verb + Object

English వాక్యంలో సాధారణంగా మధ్యలో ఉంటుంది. తెలుగు వాక్యంలో అనేది చివర్లో ఉంటుంది.

**వాక్యము నందరి రకములు (Kinds of sentences):**

Sentences అనునవి 5 రకములు అవి :

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Assertive Sentences     | (సాధారణ వాక్యములు)                 |
| 2) Negative Sentences      | (వ్యతిరేక వాక్యములు)               |
| 3) Interrogative Sentences | (ప్రశ్నార్థక వాక్యములు)            |
| 4) Imperative Sentences    | (ఆజ్ఞ లేక ప్రార్థనార్థక వాక్యములు) |
| 5) Exclamatory Sentences   | (ఆశ్చర్యార్థక వాక్యములు)           |

#### 1. Assertive Sentences (సాధారణ వాక్యములు)

ఒక విషయాన్ని సాధారణంగా తెలియజేసే వాక్యాలిని. దీనిలో వాక్యం చివర ( . ) Full stop ఉంటుంది. ఈ వాక్యం Subject తో ప్రారంభమవుతుంది. ఈ వాక్యాలనే Statements అని కూడా అంటారు. ఏటినే Affirmative Sentences (లేదా) Declarative Sentences అని కూడా అంటారు.

**Example:** 1) Ravi is a good boy. (రవి మంచి బాలుడు)

- 2) The man looked at me. (ఒక వ్యక్తి నా వైపు చూసేను)
- 3) He is handsome. (అతడు అందంగా ఉన్నాడు)
- 4) She is beautiful. (ఆమె అందంగా ఉన్నది)
- 5) We are eating food. (మేము ఆహారం తింటున్నాం)

పై వాక్యాలన్నీ Subject తో ప్రారంభమై చివర ( . )Full Stop ను కలిగినన్నాయి కావన పై వాక్యాలన్నీ Assertive Sentences అని చెప్పగలము.

#### 2. Negative Sentences (వ్యతిరేక వాక్యములు)

ఇవి కూడా Assertive Sentences లాగే Subject తో ప్రారంభమవుతాయి. చివర ( . ) Full stop తో ముగుస్తాయి. కాకపోతే ఈ వాక్యాలులో Not ఉంటుంది.

**గమనిక:** Nobody, none, any, neither, seldom, no, never, hardly, rarely, scarcely, few, little, etc..... అనే పదాలు ఏదైనా వాక్యంలో కనపడితే ఆ వాక్యంలో already గా not ఉన్నట్టే అర్థం. అనగా ఈ పదాలు కనపడిన వాక్యంను Negative Sentence అని గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి.

- Example:** 1) They are not boys. (వారు బాలురు కారు)
- 2) She is not a good girl. (ఆమె మంచి బాలిక కాదు)
- 3) He is not an old man. (అతను ముసలివాడు కాదు)

- 4) She hardly knows the truth. (ఆమెకు ఎటువంటి సత్యము తెలియదు)  
 5) We seldom come late. (మేము ఎప్పుడూ ఆలస్యంగా చేరము)  
 6) He never drinks coffee. (అతడు ఎన్నడూ కాఫీ త్రాగడు)

### 3. Interrogative Sentences (ప్రశ్నార్థక వాక్యములు)

Interrogative Sentences అనగా Question అని అర్థం. ఈ వాక్యాలు చివరన ( ? ) ప్రశ్నార్థక గుర్తుతు ముగుస్తాయి. ఇవి రెండు రకాలు. అవి:

1. Wh - Type Questions (What, when, which, How, where, etc..... పదాలతో ప్రారంభమవుతాయి.
2. Helping verb తో ప్రారంభమయ్యే Questions

**ముగుస్తాయి:** ఈ రకమైన Interrogative Sentences లో helping verb అనునది ఎట్లప్పుడూ subject కుటీ మండణానే ఉంటుంది. అదే Assertive Sentences లో అయితే helping verb అనునది subject తరువాత ఉంటుంది.

Example: 1) What are you doing?

- 2) Where are you going?
- 3) When will you come?
- 4) Can he speak English?
- 5) Has she completed the work?
- 6) Are you coming?

### 4. Imperative Sentences (అజ్ఞ (లేక) ప్రార్థనాత్మక వాక్యములు)

Imperative Sentences అనగా సలహాలు, అజ్ఞలు, అభ్యర్థనలు మొదలైనవి. ఈ రకమైన Sentences కూడా చివర ( . ) Full stop తో ముగుస్తాయి.

- గమనిక:** 1) ఈ రకమైన వాక్యాలలో Subject ఉండదు.  
 2) అంతే గాక ఈ వాక్యాలు Main Verb తో ప్రారంభమవుతాయి.  
 3) ఏదైనా వాక్యము Please, Don't అను పదాలతో ప్రారంభమయినా కూడా అది imperative sentence అగును.

Example: 1) Give me your book. (order)

- 2) Please give me your book. (request)
- 3) Bring me a glass of water. (order)
- 4) Please bring me a glass of water. (request)
- 5) Consult a doctor. (advice)
- 6) Open the window. (order)
- 7) Don't smoke. (order)
- 8) Please go. (request)
- 9) Don't give. (order)

### 5. Exclamatory Sentences (ఆశ్చర్యార్థక వాక్యములు)

ఆశ్చర్యాన్ని, ఆనందాన్ని, బాధను మొదలైన అంశాలను తెలియజేసే వాక్యాలను Exclamatory Sentences అంటారు. ఈ వాక్యాలు చివరన (!) ఆశ్చర్యార్థకపు గుర్తు ఉంటుంది.

- Example: 1) What a nice thing !                            2) What a pity !  
 3) How good you are !                                    4) How nice it is !  
 5) What a beautiful flower !                            6) What a surprise ! 7) How cold the night is !

**PRACTICE TEST**

- |  |                                    |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Where do you live ?                         | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 12. When did you come from Hyderabad ? | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |
| 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory              | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory      | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |
| 2. Why are you crying here ?                   | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 13. Post this letter.                  | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |
| 3. My mother prepares food in our house.       | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory      | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |
| 4. I like brinjals.                            | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 14. Get one copy for me.               | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |
|  | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory      | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |
| 5. Could you lend me hundred rupees please ?   | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 15. May I use your pen please !        | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |
| 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory              | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory      | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |
| 6. What a nice idea !                          | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 16. What a fine morning ?              | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |
| 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory              | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory      | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |
| 7. Stand up.                                   | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 17. Clean the floor.                   | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |
| 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory              | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory      | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |
| 8. Wait a little bit.                          | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 18. Does she come now ?                | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |
| 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory              | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory      | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |
| 9. I am busy with my work.                     | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 19. How do you go to college ?         | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |
| 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory              | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory      | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |
| 10. Don't waste my time.                       | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative | 20. Every cloud has a silver lining.   | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |
| 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory              | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory      | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |
| 11. Mr. Man Mohan Singh is our Prime Minister. | 1. Assertive      2. Interrogative |  |                                    |
| 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory              | 3. Imperative      4. Exclamatory  |  |                                    |

**ANSWERS**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. 2 | 2.2  | 3.1  | 4.1  | 5.3  |
| 6.4  | 7.3  | 8.3  | 9.1  | 10.3 |
| 11.1 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 15.3 |
| 16.4 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 19.2 | 20.1 |

## 4. ARTICLES

A, An, The లను articles అంటారు.

A, An లను indefinite articles అంటారు.

The ను Definite Article అంటారు.

ANతో వచ్చే పదాలు.

ఒక పదం ముందు "AN" రావాలంటే ఆ ఇంగ్లీషు పదంను తెలుగులో పలికేటప్పుడు ఆపదం యొక్క మొదట అక్షరం యొక్క ఉచ్చరణ తెలుగు వర్ణమాలలో అ నుండి ఆ వరకు పలికేలా ఉన్నప్పుడు మాత్రమే ఆ పదం ముందు "AN" వస్తుంది. అనగా, ఇంగ్లీషు పదంలోని మొదటి అక్షరం A, E, I, O, U లు ఉండటంతో సంబంధం లేకుండా ఆపదం యొక్క మొదటి అక్షరాన్ని పలికేటప్పుడు అ నుండి అః వరకు పలికితే చాలు. కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో మొదటి అక్షరాలు A,E,I,O,U లు మాత్రమే ఉండవలసిన అవసరం లేదు. ఆపదం యొక్క మొదటి అక్షరం యొక్క ఉచ్చరణ అ నుండి అః వరకు ఉంటే చాలు, ఆపదం ముందు "An" వస్తుంది. మొదటి అక్షరం అ నుండి అః వరకు పలికినప్పటికీ ఎటువంటి Article రాని పదాలు.

**Note:** Advice, information, English అనే పదాలు ముందు ఎటువంటి Article ఉపయోగించరాదు.

**Example:** 1. let's ask him for ..... advice (no article)

2. .... English are intelligent (no article)

3. can I have ..... information about the course (no article)

మొదటి అక్షరం అ నుండి అః వరకు పలికినప్పటికీ The వచ్చే పదాలు.

- |                  |                       |                        |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Examples:</b> | 1. The Arabeen sea    | 2. The Atlantic ocean  |
|                  | 3. The earth          | 4. The antarctic ocean |
|                  | 5. The united Kingdom | 6. The Alps            |
|                  | 7. The U.K.           | 8. The U.S.S.R.        |
|                  | 9. The U.S.A.         | 10. The Indian ocean   |
|                  | 11. The Indian army   |                        |

**Note:** Indian అను పదం ముందు An అనే Article వస్తుంది. మరియు India అనే పదం ముందు ఎటువంటి Article రాదు.

### An తో కాన్ని Bits

1. ..... owl is a nocturnal animal (an)
2. ..... altimeter is ..... instrument to measure height (an, an)
3. Mr. James is ..... NCC officer (an)
4. I have ..... SBI card (an)
5. He is ..... RMP doctor (an)

The అనే definite article

1. నదులు (rivers) మరియు కాలువలు (canals) ముందు The ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Example:** The Ganga, The Mississippi, The Godavari.

2. సముద్రాలు, మహాసముద్రాలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Example:** The Arabian sea, The Indian ocean, The pacific ocean.

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3. పర్వతాలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించాలి.  
Example: The alps, The pyreness, The Himalayas.
4. దిక్కులు ముందు The ఉపయోగించాలి.  
Example : The North, The south, The East.
5. పవిత్ర గ్రంథాలు ముందు The ఉంచవలెను.  
Example : The Bible, The Vedas, The Gita
6. చారిత్రక కట్టడాలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.  
Example : The Tajmahal, The Charminar, The Red fort
7. సంగీత పరికరాలు ముందు The ఉంచవలెను.  
Example: The harmonium, The Guitar, The drum.
8. శాస్త్రవేత్తలు కనుగొన్న ఆవిష్కరణలు ముందు The ఉంచవలెను.  
Example : The radio, The computer, The Microscope
9. మానవ శరీర అవయవాలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించాలి.  
Example : Rafi was hit on the head.
10. Middle, Top, centre, next, first, end అనే పదాలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించాలి.  
Example : The middle order, The top floor, in the centre.
11. భండాలు పేర్లు ముందు Theను ఉయోగించాలి.  
Example : The Asia, The Antarctica
12. Comparison తెలిపినపుడు comparative degree ముందు The ఉంచాలి.  
Example: 1.Ravi is ..... taller of the two. (the)  
2. of the two he is ..... younger (the)
13. ఒకే వాక్యంలో రెండు comparative degrees వచ్చినపుడు అరెండించి ముందు కూడా The ఉంచాలి.  
Example: 1. ....more you spend ..... less you have (the, the)  
2. ....more you work, ..... more you get (the, the)  
3. ....bigger your job, ..... greater your responsibilities (the, the)
14. ఒకే వాక్యంలో superlative degree ముందు కూడా The ఉపయోగించాలి.  
Example: 1. This is ..... best book that I have ever seen. (The)  
2. .....darkest cloud has a silver lining (The)  
3. He got ..... best present. (The)
15. ఒక వాక్యంలో positive degreeలో ఉన్న adjective ను నామవాచకంగా ఉపయోగిస్తే దాని ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.  
Example: 1. ....rich are not always happy (The)  
2. ....brave deserve the praise. (The)  
3. ....rich are enjoying life. (The)

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16. Ordinals (క్రమమును తెలిపే స్థాన సూచిక) ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: 1. She is ..... first girl, who got a prize (The)

2. Gopi is ..... tenth boy to leave the class (The)

Example: The forth boy, The sixth girl, The second man, etc.

17. ఒక విషయంను మరొక విషయంతో (లేదా) ఒక వ్యక్తిని మరొకవ్యక్తి అంతటివాడు అని చెప్పినప్పుడు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: 1. Kalidas is ..... Shakespeare of India (The)

2. Mumbai is ..... Hollywood of India (The)

3. He is ..... Gavaskar of our cricket team. (The)

18. ఒకసారి ముందుగానే పరిచయమైన వ్యక్తి (లేదా) విషయంను రెండవసారి చెప్పినప్పుడు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: 1. It is ..... book, which I wanted (The)

2. This is ..... snehalatha, who danced in our auditorium (The)

3. He is ..... doctor, whom I met at the hospital. (The)

19. సరస్వతి ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: The Michigan lake, The kolleru lake, The ladak lake, etc.

20. అగ్ని పర్వతాలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: The Cotopaxi, The Etna, etc.

21. లోయలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: The Kashmir valley, The Arak Valley

22. ఎడారులు ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: The sahara desert, The Kalahari desert, The Thar desert.

23. మైదానాలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: The Ganga sindhu plain, The Godavari plain.

24. పీరభాషులు ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: The Deccan Plateau, The Tibet plateau, etc...

25. అడవులు ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: The eternal green forests, The srisailam forest

26. దీప సమూహాలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: The Andamans, The Lakshadweep

27. జలపాతము ముందు The ఉపయోగించవలెను.

Example: The Angel waterfall, The Niagara waterfall.

28. అంతరీక్ష వస్తువులు అనగా గ్రహాలు, ఉపగ్రహాలు, నక్షత్రాలు ముందు The ఉంచవలెను.

Examples: The world, The earth, The sky, The moon, The sun, The Jupiter etc...

29. రైట్సు మరియు ఓడలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples: The satabdi express, The A.P. express, etc...

30. యుద్ధాలు ముందు The ఉపయోగించాలి.

Example: The Battle of panipat, The World war - II

31. ఆనకట్టలు ముందు Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Example : The Bhakranangal Dam, The Nagarjuna sagar Dam

32. Museums and Libraries ముందు The ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The salarjung museum, The St. Lewis Library etc...

33. Universities ముందు The ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The oxford university, The Nagarjuna university etc...

34. రాజకీయ పార్టీల ముందు The ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The Bharatiya Janata party, The congress party, etc...

35. బ్యాంకులు ముందు Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The R.B.I, The state bank, The canara bank, etc...

36. వార్తాపత్రిక ముందు Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The Hindu, The Vaartha, The Sakshi, etc...

37. క్రీడా సంఘటనలు ముందు The ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The Olympics, The Asian games, etc....

38. తునికలు కౌలిచే ప్రమాణాలు ముందు Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : Now we are buying water by ..... litre. (The)

39. ప్రభుత్వ స్థలాలు ముందు Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The secretariat, The parliament house

40. దేశప్రజల జాతి ముందు Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The Indians, The Russians, The Chinese etc...

41. బహువచన రూపంలో ఉంటే Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The books, The eggs, The vegetables, etc...

42. Parks and Hotels పేర్ల ముందు Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The Taj hotel, The Nehru Zoological park

43. శతాబ్దాలు ముందు Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : The tenth century.

44. Prime minister (P.M.) Chief Minister (C.M.) ఇటువంటి పదాలు ముందు Theను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples : He met ..... chief minister. (The)

### The అనే article పైన కొన్ని Bits

1. Rama is ..... only friend I have. (The)

2. Is your room on ..... second floor (The)

3. Our laboratory is on ..... first floor. (The)

4. There is ..... orange in ..... basket. (an, The)

5. Eat apple everyday in ..... morning. (The)

## A అనే article గురించి

సాధారణంగా క్రింద ఇవ్వబడిన పదాల తరువాత వచ్చే పదంను బట్టి A కానీ An కానీ వస్తుంది. (సాధారణ సందర్భంలో)

**Examples :** 1. Such a/an    2. Have a/an    3. Want a/an    4. Like a/an    5. Make a/an  
6. Has a/an    7. Need a/an    8. Is a/an    9. Was a/an    10. In a/an

**Examples:**

1. He is such ..... lazy boy (a)
2. It is such ..... incident. (a)
3. I am in ..... hurry (a)

**Note:** few, little అనే పదాలు ముందు A చేర్చితే కొన్ని అనే అర్థం వస్తుంది Aను చేర్చనట్టయితే అసలు లేవు అనే అర్థం వస్తుంది.

**Examples:**

1. There were ..... few persons in the temple. (a)
2. He has ..... little money. (a)
3. She has ..... few rupees in her purse. (a)
4. There is.....little sugar in the pot. (a)

## A ಅನೇ article ಪ್ರಣ ಕಾನ್ನಿ Bits

1. I want to have.....cup of tea. (a)
  2. The Officer is looking for.....good assistane (a)
  3. The dog is.....faithful anima.(a)
  4. The sun is.....star.(a)
  5. The cow is.....usful animal.(a)
  6. We have.....Russian student in our class.(a)
  7. Yesterday I bought.....CD player.(a)
  8. Krishna's father is.....doctor.(a)
  9. What.....lovely garden this is!(a)
  10. Chiranjeevi is.....great actor.(a)

**Note:** a/an sometimes used to refer to a type/class అనగా జాతి (లేదా) వర్గం మొత్తాన్ని తెలియజేయాలంటే a/an ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు. the ను కూడా ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.

**Examples:**

- 1) .....Cow is a domestic animal.(a)
- 2).....triangle has three sides.(a)
- 3).....child needs love.(a)
- 4).....soldier is jealous in honour.(a)

యాండు ఎటువంటి articleను ఉపయోగించరాదు.

### Examples:

- 1) .....iron is a useful metal.(No article)
- 2) This ring is made of.....gold.(No article)
- 3) .....cotton is exported from India(No article)
- 4) .....gold is a costly metal.(No article)
- 5) .....glass is a fragile thing.(No article)
- 6) .....cotton is an Indian crop.(No article)
- 7) .....gold is costlier than.....iron.(No article and No article)

Meals (భోజనాలు) ముందు ఎటువంటి article ను ఉపయోగించరాదు.

### Examples:

- 1) .....lunch is very tasty today. (No article)
- 2) He has just had.....breakfast(No article)
- 3) .....lunch is ready.(No article)
- 4) After.....supper walk a mile.(No article)

Note: Tea/Coffee ముందు ఎటువంటి article ను ఉపయోగించరాదు.

- 1) I don't take.....coffee(No article)
- 2) He invited me to.....lunch(No article)
- 3) They invited me to.....tea (No article)

Diseases (జబ్బులు) ముందు ఎటువంటి article ను ఉపయోగించరాదు.

Note: క్రింది diseases నకు మాత్రం క్రింది విధంగా చెప్పబడినట్లు వివిధ articles ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

- |                 |   |             |            |                |
|-----------------|---|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1) a cold       | 2) a cough  | 3) a cancer | 4) an ache | 5) a head ache |
| 6) a tooth ache | 7) the plague (ప్లేగు వ్యాధిముందు The మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.) |             |            |                |

### Examples:

- 1) She is suffering from.....typhoid(No article)
- 2) .....malaria is not a dangerous disease.(No article)
- 3) She has.....diabetes.(No article)
- 4) He has been suffering from.....flu.(No article)
- 5) She has been suffering from.....malaria.(No article)
- 6) He has.....cancer in his stomach.(a)
- 7) The school boy complains of.....headache.(a)

Note: Influenza,Mumps అనే వ్యాధులకు కూడా ముందు ఎటువంటి article ఉపయోగించరాదు

Languages (భాషలు) ముందు ఎటువంటి article ఉపయోగించరాదు.

### Examples:

1. He is studying.....English(No article)
2. They are speaking in.....Telugu.(No article)

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3. ....English is a language.(No article)
4. He knows.....Latin.(No article)
5. ....Hindi is spoken in many parts of India(No article)
6. ....Telugu is a famous language.(No article)

Colours (రంగులు) ముందు ఎటువంటి article ఉపయోగించరాదు.

## Examples:

1. The colour of my car is.....green.(No article)
2. The colour of my shirt is.....blue.(No article)
3. The colour of his chair is.....brown.(No article)
4. The colour of this cat is.....white.(No article)
5. The colour of his face is.....brown.(No article)

Note: ఒకే sentence లో రెండు colours వచ్చినప్పుడు, సాధారణంగా మొదటి colour ముందు మాత్రమే article "a" వస్తుంది. రెండవ colour ముందు article ఉండవచ్చు (లేదా) లేకపోవచ్చు.

## Examples:

1. He bought.....brown and.....white horse.(a, No article)
2. She has.....green and.....red sari.(a, No article)
3. He has.....black and.....white dog.(a, No article)  
ఈ వాక్యం అతడు నల్లని, తెల్లని ఒక కుక్కను కలిగి ఉన్నాడు అని తెలియజేస్తుంది.
4. He has.....black and.....white dog.(a,a)

ఈ వాక్యంలో అతడు ఒక నల్లని కుక్కను మరియు ఒక తెల్లని కుక్కను అనగా రెండు కుక్కలను కలిగి ఉన్నాడు అనే అర్థాన్ని తెలియజేయును.

Chemicals (రసాయనాలు) ముందు ఎటువంటి article ఉపయోగించరాదు.

## Example:

1. He bought a lot of.....hydrogen peroxide.(No article)
2. .....sulphuric Acid is the strongest acid.(No article)

Mountain peaks (పర్వత శిఖరాలు) ముందు ఎటువంటి article ఉపయోగించరాదు.

## Example:

1. ....Everest is the highest peak in the world.(No article)

Note: అదే పర్వతాలు ముందు మాత్రం the అను article ఉపయోగించాలి.

Example: The Himalayas, the Alps, the vindhyas, etc.....

abstract nouns (అమూర్త నామవాచకములు) ముందు ఎటువంటి article ఉపయోగించరాదు.

## Example:

1. This is the home of my.....boy hood.(No article)
2. .....Bravery is virtue.(No article)
3. He has.....happiness in his heart.(No article)
4. .....Honesty is the best policy.(No article)
5. .....wisdom is the gift of heaven.(No article)

India, England, Pakistan, అను ఒక పూటగల దేశములు పేర్లు ముందు ఎటువంటి article రాదు. కొత్తప్పుడు దేశాలు ముందు మరియు కొన్ని దేశాల సమూహం గల పేర్లు ముందు మాత్రమే the ఉపయోగించాలి.

1. .... England (No article)
2. .... India (No article)
3. .... united kingdom (The)
4. .... united states of America (the)
5. .... union of south Africa (the)
6. .... union of soviet socialist Republics(the)
7. .... people republic of china(the)

**Note:** ఎల్లివేషన్ తో కూడిన దేశాలముందు the అను article ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

#### **Examples:**

1. The U.A.R, the U.S, the U.K, the U.S.A, the U.S.S.R, etc.....
2. U.N.O, UNICEF, UNESCO, etc..... వంటి సంస్థలు ముందు కూడా the ను ఉపయోగించాలి.  
ఏదైనా ఒక పనిని ఒక సందర్భంలో అదే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో చేయడానికి వెళితే ఎటువంటి article రాదు. ఏదైనా ఒక పనిని ఒక సందర్భంలో, వేరే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో చేస్తే the అనే article వస్తుంది.

#### **Examples:**

1. We go to.....college (No article)
2. We go to..... church on very sunday. (No article)
3. My uncle is in.....hospital.(No article)
4. She goes to..... church to pray.(No article)
5. He goes to..... ground to play.(No article)
6. He goes to.....ground to read(the)
7. He was ill and was taken to.....hospital.(No article)
8. He went to..... hospital to meet his friend.(the)
9. We go to..... temple every day (No article)
10. We go to.....college by bus.(No article)

Games ముందు ఎటువంటి article ఉపయోగించరాదు.

#### **Examples:**

1. .... cricket is my favorite game.(No article)
2. They are playing.....Hockey.(No article)
3. .... chess is fine game( No article)
4. They play.....foot ball (No article)

సాధారణ సత్యాలు ముందు ఎటువంటి article ఉపయోగించరాదు.

#### **Examples:**

1. .... God lives in heaven.(No article)
2. .... Man is mortal.(No article)
3. .... Heaven and hell are found only in Mythology.(No article)

- GEN** Birds fly in the sky.(No article)
4. Boats sail on the rivers (No article)
5. Woman is man's life-partner(No article)
6. Trees give you.....fruits.(No article, No article)
7. News,advice, information,scenery, furniture,knowledge,society అనేవారాలుముండు ఎటువంటి article ఉపయోగించరాదు.

**Examples:**

1. ....news is terrible (No article)
2. He gave us.....advice. (No article)
3. I give you.....information (No article)
4. The house is full of.....furniture(No article)
5. ....Knowledge is power.(No article)
6. .... society should concern itself with all the sections.(No article)
7. ....knowledge of Macaulay was wide.(No article)

### **PRACTICE TEST**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. We are studying ..... English. [ ]                         | 7. I was invited by ..... Reddys. [ ]                 |
| (1) a (2) an  | (1) a (2) an  |
| (3) the (4) no article  | (3) the (4) no article                                |
| 2. I met him at ..... church. [ ]                             | 8. ..... living dog is better than a dead lion. [ ]   |
| (1) a (2) an  | (1) a (2) an  |
| (3) the (4) no article  | (3) the (4) no article                                |
| 3. Mr. Rao became ..... principal of the college in 2005. [ ] | 9. He turned towards me with ..... cheerful look. [ ] |
| (1) a (2) an  | (1) a (2) an  |
| (3) the (4) no article  | (3) the (4) no article                                |
| 4. How blue ..... sky looks! [ ]                              | 10. ..... cement is used for building houses. [ ]     |
| (1) a (2) an  | (1) a (2) an  |
| (3) the (4) no article  | (3) the (4) no article                                |
| 5. The musician was .... old Musalman.[ ]                     | 11. It was ..... coldest and driest day. [ ]          |
| (1) a (2) an  | (1) a (2) an  |
| (3) the (4) no article  | (3) the (4) no article                                |
| 6. Yesterday ..... European called at my office. [ ]          | 12. .... action will be taken against him.[ ]         |
| (1) a (2) an  | (1) a (2) an  |
| (3) the (4) no article  | (3) the (4) no article                                |

13. January is ...., first month of the year. [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	24. .... craftiness is essential for a poli- tician. [ ]
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	(1) a    (2) an
14. The sun rises in ..... east. [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	(3) the                                        (4) no article
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	25. He has been causing trouble since day he came. [ ]
15. Mount Everest is ..... highest peak in the world. [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	(1) a    (2) an
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	(3) the                                        (4) no article
16. It is ..... best of five matches. [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	<b>ANSWER</b>
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	1.4      2.3      3.4      4.3      5.2      6.1
17. It was ..... unique choice. [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	7.3      8.1      9.1      10.4     11.3     12.4
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	13.3     14.3     15.3     16.3     17.1     18.3
18. Poetry is ..... essence of humanity. [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	19.2     20.1     21.3     22.1     23.3     24.4
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	25.3
19. Krishna is considered to be ..... ideal student. [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	
20. He has joined ..... three-year course. [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	
21. Of Delhi and Mumbai, which is ..... hotter? [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	
22. ... little knowledge is a dangerous thing.	(1) a    [ ]	
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	
23. Among the politicians, who could be called ..... most honest? [ ]	(1) a    (2) an	
	(3) the                                        (4) no article	

# PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions ను ఈక్రింది విధంగా విభజింపవచ్చు.

## 1. Simple Prepositins

**Examples:** under (క్రింద), through (గుండా), at (వద్ద), to (కు, కి), until (వరకు), till (వరకు), out (బయట), upon (మీద), over (పైన), on (మీద), by (ప్రక్కన, వలన), from(సుంచి), in(లోపల), into(లోపలికి, లోనికి), with(తో), of(యొక్క), off(ఎడముగా), near(దగ్గర), down(క్రింద)

## 2. Compound Prepositon:

**Examples:** with out(లేకుండా), within(లోపల, లో), above(పైన), about(గురించి, సుమారు), among(వానిలో), between(మధ్య), underneath(అడుగున), beneath(అడుగున), outside(బయట), inside(లోపల), beyond(అవతల), beside(ప్రక్కన), before(ముందు), behind(వెనుక), below(క్రింద), around(చుట్టూ), along(వెంట, వెంబడి), etc.....

## 3. Phrase Prepositions

**Examples:** inspite of (అలా జరిగినప్పటికీ), along with (తో పాటుగా), incase of (అలా జరిగినపుడు), According to (ప్రకారంగా), in addition (తో పాటుగా), on account of (ఆకారణం చేత), Because of (ఎందువలననగా), etc.....

ఈచ్చు Prepositions ను confuse లేకుండా నేర్చుకుండాం.

## 1. In, At & On

1. పెద్ద పట్టణాలు, నగరాలు, జిల్లాలు, దేశాలు, భండాలు మొదలైన వాటి ముందు in ను ఉపయోగించాలి. అదే చిన్న పట్టణాలు, గ్రామాల ముందు At ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Examples:** She was born at Alluru in Nellore.

2. Period of time అనగా కాలవ్యవధిని తెలియజేయుటకు in ను ఉపయోగించాలి. అదే Point of timeని అనగా ఖచ్చితమైన కాలాన్ని తెలియజేయుటకు At ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Example:** We shall meet at 5'O Clock in the evening.

3. పీధిపేర్లు ముందు in ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు. ఇంటి నెంబర్ ముందు at ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Example:** They lived at 16 in Ramalayam Street.

1. He lives in America

2. They stood at in Hotel.

3. We stay at Nehru Street in Vijayawada.

**Note:** 1. రోజుల ముందు onను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Examples:** on sunday, on monday, on Friday

2. నెలల ముందు inను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Examples:** in August, in December

3. సంవత్సరాల ముందు in ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Exmples :** in 1947, in 1998

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4. కాలముల ముందు inను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Examples : in summer, in winter, in the evening, in the morning

5. at ను ఉపయోగించే సందర్భాలు.

at 8'O Clock, at noon

at mid night, at night.

### 2. In - Into

In అనగా లో అని అర్థం. Into అనగా లోపలికి అని అర్థం.

Subject నందు కదలిక లేనపుడు in ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Examples: 1. He sat in the room

2. They kept money in the purse

Subject లో కదలిక ఉన్నట్టుడు intoను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Examples: 1. They jumped into the well

2. They came into the room

3. They fell into the river.

### 3. On - Upon

1. Subject లో కదలిక లేనపుడు on ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Examples: 1. The cat sat on the wall.

2. He sat on the Chair

Note: 1. He wrote at the top of the page.

పై వాక్యంలో The top అనగా పైన అనే అర్థం Alreadyగా ఈవాక్యంలో ఇమిడి ఉన్నది. కావున on అనేది రాకుండా at ను పేజి యొక్క పై ప్రదేశం వద్ద అతను ప్రాసెను అనే అర్థంలో ఉపయోగించాలి.

Subjectలో కదలిక ఉన్నపుడు uponను ఉయోగిస్తారు.

Examples: 1. The lion jumped upon the sleep.

2. The tiger sprang upon the deer.

3. He jumped upon the wall.

### 4. Between-Among

Between అనునది ఇద్దరు వ్యక్తుల మధ్య లేదా రెండు వస్తువుల మధ్య ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples: 1. The Property was divided between the two brothers.

2. Rama sat between his mother and father.

Among అనునది ఇద్దరు కంటే ఎక్కువ వ్యక్తులు లేదా వస్తువుల మధ్య ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples: 1. The Property was divided among his five songs.

2. The sweets were distributed among the boys.

3. They distributed the sweets among the children.

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### 5. Beside - Besides

Beside అనగా ప్రక్కన అని అర్థం వస్తుంది. అదే Besides అంటే తోపాటుగా (In addition to) అనే అర్థం వస్తుంది.

Examples: 1. My house is beside the hill.

2. I stand beside my father.

3. He built a house beside the river.

Examples: 1. I have got lands besides some houses.

(అనగా నాకు ఇండ్రుతో పాటు భూములు కూడా కలవు)

2. Beside books, he bought Pens.

(అనగా అతడు పుస్తకాలతో పాటు కలములు కూడా కొన్నాడు)

3. I know Hindi besides English.

(నాకు ఇంగ్లీష్తో పాటు హింది కూడా తెలుసు)

### 6. By - With

ఓవం ఉన్నవాటి ముందు Byను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

ఓవం లేని వాటిదగ్గర అనగా పరికరాలకు With ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Examples: sword, stick, knife, gun, వంటి పదాల ముందు With ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples: 1. The tree was cut by him with an axe.

2. She did her work with sincerity.

3. The letter was written by him with a pen.

Note: 'ink' (ఐరా) అనునది Instrument అయినప్పటికీ, దీని ముందు Withను ఉపయోగించరాదు. in ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples: I write in Ink

### 7. Across

దీనిని అడ్డంగా అనే అర్థంలో ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Examples: 1. Sir Arthur cotton built a bridge across the Godavari.

2. He ran across the road.

### 8. Along (వెంబడి అని అర్థం)

Example: 1. he went along sea coast (సముద్రతీరం)

2. She walked along the road.

### 9. Of - Off

of అను దానిని 'యొక్క' అనే అర్థంలో ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Examples: 1. He is a man of wisdom

2. We are soldiers of India.

Off అనునది మన శరీరంలో నుంచి గానీ లేదా నిరంతర ప్రయాణంలో గానీ ఒకభాగం వేరైతే అటువంటి సందర్భంలో దీన్ని ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Examples: 1. She cuts off her hand

2. They cut off their relations with their village.

## 10. During

Particular Period లో అనే అర్థం వచ్చినప్పుడు దీన్ని ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

- Examples:**
1. I spent in Ooty during the summer holidays.
  2. He stood during the class.

## 11. Till - To

Till మరియు To అనే పదాలు 'వరకు' అనే అర్థాన్ని తెలియజేస్తాయి.

అయితే ను కాలాన్ని సూచించుటకు ఉపయోగిస్తే, ను స్థలంను సూచించుటకు ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

- Examples:**
1. He waited till 2 'O' Clock.
  2. He went to the post office
  3. She came to Rajam

## 12. From - To

From అనగా 'నుండి', To అనగా 'వరకు' అని అర్థం. వీటిని కాలం, స్థలాలు తెలుపుటకు ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

- Examples:**
1. I waited from 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.
  2. This office works from Monday to Friday.
  3. They travelled from Vizag to Kakinada.

## 13. For - Since

For ను period of time (కాలవ్యవధి)ని తెలిపే సందర్భంలో ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Since ను point of time (ఖచ్చితమైన కాలం)ను తెలిపే సందర్భంలో ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

Since	For
Since 6 A.M.	For an Hour
Since Today	For three hours
Since morning	For Two Months
Since August	For ten years
Since Sunday	For a long time
Since Last year	For a few days
Since Last week	For many years

- Examples:**
1. He has been teaching English since 1980.
  2. I have been working here for five years.
  3. I have been learning English Grammar for a long time.

ముఖ్య గమనిక:

1. 'At' ను వయస్సును సూచించుట కొరకు ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Example:** At Thirteen, At Sixteen, At eighteen

2. 'In' ను ధరించే దుస్తుల గురించి చెప్పేటప్పుడు ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Example:** 1. He is in white dress

2. She dressed in white.

**GENERAL**

3. అర్థక మరియు అర్థగ్ల స్తోత్రులు గూర్చి చేపేటప్పుడు 'in'ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Example:** 1. She lives in poverty.

2. They are in poor health.

4. ప్రయాణ సాధనాల ముందు 'by'ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Example:** by car, by bus, by ship etc.....

**Note:** కాబి నడకన వెళ్తుట కొరకు "on foot" ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

5. Last week, Last month అను పదాల ముందు since ఉపయోగించాలి. కానీ ఈ పదాల ముందు the అను Article చేరినప్పుడు మాత్రం for ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Example:** For the last week, Since last week, Since last month.

6. Agree with a person, Agree to a proposal అనే సందర్భాలను ఉపయోగించాలి.

7. Leave, duty అనే పదాల ముందు సాధారణంగా inను ఉపయోగించాలి.

8. దేశం కోసం చనిపోతే for ను, జబ్బులతో చనిపోతే of ను గాయాలతో చనిపోతే with ను మరియు వ్యక్తి వలన చనిపోతే byను ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Example:** 1. Gandhi died for the Country.

2. She was killed by him.

9. ఘలూనా సమయానికి పని జరుగుతుంది అనే అర్థంలో ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Example:** by 15th November

10. కొలతలను తెలిపే సందర్భంలో ఉపయోగిస్తారు.

**Example:** He is taller by two inches.

11. వ్యక్తి పైన కోపానికి angry withను విషయంపైన కోపానికి angry atను ఉపయోగించాలి.

### **STANDARD PREPOSITIONS**

**OF;** 1. afraid of

2. fond of

3. proud of

4. knowledge of

5. lack of

6. confident of

7. tired of

8. ashamed of

9. greedy of

10. ashamed of

**TO:** 1. answer to

2. suggest to

3. pray to

4. loyal to

5. known to

6. junior to

7. senior to

8. superior to

9. prefer to

10. compare to

**FOR:** 1. greatful for

2. necessity for

3. taste for

4. zeal for

5. need for

6. hope for

7. sympathy for

8. pity for

9. fit for

10. demand for

**FROM:** 1. debar from

2. escape from

3. prevent from

4. abstain from

5. recover from

**WITH:** 1. busy with

2. satisfied with

3. compare with

4. argue with

5. Familiar with

**TO :** 1. Listen to

2. Common to

3. Deaf to

4. similar to

5. reply to

**AT:** 1. laugh at  
2. smile at  
3. aim at  
4. slow at  
5. clever at

**OVER:** 1. control over  
2. victory over

**IN :** 1. talented to  
2. succeed to  
3. experience in  
4. believe in

**ON:**  
2. comment on  
3. insist on

### కొన్ని PREPOSITIONS ను కలిగియున్న STANDARD PHRASAL VERBS

Bear out	Break down	Bring up	Bring about
Call for	Call off	Come off	Carry out
Fall through	Fall out	For good	Fall on
Get through	Get under	Give in	Go through
Get on	Get away	Keep up	Keep by
long for	Lay by	Let down	Let off
Look down	Look for	Look into	Make over
Meet with	Off and on	put out	put off
put up	put in	Run through	Run over
Run after	Set off	Set on	Set up
Send for	Seek after	Take after	Turn up
Take for	Take in	Hold out	Knock at
Knocked down	look at	look through	At the Zenith

ఈక్రింది మరికొన్ని పదాలు కొన్ని Prepositions ను తెలియజేస్తాయి.

Abide by (కట్టబడి ఉండుట), Ambitious of (కోరిక గల), Apologise to (క్షమించు), Boast of (గొప్పుల వెప్పుకొను), Break up (విడిపోవుట), Capacity for, Carry away, Carry on, Combat with (పోటీ పడుట), Eager for (ఆసక్తి గల), Equal to, Similar to, Feed on (ఖుజించు), Parallel to, Partial to (పక్షపాతం), reduced to (తగ్గిపోవుట), Rid of (విడిచిపెట్టట), Sacred to (పవిత్రమైన), Vain of (గర్వం గల), Victim of (ఆపదక గురైన వ్యక్తి), Wish for, Zealous for (ఉత్సాహం), Jealous of (అసూయ)

### PRACTICE TEST

- The Second World War broke out \_\_\_\_\_ 1939. [ ]  
(1) of (2) in (3) on (4) off
- The workers are still ..... strike. [ ]  
(1) by (2) at (3) out (4) on
- We gathered .... the station to receive the Minister. [ ]  
(1) at (2) near (3) for (4) by

- She voted ..... my favour. [ ]  
(1) to (2) with (3) for (4) in
- I have a great taste .... music. [ ]  
(1) to (2) with (3) on (4) for
- Suresh is wanting ... good manners. [ ]  
(1) of (2) on (3) to (4) in
- Don't throw stones ..... glass doors. [ ]  
(1) to (2) at  
(3) on (4) against

- Virtue triumphs .... vice. [ ]  
 8. (1) on (2) by (3) over (4) to
- She did the work ..... haste. [ ]  
 9. (1) in (2) with (3) to (4) by
- The child stood ..... his father. [ ]  
 10. (1) for (2) by (3) at (4) with
- We sailed ..... the river. [ ]  
 11. (1) on (2) along  
      (3) in (4) across
- It is a death to fight .... a hungry lion. [ ]  
 12. (1) with (2) against (3) for (4) to
- Please stick .... your word. [ ]  
 13. (1) on (2) for (3) to (4) with
- ..... your request, I grant you leave. [ ]  
 14. (1) on (2) considering  
      (3) owing (4) during
- Don't hide anything .... your parents. [ ]  
 15. (1) by (2) of (3) for (4) from
- My father entered ..... an agreement  
with the landowner. [ ]  
 16. (1) into (2) to (3) with (4) in
- Hope ..... better days to come. [ ]  
 17. (1) for (2) on (3) to (4) with
- Servants attend ..... their masters. [ ]  
 18. (1) to (2) by (3) on (4) upon
- My brother is blessed ... a male baby. [ ]  
 19. (1) on (2) to (3) for (4) with
- She has been studying here ... March. [ ]  
 20. (1) from (2) for (3) since (4) by
- He is far ahead ...others in all subjects. [ ]  
 21. (1) of (2) off (3) from(4) by
- She soon fell .... a deep sleep. [ ]  
 22. (1) of (2) in (3) off (4) into
- We stand .... to greet our teacher. [ ]  
 23. (1) up (2) on (3) for (4) with
- Patel stood ..... unity of India. [ ]  
 24. (1) on (2) for (3) with (4) to
- A true friend stands .... you always. [ ]  
 25. (1) by (2) with (3) for (4) on
- Stand .... for our next programme. [ ]  
 26. (1) on (2) to (3) by (4) with
- The old woman died ... a nataural death. [ ]  
 27. (1) on (2) to (3) by (4) of
- He shot the bird ..... his gun. [ ]  
 28. (1) at (2) to (3) for (4) with
- The officer flew ..... a rage. [ ]  
 29. (1) on (2) into  
      (3) in (4) against
- She always complains ... her husband. [ ]  
 30. (1) to (2) for (3) against (4) on
- ..... ten thousand people attended the  
meeting. [ ]  
 31. (1) for (2) with (3) to (4) about
- The boy cried ..... help. [ ]  
 32. (1) to (2) on (3) for (4) of
- I was tired .....the evening. [ ]  
 33. (1) in (2) to (3) by (4) of
- She must meet me ..... Monday. [ ]  
 34. (1) by (2) before(3) to (4) of
- The child is hiding ..... the tree. [ ]  
 35. (1) behind (2) before  
      (3) against (4) for
- The bus leaves ..... 2 p.m. [ ]  
 36. (1) by (2) for (3) to (4) at
- This bus leaves .... Ananthapur. [ ]  
 37. (1) to (2) on (3) off (4) for
- We got .... the bus and walked away. [ ]  
 38. (1) off (2) of (3) into (4) with
- The cyclist dashed .... the bus. [ ]  
 39. (1) to (2) against (3) for (4) on
- There are twenty passengers ..... the bus. [ ]  
 40. (1) on (2) in (3) by (4) into
- We learn ..... practice. [ ]  
 41. (1) to (2) for (3) on (4) by

42. This tablet is good ..... headache. [ ]  
 (1) for (2) to (3) on (4) in
43. He was absent .... school yesterday. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) from (3) since (4) for
44. Put your pen \_\_\_\_ the bag. [ ]  
 (1) in (2) with (3) into (4) over
45. My friend came here...a pilgrimage. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) for (3) on (4) with
46. He spoke .... you at the meeting. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) to (3) of (4) off
47. The island lies far \_\_\_\_ the coast. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) off (3) of (4) by
48. There is a bridge \_\_\_\_ the river. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) by (3) to (4) over
49. This room is quite useful .... me. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) for (3) of (4) with
50. He is \_\_\_\_ twelve years. [ ]  
 (1) under(2) to (3) from(4) off
51. He is charged ..... theft. [ ]  
 (1) by (2) on (3) with (4) for
52. Ravi has great affection ... his mother. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) for (3) on (4) with
53. Do you know anything about the quarrel ..... the two brothers ? [ ]  
 (1) among (2) in  
 (3) into (4) between
54. The road was crowded .... people. [ ]  
 (1) by (2) with (3) of (4) to
55. The glass was filled .... milk. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) by (3) with (4) into
56. I agree ..... you on this point. [ ]  
 (1) with (2) for (3) by (4) to
57. I am reading, please turn the radio...[ ]  
 (1) of (2) on (3) off (4) out
58. He took revenge .... his enemy. [ ]  
 (1) with (2) for (3) on (4) to
59. For want ..... rains the crops failed. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) of (3) to (4) off
60. There is no chance .... a fall in prices. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) for (3) with (4) of
61. Mistakes should be scored .... [ ]  
 (1) of (2) off (3) on (4) out
62. He took shelter ..... rain. [ ]  
 (1) by (2) with (3) into (4) from
63. I took pity ..... him. [ ]  
 (1) for (2) with (3) on (4) by
64. I felt pity ..... him. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) on (3) for (4) with
65. They have been constructing the bridge ..... two years. [ ]  
 (1) since(2) for (3) from(4) to
66. A proud man boasts ... his greatness. [ ]  
 (1) of (2) off (3) on (4) with
67. He travelled sixteen miles .... two hours.  
 (1) of (2) in (3) at (4) by [ ]
68. She wants to complete .... me in running race. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) for (3) by (4) with
69. There is no excuse ..... late coming. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) for (3) to (4) by
70. He fell .... debts and sold his car. [ ]  
 (1) into (2) in (3) with (4) from
71. Here is the watch you asked ..... [ ]  
 (1) on (2) to (3) for (4) about
72. The Chambal-Valley is notorious ..... Decoits. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) with (3) for (4) on
73. I prefer milk ..... tea. [ ]  
 (1) of (2) with (3) by (4) to
74. He is now qualified ..... this post. [ ]  
 (1) for (2) to (3) by (4) on
75. We sympathise ..... the poor. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) with (3) to (4) by

76. The old man leaned ..... the tree. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) over (3) with (4) of
77. Jain is born ..... rich parents. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) of (3) with (4) from
78. Mountaineering is beset ..... difficulties. [ ]  
 (1) of (2) on (3) with (4) by
79. The auto collided ..... a lorry. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) against (3) by (4) with
80. Many people are blind ..... their own drawbacks. [ ]  
 (1) with (2) of (3) on (4) to
81. Children are fond \_\_\_\_ sweets. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) with (3) of (4) off
82. The helicopter flies .... our head. [ ]  
 (1) over (2) on (3) above (4) by
83. A sleep ..... the day is harmful. [ ]  
 (1) in (2) during  
 (3) on (4) for
84. What are you thinking ..... ? [ ]  
 (1) for (2) of (3) about (4) on
85. The mother asked her children not to quarrel \_\_\_\_ themselves. [ ]  
 (1) by (2) with  
 (3) between (4) among
86. The Chief Minister is pleased ..... the arrangements. [ ]  
 (1) by (2) for (3) with (4) on
87. My brother got ..... the Entrance Test of Open University. [ ]  
 (1) over (2) through (3) for (4) by
88. He is fish out ..... water in my company. [ ]  
 (1) of (2) off (3) by (4) on
89. Don't laugh ..... the helplessness of others. [ ]  
 (1) with (2) at (3) for (4) by
90. I am thankful to you ..... your help. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) to (3) for (4) with
91. He met Krishna .... a supermarket. [ ]  
 (1) at (2) on  
 (3) into (4) besides

92. Do you know there're rats .... the ceiling? [ ]  
 (1) at (2) on (3) for (4) to
93. Nothing ..... the pamphlet was readable. [ ]  
 (1) above (2) for  
 (3) in (4) on
94. Do not walk .... the right side of the road. [ ]  
 (1) into (2) to (3) in (4) on
95. Is that a spider web .... the ceiling ? [ ]  
 (1) on (2) in (3) to (4) for
96. Are you coming ..... Monday again ? [ ]  
 (1) in (2) on (3) into (4) with
97. It's birthday ..... the 24th of this month. [ ]  
 (1) before (2) for  
 (3) on (4) at
98. Meena will see you .... Saturday evening. [ ]  
 (1) to (2) for (3) in (4) on
99. They didn't speak ..... our life. [ ]  
 (1) for (2) at (3) about (4) to
100. We work ..... Monday to Friday. [ ]  
 (1) on (2) for (3) from(4) to

### ANSWERS

1.2	2.4	3.1	4.4	5.4	6.4
7.2	8.3	9.1	10.2	11.4	12.2
13.3	14.2	15.4	16.1	17.1	18.4
19.4	20.3	21.1	22.4	23.1	24.2
25.1	26.3	27.4	28.4	29.2	30.3
31.4	32.3	33.3	34.2	35.1	36.4
37.4	38.1	39.2	40.2	41.4	42.1
43.2	44.3	45.3	46.3	47.2	48.4
49.1	50.1	51.3	52.2	53.4	54.2
55.3	56.1	57.3	58.3	59.2	60.2
61.2	62.4	63.3	64.3	65.2	66.1
67.2	68.4	69.2	70.1	71.3	72.3
73.4	74.1	75.2	76.2	77.2	78.3
79.4	80.4	81.3	82.1	83.2	84.3
85.4	86.3	87.2	88.1	89.2	90.3
91.1	92.2	93.3	94.4	95.1	96.2
97.3	98.4	99.3	100.3		

# 5. DEGREES OF COMPRISION

Degrees of comparison అంటే ఏమిలో?

Adjective అనగా గుణాన్ని తెలియజేసేది అని అర్థం. ఇటువంటి గుణంను కలిగిన ఇద్దరు లేదా అంతకంటే ఎవుడు మందిని వారి గుణాన్ని ఆధారంగా పోల్చుటాన్ని Comparison అంటారు.

**Example:** 1. Rafi is a short boy.

2. Rafi is shorter than ramana.

3. Rafi is the shortest boy in the class.

ఔ మూడు వాక్యాలలో మొదటి వాక్యంలో Rafi అనే ఒక్కని గురించే చెప్పబడింది. ఇతరులలో పోల్చుటాడు. రెండవ వాక్యంలో Rafi అనే వ్యక్తిని Ramana అనే వ్యక్తితో పోల్చబడింది. ఆనగా ఇద్దరు మధ్య పోల్చబడింది. మూడు వాక్యంలో Rafi అను వ్యక్తిని తరగతిలోని చాలామంది విద్యార్థులతో పోల్చడం జరిగింది. ఇలా compare చేసేటపుడు adjective అయినటువంటి అనే short అనే దానియొక్క forms (రూపాలు)లో మార్పు వచ్చింది. ఎలా అంటే మొదటి వాక్యంలో short, రెండవ వాక్యంలో shorter, మూడవ వాక్యంలో shortest వచ్చాయి. ఈ adjectives పోల్చుటంనే "Degrees of comparison" అంటారు.

ఔ మూడు వాక్యాలలో మొదటి వాక్యాన్ని positive Degree అందురు. రెండో వాక్యాన్ని comparative Degree, మూడవ వాక్యాన్ని superlative Degree అందురు. Degrees of comparison తెలుసుకునే మందు Adjective యొక్క మూడు రూపాలు గురించి వివరంగా తెలుసుకుండాం.

Degrees of comparison నందు 4 models ఉన్నాయి. వాటి గురించి వివరంగా తెలుసుకుండాం.

**MODEL - 1** రెండు వస్తువులను పోల్చినపుడు

Note : P.D. అనగా positive degree, C.D. అనగా comparative degree, S.D. అనగా superlative degree అని గుర్తుపెట్టుకోండి.

1. రెండింటి మధ్య పోల్చినపుడు ఈ model నందు P.D నుండి C.D లోకి మార్పుని అడుగుతారు. (లేదా) C.Dనుండి P.D లోకి మార్పుని అడుగుతారు.
2. ఈవిధంగా రెండు వస్తువులను పోల్చినపుడు ఈరకమైన modelలో superlative degree రాదు (ఉండదు).
3. ఈ రకమైన modelలో P.D. నుండి C.D.లోకి (లేదా) C.D. నుండి P.D. లోకి మార్చేటప్పుడు ఇచ్చిన sentenceలో not ఉన్నచో ఇవాటులో not రాకూడదు. ఒకవేళ ఇచ్చిన sentence లో not లేనివో ఇవాటులో not ఉండవలేను
4. వాక్యం నందు పేర్కు స్ఫూనాలను వరస్సురం మార్పు చేయాలి. మొదటిపేరు చివరిలోను, మరియు చివరి పేరు మొదటిలోను ఉండవలేను.

ఈ modelలో C.D. నుండి P.D. లోకి మార్చేటప్పుడు P.D. యొక్క వాక్య నిర్మాణం ఎలా చేయాలి ? చితరిపీరు + అదీ tense కి చెందిన helping verb + not ఉంటే not షష్టుకూడదు. not లేనివో not ఉంచాలి + a Adjective - I am + మొదటిపీరు.

**Example:**

1. India is wider than America.

(C.D.)

America is not as wide as India.

(P.D.)

**GENERAL**

2. Latha is more beautiful than Ramya. (C.D.)
3. Ramya is not as beautiful as Latha. (P.D.)
4. A deer runs faster than a horse. (C.D.)
5. A horse does not run as fast as a deer. (P.D.)
6. Ravi does not run better than raju. (C.D.)
7. Raju runs as good as Ravi. (P.D.)

**Note:** (3), (4) వాక్యాలు గురించి మాట్లాడితే main verb వచ్చినపుడు దాని tense సందర్భాన్ని ఒక్కి did not లేదా do not కాని చేర్చాలి.

**Note:** ఈ model లో P.D.నుండి C.D.లోకి మార్చేటప్పుడు C.D.యొక్క వాక్య నిర్వాణం ఎలా ఉంటుందో క్రింద చూడగలరు.

ఖరి పేరు + అదే tenseకి చెందిన helping verb + not ఉంటే not పెట్టకూడదు. not లేనిచో not ఉంచాలి. + adjective -2+ than + మొదటిపేరు.

- Example:**
1. Gopal is not as tall as Anil. (P.D.)  
Anil is taller than Gopal. (C.D.)
  2. Ravi is as dull as Raju (P.D.)  
Raju is not duller as Ravi. (C.D.)

**MODEL - 2 (అన్నింటిలో ఒకటి)**

ఈరకమైన model నందు P.D.లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యాన్ని C.D.లోకి మరియు S.D. మార్చుటకు వాటి వాక్య నిర్వాణాలన తెలుసుకోవాలి.

P.D.వాక్య నిర్వాణం

No other / no body / no thing / Subject + helping verb +  
no one else + పోల్చుదగిన extra Adjective-2 + than + any other/  
అంశం + helping verb + as any body / any thing / all other +  
adjective-1 as +subject పోల్చుదగిన extra అంశం.

C.D. వాక్య నిర్వాణం.

S.D.వాక్య నిర్వాణం

Subject+helping verb + the  
the + Adjective-3 +  
పోల్చుదగిన extra అంశం.

Note :- as Adjective-1 as

అదులుగా So Adjective-1 as

ను కూడా ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.

- Examples:**
1. No other country in the world is as wide as Russia. (P.D.)  
Russia is wider than any other country in the world. (C.D.)  
Russia is the widest country in the world. (S.D.)
  2. No other city in India is as big as Delhi. (P.D.)  
Delhi is bigger than any other city in India. (C.D.)  
Delhi is the biggest city in India. (S.D.)
  3. No other boy in the class is so strong as pavan. (P.D.)  
Pavan is stronger than any other boy in the class. (C.D.)  
Pavan is the strongest boy in the class. (C.D.)

4. Iron is more useful than any other metal.  
No other metal is as useful as iron.  
Iron is the most useful metal.
5. The lion is the mightiest animal.  
No other animal is as mighty as the lion.  
The lion is mightier than any other animal.

**Note:** No ther తరువాత singular వస్తుంది. many other తరువాత కూడా singular వస్తుంది.

### MODEL-3 (చాలా వాటిలో ఒకటి)

ఈ రకమైన modelలో P.D.నుండి C.D.లోకి మరియు S.D.లోకి మార్పులంటే ముందుగా వాటి వాక్య నిర్మాణం ఎలా ఉంటుందో తెలుసుకుండాం.

P.D. వాక్య నిర్మాణం	C.D.వాక్య నిర్మాణం
Very few + పోల్చుదగిన extra అంశం + helping verb + as-Adjective-1 as + Subject	Subject + helping verb + Adjective-2 + than + many other / most of all + పోల్చుదగిన Extra అంశం.

S.D. వాక్య నిర్మాణం  
Subject + helping verb + one  
of the + adjective-2 +  
పోల్చుదగిన extra అంశం.

- Examples :
1. Very few cities in A.P. are as big as vizag.  
Vizag is bigger than many other cities in A.P.  
Vizag is one of the biggest cities in A.P.
  2. Murali is younger than most other boys in the class.  
Very few boys in the class are as young as murali.  
Murali is one of the youngest boy in the class.
  3. Very few animals are ferocious as the lion.  
The lion is more ferocious than most other animals.  
The lion is one of the most ferocious animals.
  4. America is richer than many other nations.  
Very few nations are as rich as America.  
America is one of the richest nations.
  5. Ooty is one of the most beautiful places in India.  
Very few cities in India are as beautiful as ooty.  
Ooty is more beautiful than most other places in India.

- Note:**
1. Very few తరువాత plural రావలెను.
  2. Many other (లేదా) most other తరువాత plural రావలెను.
  3. one of the తరువాత plural రావలెను.

### MODEL - 4 కాన్నింటిలో ఒకటి

ఈ రకమైన modelలో P.D. నుండి C.D.లోకి మరియు S.D.లోకి మార్పులంటే ముందుగా వాటి వాక్య నిర్మాణాలను తెలుసుకుండాం.

P.D.వాక్య నిర్మాణం  
some other + పోల్చుదగిన extra  
అంశం + helping verb + at least  
+ as Adjective-1 as + subject

C.D.వాక్య నిర్మాణం  
subject + helping verb +  
not +adjective-2 + than  
+ some other + పోల్చుదగిన  
extra అంశం

S.D.వాక్య నిర్మాణం  
Subject | helping Verb + not  
+ the + adjective-3 +  
పోల్చుదగిన extra అంశం of all  
అనే పదం ద్వాష్టా ప్రాయాలి.

## GEN Model-4 Comparative & not superlative

Note : Examples:

1. Some other students in the class were at least as tall as Ravi  
Ravi was not taller than some other students in the class  
Ravi was not the tallest of all the students (P.D.)
2. Kolkata is not the largest city in India.  
Some other cities in India are at least as large as Kolkata  
Kolkata is not larger than some other cities in India. (C.D.)
3. She was not more beautiful than some other girls.  
Some other girls were at least as beautiful as she.  
She was not the most beautiful of all the girls. (P.D.) (S.D.)

(P.D.)  
(C.D.)  
(S.D.)  
(S.D.)  
(P.D.)  
(C.D.)  
(C.D.)  
(P.D.)  
(S.D.)

Note: Model-4 లో comparative లో not వస్తుంది. మరియు superlativeలో not వస్తుంది.

### Degree of Comparison నందు Corrections

1. Inferior, superior, junior, senior అనే comparatives తరువాత to ను మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి. thanను ఉపయోగించరాదు.
2. ఏదైనా వాళ్ళం నందు more better than అని ప్రాయకూడదు. better than అని ప్రాయాలి.
3. ఏదైనా వాళ్ళం నందు most biggest వంటి పదాలు ప్రాయకూడదు. biggest అని ప్రాయాలి.

### III. Identify the required Degree for the following sentences:

1. Delhi is larger than Agra.
  - a. Agra is as large as Delhi.
  - b. Agra is not so large as Delhi.
  - c. Agra is not larger as Delhi.
  - d. Delhi is as large as Agra.
2. Nehru is one of the greatest Indian writers in English. ( choose the positive Degree )
  - a. No other writer in India is as great as Nehru.
  - b. Nehru is not greater than any other Indian writer in English.
  - c. Very few Indian writers in English are as great as Nehru.
  - d. Nehru is the greatest writer in English.
3. My house is smaller than yours. ( choose the positive Degree )
  - a. Your house is not so small as mine.
  - b. Your house is as small as my house.
  - c. My house is not as small as yours.
  - d. My house and your house are small.
4. Vemana is not greater than some other poets. ( choose the superlative Degree )
  - a. Vemana is one of the greatest poets.
  - b. Vemana is the greatest poet.
  - c. Vemans is not the greatest of all poets.
  - d. Some other poets are greater than vemana.
5. I am as tall as she . ( choose the comparative Degree )
  - a. She is not taller than i.
  - b. I am not taller than she.
  - c. She is taller than me.
  - d. I am not taller than her.

6. India is larger than any other democracy in the world. ( choose the superlative Degree )
- India is larger than many other democracy in the world.
  - India is the best democracy in the world.
  - India is the largest democracy in the world.
  - No other democracy is larger than India.
7. The airplane flies faster than birds. ( choose the positive Degree )
- Birds do not fly as fast as the airplane.
  - The airplane does not fly as fast as birds.
  - Birds fly as fast as the airplane.
  - Birds fly faster than the airplane.
8. It is easier to preach than to practice. ( choose the positive Degree )
- It is not so easy to practice as to preach.
  - It easier to practice than to preach.
  - To practice is the easier than preach
  - To practice is as easy as to preach.
9. She was not so much shocked as surprised. ( choose the comparative Degree )
- Shocking is the most surprising to her.
  - She was more shocked than surprised.
  - She was more surprised than shocked.
  - She was not more surprised than shocked.
10. Pathan bowls faster than Nehra. ( choose the positive Degree )
- Nehra deos not bowl as fast as pathan.
  - Nehra does not bowl faster than pathan.
  - Nehra bowls as fast as pathan.
  - Pathan does not bowl as fast as Nehra.
11. The Godavari is the longest river in AP. ( choose the correct comparative Degree )
- The Godavari is one of the longest rivers in AP.
  - The Godavari is longer than any other river in AP.
  - The Godavari is longer than many other rivers.
  - The Godavari is not longer than some other rivers.
12. Somu is the cleverest boy in the class . ( choose the comparative Degree )
- Somu is cleverer than any other boy in the class.
  - No other boy in the class is as clever as somu.
  - Somu is the cleverest of all the boys in the class.
  - Somu is one of the cleverest boys in the class.
13. Benglore is one of the biggest cities in India. ( choose the positive Degree )
- Benglore is the biggest city in India.
  - Very few cities are as big as Benglore in India.
  - No other city in India is as big as Benglore.
  - Benglore is bigger than any other city in India.

14. Krishna is stronger than Ratnam. ( choose the correct Degree )  
a. Krishna is the strongest man.  
b. Krishna is as strong as Ratnam.  
c. Krishna is not as strong as Ratnam.  
d. Ratnam is not as strong as Krishna.
15. A doctor is not better than a nurse. ( choose the correct Degree )  
a. A doctor is better than a nurse.  
b. A nurse is at least as good as a doctor.  
c. A nurse is as well as a doctor.  
d. The doctor is the best.
16. She would sooner die than tell a lie. ( choose the correct Degree )  
a. She would not so soon tell a lie as she would die.  
b. She would die as soon as telling a lie.  
c. Dieing is better than telling a lie.  
d. She would soon tell a lie as she would die.
17. Ramadas is a greater devotee than any other Indian. ( choose the superlative Degree.)  
a. Ramadas is one of the greatest Indian devotees.  
b. Ramadas is the greatest devotee of all the Indians.  
c. Ramadas is greater than any other devotee in India.  
d. Ramadas is a greater devotee than most other Indians.
18. It is the most terrific scene I ever saw. ( choose the comparative Degree )  
a. It is more terrific than any other scene I have ever seen before.  
b. It is the most terrific scene that I have ever seen  
c. I have ever seen such a scene that it is.  
d. I have never seen such a scene.
19. A foolish friend is more dangerous than a wise enemy. ( choose the correct Degree)  
a. A foolish friend is the most dangerous.  
b. A foolish friend is more dangerous than all.  
c. A wise enemy is not so dangerous as a foolish friend.  
d. A wise enemy is as dangerous as a foolish friend.
20. Nothing else travels as fast as light. ( choose the correct Degree )  
a. Light is the fastest of all the other else.  
b. Light is faster than most other else.  
c. Light does not travel faster than many other else.  
d. Light does not travel faster than other else.

#### ANSWER

1-b	2-c	3-a	4-c	5-a	6-c	7-a	8-a	9-c	10-a
11-b	12-a	13-b	14-d	15-b	16-a	17-b	18-a	19-c	20-d

Direct Speech అనగా ప్రత్యేక కథనం. Indirect Speech అనగా ఈ కథనం.

ఒక వ్యక్తి చెప్పినప మాటల్ని యథాతథంగా చెప్పడం Direct Speech.

ఒక వ్యక్తి మాటల్ని వారు అలా చెప్పారు అని వారి మాటలను అర్థం పూరకుండా ఇంకాకరికి Chapter 6 నేర్చుకున్నాం.

### Direct Speech కి ఉదాహరణ

He said to me, "I will go there"

పై వాక్యాన్ని గమనిస్తే ప్రతి Direct Speech లోను క్రింది భాగాలు ఉంటాయి.

1) Reporting speech	= కొట్టేషన్ బైట ఉండే భాగం (He said to me)
2) Reported speech	= కొట్టేషన్ లోపల ఉండే భాగం (I will go there) (లేదా)
3) Reporting verb	= కొట్టేషన్ బైట ఉండే main verb (said to) (Reporting speech లోని main verb)
4) He	= speaker (మాట్లాడేవారు)
5) Me	= Listener (వినేవారు)

**Note:** I = నేను, He = అతడు, She = అమె, We = మనం, You = నీవు, మీరు, It = ఏనేవారు, They = వారు, me = నన్ను, నాకు, mine = నాది, My = నా యొక్క, His = అతని యొక్క, Him = అతనిని, Her = అమెను, అమె యొక్క, our = మన యొక్క, మా యొక్క us = మనకు, మాకు, Them = వానిని, their = వారి యొక్క, your = నీ యొక్క మీ యొక్క ఏదైనా పదాలులో ఏదైనా పదం Direct Speech లో వచ్చినపుడు, Indirect Speech లోకి మార్చేటప్పుడు ఆ పదం యొక్క అర్థంనకు సరిపడే, వాక్యం అర్థం సరిపడేటట్లు ఉన్న పై పదాల list లో సరియైన పదాన్ని ఎంచుకుని వ్రాయాలి.

ఒక వాక్యాన్ని Direct Speech నుండి Indirect Speech లోకి మార్చుటకు 4 రూల్స్ ఉన్నాయి.

**Rule - 1** Reporting verb (కొట్టేషన్ బైట ఉండే main verb) మారే విధానం ఏమిటంటే,

- 1) say - say గానూ 2) says - says గానూ 3) says to - tells గా 4) say to - tell గా 5) said - said గా 6) said to - told గా 7) told - told గానూ మారుతాయి.

**Rule - 2** ఇచ్చిన Direct Speech వాక్యంలోని కామాను మరియు కొట్టేషన్సు తీసివేసి మొదలైభాగం (Reporting Speech) తరువాత that అనే Conjunction ను చేర్చాలి

**Rule - 3** Reporting verb అనగా కొట్టేషన్ బైట ఉండే main verb అనునది present tense (simple present, present continuous, present perfect, present perfect continuous) tense లలో ఉన్నట్లయితే, కొట్టేషన్ లోపలిభాగం (reported) speech లో ఎటువంటి మార్పులు జరగవు. ఇది బాగా గుర్తుపెట్టుకోవాల్సిన విషయం.

### Note:

- 1) Reporting verb అనేది say, says, say to, says to, saying, has/have said, has/have been saying మొదలైన main verbs తో direct speech ప్రారంభమయితే, అప్పుడు కొట్టేషన్ లోపల ఎటువంటి tense మార్పులు జరగవు. ఈ విషయం బాగా గమనించాలి.
- 2) కొట్టేషన్ బయట ఉండే main verb (reporting verb) అనేది past tense లో (told, said, said to) ఉన్నప్పుడు, ఇచ్చిన వాక్యంలోని కొట్టేషన్ లోపతి భాగం (reported speech) లో ఈ క్రింది విధంగా tense మార్పులు జరుగుతాయి.

# GENERAL ENGLISH - ENGLISH GRAMMER - FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

## Direct Speech లో

- కొపేషన్ లోపల ఈ క్రింది tense లో ఉంటే
- simple present tense లో ఉంటే
  - present continuous
  - present perfect
  - present perfect continuous
  - simple past tense
  - past continuous
  - past perfect
  - future tense లో helping verbs అనునవి

Indirect speech నందు ఈ tense లోకి మారుతుంది.

- simple past tense గా మారును
  - past continuous గా
  - past perfect గా
  - past perfect continuous గా
  - past perfect గా (లేదా) simple past గా
  - past perfect continuous గా
  - past perfect గా
  - will-would గా, may-might గా
- can-could గా shall-should గా  
 would-would గా might-might గా  
 must-has to గా let-should గా మారును

**Rule-4** Direct speech లోని కొన్ని పదాలను Indirect speech లోకి మార్చేటపడు ఈ క్రింది విధంగా మారుతాయి.

this-that గా these-those గా here-there గా now-then గా  
 just-then గా ago-before today-that day గా,  
 tommarow-the next day / the following day గా to night (ఈ రోజు రాత్రి) that night గా  
 yesterday-the next day / the day before గా  
 last night-the night before / previous night గా  
 last week-the previous week గా  
 last month-the previous month గా  
 last year-the previous year గా come-go గా  
 thus (ఆ విధంగా) so/in that manner గా మారుతాయి.

## Assertive model examples

**Example:** He said me, "I will go there."

**Indirect speech:** He told me that he would go there.

వివరణ:

- Rule - 1) ప్రకారం said అనేది told గా మారింది.
- Rule - 2) ప్రకారం direct speech లోని వాక్యం నందు కామాను మరియు కొపేషన్ తీసివేసే మొదటిభాగం (reporting speech) తరువాత that అనే conjunction చేర్చాము.
- Rule - 3 ప్రకారం reporting verb (said to) అనేది past tense లో ఉంది కావున కొపేషన్ లోపకి భాగంలో tense మార్పులు జరుగుతాయి. కొపేషన్ లోపలి భాగంనందు will అను helping verb ఉంది కావున Rule - 3 లో 2వ పాయింట్ ప్రకారం will అనునది would గా మారును.
- Rule - 4 ప్రకారం కొన్ని పదాలు మార్పులు జరగాలి, కానీ ఇక్కడ go వచ్చినపడు go గానే ఉంటుంది. అది come వస్తే అది go గా మారుతుంది. మరియు ఇక్కడ there వచ్చింది. కావున అది there గా వుంటుంది అదే here వచ్చినట్లయితే there గా మారుతుంది. ఈ వాక్యంలో go, there లు వచ్చాయి కావున పదాల మార్పు వుండదు.

- 5) I అనునది indirect speech లో అర్థం మారకుండా ఉండేందుకు he గా మారింది. పై వివరణ ప్రకారం ఎటువంటి assertive వాక్యాన్ని అయిన indirect speech లోకి మార్చాలి. కావున ఈ వివరణ రాశేయిన examples నకు వర్తింపజేయండి. Rule - 3లో చెప్పబడినట్లు జరిగే tense మార్పులలో ఇప్పుడు ఒక్క tense మార్పును గురించి తెలుసుకుండాం.

### **Simple Present tense Simple Past Tense గా మారును.**

1. He said, "I am a film star." (direct speech)  
He said that he was a film star (in direct speech)
2. Ramya said "I am well".  
Ramya said that she was well.
3. Ravi said, "I take rest".  
Ravi said that he took rest.
4. She said, "I am eat mango".  
She said that she ate mango.
5. The boys said, "we play cricket".  
The boys said that they played cricket.

### **Present Continuous Tense Past Continuous Tense గా మారును.**

1. She said "my mother is washing cloths".  
She said that her mother was washing cloths.
2. He said, "it is raining now".  
He said that it was raining then.
3. They said, "we are playing now".  
They said that they were playing then.
4. Rafi said, "I am not drinking coffee".  
Rafi said that he was not drinking coffee.

### **Present Perfect Tense Past Perfect Tense గా మారును.**

1. She said, "I have got a prize".  
She said that she had got a prize.
2. The teacher said, "I have come just now".  
The teacher said that she had gone just then.
3. The doctor said, "I have not gone out".  
The doctor said that he had not gone out.
4. They said, "the principal has not come today".  
They said that the principal had not gone that day.

### **Present Perfect Continuous Tense Past Perfect Continuous Tense గా మారును.**

1. She said, "I have been writing a letter".  
She said that she had been writing a letter.
2. Ravi said, "I have been reading this book".  
Ravi said that he had been reading that book.

3. Sita said, "I have been singing songs".
3. Sita said that she had been singing songs.
4. They said, "we have been playing chess".
4. They said that they had been playing chess.

### **Simple Past Tense Past Perfect / Simple Past గా మారువు.**

1. Rafi said, "I saw a film yesterday".
1. Rafi said that he had seen a film the previous day.  
(or)
2. Ramya said, "I lost my pen yesterday".
2. Ramya said that she had lost her pen the previous day.
3. I said to them, "you did not take your photos".
3. I told them that they had not taken their photos.
4. The man said to her, "I met you and your brother last night".
4. The man told her that he had met her and her brother the previous night.

### **Past Continuous Past Perfect Continuous గా మారువు**

1. She said, "I was reading at that time".
1. She said that she had been reading at that time.
2. They said to me, "we were drinking coffee then".
2. They told me, they had been drinking coffee then.

### **Past Perfect Past Perfect గానే ఉంటుంది.**

1. He said, "I had written a letter".
1. He said that he had written a letter.
2. Ravi said to Ramya, "I had seen you in the last function".
2. Ravi told Ramya that he had seen her in the previous function.

### **Future Tense Helping Verbs క్రింది విథంగా మారుతాయి.**

1. Rafi said, "it will be raining soon".
1. Rafi said that it would be raining soon.
2. Ramya said, "I must stay here"
2. Ramya said that she had to stay there.
3. He said to me, "I shall break the record".
3. He told me that he would break the record.
4. The boy said to me, "my father will come to night".
4. The boy told me that his father would go that night.
5. Rama said, "I shall start tomorrow this work".
5. Rama said to his friend that he would carry his bag.
6. The teacher said to me, "you cannot find my book".
6. The teacher told me that I could not find her book.

He said to me, "you will do it".

He told me that I should do it.

## Interrogative Model

Direct speech లో ఉన్న వాక్యాన్ని indirect speech లోకి మార్చాలంటే ఈ క్రింది rules ను పర్చింపచేయాలి.

**Rule - 1** Direct speech లో ఇవ్వబడిన reporting verbs అయిన said, said to, told అనునదిని సంఘర్థాన్ని బట్టి asked (లేదా) questioned (లేదా) enquired (గా) మారును.

**Rule - 2** Direct speech నందు question అనునది helping verbs (is, am, are, was, were, has, have, do, did, does, had, will, shall, could, should) లతో ప్రారంభమయితే, కొట్టేపన్ బైటు ఉండే భాగం (reporting speech) తరువాత if (లేదా) whether అనే conjunction ను చేర్చాలి.

**Rule - 3** Direct speech నందు question అనునది wh - words (what, who, why, where, how, etc...) తో ప్రారంభమయితే కొట్టేపన్ బైటు ఉండే భాగం (reporting speech) తరువాత ఎటువంటి conjunction ను ఉపయోగించరాదు. అనగా that, if, whether వీటిలో ఏ ఒక్కటి కూడా ఉపయోగించరాదు.

**Rule - 4** Direct speech నందు reporting verb అనునది past tense లో (said, said to, told) ఉన్నపుడు, కొట్టేపన్ లోపలి భాగం (reported speech) నందు tense జరిగే మార్పులు మరియు వివిధ పదాలలో జరిగే మార్పులు అనునవి assertive sentences లో జరిగినట్టే అలాగే జరుగుతాయి.

**Rule - 5** Interrogative model నందు indirect speech లో వాక్యం ప్రాయిడం పూర్తయిన తరువాత చివరన (.) fullstop పెట్టాలి. (?) question mark పెట్టుకూడదు.

వరుసగా పై 5 rules ను పాటిస్తే ఎటువంటి వాక్యాన్ని అయినా మీరు indirect speech లోకి సులభంగా మార్చగలుగుతారు.

### Examples (helping verbsతో)

1. He said to me, "Do you like to take tea"?

He asked me whether I liked to take tea.

2. She said to her "are you going to school"?

She asked her if she was going to school.

3. Krishna said to rama, "can you come to my house tommorrow"?

Krishna asked rama if he could go to his house the next day.

4. The father said to the boy, don't you know the way to the school"?

The father asked the boy if he did not know the way to the school.

5. The master said to the servant, "Have you anything more to say in this matter"?

The master asked the servent if he had to say anything more in that matter.

6. She said to me, "Did you take photo"?

She asked me if I had taken photo.

7. I said to Ravi, "are you well"?

I asked Ravi if he was well.

8. The woman told us, "Did n't you come to my wedding function"?

The woman asked us if we had not come to her wedding function.

9. He said to the boys, "can I help you".

He asked the boys if he could help them.

## GENE

10. We said to the man, "Have n't you gone out"?  
We asked the man, if he had not gone out.
11. I said to Rafi, "May I use your pen"?  
I asked rafi if I might use his pen.
12. Ravi said to his friends, "shall we go today"?  
Ravi asked his friends, if they would go that day.

### Examples wh-question words §

1. The police man said to the man, "why are you standing here"?  
The police man asked the man why he was standing there.
2. Father said to boy, "what do you want"?  
Father asked boy what he did want.
3. "Why did you not attend duty yesterday"? said the officer to the clerk.  
Officer asked the clerk why he had not attended duty the previous day.
4. "Who broke the window pane"? said the teacher to the boys.  
The teacher asked the boys who had broken the window pane.
5. The teacher said to the girl,"what is your name"?  
The teacher asked the girl what her name was.
6. He said to me, "where can I get application"?  
He asked me where he could get application.
7. They said to Ravi, "who has taught you English"?  
They asked Ravi who had taught him English.
8. I said to Ramya, "why did you come late"?  
I asked Ramya, why she had come late.
9. The boys said to the woman, "who will come to your rescue"?  
The boys asked the woman who would go to her rescue.

### Imperative Sentences అజ్ఞ ప్రార్థనాత్మక వాక్యాలు:

ఈ రకమైన వాక్యాలు subject ను కలిగియుండవు. మరియు verb తో ప్రారంభమవుతాయి. direct speech లో ఉన్న imperative sentence ను indirect speech లోకి మార్చటంటే rulesను పాటించాలి.

#### Rule - 1

Direct speech నందు reporting verbs అయిన said, said to, told లకు బదులుగా వాక్యం యొక్క సంఘర్షణ ఆధారంగా requested, ordered, commanded, asked, begged మొదలైన reporting verbsను ఉపయోగించాలి.

#### Rule - 2

Direct speech నందు కొట్టేపన్ బయట ఉండే భాగం (reporting speech) తరువాత indirect speech లో మార్చటపుడు to అనే conjunction ను వాడాలి. ఒకవేళ వాక్యంలో not ఉంటే not to అనే conjunction ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

#### Rule - 3

Direct speech నందు కొట్టేపన్ లోపలి భాగం (reporting speech) ను indirect speech లోకి మార్చటపుడు ఎటువంటి tense మార్పులు చేయకూడదు. కానీ పదాలను మాత్రం మార్పుచేయాలి. (here - there, now - then లాగా) పై మూడు rules పాటిస్తే imperative sentence ను indirect speech లోకి సులభంగా మార్చగలరు.

### **Examples:**

1. Krishna said to rama, "get out of the house".  
Krishna ordered rama to get out of the house.
2. "rush at the guns" said the commander.  
The commander commanded to rush at the guns.
3. The master said to the servant, "wait here till I return"  
The master ordered his servant to wait there till he return.
4. The prisoner said to the judge, "pardon me sir".  
The prisoner begged the judge to pardon him.
5. The king said to the chiefs, "capture the fort".  
The king commanded the chiefs to capture the fort.
6. The teacher said to me, "don't make noise".  
The teacher ordered me not to make noise.
7. The old man said to us, "please help me".  
The oldman requested us to help him.
8. The woman said to me, "please give me a glass of water".  
The woman requested me to give her a glass of water.
9. My father said to me, "don't waste your time".  
My father suggested me not to waste my time.

### **EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES**

Direct Speech లో ఉన్న exclamatory sentences ను indirect speech లోకి మార్చాలంటే ఈ క్రింది rules పాటించాలి.

#### **Rule - 1**

Direct speech నందు గల exclamatory sentence లో గల reporting verbs అయిన said, said to, told లకు బదులుగా exclaimed, exclaimed with joy, exclaimed with sad, wondered మొదలైన reporting verbs ను ఉపయోగించాలి. (సంఘర్షణ్ణి బట్టి)

#### **Rule - 2**

Assertive sentences model లాగే ఇందులో కొట్టేషన్ బయట ఉండే భాగం (reporting speech) తరువాత that అనే conjunctionను చేర్చాలి.

#### **Rule - 3**

ఈ రకమైన sentences నందు కొట్టేషన్ లోపలి భాగం (reported speech) నందు tense మార్పులు assertive sentence model లాగే జరుగుతాయి.

పై మూడు rules పాటిస్తే exclamatory sentence ను indirect speech లోకి సులభంగా మార్చవచ్చు.

### **Examples:**

1. She said, "what a beautiful lower it is"!  
She exclaimed that it was a bueatiful flower.
2. We said, "what a terrible strom it is"!  
We exclaimed that it was a terrible strom.

## **GENERAL ENGLISH - ENGLISH GRAMMER - FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS**

3. They said, "what a joke it is"!
4. They exclaimed that it was a great joke.
5. The king said, "how great I have been"!
6. The king exclaimed that he had been great.
7. He said, "Hurrah ! I have won the match" !  
He exclaimed with joy that he had won the match.
8. The woman said, "Alas ! I lost my child a year ago"!  
The woman exclaimed with sad that she had lost her child a year before.
9. He said "oh ! it is an exciting story"!  
He wondered that it was an exciting story.

### **Speech నందు ప్రత్యేక సంఘర్షణలు Special Cases**

#### **Special Case - I**

Direct speech లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం (universal truth) విశ్వసత్యం కానీ, అందరూ ఆమోదించే వాక్యంగాని (proverbs) వచ్చినట్లయితే దానిని indirect speech లోకి మార్చేటపుడు tense నందు మార్చులు చేయకూడదు.

1. He said to me, "The sun rises in the east".  
He told me that The sun rises in the east.
2. She said, "The earth moves round the sun".  
She said that the earth moves round the sun.
3. We said "life is an art"  
We said that life is an art.
4. Rafi said, "Honesty is the best policy"  
Rafi said that Honesty is the best policy.
5. Ramana said, "All that glitters is not gold".  
Ramana said that all that glitters is not gold.

#### **Special case - II**

Direct speech లో reporting verb అనునది present tense మరియు future tense లో ఉన్నపుడు, కొట్టేపున్లో tense నందు మార్చులు జరగవు. అనగా reporting verb అనేది say, says, say to, says to, saying, has/have said, has / have been saying, will/shall say, will be shall be saying, will have shall have said, will/shall have been saying, లు వచ్చినపుడు కొట్టేపున్ లోపలిభాగంలో ఎటువంటి tense మార్చులు జరగవు. కాని పదాల మార్చులు జరుగుతాయి.

1. He says, "I am ill".  
He says that he is ill.
2. Rafi will say, "I am playing".  
Rafi will say that he is playing.
3. Ramya will have said. "my brother will be twenty tomorrow".  
Ramya will have said, that her brother will be twenty the next day.
4. You have said, "Ravi has no money".  
You have said that Ravi has no money.

## **PRACTICE BITS**

### **Change into Direct Speech :**

1. 1. He said that we are all sinners.
    1. He said that we are all sinners
    3. He said the they are all sinners
  2. She said to me, What are you doing ?
    1. He asked me that what I was doing
    3. He asked me what I am doing
  3. Ravi said to vasu, 'go away'.
    1. Ravi ordered vasu to go away
    3. Ravi asked to vasu go away
  4. Sunitha said, ' we are all mortals.'
    1. Sunitha said that we are all mortals
    3. Sunitha said that we have been all mortals
  5. I said to Vikram,'I shall help you'.
    1. I told vikram that I would help you
    3. I told vikram that I will help you
2. He said that they are all sinners
  4. He told me that they are all sinners
  2. He asked me what I was doing
  4. He asked me that whai I was doing
  2. Ravi told to vasu go away
  4. Ravi told to vasu to go away
  2. Sunitha said that we have been all mortals
  4. Sunitha said that we are all mortals
  2. I told vikram that I should help you
  4. I told vikram that I shall help you

### **Change into Direct Speech:**

6. She said to me, 'you are wise'.
    1. She told me that you were wise
    3. She told me that I am wise
  7. Sampoorna said, "I shall be coming soon".
    1. Sampoorna said that she should be coming soon
    2. Sampoorna said that she shall be coming soon
    3. Sampoorna said that she will be coming soon
    4. Sampoorna said that she would be coming soon
  8. He said, 'Alas ! I am undone ?'
    1. He exclaimed sadly that he was undone
    3. He said that Alas! I am undone
  9. Ravi said 'How beautiful she is !'
    1. He praised that she was very beautiful
    3. He exclaimed that she was very beautiful
  10. She said to me, 'Do you play Chess?'
    1. She asked me, Whether I play Chess
    3. She questioned me whether Chess is played by me
    4. She told me if I play Chess
2. She told me that she was wise
  4. She told me that I was wise
  2. She explained sadly that he was undone
  4. He said that Alas ! I was undone
  2. He told that she is very beautiful
  4. He appreciated that she is very beautiful
  2. She said to me, If I am playing Chess

### **ANSWER**

1. 1    2. 2    3. 1    4. 3    5. 1    6. 4    7. 4    8. 1    9. 3    10. 1

# 7. CLAUSES

**Clause:**

→ A clause is essentially a Phrase, but with both a subject and predicate. Clauses are either dependent or independent. An independent clause can exist by itself as a complete sentence (as in "I Love grammar") while a dependent clause cannot.

A clause is a part of a sentence. There are two main types: independent (main clauses), dependent (subordinate clauses)

**Independent clauses:**

An independent clause is a complete sentence, it contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought in both context and meaning.

**For Example:** The door opened.

Independent clauses can be joined by a coordinating conjunction to form complex or compound sentences.

**Coordinating Conjunctions**

and	but	for
or	nor	so

**For Example:** Take two independent clauses join them together with the conjunction and. "The door opened." The man walked in"=The door opened and the man walked in.

**Dependent Clauses:**

A dependent(subordinate) clause is part of a sentence; it contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought. They can make sense on their own, but, they are dependent on the rest of the sentence for context and meaning. They are usually joined to an independent clause to form a complex sentence.

Dependent clauses often begin with a subordinating conjunction or relative pronoun (see below) that makes the clause unable to stand alone.

**Subordinating Conjunction:**

after	although	as	because
before	even if	even though	if
in order that	once	provided that	rather than
since	so that	than	that
though	unless	until	when
whenever	where	where as	wherever
whether	while	why	

**Relative Pronouns:**

that	which	whichever
who	whoever	whom
whose	whosever	whomever

**For Example:**

The door opened because the man pushed it.

Dependent clauses can be nominal, adverbial or adjectival.

A nominal clause (noun clause) functions like a noun or noun phrase. It is a group of words containing a subject and a finite verb of its own and contains one of the following: that /if/

### **For Example:**

I wondered whether the homework was necessary.

Noun clauses answer questions like "who(m)?" or "what?"

An adverbial clause (adverb clause) is a word or expression in the sentence that functions as an adverb; that is, it tells you something about how the action in the verb was done. An adverbial clause is separated from the other clauses by any of the following subordinating conjunctions.

after/although/as/because/before/if/since/that/though/till/unless/until/when/where/while

### **For Example:**

They will visit you before they go to the airport.

Adverbial clauses can also be placed before the main clause without changing the meaning.

### **For Example:**

I went to the show that was very popular.

This kind of clause is used to provide extra information about the noun it follows. This can be to define something or provide unnecessary, but interesting, added information (a nondefining clause)

### **For Example:**

My dog chased the postman.

Adjective clauses answer questions like "which?" or "what kind of?"

### **Summary:**

An adjective clause functions as an adjective and an adverb clause functions as an adverb (describes a verb, adjective or other adverb). A noun clause is used as noun (subject of a verb, direct object, indirect object, predicate nominative or object of the preposition).

Note: The difference between a clause and a phrase is that a phrase does not contain a finite verb.

### **Relative Clauses:**

A relative clause follows the noun it modifies. It is generally indicated by a relative pronoun at the start of the clause, although sometimes you can tell simply by word order. The choice of relative pronoun, or choice to omit one, can be affected by the following.

#### **Human or Non-human?**

We make a distinction between an antecedent that is a human--- who(m)--- and an antecedent which is a non human--- which.

Who(m) is used when the antecedent is a person.

That is used to refer to either a person or thing.

Which is used to refer to anything except a person.

I met a man and a women yesterday except a person. who had long blonde hair, was very pretty.

The man she was with, was the man that/who won the race.

The race was the one that I lost.

The man, to whom the winnings were given, was with the woman who was very pretty.

#### **Restrictive or Non-restrictive?**

Restrictive relative clauses are sometimes called defining relative clauses, or identifying relative clauses. Similarly, non-restrictive relative clauses are called non-defining or non-identifying relative clauses.

In English a non-restrictive relative clause is preceded by a pause in speech or a comma in writing, unlike a restrictive clause.

*For Example:*

The builder who erects very fine houses will make a large profit.

This example, with commas, contains a non-restrictive relative clause. It refers to a specific builder, and assumes we know which builder is intended. It tells us firstly about his houses, then about his profits.

The builder who erects very fine houses will make a large profit.

This second example uses a restrictive relative clause. Without the commas, the sentence states that any builder who builds such houses will make a profit.

### Restrictive

Human subject	Non-human who, that
object	who, whom, that
After preposition	whom
possessive	whose, of whom

### Non-restrictive

Human	which, that
	which, that
	which
	whose, of which

Non-human	who
	who, whom
	whom
	whose, of whom

## IF CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

### Conditional Sentences

The most common kind of conditional sentence that you are likely to meet will contain two clauses, one of which will start with the word if, as in If it rains, we'll have to stay at home. The clause without the if is the main clause of the sentence, while the if clause is subordinate. The order of the two clauses is generally not that important to the meaning of the sentence; so we can switch the if clause to the end of the sentence if we want to.

Most grammar books tend to recognise four basic configurations of tenses in conditional sentences which vary in structure according to the time that we are talking about and the meaning. These four types are normally referred to as the zero first, second and third conditionals. We will look at the forms and meanings of each of these in turn and also examine some of the alternatives to these four basic types.

### Zero-type Conditionals

#### Form and meaning

The form of the zero conditional causes no problems since the present tenses are used in both clauses.

### Zero-type Conditionals

If clause	Main or conditional clause
If + present tense	present tense
If you heat water	it boils.

The zero conditional is normally used to talk about facts and to express general truths.

### First-type Conditionals

#### Form and meaning

The basic form for this type of conditional sentence can be seen in the chart below. As before, the order of the clauses can be changed with no change in meaning.

This type refers to future possibilities that are certain or probable.

### First-type Conditionals

If clause	Main or conditional clause
If + present tense	Future tense
If they don't arrive soon	we'll leave without them.
If they are late	I'm going to be angry.

You will note that on the If side of the sentence any present tense can be used, while in the main clause the speaker is free to choose any future that helps to express any additional meaning that the speaker wants to express.

If he's sleeping he won't wake up until morning.

(The present continuous in the first part of the sentence expresses the present temporary nature of the situation and the will in the second part is making a prediction about the future.)

Alan is going to post me the recipe, if he finds it.

(In the first clause I am expressing Alan's intention so going to is the best future to use, while the second clause contains a simple present tense.)

If you have finished the essay, leave it on my desk.

(By using the present perfect tense in the if clause I am stressing the completed nature of the action, while in the second clause I have used an imperative, which has a future meaning.)

### **Second type Conditionals**

Form and meaning

This type is often called the hypothetical or 'unreal' future conditional since it is usually used to speculate about either very unlikely future situations or present and future impossibilities.

### **Second type Conditionals**

If clause Main or conditional clause

If+ past tense would+ verb

If I had time I would drop you off at school.

If I had wings I would fly.

#### **Other examples are:**

If you were coming with us, you would have a great time. (Either I am not expecting you to come or you have already told me that you do not intend to come, so the situation is very unlikely to happen.)

I'm sure my mother would help if you asked her. (I am unsure whether you are going to ask. So I hedge my bets by using an unreal conditional; if I had used I'm sure my mother will help instead, this gives the impression that I feel you are likely to ask.)

If I were you, I'd call back later. (This is a fixed expression used for giving advice, but since I can never be you, I use the future hypothetical conditional; you should note that many people would say If I was you and this is becoming increasingly common.)

### **Third type Conditionals**

Form and meaning

This type refers to hypothetical situations in the past. In this case we use the past perfect tenses in the If clause and would+ have in the main clause.

### **Third type Conditionals**

If clause Main or conditional clause

If+ Past perfect tense would have+ past participle

If + past perfect tense would have + past participle

The main uses of the third conditional are for speculating about the past, expressing regrets, excusing our own actions and criticising others. Some of the uses tend to overlap in practice as the examples below demonstrate.

If we'd taken the first turning, we would have been at home by now.

If I'd bought the lottery ticket, we would have won millions.

If I'd realised you were going to be so sensitive, I'd have kept quiet.

## GENERAL

The meeting would've finished before 1:00 if you'd said less.  
There is one other major variation to the form given in the chart above; in place of the more usual  
If I had known about his conditions... we can use  
Had I known about his condition... where the if is omitted and the subject and auxiliary verb are inverted.

## Mixed Conditionals

The four types of conditional sentence discussed above appear to fit into very rigid patterns of form and meaning but we often find exceptions to these rules. In many cases we may want to talk about events that happened or did not happen in the past and the present results of those events. Therefore, we will often need to mix clauses from different conditional types in order to get our meaning across clearly and unambiguously. Taking one example from above, we might want to say.

If I'd bought the lottery ticket, we would be millionaires now.

In this sentence I want to refer to something that I did not do in the past (and probably regret) and the possible effect that this action might have had on the present - so I use a third conditional If clause and a second-conditional main clause. Swapping around these two types we also get:

If he was going to come, he would have arrived by now (with a second-conditional if clause and a third-conditional main)

This kind of mixing of conditional types is not uncommon.

## IF CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

### Open Conditional Clause:

#### Type-1:

- ❖ If you invite me, I will come. →
- ❖ If you work hard, you will get good marks.
- ❖ If you come to the class regularly, I will teach you.
- ❖ If she works hard, she will get good marks.
- ❖ If you come early, you can play for a while.
- ❖ If you wake up early, you can study.
- ❖ If she catches a taxi, she will be in time there.
- ❖ If he works hard, he will get a good job.
- ❖ If they come daily, they will get good marks.
- ❖ If I go to Washington, I will visit the White House.
- ❖ If my father gives me some money, I will buy a new dress.
- ❖ If you show me your hall ticket, I will let you in.

Q: Show me your hall ticket. I will let you in.

A: If you show me your hall ticket, I will let you in.

### Improbable conditional clause

#### Type-2:

- ❖ If I were a bird, I would fly.
- ❖ If I were a snake, I would crawl.
- ❖ If I were a fish, I would swim.
- ❖ If I were you, I would not do like that.
- ❖ If I were the last person to live on the earth, I would travel to another planet.
- ❖ If I saw a snake, I would run.
- ❖ If you wanted to marry me, I would say no.

## Unfulfilled Conditional Clause:

EXAM

### Type-3:

- ❖ If you had worked hard, you would have got good rank.
- ❖ If you had paid your fee, I would have issued you H.T.
- ❖ If I had seen a snake, I would have called the zoo officials.
- ❖ If I had taken a taxi, I would have caught the train.
- ❖ If you had come on time, I would have allowed you in.
- ❖ If she had practised well, she wouldn't have failed.
- ❖ If I had shown my hall ticket, they would have permitted me.

### Unless:

- ❖ Unless you work hard, you won't get good rank.
- ❖ Unless I wake up early, I won't catch the bus.
- ❖ Unless he runs fast, he won't catch the train.
- ❖ Unless I see a snake, I won't runaway.
- ❖ Unless you come to the class regularly, I won't teach.
- ❖ Unless she works hard, she won't get good marks.
- ❖ Unless you come early, you can't play for a while.
- ❖ Unless you wake up early, you can't study.
- ❖ Unless you pay your fee, I won't issue your Hall ticket.
- ❖ Unless I go to Hyderabad, I won't visit Birla Mandir.

## PRACTICE BITS

1. We live where the conditions are good.  
1. adverb clause    2. adjective clause    3. adverb phrase    4. noun clause
2. I know the girl who is here  
1. adverb clause    2. adjective clause    3. adverb phrase    4. noun clause
3. We eat When we are hungry  
1. adverb clause    2. adjective clause    3. adverb phrase    4. noun clause
4. The jury believed that the man was guilty.  
1. adverb clause    2. adjective clause    3. adverb phrase    4. noun clause
5. She confessed that she was guilty.  
1. Noun clause    2. adjective clause    3. adverb clause    4. noun phrase
6. I know the place where lilies grow.  
1. Noun clause    2. noun phrase    3. adverb clause    4. adjective clause
7. She admitted that she wrote a novel.  
1. adverb clause    2. noun clause    3. adverb phrase    4. adjective clause
8. They declared that they were innocent.  
1. Noun clause    2. adjective clause    3. adverb clause    4. adjective phrase
9. I want to find the person who did this  
1. Noun clause    2. adjective clause    3. adverb clause    4. adjective phrase
10. He earns whatever he can  
1. adverb clause    2. noun clause    3. adjective clause    4. adverb phrase

## ANSWER

1. 1    2. 2    3. 1    4. 4    5. 1    6. 4    7. 2    8. 1    9. 2    10. 2

Active Voice అనగా క్రూణి వాక్యం. Passive Voice అనగా క్రూణి వాక్యం అని అర్థం. Voice నేర్చుకునే ముందు 2వ Chapter Tense బాగా అర్థం కావాలి. కావున Tense ముందుగా చూడండి. ఈ వాక్యంలో Subject (కర్త), Verb (క్రియ), Object (కర్మ)లు ఉంటాయని గత Chapter లో నేర్చుకున్నాం. ఇప్పుడు పునర్విధరికీ తెలిసిన వాక్యం గురించి మాట్లాడుకుందాం.

Rama	killed	Ravana
(Subject)	(Verb)	(Object)

అనగా రాముడు రావణున్ని చంపెను అని అర్థం.

ఈ వాక్యంలో రాముడికి అనగా కర్త (Subject) కి ఎక్కువ ప్రాధాన్యత ఇప్పుడం వలన ఈ వాక్యం కర్తరి వాక్యం (Active Voice) అని చెప్పుకోవచ్చు. ఇదే వాక్యాన్ని అర్థం మారకుండా క్రింది విధంగా ప్రాయపచ్చు.

రావణుడు రామునిచే చంపబడ్డాడు.

ఈ వాక్యంలో రావణునికి అనగా కర్మ (Object) కి ఎక్కువ ప్రాధాన్యత ఇప్పుడం వలన ఈ వాక్యం కర్మాని వాక్యం (Passive Voice) అని చెప్పుకోవచ్చు. ఇదే వాక్యాన్ని ఇప్పుడు మనం English లో ప్రాచ్ఛామా!

Ravana	was	killed	by	Rama
ఈ Object	helping	main	preposi	ఈ Subject
అనేది subject	verb	verb	tion	అనేది Object
స్థానంలో వచ్చింది				స్థానంలో వచ్చింది

ఇందు English వాక్యాలను మనం బాగా గమనించినట్లయితే ఈ వాక్యం లాగే ఏదైనా వాక్యాన్ని నుండి లోకి మార్చాలంటే ఈ క్రింది 5 rules ను మనకు మనమే తయారుచేసుకోవచ్చు.

1. Subject స్థానంలో Object వచ్చి చేరుతుంది.(Rama స్థానంలో Ravana వచ్చింది)
2. Active Voice లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం ఏ Tense లో అయితే ఉంటుందో, Passive Voice లో కూడా అదే Tense కి సంబంధించిన helping verb చేరుతుంది.(killed అనేది simple past tense కావున ఇదే tense కి సంబంధించిన helping verb ‘was’ వచ్చింది.)
3. ఆ తరువాత verb యొక్క మూడవ రూపం వస్తుంది.(kill-killed-killed)
4. ఆ తరువాత ‘by’ (చేత) అనే common preposition చేరుతుంది.
5. ఆ తరువాత object స్థానంలో subject వచ్చి చేరుతుంది.(Ravana స్థానంలో Rama వచ్చింది)

## Rule - 2 గూర్చి మాట్లాడుకుంటే?

Active Voice ఏ Tense లోనైనా ఉన్నప్పుడు అదే Tense కి సంబంధించిన ఏ helpibg verb ను వాడాలి?

1. Active Voice లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం simple present tense లో ఉంటే ఈ వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు ఏ helping verbs వస్తాయి? is, am, are అనే helping verbs వస్తాయి. వీటిని ఉపయోగించాలి. పయోగించాలంటే I కి am, we, you, they లకు are, he, she, it లకు is అనువిధంగా ఉపయోగించాలి.
2. Active Voice లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం present continuous tense లో ఉంటే, ఈ వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు ఏయే helping verbs వస్తాయి? is, am, areలు వస్తాయి. వీటిని ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలంటే I కి am, we కి are, you are, he, she, it లకు is, they కి are అనువిధంగా ఉపయోగించాలి.
3. Active voice లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం present perfect tense లో ఉంటే, ఈ వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు ఏయే helping verbs వస్తాయి? has, have అను helping verbs వస్తాయి. వీటిని ఉపయోగించాలంటే, I కి have, we కి have, you have, he, she, it లకు has, they, have అను ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Note:** Present Continuous Tense లో ఉన్న వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు పై 5 rules పాటించాలి. మరియు helping verb (Rule-2) ప్రక్కన ‘being’ అనే పదం అదనంగా చేరుతుందని గుర్తుచుకోండి.

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**Note:** Present perfect tense లో ఉన్న వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు helping verb (Rule-2) ప్రక్కన 'been' అనే పదం అదనంగా చేరుతుందని మీరు గమనించాలి.

4. Active voice లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం simple past tense లో ఉంటే, ఈ వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు ఏమే helping verbs వస్తాయి? was, were అను helping verbs వస్తాయి. వీటిని ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలంటే I కి was, we కి were, you were, he,she, it లకు was, they, were అనువిధంగా ఉపయోగించాలి.
5. Active voice లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం past continuous tense లో ఉంటే, ఈ వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు ఏమే helping verbs వస్తాయి? was, were అను helping verbs వస్తాయి. వీటిని ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలంటే, I కి was, we కి were, you were, he,she, it లకు was, they, were అనువిధంగా ఉపయోగించాలి.

**Note:** Past continuous లో ఉన్న వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు 5 rules పాటించాలి. helping verb (Rule-2) ప్రక్కన 'being' అనే పదం అదనంగా చేర్చాలని గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి.

6. Active voice లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం past perfect tense లో ఉంటే, ఆ వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు ఏమే helping verbs వస్తాయి. 'had' అనే ఒకే ఒక్క helping verb వస్తుంది. దీనిని ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలంటే, I, we, you, he, she, it, they లు అన్నింటికీ had మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
7. Active Voice లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం simple future tense లో ఉంటే, ఈ వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు ఏమే helping verbs వస్తాయి? shall, will helping verbs వస్తాయి. వీటిని ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలంటే I కి shall, we కి అనే విధంగా ఉపయోగించాలి.

Simple future tense లో ఉన్న వాక్యాన్ని passive voice లో మార్చినపుడు 5 rules పాటించాలి. మరియు helping verb (Rule-2) ప్రక్కన be అనే పదం అదనంగా చేరుతుందని గుర్తుపెట్టుకోండి.

- 1) Simple future tense లో 'be' ను అదనపు పదంగా ఉపయోగించాలి.
- 2) Present and past continuous లో 'being' ను అదనపు పదంగా ఉపయోగించాలి.
- 3) Present and past perfect tense లో 'been' ను అదనపు పదంగా ఉపయోగించాలి.  
పైన తెలుపబడిన అదనపు పదాలు ఆయా tense లలో passive voice లోకి మార్చేటప్పుడు helping verb ప్రక్కన అదనపు పదాలుగా చేర్చాలని గుర్తుపెట్టుకోండి.

### Rule - 5 గూర్చి మాటలుకుంటే?

Object స్తానంలో Subject వచ్చి చేరినపుడు

Subject స్తానంలో ఉన్న పదాలు

I (నేను)

we (మేము)

you (నీవు, మీరు)

he (అతడు)

she (ఆమె)

it (అది/ఇది)

they (వారు)

Object స్తానంలో వచ్చి చేరినపుడు ఇలా మారుతాయి

me (నాకు) గానూ

us (మాకు) గానూ

you (నీవు, మీరు) గానూ

him (అతనికి) గానూ

her (ఆమెకు) గానూ

it (దానికి) గానూ

them (వారికి) గానూ

పై అన్ని అంశాల ఆధారంగా Active voice లో ఉన్న వాక్యాన్ని Passive voice మార్చేటప్పుడు ఈ క్రింది నిర్మాణం (structure) ను మనకు మనమే సులభంగా తయారుచేసుకోవచ్చు. ఈ structure ద్వారా ఏ వాక్యాన్ని అయినా సులభంగా Passive voice లో మార్చుకోవచ్చు.

### Passive Voice లోకి మార్చడానికి Structure:

ముందుగా Object + helping verb + అవసరమైన అదనంగా చేర్చబడిన పదం (be, been, being) + verb యొక్క 3వ రూపం + by అనే preposition + subject

GENERAL  
structure:  
Example:  
He  
(subje  
కు వాక్యాన్ని.  
A lett  
ముంద  
objec  
చేర్చా

వై విధం  
కంఠస్థం  
ఇప్పుడు :  
Simpl  
1. (su  
దీని  
Le (v  
ol

2. T  
A. N  
3. W  
A. F  
4. SI  
A. J  
5. I  
A.

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structure ఆధారంగా ఒక example ను passive voice లోకి మారుద్దాం.

*Example:*

He	is	writing	a letter	(active voice)
(subject)	(helping verb)	(main verb)	(object)	

వాక్యాన్ని Passive voice లోకి మారుద్దామా మరీ!

A letter	is	being	written	by	him.
ముందుగా	అదే tense	ఇక్కడ	verb యొక్క	'by' అనే	చివరగా He అనే
object ను	కి చెందిన	అవసరమైన	మూడవ	preposition	subject, Object
చేర్చాం	helping	అదనపు	రూపాన్ని	ను చేర్చాం	స్థానంలోకి వచ్చి
verb చేర్చాం.	పదం	చేర్చాం			చేరినపుడు him
Rule - 2 లో	Rule-2లో				గా మారింది.
2వ పాయంట	2వ పాయంట				
ఆధారంగా	ఆధారంగా				
	being అనే				
	పదం చేర్చాం				

ప్రతి విధంగా assertive sentences ను passive voice లోకి మార్చాలంటే పైన తెలుపబడిన structure ను కంఠం చేయాలి. అప్పుడే మీరు ఏ వాక్యాన్నినా passive voice లోకి మార్చగలరు.

అప్పుడు ఒకొక్క tense ఉన్న వాక్యాలను passive voice మారుద్దాం.

## Simple Present Tense:

1. He	writes	letters.	(active voice)
(subject)	(main verb)	(object)	

దీనిని passive voice లోకి మారుద్దాం

Letters	are	written	by	him.
(ముందుగా (అదే tense కి		(verb-3)	(preposition)	(he అనే subject
object) చెందిన helping				him గా మారింది)
verb * (rule-2) లో 1వ				
పాయంట ఆధారంగా				

2. They eat mango.

A. Mango is eaten by them.

3. We speak english.

A. English spoken by them.

4. She gathers flowers.

A. Flowers are gathered by her.

5. I do my work.

A. My work is done by me.

## Simple Past Tense:

We did this work. (active voice)

(subject) (main verb) (object)

దీనిని passive voice లోకి మారుద్దామా మరీ!

This work was done by us.

(ముందుగా అదే tense కి (verb-3) (preposition) ('we' అనే subject,

object ను చెందిన helping object స్థానంలో వచ్చి

ప్రాపోం) verb (Rule-2) చేరినపుడు us గా

లో 4వ పాయింట్ మారింది)

ఆధారంగా)

2. You drink coffee

A. Coffee was drunk by you.

3. He broke the glass.

A. The glass was broken by him.

4. Ravi took some books.

A. Some books were taken by Ravi.

5. The cat killed the mouse.

A. The mouse was killed by the cat.

## Simple Future Tense:

He will catch them. (active voice)

(subject) (helping verb) (main verb) (object)

దీనిని passive voice లోకి మారుద్దామా మరీ!

They will be caught by him.

(ముందుగా తరువాత అదే (తరువాత (verb-3) (prepo (he అనే subject,

them అనే tense కి చెందిన అవసరంను object స్థానంలో

object they helping verb చేర్చాం బట్టి Rule-2 వచ్చినపుడు usగా

(మారింది) (Rule-2)లో 7వ 7వ పాయింట్ మారింది)

పాయింట్ ఆధారంగా) ఆధారంగా

be అను

అదనపు పదం

చేర్చాం)

2. You will do the work.

A. The work will be done by you.

3. She will blame you.

A. You will be blamed by her.

4. We shall find it.

A. It will be found by us.

5. I will respect you.

A. You will be respected by me.

6. She may do it.

A. It may be done by her.

## GENERAL

1. He would save money.
- A. Money would be saved by him.
2. You must follow me.
- A. I must be followed by you.
3. We should look into the matter.
- A. The matter should be looked into by me.

Note: will, would, shall, should, may, might, can, could, must, etc... அனுநதி future tense லோ வசூல் helping verbs அனி கம்பின்சாலி.

## Present Continuous Tense:

I (subject)	am (helping verb)	reading (main verb)	many books. (object)
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எனின் passive voice லோகி மாருட்டாமா முறி!

many books (முலாங்கள் object )	are (அதே tense கி செய்திந் helping verb (Rule-2))	being (அவசரானால் உட்பட்டி verb (Rule-2))	read (verb-3) 2வது பாயியல்த்துறை அதாரங்கள்)	by (preposition) 2வது பாயியல்த்துறை அதாரங்கள்)	me. (‘T’ அனே subject, object ஸ்டாந்ட் வசூல் செய்திந்புடு me ஏ மாரின்டி)
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2. She is watching T.V.
- A. T.V. is being watched by her.
3. They are speaking Urdu.
- A. Urdu is being spoken by them.
4. We are using dictionary.
- A. Dictionary is being used by us.
5. The girl is singing songs.
- A. Songs are being sung by the girl.

## Past Continuous Tense:

They (subject)	were (helping verb)	writing (main verb)	letters. (object)
-------------------	------------------------	------------------------	----------------------

எனின் passive voice லோகி மாருட்டாமா முறி!

Letters (முலாங்கள் object )	were (அதே tense கி செய்திந் helping verb (Rule-2))	being (அவசரானால் உட்பட்டி verb (Rule-2))	written (verb-3) 5வது பாயியல்த்துறை அதாரங்கள்)	by (preposition) 5வது பாயியல்த்துறை அதாரங்கள்)	them. (‘They’ அனே subject, object ஸ்டாந்ட் வசூல் செய்திந்புடு them ஏ மாரின்டி)
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2. We were helping the poor boys.  
 A. Poor boys were being helped by us.  
 3. I was playing cricket.  
 A. Cricket was being played by me.  
 4. Rafi was eating mangoes.  
 A. Mangoes were being eaten by Rafi.  
 5. They were following me.  
 A. I was being followed by them.

### Present Perfect Tense:

She has sold my book.  
 (subject) (helping (main verb) (object)  
 verb)

దీనిని passive voice లోకి మారుద్దామా మరీ!

my book has been sold by her.  
 (ముందుగా (అదే tense కి (అవసరాన్ని బట్టి (verb-3) (prepo ('she' అనే subject, object ) చెందిన helping (Rule-2) లో sition) object స్థానంలో వచ్చి చేరినపుడు her గా verb (Rule-2) 3వ పాయింట్ మారింది)  
 లో 3వ పాయింట్ ఆధారంగా  
 ఆధారంగా) అదనపు పదం  
 చేర్చాం.

2. I have eaten a fruit.  
 A. A fruit has been eaten by me.  
 3. You have drawn the picture.  
 A. The picture has been drawn by him.  
 4. We have just posted the letter.  
 A. The letter has been posted by us.  
 5. They have received your letter.  
 A. Your letter has been received by them.

### Past Perfect Tense:

He had bought a book.  
 (subject) (helping (main verb) (object)  
 verb)

దీనిని passive voice లోకి మారుద్దామా మరీ!

A book had been bought by him.  
 (ముందుగా (అదే tense కి (అవసరాన్ని బట్టి (verb-3) (prepo ('he' అనే subject, object ) చెందిన helping (Rule-2) లో sition) object స్థానంలో వచ్చి చేరినపుడు him గా verb (Rule-2) 6వ పాయింట్ మారింది)  
 లో 6వ పాయింట్ ఆధారంగా  
 ఆధారంగా) అదనపు పదం  
 చేర్చాం.

2. The servent woman had cleaned the table.  
 A. The table has been cleaned by the servant woman.  
 3. She has solved her problem.  
 A. Her problem has been solved by her.  
 4. They had reserved a seat.  
 A. A seat had been reserved by them.  
 5. We had sent a letter.  
 A. A letter had been sent by us.

**Note:**

- Active Voice లో ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం Future perfect tense లో ఉంటే ఈ వాక్యాన్ని Passive voice లో ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలంటే I కి shall have, we కి shall have, you-shall have, he-will have, she-will have, it-will have, they-will have అను విధంగా ఉపయోగించాలి.
- Future perfect లో ఉన్న పాతల్ని Passive voice లో మార్చేటప్పుడు 5 rules పాటించాలి. మరియు helping verb (rule-2) త్రయ్మక్కన 'been' అనే పదం అదనంగా చేరుతుందని గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి.

**Future Perfect Tense:**

She will have written a letter.  
 (subject) (helping verb) (main verb) (object)

దీనిని passive voice లోకి మార్చడాను మరీ!

A letter will have been written by her.	(verb-3) (preposition ('she' అనే subject, object) చెందిన helping verb పై నోట్ పై నోట్లో 1వ లో 1వ పాయింట్ పాయింట్ అధారంగా) అధారంగా
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- I shall have completed the work.  
 A. The work will have been completed by me.
- They will have eaten the mango.  
 A. The mango will have been eaten by them.
- He will have drawn this picture.  
 A. This picture will have been drawn by him.
- We shall have reserved a seat.  
 A. A seat will have been reserved by us.

**Interrogative Model:****Interrogative Model**

1) helping verb తో Question ప్రారంభమయ్యే sentence

2) wh-word తో Question ప్రారంభమయ్యే sentence

- Helping verb తో Question ప్రారంభమయ్యే sentence ను passive voice లోకి మార్చడం ఈ రకమైన model లో do, does, did, can, shall, should, will, would, has, have, had etc... మొదలైన helping verbs తో interrogative sentence ప్రారంభమవుతుంది. ఈ రకమైన sentence ను

passive voice లోకి మార్గులపుడు ఈ క్రింది structure (నిర్మాణం) అధిసారించాలి  
అదే tense కి చెందిన helping verb+object+ అవసరమైతే అదనష్ట పదం (be, been, being)+verb-3  
+by+subject

### Simple Present Tense:

Do you eat meat?  
(helping) (subject) (main verb) (object)  
verb)

పై వాక్యాన్ని క్రింది విధంగా passive voice లోకి మార్గువచ్చు  
Is meat eaten by you.  
(అదే tense కి (తరువాత (verb-3) (prepo (subject)  
చెందిన helping object) sition)  
verb ను ప్రాపాం

2. Does he write this letters?
- A. Are this letters written by him?
3. Do they see film?
- A. Is the film seen by them?
4. Does she read this book?
- A. Is this book read by her?
5. Do you steel the watch?
- A. Is the watch stolen by you?

### Simple Past Tense:

Did they take photos?  
(helping) (subject) (main verb) (object)  
verb)

పై వాక్యాన్ని క్రింది విధంగా passive voice లోకి మార్గువచ్చు  
Were photos taken by them.  
(అదే tense కి (తరువాత (verb-3) (prepo (subject)  
చెందిన helping object) sition)  
verb ను ప్రాపాం

2. Did you buy this book?
- A. Was this book bought by him?
3. Did they sing songs?
- A. Were songs sung by them?
4. Did we drink tea?
- A. Is tea drunk by us?
5. Did she write a letter?
- A. Was a letter written by you?

### Simple Future Tense:

Note: Future Tense లో Can, Could, Shall, Should, may, might will, would, etc... అనే  
helping verbs ఉంటాయి.

# GENERAL ENGLISH - ENGLISH GRAMMER - FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Can he speak English? **Active Voice**  
 (helping) (subject) (main verb) (object)

పై వాక్యాన్ని క్రింది విధంగా passive voice లోకి మార్చవచ్చు  
 Can English be spoken by him?  
 (అదే tense కి (తరువాత అవసరఫైన అదనపు పదం  
 చెందిన helping object) (verb-3) (prepo (subject)  
 verb) లో కావున సితిం  
 ఇక్కడ దానిని  
 ప్రాసాం

2. Could you solve this problem?
- A. Could this problem be solved by you?
3. Can she write a letter?
- A. Can a letter be written by her?
4. Can they ride a horse?
- A. Can a horse be ridden by them?

## Present Perfect and Past Perfect:

Has she completed this work? **Active Voice**  
 (helping) (subject) (main verb) (object)

పై వాక్యాన్ని క్రింది విధంగా passive voice లోకి మార్చవచ్చు  
 Has this work been completed by her?  
 (అదే tense కి (తరువాత ప్రెసెంట అవసరఫైన అదనపు పదం  
 చెందిన helping object) ప్రెక్షణ అవసరఫైన  
 verb) లో అవసరఫైన అదనపు పదం  
 been ప్రాసాం

2. Have I done this work?
- A. Has this work been done by me?
3. Has she declared the result?
- A. Has the result been declared by her?
4. Have you read a book?
- A. Have a book been read by you?
5. Had she learnt her lesson?
- A. Had her lesson been learnt by her?
6. Have they played Cricket?
- A. Had Cricket been played by them?
7. Had I wanted a mango?
- A. Had a mango been wanted by me?
8. Had we sold all the books?
- A. Had all the books been sold by us?

## LAM

### Wh-Word తో ప్రారంభమయ్యే Interrogative Sentences ను Passive Voice లోకి మార్చడః

Wh-Word అనగా What, Why, Who, When, How etc... wh-words తో Interrogative Sentence ప్రారంభమవుతుంది. ఈ రకమైన Sentence ను Passive Voice లోకి మార్చేటపుడు ప్రత్యేకియ Structure (నిర్వాణం) ఆధారంగా easyగా Passive Voice లోకి మార్చవచ్చు.

Wh-word + అదే tense కి చెందిన helping verb + object అవసరమైతే అదనపు పదం be, been being) + verb-3 + by + subject

ఈ structure ను కంతస్థం చేసినట్లయితే సులభంగా జవాబు చేయవచ్చు.

Why do they waste money? **Active Voice**  
 (wh-word) (helping) (subject) (main verb) (object)  
 verb)

పై వాక్యాన్ని క్రింది విధంగా passive voice లోకి మార్చవచ్చు

Why is money wasted by them?  
 ముందుగా (అదే tense కి (object) (verb-3) (prepo (subject)  
 wh-word చెందిన helping sition)  
 ను ప్రాసాం verb)

When will he begin the work? **Active Voice**  
 (wh-word) (helping) (subject) (main verb) (object)  
 verb)

పై వాక్యాన్ని క్రింది విధంగా passive voice లోకి మార్చవచ్చు

When will the work be begun by him?  
 ముందుగా (అదే tense కి (object) (Simple future (verb-3) (prepo (subject)  
 wh-word చెందిన helping tense లో అవసర sition)  
 ను ప్రాసాం verb) మయ్యే అదనపు  
 పదం be ను  
 చేర్చం

3. What do you want?
- A. What is wanted by you?
4. What have you taken?
- A. What has been taken by you?
5. Where is the boy playing chess?
- A. Where is chess being played by the boy?
6. How did she complete her work?
- A. How was her work completed by her?
7. When do you change the room?
- A. When is the room changed by you?
8. Where did you find the bag?
- A. Where was the bag found by you?

**Note:** wh-word లో ఒకవేళ question 'who' తో ప్రారంభమయినపుడు దానిని passive voice లో మార్చేటపుడు ఈ క్రింది విధంగా structure మారుతుంది.

By whom + అదే tense కి చెందిన helping verb + object

GEN.

+ అవసరమైతే అదనపు పదం (be, been, being) + verb-3

Who (wh-word)	eats (verb)	the mango? (object)
By whom (ఈ పదంతోనే ప్రారంభించాలి)	is (అదే tense కి చెందిన helping verb)	the mango wasted? (object) (verb-3)
Who (wh-word)	was (helping verb)	eating (main verb) the mango? (object)

ప్రారంభించాలి విధంగా passive voice లోకి మార్పువచ్చు

By whom ముందుగా	was (అదే tense కి wh-word ను త్రాసాం	the mango (object) చెందిన helping verb)	being (Past Continuous (verb-3))	eaten?
			tense లో అవసర మయ్యే అదనపు పదం being ను చేర్చాం	

3. Who will eat the mango?
- A. By whom will the mango be eaten?
4. Who has eaten the mango?
- A. By whom has the mango been eaten?
5. Who had eaten the mango?
- A. By whom had the mango been eaten?
6. Who is eating the mango?
- A. By whom is the mango being eaten?
7. Who ate the mango?
- A. By whom was the mango eaten?
8. Who will have eaten the mango?
- A. By whom will have the mango been eaten?
9. Who stole her bag?
- A. By whom was her bag stolen?
10. Who had wanted it?
- A. By whom had it been wanted?
11. Who did allow you?
- A. By whom were you allowed?
12. Who had misunderstood you?
- A. By whom had you been misunderstood?
13. Who would water the plants?
- A. By whom would plants be watered?
14. Who has open the door?
- A. By whom has the door been opened?

### Imperative Model

Imperative sentence అంటే ఆజ్ఞ (లేక) ప్రార్థనాత్మక వాక్యము....

ఈ వాక్యము Verb లో ప్రారంభమవుతాయి మరియు Subject ఉందదు. ఇందులో రెండు రకములు కలవు. ఈ రకమైన వాక్యమును లో మార్గాలంబీ ఈ ప్రీంది Structure (నిర్వాచణ) ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

Let + Object + be ಅನೇ ಪದಂ + Verb-3

Eat the Mango  
(Verb) (Object)

పై వాక్యాన్ని క్రింది విధంగా passive voice లోకి మార్చఁచూ.

Let	the mango	be	eaten
(ముందుగా	(Object)	(be form)	Verb-3
ఈ పదంను			
(వాయిదా)			

2. Do not eat the mango.  
A. Let not the mango be eaten
  3. Open the Door.  
A. Let the door be opened.
  4. Post the letter.  
A. Let the letter be posted.
  5. Kill the bad.  
A. Let the bad be killed.
  6. Change the voice.  
A. Let the voice be changed.
  7. Send the parcel by post.  
A. Let the parcel be sent by post.
  8. Bring a glass of water.  
A. Let a glass of water be brought.
  9. Obey your teachers.  
A. Let your teachers be obeyed.
  10. Shut the window.  
A. Let the window be shut.
  11. Prepare tea.  
A. Let tea be prepared.
  12. Enter it in the register.  
A. Let it be entered in the register.

ఈ రకమైన Model లో ఉన్న Sentense ను Passive Voice లోకి మార్చాలంటే ఈ క్రింది Structure (నిర్వాణం) ప్రకారం చేయాలి.

You are + వాక్యాన్ని బట్టి requested, ordered, advised, asked ఉపయోగించాలి. + to అనే పదం చేస్తాలి + మిగిలిన వాక్య భాగం (ఇందులో Tense మార్పు చేయగూడడు) మరియు పదాల మార్పు కూడా చేయగూడడు.

### Passive Voice: You

**Passive Voice:** You are ordered to get out  
 (ಇದಿರುಂದುಗಾಗಿ (ವಾಕ್ಯಾನ್ವಯಿ ಬಟ್ಟಿ) (ಈ ಪದಂ (ಮಿಗಿಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯ  
 ರಾಖಾಲ್ಪಿನ ಪದಂ) ಚೆರ್ಚಾಲಿ) ಭಾಗಂ)

2. Please take your seat.

A. Your are requested to take your seat.

3. Please bring me a pen.

A. Your are requesed to bring me a pen.

4. Kindly allow him into the room.
- A. Your are requested to aloow him into the room.
5. Please bring me a glass of water.
- A. You are requested to bring me a glass of water.
6. Kindly tell us something new..
- A. You are requested to tell us something new.
7. Please tell me a story.
- A. You are requested to tell me a story.
8. Please keep silent.
- A. You are requested to keep silent.

Voice నందు ప్రత్యేకమైన సంఘర్షాలు (Special Cases)

### *Special Case I:*

Negative వాక్యాలు వచ్చినపుడు

We do not understand her language.

Her language is not understood by us.

I do not punish him.

He is not punished by him.

Rafi does not want books.

Books are not wanted by Rafi.

Sita does not drink water.

Water is not drunk by sita.

He did not post the letters.

The letters were not posted by him.

### *Special Case II*

ఈ వాక్యంలో రెండు Object లు ఇచ్చినపుడు రెండు జవాబులు (ప్రాసుకోవచ్చు).

Rafi gave me a book.

(Object - 1) (Object - 2)

I was given a book by Rafi. (Object - I తో)

A book was given to me by Rafi. (Object - II తో)

They had given you order.

(Object - 1) (Object - 2)

You had been given order by them. (Object - II తో)

Order had been given to you by them. (Object - II తో)

### *Special Case - III*

ఇచ్చిన వాక్యం నందు subject స్థానంలో one, no one, some one, some body, every body, every one, people, judge మొదలైన పదాలు వచ్చిన యొడల, ఆ వాక్యాన్ని passive voice కి మార్చినపుడు ఆ పదాలను మరల ప్రాయకూడదు. మరియు by అను పదమును కూడా ఉపయోగించరాదు.

The people do not know dome facts.

Some facts are not known.

Some one called me.

I was called.

Some body visits the village.

The village is visited.

No one informed us.

We were not informed (ఇ వాక్యంలో No one పచ్చింది కావున Not ఉన్నట్టే, కావున passive voice లో not ను చేర్చాలి)

One should respect one's elders.  
elders should be respected.  
One must keep one's words  
Words must be kept.

#### **Special Case IV**

పాధారణంగా Passive Voice లో verb తరువాత by అనే preposition వస్తుంది. కానీ ఈ త్రింది కొన్న verbs తరువాత వేరు వేరు prepositions వస్తాయి. by అనే preposition రాదు.

Surprised at wondered at delighted with  
Astonished at, Rejoiced at, married to  
Satisfied with, Pleased with, covered with  
(filled with, contained in, known to లగా వస్తాయి.  
The jug contains water.  
Water is contained in the jug.  
He knows me.  
I am known to him.  
Mangoes filled th bag.  
The bag was filled with mangoes.  
We satisfied our teachers.  
Our teachers were satisfied with us.  
The results surprised me.  
I was surprised at the results.  
I know the facts.  
The facts are known to me.  
The glass contains water.  
Water is contained in the glass.  
My work pleased the manager.  
The manager was pleased with.my work.

### **PRACTICE BITS**

1. Aruna has cut the vegetables just now.
  - (1) Aruna has been cut by the vegetables just now.
  - (2) The vegetables has been cut by Aruna just now.
  - (3) The vegetables have been cut by Aruna just then.
  - (4) The vegetables have been cut by Aruna just then.
2. Shwetha plays the Sitar every day.
  - (1) The Sitar is played by Shwetha every day.
  - (2) The Sitar was played by Shwetha every day.
  - (3) The Sitar is being played by Shwetha every day.
  - (4) The Sitar played by Shwetha every day.
3. They will receive the letter tomorrow.
  - (1) The letter will received by them tomorrow.
  - (2) The letter will be received by them tomorrow.

3. The letter would be received by them the following day.  
(3) The letter should be received by them the next day.
4. We are cooking rice now.  
(1) Rice is being cooked now by us. (2) Rice are being cooked now by us.  
(3) Rice is cooked now by us. (4) Rice was being cooked now by us.
5. Scott sold the car yesterday.  
(1) The car is sold yesterday by Scott. (2) Yesterday was sold by Scott the car.  
(3) The car was sold yesterday by Scott. (4) The car was sold yesterday by him.
6. Kishore will have signed the bond.  
(1) The bond will have signed by Kishore.  
(2) The bond will have been signed by Kishore.  
(3) The bond shall have been signed by Kishore.  
(4) The bond would have been signed by Kishore.
7. He was taking alcohol when I went there.  
(1) Alcohol was taken by him when I went there.  
(2) Alcohol is being taken by him when I went there.  
(3) Alcohol was being taken by him when I went there.  
(4) None of the above
8. She may see Rathan next week.  
(1) Rathan may be seen by her next week.  
(2) Rathan may be seen by she next week.  
(3) Rathan might be seen by her next week.  
(4) Rathan may seen by her next week.
9. I had borrowed money from Dana.  
(1) Money has been borrowed by me from Dana.  
(2) Money had borrowed by me from Dana.  
(3) Money had been borrowed by me from Dana.  
(4) Money had been borrowed by I from Dana.
10. I presented Geetha a gift on her birth day.  
(1) A gift was presented to me by Geetha on her birth day.  
(2) A gift was presented to Geetha by me on her birth day.  
(3) A gift was presented to Geetha by I on her birth day.  
(4) A gift was being presented to Geetha by me on her birth day.
11. His words have surprised us  
(1) We have been surprised by his words.(2) We have been surprised at his words  
(3) We have surprised at his words. (4) We had been surprised at his words.
12. Rama married Shailu in 2006.  
(1) Shailu was married by Rama in 2006.(2) Shailu was married by him in 2006  
(3) Shailku was married to Rama in 2006.(4) Shailu was married to I in 2006.
13. He was mixing the colours.  
(1) The colours were being mixed by him.  
(2) The colours were mixed by him.  
(3) The colours are being mixed by him.  
(4) The colours were being mixed by he.

GE!

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14. Have they packed apples ?  
(1) Apples have been packed by them. (2) Have apples been packed by them ?  
(3) Have apples packed by them ? (4) Have apples been packed by they ?
15. Why did she scold you ?  
(1) Why was you scolded by her ? (2) Why you were scolded by her ?  
(3) Why were you scolded by her ? (4) Why were you being scolded by her ?
16. Who painted the house ?  
(1) Who was the house painted ? (2) By whom the house was painted ?  
(3) By whom was the house painted ? (4) None of the above
17. Plant Many Plants.  
(1) Let many plants be planted. (2) Let many plants planted  
(3) Let many plants be plant. (4) Let many plants being planted.
18. The nurses served the patients.  
(1) The patients were served by the nurses. (2) The patients were served.  
(3) The patients are served. (4) The patients served by the nurses.
19. Where have they sold the forms ?  
(1) Where have the forms been sold by they ?  
(2) Where the forms have been sold by them ?  
(3) Where have the forms been sold by them ?  
(4) Where have the forms sold by them ?
20. One should keep one's promises.  
(1) One's promises should be kept. (2) Promises should be kept.  
(3) Promises should kept. (4) Promises should kept.
21. K. Vishwanath directed "Shankarabharanam".  
(1) Shankarabharanam was directed by K. Vishwanath.  
(2) K. Vishwanath was directed by Shankarabharanam.  
(3) Shankarabharanam was being directed by K. Vishwanath.  
(4) Shankarabharanam is directed by K. Vishwanath.
22. Street lights have been provided in all localities, the active voice the given sentence is  
(1) I have provided street lights in all localities  
(2) They have provided street lights in all localities.  
(3) No change  
(4) Somebody has provided street lights in all localities.
23. Somebody made a mistake in preparing the report, the passive form for the given sentence is  
(1) A mistake was made by somebody in preparing the report.  
(2) A mistake is made in preparing the report.  
(3) A mistake was made in preparing the report.  
(4) The report was made by a mistake in preparing.
24. When do not we use the passive voice ?  
(1) When the agent or the doer of the action is very important.  
(2) When we want to give importance to the action or the result of an action.  
(3) When we do not want to name the doer of the action.  
(4) When the agent or the doer of the action is not very important.

25. Which of the following is not in the passive voice ?  
 (1) Shoes have to be removed. (2) Feet have to be washed.  
 (3) Heads have to be covered. (4) Cameras have to be left.
26. "We have to wear special slippers", the passive form for the given sentence is  
 (1) Special slippers have to be worn. (2) Special slippers has to be worn.  
 (3) Special slippers have to be sear. (4) Special slippers have to be weared.
27. We offer them a wide range of extra curricular activities here  
 (1) They are offered a wide range of extra-curricular activities here  
 (2) A wide range of extra curricular activities are offered to them here.  
 (3) both (1) and (2) (4) None of the above
28. Have the police registered a case of murder? The passive form for the above sentence is  
 (1) Has a murder registered by the police ?  
 (2) Has a case been registered by the police?  
 (3) Has a case of murder been registered by the police?  
 (4) Have a case of murder been registered by the police?
29. Which of the following is active voice ?  
 (1) This school is run by the management.  
 (2) Pupils are expected to take an entrance test.  
 (3) They can be placed in the right class.  
 (4) They encourage to develop their talents outside the class room.
30. Which of the following is in passive voice ?  
 (1) They can develop their own interest and hobbies.  
 (2) Every opportunity can be given to our pupils.  
 (3) Somebody found the body in the bedroom. (4) We have to put out our cigarettes.
31. Has a dog ever bitten you ? The other form for asking the same question is  
 (1) Have you ever bitten by a dog ? (2) Have you ever been bitten by a dog ?  
 (3) Has a dog ever bitten by you ? (4) Has a dog ever been bitten by you ?
32. "Shrikanth was bowled by Akram" in the given sentence the agent of the action is  
 (1) Shrikanth (2) Akram (3) Bowled (4) Past tense
33. "Paper was invented by Ts' ai Lun in Ad 105". Here the receiver of the action is  
 (1) Paper (2) Ts' ai Lun (3) AD 105 (4) (1) & (2)
34. The sentence is said to be in the active voice.  
 (1) When the subject of the sentence and the object are the same.  
 (2) The subject of the sentence is not the doer or the agent of the action.  
 (3) When the subject of the sentence and the agent are the same.  
 (4) None of these
35. Who assassinated Mahatma Gandhi on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1948 ?  
 (1) Who was Mahatma Gandhi assassinated on 30 Jan. 1948 ?  
 (2) By whom was Mahatma Gandhi assassinated on 30 Jan. 1948 ?  
 (3) Whom was Mahatma Gandhi being assassinated on 30 Jan. 1948 ? (4) (2)&(3)

**ANSWERS**

1.4	2.1	3.2	4.2	5.3	6.2	7.3	8.1	9.3	10.2
11.2	12.3	13.1	14.2	15.3	16.3	17.1	18.1	19.3	20.1
21.1	22.4	23.3	24.1	25.3	26.1	27.3	28.3	29.4	30.2
31.2	32.2	33.1	34.3	35.2					

## 9. USE OF PHRASES

Phrase అనగా కొన్ని అర్థవంతమైన పదములు సముదాయం అని అర్థం. కానీ Phrase యొక్క అర్థం అనేది అనంపూర్ణంగా ఉంటుంది. అటువంటి group of words ను Phrase అంటారు.

### Use of Phrases

Phrases అనునవి మూడు వసులు చేస్తాయి.

- అవి: 1. Noun phrase,
- 2. Adjective phrase
- 3. Adverb phrase

### 1. NOUN PHRASES

A Phrase which does the functions of a noun is called a noun phrase అనగా ఒక noun చేయు పనిని చేయు కొన్ని మాటల సముదాయంను noun phrase అంటారు. అనగా ఇది noun చేసే పనిని తెలియజేస్తుంది.

**Examples:** Ravi expects to get a prize

verb object

ఈ వాక్యం నందు expects అనునది verb అనునది verb అగును. దీనికి object గా "to get a prize" అనే phrase వాడబడింది. అనగా ఈ phrase అనునది expects అనే verb నకు object గా ఉంది. కాబట్టి objectగా ఉండటానికి అర్థం గల parts of speech "noun" అగును. అందువల్ల దానిస్తానంలో to get a prize అనునది ఉంది కావున ఇది Noun phrase అగును.

**Example:** I know to play chess

పై వివరణ ప్రకారం ఈవాక్యం నందు to play chess అనునది noun phrase అగును.

**Example:** He likes reading books

పై వివరణ ప్రకారం ఈవాక్యం నందు reading books అనేది noun phrase అగును.

**Example:** Your getting success is a surprise to all

ఈవాక్యంలో getting success అనునది is అను క్రియకు subject గా ఉంటూ noun చేసే పని చేస్తున్నది. కావున ఇక్కడ "your getting success" అనేది Noun phrase అవుతుంది.

**Example:** Standing in the sun is beneficial to health

ఈవాక్యంలో standing in the sun అనునది is అను క్రియకు subject గా ఉంటూ, noun చేసే పనిని చేస్తుంది కావున ఇక్కడ standing in the sun అనునది noun phrase అగును.

### 2. ADJECTIVE PHRASES

Adjective అనునది ఒక noun యొక్క గొప్పతనాన్ని (అర్థము) వివరించును. అనగా Adjective అనునది nounను qualify చేస్తుంది. noun యొక్క అర్థమును వివరించే Phrase ను Adjective Phrase అంటారు.

**Example:** Rama is a boy having an honest character

పై వాక్యంనందు honest అనునది adjective ఇది Rama character యొక్క అర్థాన్ని వివరిస్తుంది. కావున ఇక్కడ An honest character అనేది Adjective Phrase అగును.

**Example:** 1. He is a man with an angry nature

పై వివరణ ప్రకారం ఈవాక్యంలో with an angry అనునది Adjective Phrase అగును.

2. She is a woman of great merit

ఈవాక్యంలో of great merit అనునది Adjective phrase అగును.

3. This is the house built of mud

దీనిలో built of mud అనేది adjective phrase అగును. ఎందుకంటే mud అనే adjective అనునది house ను qualify చేస్తుంది.

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## 3. ADVERB PHRASES

ఒక క్రియాయిక్కుగానీ, adjective యొక్కగానీ అర్థమును విశదికరించు చేసే మాటను adverb అంటారు. ఒక adverb చేసే వసిన ఏ ప్రాయాలలో అయితే చేస్తుంది. అటువంటి phrase ను adverb phrase అంటారు.

- Example:** 1. He behaved in a foolish way. ఇందు "in a foolish way" అనే phrase అనునది behaved అనే verb ను విశదికరించి చేసిసట్టారా ద్రాయబడింది. కావున ఇక్కడ in a foolish way అనునది Adverb phrase అగును.
2. This book is available every where. ఈ వాక్యంలో every where అనే phrase అనునది Adverb చేసే వసి చేస్తుంది. కావున ఇది Adverb phrase అగును.
3. She treats others in a cruel manner. ఈ వాక్యంనందు treats అనే verb యొక్క అర్థాన్ని విశదికరించే phrase అయినటువంటి కావున ఇది ఇది in a cruel manner అనునది Adverb phrase అగును.

## PHRASAL VERBS

ముఖ్య గమనిక: కొన్ని Standard phrasal verbsను Prepositions అనే Chapterలో ప్రాయటం జరిగింది. కావున మీరు ఆ Chapterలో Phrasal Verbsను క్రమ పద్ధతిలో చదవండి.

## PRACTICE BITS

1. I want to visit the Tajmahal. The underlined part is. ( )  
 1. Noun phrase      2. Adverb phrase      3. adjective phrase      4. Noun clause
2. My father hates playing cricket. The underlined part is. ( )  
 1. adjective phrase      2. Noun phrase      3. adverb phrase      4. adv. clause
3. He loves to issue harsh orders. The underlined part is. ( )  
 1. Noun clause      2. Noun phrase      3. Adverb clause      4. Adverb phrase
4. The warrior fought with great courage. The underlined part is. ( )  
 1. Noun clause      2. Noun phrase      3. adverb phrase      4. adjective phrase
5. She failed in her duty. The underlined part is. ( )  
 1. Noun phrase      2. Adverb phrase      3. adjective phrase      4. adj clause
6. The crowd stopped in the bazaar. ( )  
 1. Noun phrase      2. Adverb clause      3. Adverb phrase      4. Noun clause
7. The English flag..... English is. ( )  
 1. Adjective clause      2. Adjective phrase      3. Noun clause      4. Adjective
8. The longest day. 'Longest' is. ( )  
 1. Adjective      2. Adjective phrase      3. Noun Clause      4. Adjective
9. A body with blue eyes ..... it is.. ( )  
 1. Adjective      2. Adjective phrase      3. Adjective clause      4. Adverb phrase
10. A Jungle track ..... this is. ( )  
 1. Adjective      2. Adjective phrase      3. Adjective clause      4. Adverb phrase

## ANSWERS

1.1    2.2    3.2    4.3    5.2    6.3    7.4    8.4    9.2    10.1

# 11. COMPOSITION

Composition is the art of writing. Writing is a composite skill. The word 'composition' is derived from the latin word compose. It means 'to put together' so putting together words and sentences is called composition.

If the students are asked write a few words or to fill the missing letters or words, it is also composition. Writing composition is an integral part of language so it should be taught to the learners as a means to acquire mastery over language. The teachers have no sufficient time to give proper importance to composition in the teaching of english.

## AIMS OF THE TEACHING OF COMPOSITION:

1. The students should be encouraged to communicate the environment.
2. They should be made efficient enough to organise and put their ideas and feelings.
3. They should be made efficient to be able to express their feelings by their own selected words.
4. The teacher should help the students in proper organization and use of the vocabulary.

## Controlled Composition:

- ❖ Students have to be provided with the subject matter of the composition.
- ❖ An oral discussion and practice proceeds.
- ❖ What to say, how to say and the language to be used should be made clear to the students.
- ❖ This sort of help should gradually decrease.
- ❖ This can be produced by asking questions and giving answers.

## Guided Composition:

- ❖ It is next stage of composition work.
- ❖ The students are provided with the subject matter. Freedom is increased in the usage of language.
- ❖ The teacher first selects a familiar and an interested topic to the students.
- ❖ By discussion, the students arrive at a topic, sentence.
- ❖ The students continue the activity either by discussion or by asking questions and giving answers.
- ❖ They prepare a rough draft.
- ❖ They improve it after refinement.

## Free Composition:

- ❖ Free composition can be given when the students reach a higher stage of writing. It should be given when they would have mastered certain vocabulary and structures.
- ❖ The help from the teacher would be almost negligible.
- ❖ Topics should be selected from the range of students experience.

## Exercise for free Composition:

1. Early stage simple topics such as my school, my family, our festivals etc.,

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2. Reporting about any function held at school.
3. Letter writing.
4. Summarizing and note taking.
5. Creative writing.
6. Writing an application.
7. Essay writing.
8. Precis writing.
9. Story writing.
10. Descriptive writing.
11. Narrative writing etc.,

### Exercise for guided composition:

- a) Substitution tables
- b) Transcription
- c) Dictation
- d) Transformation of sentences
- e) Composition of incomplete sentences
- f) Reproducing a situation, a picture description, a story

### EXERCISE - I

1. In guided composition, the students are able to have guidance of  
  - a) ideas and vocabulary
  - b) ideas only
  - c) ideas, vocabulary and structure
  - d) nothing
2. In guided composition, the learners have to work according to what had been  
  - a) suggested
  - b) informed
  - c) instructed
  - d) all the above
3. Controlled situation is there to the  
  - a) parents
  - b) teachers
  - c) students
  - d) all
4. The topic should be chosen according to the  
  - a) present situation
  - b) emerging issues
  - c) contemporary problems
  - d) mental level of the learners
5. In guided composition, vocabulary, structures are  
  - a) given by the teachers
  - b) chosen by the learners
  - c) chosen from the peer group
  - d) decided after a discussion
6. Which of the following is an exercise for guided composition.  
  - a) substitution table
  - b) letter writing
  - c) paragraph writing
  - d) precis writing
7. In guided composition.  
  - a) all work is done orally
  - b) there is no oral work
  - c) oral work is done at the end
  - d) there is no specific method
8. Which of the following is correct.  
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
  - d)

- b) free composition plays the way for guided composition  
c) guided composition doesn't correct grammatical mistakes  
d) students do not learn structures in composition
9. Which is the exercise for free composition. ( )  
a) story writing  
b) transformation  
c) dictation  
d) reproduction of situation
10. Which of the following is not an objective of teaching composition ( )  
a) to develop  
b) to pronounce the words correctly  
c) to develop imagination power  
d) to develop depending attitude on others
11. Creative writing means ( )  
a) write something on which is already existing  
b) write something new which is not existing  
c) writing as we wish  
d) write something using standard vocabulary
12. Which of the following is not expected from teacher encourage the students to write a composition ( )  
a) organised composition  
b) orderly behaviour  
c) presenting model composition  
d) ask the students to write their own
13. If the teacher does not correct the answer books of students ( )  
a) they will correct themselves  
b) they think it is not necessary  
c) they become careless  
d) they will write correctly
14. If the students make mistakes in composition writing, the teachers should ( )  
a) discourage them  
b) laugh at them  
c) suppress the zeal  
d) correct and encourage
15. Which of the following shall not enrich the experience of the student ( )  
a) opportunity to listen  
b) observation  
c) discussion  
d) copying down from the notes
16. The students should be encouraged to ( )  
a) put forward and express their experience  
b) write composition without paying attention  
c) ignore and neglect composition writing  
d) make them afraid of the composition
17. Which of the statements is wrong? ( )  
a) the students should be encouraged to communicate with the environment  
b) oral discussion or practice is not necessary  
c) proper organisation and use of vocabulary is not encouraged  
d) we should not give importance to the students experiences.
18. The teachers normally do not give much importance in the composition writing be-

cause

- a) there is no use for students
- b) it is not important in English studies
- c) they find very little time for the execution of this work
- d) through they are interested the official don't

19. The expression of composition is

- a) oral
- b) written
- c) oral or written
- d) neither oral nor written

20. This is essential quality of a composition

- a) orderly and properly organised composition
- b) taking help from peer group in organising the composition
- c) irregular presentation of ideas and experience
- d) vague and inadequate presentation

**Answers:**

- 1. c    2. a    3. c    4. d    5. a    6. a    7. a    8. a    9. a    10. d
- 11. b    12. d    13. c    14. d    15. d    16. a    17. a    18. c    19. c    20. a

### **EXERCISE - II**

1. Good composition must grow out of one's

- a) grammatical knowledge
- b) personal experience
- c) vocabulary
- d) environment and heredity

2. The main aim of written composition

- a) to enable students to write their ideas clearly and effectively
- b) to say something about a test
- c) to explain a storu or an incident
- d) to participate in conversation and discussion

3. Which one is not the objective of oral composition

- a) to develop the habit of listening
- b) use of correct pronounsaion
- c) to learn the vocabulary in use
- d) to put the ideas on paper in an order

4. The word composition comes from the word 'compose' it means...

- a) complete
- b) scatter the words
- c) to put together
- d) make the students compete

5. The word 'compose' come from

- a) english word
- b) latin word
- c) greek word
- d) french word

6. The composition work is

- a) to make the learners speak well
- b) a minute part of language work
- c) an integral part of language work
- d) not so useful to the learners of english language

7. Which of the following is not needed in composition work

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- b) organisation of ideas  
c) spellings and punctuation
8. The students imagine in  
a) english                    b) mother tongue
9. The students need not any guidance in  
a) an early stage            b) lowest classes
10. Learning of a language remains incomplete if the students do not acquire  
a) listening skill            b) speaking & writing  
c) the beginning              d) senior stage  
d) all the four skills
11. Which one of the following is not a step involved in guided composition  
a) selection of the topic  
b) discussion on details  
c) vocabulary and structures  
d) leave the students to write of their own
12. List of substitution tables is a  
a) method                    b) approach  
c) technique                 d) procedure
13. To make a few sentences from a substitution table is  
a) free composition          b) guided composition  
c) controlled composition    d) not a composition writing
14. Whatever is taken up for composition, that should be dealt  
a) with oral first            b) with written practice  
c) with help of parents      d) out of the classroom
15. Which is necessary for developing the composition work among the students  
a) good handwriting        b) correct spelling    c) structure            d) all the above
16. Report writing about a function comes under  
a) free composition          b) guided composition  
c) controlled composition    d) it is not a composition
17. Composition is taught  
a) according to the levels of the learner    b) irrespective of the levels of the students  
c) as per the patterns of the question paper  
d) to all the students of all the levels at a time
18. Composition is taught in  
a) colleges                    b) universities  
c) high schools              d) teacher education centres
19. A teacher has given some clues and asked to prepare a comprehension. This is  
a) a method                    b) a procedure        c) an approach            d) a technique
20. Reproduction of story can be taken in the  
a) Infant classes            b) higher classes      c) primary classes    d) colleges only

**Answers:**

1. b    2. a    3. d    4. c    5. b    6. c    7. d    8. b    9. d    10. d  
11. d   12. c   13. c   14. a   15. d   16. a   17. a   18. c   19. d   20. b

# 12. VOCABULARY

## 12(A). MEANINGS

Delight = Pleasure, joy	Imminent = threatening, impending
Despot = autocrat, tyrant	Immortal = undying, everlasting
Determination = decision, resolve	Immunity = release, freedom
Diligence = Care, industry	Imprison = incarcerate, confine
Encroach = invade, intrude	Inaugurate = begin, start, install
Escon = Convey, accompany	Indignant = bad, poison
Evil = bad, ill, wicked	Isolation = separation, segregation
Expand = extend, unfold	Joy = delight, pleasure
Examine = Scrutinize, inspect	Justice = right, equity
Fade = pale, decay	Kindle = fire, excite, light
Fable = legend, moral story, fiction	Ligner = gentle, mild
Fate = chance, destiny	Lurid = gloomy, darkness
Fatigue = tired ness, weariness	Malice = Ill-will, spite
Feeble = dim, faint, weak	Manufacture = make, produce
Fling = cast, throw	Marvel = miracle, wonder
Flourish = prosper, succeed	Mate = comrade, co-worker
Flurry = confusion, flutter	Melancholy = gloomy, sad
Forbid = ban, prohibit	Neglect = Omit, overlook
Forecast = predict, announce	Need = want, desire
Gathher = pluck, collect	New = novel, fresh, recent
Generosity = Kindness, gently	Omen = sign, warning, presage
Ghost = spirit, devil, demon	Oration = address, speech
Gloom = darkness, melancholy, depression	Oust = displace, throw out
Glory = Fame, honour, renown	Path = track, route
Grapple = seize, wrestle	Persuade = Convince, induce
Grasp = catch, hold, seize	Pretty = small, unimportant
Greet = address, welcome	Preamble = preface, introduction
Grumble = Murmur, complain	Preceptor = teacher,, instructor
Halt = pause, rest, stop	Putrid = corrupt, rotten
Heal = cure, restore	Quake = shiver, tremble, shake
Homage = worship, duty	Quack = humbug, mountebank
Hub bub = disturbance, din	Rabid = mad, furious, frantic
Humble = Poor, mean, low	Ragged = jagged, torn
	Ramble = wander, roam

**ENEMY**  
 Shout = rebuke, chide  
 Virtue = virtue, honesty  
 Withstand = withstand, oppose  
 Wreck = wreck, destruction, defeat  
 Religious = religious, holy, divine  
 Disperse = disperse, sprinkle  
 Sin = evil, crime, wickedness  
 Net = net, trap, spring  
 Snatch = pull, seize, hold, pluck  
 Soak = steep, wet  
 Spectator = observer, witness  
 Sham = sham, adulterate  
 Struggle = struggle, quarrel, dispute  
 Coincide = coincide, match  
 Tendency = leaning, drift  
 Victory = victory, jubilation  
 Deserter = deserter, renegade  
 Press = press, push, stimulate  
 Pronounce = pronounce, speak  
 Tramp = vagabond, vagrant  
 Judgment = verdict, judgment  
 Wary = vigilant, wakeful  
 Valuable = worthy, virtuous  
 Miserable = wretched, sad  
 Submit = yield, surrender  
 Slavery = yoke, link, bondage  
 Region = zone, belt  
 Energy = zeal, enthusiasm  
 Enjoyment = zest, relish, flavour  
 Height = zenith, highlevel

## 12(B) SYNONYMS

### వార్షిక వర్ణాలా

Abandon = leave, forsake  
 Hate = abhor, detest  
 Busy = active, eager, alert  
 Gain = acquire, obtain  
 Choose = adopt, appropriate

Worry = annoy, trouble  
 Try = attempt, strive  
 Empower = authorise, sanction  
 Harsh = bitter, cruel  
 Inhuman = barbarous, rude  
 Glory = boast, brag  
 Subjection = bondage, servitude  
 Trouble = bother, worry  
 Explode = burst, break  
 Index = catalogue, register, list  
 Fancy = caprice, vagary  
 Blame = censure, condemn  
 Fraud = cheat, gull, dupe  
 Selection = choice, option  
 Encourage = cheer, gladden  
 Battle = combat, war, fight  
 Convict = condemn, blame  
 Heartily = cordial, friendly  
 Seek = crave, bag  
 Belief = credit, trust  
 Liability = debt, obligation  
 Decency = decorum, propriety  
 Decline = decay, fade  
 Pleasure = delight, joy  
 Autocrat = despot, tyrant  
 Decision = determination, resolve  
 Care = diligence, industry  
 Invade = encroach, intrude  
 Accompany = escon, convey  
 Bad = evil, ill, wicked  
 Extend = expand, unfold  
 Scrutinize = examine, inspect  
 Pale = fade, decay  
 Legend = fable, moral story, fiction  
 Chance = fate, destiny  
 Tiredness = fatigue, weariness  
 Dim = feeble, faint, weak  
 Cast = fling, throw  
 Prosper = flourish, succeed  
 Confusion = flurry, flutter  
 Ban = forbid, prohibit  
 Predict = forecast, announce  
 Pluck = gather, collect  
 Kindness = generosity, gently  
 Devil = ghost, spirit, demon  
 Darkness = gloom, melancholy, depression

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Glory = Fame, honour, renown  
Grapple = seize, wrestle  
Grasp = catch, hold, seize  
Greet = address, welcome  
Grumble = Murmur, complain  
Halt = pause, rest, stop  
Heal = cure, restore  
Homage = worship, duty  
Hubbub = disturbance, din  
Humble = Poor, mean, low  
Imminent = threatening, impending  
Immortal = undying, everlasting  
Immunity = release, freedom  
Imprison = incarcerate, confine  
Inaugurate = begin, start, install  
Indignant = bad, poison  
Isolation = separation, segregation  
Joy = delight, pleasure  
Justice = right, equity  
Kindle = fire, excite, light  
Ligner = gentle, mild  
Lurid = gloomy, darkness  
Malice = Ill-will, spite  
Manufacture = make, produce  
Marvel = miracle, wonder  
Mate = comrade, co-worker  
Melancholy = gloomy, sad  
Neglect = Omit, overlook  
Need = want, desire  
New = novel, fresh, recent  
Omen = sign, warning, presage  
Oration = address, speech

Rectitude = virtue, honesty  
Resist = withstand, oppose  
Ruin = wreck, destruction, defeat  
Sacred = religious, holy, divine  
Scatter = disperse, sprinkle  
Sin = evil, crime, wickedness  
Snare = net, trap, spring  
Snatch = pull, seize, hold, pluck  
Soak = steep, wet  
Spectator = observer, witness  
Spurious = sham, adulterate  
Strife = struggle, quarrel, dispute  
Tally = coincide, match  
Tendency = leaning, drift  
Triumph = victory, jubilation  
Turncoat = deserter, renegade  
Urge = press, push, stimulate  
Utter = pronounce, speak  
Vagabond = tramp, vagrant  
Verdict = decision judgment  
Vigilant = wary, wakeful  
Worthy = valuable, virtuous  
Wretched = miserable, sad  
Yield = submit, surrender  
Yoke = slavery, link, bondage  
Zone = region, belt  
Zeal = energy, enthusiasm  
Zest = enjoyment, relish, flavour  
Zenith = height, high level

## 12(C) ANTONYMS

GENERAL ENGLISH - ENGLISH GRAMMER - FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS			
able	x	un able	
Close	x	un close	
Enable	x	un able	
Manly	x	un manly	
Knowingly	x	un knowingly	
like	x	unlike (or) dislike	
aware	x	un aware	
Natural	x	un natural	
tie	x	untie	
Kind	x	un king	
healthy	x	un healthy	
real	x	un real	
Conscious	x	un conscious	
Bearbly	x	un bearbly	
Attractive	x	un attractive	
Thinking	x	un thinking	
do	x	undo	
Usual	x	un usual	
Comfortable	x	un comfortable	
Branching	x	un branching	
Earth	x	un earth	
Cared	x	un cared	
Plugging	x	un plugging	
Forgettable	x	un forgettable	
Fold	x	un fold	
cultured	x	un cultured	
Easy	x	un easy	
Fortunate	x	un fortunate	
ready	x	un ready	
Steady	x	un steady	
Greatful	x	ungreatful	
identify	x	un identify	
Able	x	unable	
Certain	x	un certain	
Limited	x	un limited	
Tidy	x	un tidy	
Natural	x	un natural	
Just	x	un just	
Loading	x	un loading	
Successful	x	un successful	
Official	x	un official	
selfish	x	un selfish	
Equal	x	un equal	
Eatable	x	un eatable	
IN ತೋವಣಿ ಪದಾಲು:			
Correct	x	in correct	
Eligible	x	in eligible	
Decent	x	in decent	
Curable	x	in curable	
Sufficient	x	in sufficient	
Active	x	in active	
Appropriate	x	in appropriate	
Visible	x	in visible	
Complete	x	in complete	
dependent	x	independent	
definite	x	in definite	
decrease	x	increase	
Efficient	x	in efficient	
Capable	x	in capable	
Ability	x	in ability	
Experienced	x	in experienced	
Human	x	in human	
superior	x	inferior	
justice	x	in justice	
Sane	x	in sane	
Valid	x	in valid	
Accurate	x	in accurate	
IM ತೋವಣಿ ಪದಾಲು:			
Patient	x	im patient	
Material	x	im material	
Pure	x	impure	
Mature	x	immature	
Possible	x	impossible	
Probable	x	improbable	

## **12(J) EXPECTED BITS**

Study of the origins - <b>Anthropology</b>	loss of hearing ?	- <b>deaf</b>
Study of physical and cultural development of man kind	loss of sensation in some of the body muscles ?	- <b>paralytic</b>
The study of heavenly bodies (stars, planets, etc...)	Disability in controlling the muscles in some parts of the body ?	- <b>spastic</b>
The study of living things	Disability in using one (or) more limbs ?	- <b>cripple</b>
The study of plants	One half of the earth ?	- <b>hemisphere</b>
The study of animals	The layer of air surrounding a planet ?	- <b>Atmosphere</b>
The study of the heart	The water bodies on the earth ?	- <b>hydrosphere</b>
The study of birds	The part of the universe where there are living beings ?	- <b>biosphere</b>
The study of diagnostic treatment (bones)	Study of ancient buildings and pre-historic remains?	- <b>archaeology</b>
The study of skin	The study of the positions of the stars / planets to foretell future ?	- <b>Astrology</b>
The study of earthquakes	The study of stars / planets, etc... heavenly bodies ?	- <b>Astronomy</b>
The study of mental condition	The study of the human race ?	- <b>Anthropology</b>
The study of the surface of the earth - <b>Geography</b>	The scientific study of the earth's atmosphere ?	- <b>Meteorology</b>
Loss of memory	The study of history and theory of music ?	- <b>Musicology</b>
A person who is calm and does not get angry soon?	A building in which objects of artistic, cultural and scientific interests are kept ?	- <b>Museum</b>
A dog legs at the back are called ? - <b>hind legs</b>	A building where monks live ?	- <b>Monastery</b>
One who writes own life history ?- <b>Autobiographer</b>	A building / room in hospital where dead bodies are kept before cremation	- <b>Mortuary</b>
One who draws comic pictures	One who looks at the brighter side of things ?	- <b>Optimist</b>
A shed meant for a car	One who looks at the darker side of things?	- <b>Pessimist</b>
A shelter for the dog ?	One who does n't believe in God ?	- <b>atheist</b>
A place where money is coined ?	One who does believe in God ?	- <b>theist</b>
One who always hopes for the best ? - <b>optimist</b>	Journey to a religious / holy place, (or) a tour to sacred places ?	- <b>pilgrimage</b>
One who always thinks that everything will be bad?	A long journey by sea (or) in space ?	- <b>voyage</b>
	A man who writes about the history of others ?	- <b>Biographer</b>
One who collector of stamps ?		
One who collect coins is called ? - <b>Numismatist</b>		
A place where rare articles preserved and displayed ?		
A person who can not hear ?		
A person who can not speak ?		
A person who can not walk properly ?		
A person who can not behave properly ? - <b>mad</b>		
loss of vision ?		
loss of speech ?		

A man who writes some dictionaries?	- Lexicographer	Doctor who treats children ?	- Pediatrician
Study of human body ?	- Physiology	Person who goes on foot ?	- Pedestrian
The scientific study of the normal functions of living beings ?	- Physiology	A medicine which is supposed to cure all diseases ?	- Panacea
One who spends money, time, etc... for the welfare of mankind ?	- Philanthropist	The study and treatment of disorders of hair growth?	- Trichology
One who love animals ?	- Zoophilist	A book giving information on all branches of knowledge ?	- Encyclopedia
Study of coins ?	- Numismatics	A person whose name is not known? - Anonymous	
The study of prehistoric remains ?	- Archaeology	Seeing something which is not really present ?	- Hallucination
A collection of dried plants ?	- Herbarium	A pspecialist who treats female reproductive and sexual organs ?	- Gynecologist
A place for keeping birds ?	- Aviary	A specialist who treats disorders of the brain, spinalcord nervous system ?	- neurologist
An area where birds and animals are protected ?	- Sanctuary	One who writes dramas ?	- Dramatist
To put money in bank ?	- Deposit	One who speaks on a topic ?	- Orator
To take money out of the bank ?	- withdraw	One who believes in fate ontrols human life ?	- Fatalist
A fictitious name used by an author?- Pseudonym		One who is perfect in grammar ?	- Grammarians
One who hates mankind ?	- Misanthrope	A person who does things only for pleasure.	- Amateur
Having infite knowledge (or) having all knowledge?	- omniscient	A person who prrepares plans for buildings ?	- Architect
Having all powerful ?	- Omnipotent	A collector, admirer, and lover of books?-Bibliophile	
An unmarried woman ?	- Spinser (or) maid	Dry weather with no rainfall ?	- Drought
Find something for the first time ?	- Discovery	Study of Environment ?	- Ecology
To produce a disign that has not existed before ?	- Invention	Group of animals ?	- Fauna
The act of travelling through a place looking for simething ?	- exploration	One who defends his country's freedom or rights?	- Patriot
An exciting (or) dangerous journey ?	- Adventure	One who studies the about insects?- Entomologist	
A person who has a highly developed sense of beauty ?	- Aesthetic	One who studies the science of diseases ?	- Pathologist
Artificial tank for fish ?	- Acquarium	Art of garden cultivation ?	- Horticulture
A book containing account (or) description of books ?	- Bibliography	One who comes to help others ?	- Samaritan
To shunt out from all social (or) commercial relations ?	- Boy cutt	An animal that can live on land, in water?-Amphibian	
Study of beautiful hand writing ?	- Calligraphy	The state of being gay (or) happy ?	- Galety
Branch of Biology which deals with the relation of living things to environment ?	- Ecology	Able to do many things ?	- Versatile
A person who loves only himself ?	- Egoist	* An astronomer is associated with	( 2 )
supposition made as basis for reasoning ?	- Hypothesis		
A person who knows many languages ?- linguist		1. The scientific study of the Earth and sun	
The condition in which one is deeply in love with himself?	- Narcissism	2. The scientific study of the Universe	
		3. The study of Satellites	
		4. The study of the Earth	