

English E-Book

for

All JKSSB Exams

By : Iqbal Sir
JKSSB Study Fast



English Notes By Iqbal Sir (JKSSB Study Fast)

TENSES

(1) Present Tense

(2) Past Tense

(3) Future Tense

Present Tense: They are further divided into:

1. Present Simple

2. Present Continuous

3. Present Perfect

4. Present Perfect Continuous

1. Present Simple:

Rule: Sub + V1 + object (s/es with singular He/She/it)

Examples:

She writes a letter.

He goes to school every morning.

She understands English.

2. Present Continuous:

Rule: Sub + is/am/are + V1 + ing + object.

Examples: They are playing football now.

She is drinking coffee.

He is going to the library.

3. Present Perfect:

Rule: Sub + has/have + V3 + object.

Examples:

We have played football on the ground.

He has written a letter to his friend.

They have worked in the field.

4. Present Perfect continuous:

Rule: Sub + has/have + been + V1 + ing + object + Since/For (with time)

Examples:

He has been going on a morning walk.

She has been watching a movie since morning.

Past Tense: They are further divided into:

1. Past Simple:

Rule: Sub + V2 + object.

Examples: She wrote a letter.

He went to school..

He tried very hard.

2. Past Continuous:

Rule: Sub + was/were V1 + ing + object.

Examples: She was drinking coffee.

They were playing football now.

3. Past Perfect:

Rule: Sub + had + V3 + object.

Examples: They had worked in field.

We had played football on the ground.

He had written a letter to friend.

4. Past Perfect Continuous:

Rule: Sub + had been + V1 + ing + object + Since/For (with time).

Examples

He had been going on a morning walk.

She had been watching a movie since morning.

Future Tense: They are further divided into:

1. Future Simple:

• **Rule:** Sub + Will/Shall + V1 + object.

She will write a letter.

He will go to school every morning.

She will understand English.

2. Future Continue:

• **Rule:** Sub + will/shall + be + V1 + ing + object.

Examples: ('Shall' is used with 'I' and 'We').

They will be playing football now.

She will be drinking coffee.

3. Future Perfect:

Rule: Sub + will/shall + have + V3 + object.

I shall have planted some plants in my garden.

I shall have woken early in the morning.

Harry will have brushed her teeth.

My mom will have cooked food.

4. Future Perfect Continuous:

Rule: Sub + will/shall + have been + V1 + ing + Since/For + object (with time).

He will have been going to the morning walk.

She will have been watching a movie since morning.

Fill in the blank with a suitable tense.

Q1. She _____ ill since last tuesday.

- (A) have been (B) being. (C) has been. (D) Was

Q2. They _____ in Brussels for ten years.

- (A) has lived (A) lives. (C) have lived. (D) Have been living

Q3. Teachers _____ us activity every week.

- (A) has given (B) give. (C) gives. (D) have been given

Q4. Why _____ my mobile phone?

- (A) using. (B) are you using. (C) are you used. (D) used

Q5. She has been absent _____ Monday.

- (A) for. (B) over. (C) above. (D) since

Q6. The train _____ the station now. You are too late.

- (A) leave (B) leaving. (C) is leaving. (D) has leave

Q7. They _____ returned my bag.

- (A) has not (B) is not. (C) have not. (D) are not

Q8. He has _____ the conference yesterday ?

- (A) attends. (B) attended. (C) attend. (D) attending

Q9. My cousin _____ tele conference in her organisation.

- (A) is. (B) are holding. (C) has holding (D) holding

Q10. Rohan _____ the movie before he read the review

- A. watches. B. have watched. C. had watched. D. was watching

Answers: 1.C. 2.D. 3.B 4.B. 5.D. 6.C. 7.C. 8.B. 9.C. 10.C

NARRATION:

Narration is the act of telling someone what was heard or experienced.

In grammar, narration is the process of reporting the words of a speaker. It can be done in two ways: direct speech and indirect speech.

In **Direct speech** the exact remarks or the speech of the narrator is presented by using the exact words or expression of the narrator. In **Indirect speech** the exact meaning of the remark or the speech is presented without using the narrator's exact words.

For example-

Ravi said, "I am having lunch with my family." [Direct Speech]

Ravi said that he was having lunch with his family. [Indirect speech]

Note: A sentence in Direct Speech has two parts-

Reporting Verb: The part outside the inverted commas.

Reported Speech: The part of sentence inside the inverted commas.

Ex. Ravi said, "I am having lunch with my family." Ravi said (Reporting verb) and "I am having lunch with my family." (Reported speech)

MODAL VERBS CHANGE:

Will - Would

Can. - Could

Must - Must/Had to

Shall - Should

May - Might

EXPRESSION OF TIME AND PLACE IN INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ➤ Today. | That day |
| ➤ Yesterday. | The day before/previous day |
| ➤ The day before yesterday. | Two days before |
| ➤ Tomorrow. | The next day/the following day |
| ➤ The day after tomorrow. | In two day's time |
| ➤ Next week/year. | The following week/ year |
| ➤ Last week/ year. | The previous week/ year |
| ➤ A year ago. | A year before/ the previous year |
| ➤ tonight. | that night |
| ➤ last Saturday. | the previous Saturday/ the Saturday before |
| ➤ next Saturday. | the following Saturday |

TENSE CHANGE - IN - INDIRECT SPEECH

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ✓ Present simple tense | - Past simple |
| ✓ Present Continuous | - Past continuous |
| ✓ Present Perfect tense | - Past perfect |
| ✓ Present Perfect Continuous | - Past perfect continuous |
| ✓ Past simple | - Past Perfect |
| ✓ Past Continuous | - Past Perfect Continuous |
| ✓ Past Perfect | - Past Perfect |
| ✓ Future simple. | - will into would |
| ✓ Future Continuous. | - will be into would be |

Types of Sentences:

1. Declarative Sentence (Statement - Positive & Negative)
2. Imperative Sentence (Request & Command)
3. Exclamatory Sentence (Exclamation - Emotion)
4. Optative Sentence (Wish, Pray, Curse).
5. Interrogative Sentence (Question)

1. Declarative Sentence (Assertive Sentence)

- a. Assertive sentences can be changed from direct to indirect speech by using the general rule of changing tense, person and other parts of speech as mentioned earlier.
- b. In Assertive sentences, **'that'** is used to combine Reporting Verb and Reported Speech after removing inverted commas.
- c. The following changes are made for different reporting verbs-
Say/Says/Will say - Say/Says/Will say
Say to/Says to/Will say to - Tell/Tells/Will tell
Said. - Said
Said to. - Told

Some Examples:

Ravi said to him, "He is reading a book."

Ravi told him that he was reading a book.

Ravi says to me, "He reads a book."

Ravi tells me that he reads a book.

The teacher said, "Ravi, I am pleased with you."

The teacher told Ravi that he was pleased with him.

2. Imperative sentence :- A sentence which expresses command, request, advice or suggestion is called imperative sentence.

For example :- Open the door, Please help me, Learn your lesson.

To change such sentences into indirect speech, the word "ordered" or "requested" or "advised" or "suggested" or "forbade" or "not to do" is added to reporting verb depending upon nature of imperative sentence in reported speech.

Examples :-

- ❖ Direct speech: He said to me. "please help me"
Indirect Speech: He requested me to help him.
- ❖ Direct speech: She said to him, "you should work hard for exam"
Indirect Speech: He suggested him to work hard for exam.
- ❖ Direct speech: They said to him, "do not tell a lie"
Indirect Speech: They said to him not to tell a lie.
- ❖ Direct speech: He said, "open the door"
Indirect Speech: He ordered to open the door.
- ❖ Direct speech: The teacher said to student, "do not waste time"
Indirect Speech: The teacher advised the students not to waste time.
- ❖ Direct speech: He said, "please give me glass of water". Indirect Speech: He requested to give him a glass of water.
- ❖ Direct speech: Doctor said to me, "Do not smoke"
Indirect Speech: Doctor advised me not to smoke.
- ❖ Direct speech: The teacher said to him, "Get out"
Indirect Speech: The teacher ordered him to get out.

3. Exclamatory sentences :- Sentence which expresses state of joy or sorrow or wonder is called exclamatory sentence.

For example :-

- ★ Hurrah! We won the match.
- ★ Alas! I failed the test.
- ★ Wow! What a nice shirt it is.

To change such sentences, the words "exclaimed with joy" or "exclaimed with sorrow" or "exclaimed with wonder" is added in the reporting verb depending upon the nature of exclamatory sentence in indirect speech.

Examples.

- ❖ Direct speech: He said, "Hurrah! I won a prize".

Indirect Speech: He exclaimed with joy that he had won a prize.

- ❖ Direct speech: She said, "Alas! I failed in exam"

Indirect Speech: She exclaimed with sorrow that she failed in the exam,

- ❖ Direct speech: John said, "Wow! What a nice shirt it is"

Indirect Speech: John exclaimed with wonder that it was a nice shirt.

- ❖ Direct speech: She said, "Hurrah! I am selected for the job"

Indirect Speech: She exclaimed with joy that she was selected for the job.

- ❖ Direct speech: He said, "Oh no! I missed the train"

Indirect Speech: He exclaimed with sorrow that he had missed the train..

- ❖ Direct speech: They said, "Wow! What a pleasant weather it is"

Indirect Speech: They exclaimed with wonder that it was a pleasant weather.

4. Optative Sentences :- are type of sentences in which one expresses a feeling of blessings, prayer or wish to anyone else. For instance, May God bless you.

In optative sentences 'that' is used as connective.

In Optative sentences, exclamation mark(!) is replaced by full stop(.).

In Optative sentences, the word "Wished" is used with "Good morning" and the word "Bade" is used with "Good bye/ Good night".

The following changes are made for different reporting verbs-

- For wish : Said is changed to wished
- For blessing. : Said is changed to blessed
- For prayer. : Said is changed to prayed

Some Examples:

- He said, "May you have a happy journey!"
He wished that he might have a happy journey.
- The saint said to me, "May you live long!"
The saint blessed me that I might live long.
- They said, "Long live the king!"
They wished that the king might live long
- The preacher said to me, "May God help you!"
The preacher prayed that God might help me.
- He said to me, "May you die!"
He cursed me that I might die.
- My friend said to me, "Good bye, I will see you soon."
My friend bade me good bye and said that he would see me soon.
- He said, "Good morning, my sister!"
He wished his sister good morning.

5. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES :- Interrogative sentences are sentences that ask questions and end with a question mark (?).

- Interrogative sentence is changed to assertive form and question mark(?) is replaced by full stop(.).

• The following changes are made for different reporting verbs-

- Say/Says/Will say. - Ask/Asks/Will ask
- Say to/Says to/Will say to ("enquire" can also be used in place of ask)
- Said/Said to. - Asked/Enquired

In Interrogative sentences (Yes/No type), 'if/whether' is used to combine RV & RS.

In Interrogative sentences (Wh- type), **NONE** of the connective word (that, if, whether) is used to combine RV & RS.

Note: If the reporting verb is in present or future tense (say/says/will say), then the Tense of Reported Speech is NOT changed. However, person is changed as per the rule of 'SON'

Examples:

He said to me, "Are you going to school today?"

He asked me if I was going to school that day.

He said to him, "Will you listen to such a man?"

He enquired him whether he would listen to such a man.

Ravi said to him, "Who are you?"

Ravi asked him who he was.

He said to me, "Where are you going today?"

He enquired me where I was going that day.

The boy said to him, "What is your name?"

The boy asked him what his name was.

USE OF 'LET'n:- In case of request, "said to" is changed to "requested" and 'to' is used as connective.

Examples-

- I said to my friends, "Let me work."
- I requested my friends to let me work.
- I said to my father, "Let me sleep now."
- I requested my father to let me sleep then.

In case of proposal or suggestion (Let us), "said to" is changed to "proposed to/suggested" and 'that' is used as connective and 'should' is also used.

Examples-

- I said to Ravi, "Let us go home."
- I proposed to Ravi that we should go home.
- He said, "Let us wait for the result."
- He suggested that they should wait for the result.

In case of order, "said to" is changed to "ordered" and 'to' is used as connective.

Examples-

- The principal said to the teacher, "Let the boys go home."
- The principal ordered the teacher to let the boys go home.
- The captain said, "Let the soldiers go."
- The captain ordered to let the soldiers go.

Universal Truth :- When the reported clause/statement of a direct speech is a universal truth speech or any historical event or a habitual action (a part of the daily routine), then the tense in the indirect speech doesn't change, no matter in whatever tense the reporting verb (say/said) is.

Examples :-

He said, "Sun rises in the East."

He told that sun rises in the East

He says, "Water is tasteless."

He tells that water is tasteless.

She said, "Two and two make four."

She told that two and two make four.

Practice Questions

Q1. My mother said to me, "Please go to the shop."

- (A) My mother told me to please go to the shop.
- (B) My mother requested me to go to the shop.
- (C) My mother requested me going to the shop.
- (D) My mother asked me to be going to the shop

Q2. The lawyer said to his client, "We will win the case."

- (A) The lawyer told to his client that they would win the case.
- (B) The lawyer said that the client would win the case.
- (C) The lawyer told his client that they should win the case.
- (D) The lawyer told the client that they would win the case..

Q3. Kiran asked, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night?"

- (A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (C) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night.
- (D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night.

Q4. He said to her, "What a cold day!"

- (A) He told her that it was a cold day.
- (B) He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
- (C) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
- (D) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day.

Q5. The teacher said to the students, "Let us start a new lesson."

- A. The teacher asked the students to start a new lesson
- B. The teacher suggested to the students to start a new lesson
- C. The teacher suggested to the students that he should start a new lesson
- D. The teacher suggested to the students that they should start a new lesson

Q6. He said to the child, "Why do you weep unnecessarily?"

- A. He enquired the child why he wept unnecessarily
- B. He asked the child why he was weeping unnecessarily
- C. He told the child why he wept unnecessarily
- D. None of these

Q7. She said to him, "Are you not happy with what you have got?"

- A. She asked him if he is not happy with what he had got
- B. She asked the child why he was weeping unneceearily

C. He told the child why he wept unnecessarily

D. None of these

Q8. "I have been waiting for you here for two hours," said Raju to Roopesh

A. Raju said that to Roopesh been waiting for him for two hours

B. Raju told to Roopesh that I had he been waiting waiting for him two hours

C. Raju told Roopesh that had he been waiting for him there for two hours

D. Raju said to Roopesh that he has been waiting for him there for two hours

Q9. The captain said, "Alas! our foes are too strong."

A. The captain told that Alas! our foes are too strong.

B. The captain told him that our foes are too strong.

C. The captain exclaimed with sorrow that their foes were very strong.

D. The captain exclaimed with sorrow that his foes were very strong.

Q10. He said to me, "Are you meeting me tomorrow?"

A. He told me I was meeting him tomorrow

B. He asked me I am meeting him the next day

C. He asked me whether I was meeting him the next day

D. He asked me whether I were meeting him the next day

Answers. 1. B. 2. D. 3. B. 4. C. 5. D. 6. A. 7. A. 8. C. 9. C. 10. C

Active & Passive Voices

Active Voice: He buys a camera.

Passive Voice: A camera is bought by him.

Rule 1: subject and the object will interchange.

Example : Active Voice: He buys a camera. Passive Voice: A camera is bought by him.

Rule 2: Verb 3 form in passive Voice.

Rule 3: The word "by" will be used before subject in the passive voice.

Example: Active Voice: She drinks water. Passive Voice: Water is drunk by her.

Rule 4: Other words such as "with" or "to" may also be used Instead of word "by" depending upon the subject

Example: Active Voice: I know him. Study. Passive Voice: He is known to me.

Active Voice: Water fills a tub. Passive Voice: A tub is filled with water.

Rule 5: There are no passive voice formation for these tenses:

- Present Perfect Continuous Tense
- Past Perfect Continuous Tense
- Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
- Future Continuous Tense

Trick no. 1 :- When Active voice is in continuous tense (ing). Than in Passive Voice "Being" is used.

Examples :- Active: Alia was reading the Gita. Passive : The Gita was being read by Alia.

Active: The boys were playing cricket. Passive : Cricket was being played by the boys.

Trick no. 2 :- When has/have/Had in Active than "Been" is used in Passive.

Active : They had already contacted him. Passive : He had already been contacted.

Active : The police will have filed a case. Passive : A case will have been filed by the police.

Active and Passive Voice Examples :-

Active: He reads a novel.

Passive: A novel is read.

Active: He does not cook food.

Passive: Food is not cooked by him.

Active:- Does he purchase books?

Passive: Are books purchased by him ?

Active: Esha is singing a song.

Passive: A song is being sung by Esha.

Active: They are serving poor people.

Passive: Poor people are being served by them.

Active: Have they left the apartment?

Passive: Has apartment been left by them?

Active: Reema cleaned the floor.

Passive: The floor was cleaned by Reema.

Active: I saved him.

Passive: He was saved by me.

Active: Miraya paid the bills.

Passive: The bills were paid by Miraya.

Articles

Articles :- "A", "An" & "The"

Article 'a' :-

Article A is used before a consonant word

Examples :- A man is sitting on the chair.

• Article A is used before vowel with a consonant sound. Examples are:-

Example - She goes to a university in delhi.

use, usage, universe, unity, European, unit, union, uniform (All giving 'You's sound).

Article 'an' :-

Article "An" is used before the words begin with vowels (a, e, i, o, u) spoken with vowels sound.

An Iron is made of steel

Take an umbrella as it might rain today

Short forms spoken with a vowel sound :

Like - SOS, MP, MLA HIV, HMT, LPG ,M.A, NCC, Xmas, X-ray.

An SOS option is there for your help.

An MP is invited for inauguration.

His brother is an MLA

Words begin with Consonant but Sounds Vowel.

Examples: Honest, Honor/Honour, Honorary, Honorarium, Hour.

He is an honest man.

Article "the" Article "the" is used in the following cases :-

1. When the noun represents a whole class.

The rose is the sweetest of all flowers.

The cow is a useful animal.

The spider has eight legs

(Note : that these sentences can also be written using a plural noun i.e. Cows are useful animals, Roses are the sweetest of all flowers, Spiders has eight legs)

2. While speaking of something or somebody already referred to :-

• The boy who came to see me yesterday was my brother.

• The story that he told us yesterday was very interesting.

• I saw a girl in the park. The girl was crying.

3. While speaking of a particular person or thing.

• The poor beggar could get no alms.

4. When you refer to classics and holy books.

Eg. The Ramayana, The Mahabharata.

5. While referring to the names of journals and newspapers

Eg. The New York Times.

6. When we refer to imaginary geographical lines & Directions

Eg. The equator; the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, the latitude; the longitude, The North, the south etc.

7. "the" is used before the **superlative form** of an adjective: Best, Most etc

8. "the" is used before most **musical instruments**.

9. "the" is used as an adverb before comparative degree.

"No Article" used Rules:

1. We usually use no article to talk about things in general.

Examples: • Milk is good for you. • Men are always fond of soccer.

2. We do not use an article when talking about sports and games. Examples: a) Let's go and play basketball. b) Badminton is an indoor game. c) He loves to play table tennis.

3. Do not use article before the names of the countries unless the name suggests that the country made up of smaller units or constituent

Examples: Japan, France, Italy, Bolivia, England.

Exceptions: Use 'the' - the UK (United Kingdom), the USA, Maldives. Because these countries shows plural.

4. Do not use article before the name of the language. Eg. We are learning English.

5. Do not use article before the names of railway stations when they are also place names.

6. Do not use article before noun + number. Eg. You'll be leaving from Gate 5 on the eastern concourse.

MCQs for Practice

1. He is honest man.

(a) a. (b) an. (c) the. (d) no article.

2. I have _____ umbrella.

(a) an (b) a. (c) the. (d) no article

3. His brother is M.P.

(a) a (b) an. (c) the. (d) no article

4. She has headache.

(a) a (b) an. (c) the (d) no article

5. It is time to taketea.

(a) a. (b) an. (c) the (d) no article

6. _____ Cows give milk.

(a) a. (b) an. (c) the. (d) no article

7. His father is doctor..... doctor.

(a) a. (b) an (c) the (d) no article

8. He sells wheat twenty rupees..... kilo.

(a) a. (b) an (c) the (d) no article

9. He invited me to..... dinner.

(a) a (b).an. (c) the (d) no article

10. What..... Beautiful lady!

- (a) a. (b) an (c) the (d) no article

11. He had _____cow. _____cow was white.

- (a) a. (b) an. (c) the (d) no article

12. We respect..... Ramayana.

- (a) a. (b) an. (c) the. (d) no article

13. more I give, more you want.

- (a) a. (b) an. (c) the (d) no article

14. I want to drink..... water.

- (a) a. (b). an. (c) the (d) no article

15. Mahatma Gandhi is father of the nation.

- (a) a (b) an. (c) the . (d) no article

16. Nelson Mandela is Gandhi of Africa.

- (a) a (b) an. (c) the. (d) no article

17. I live in.....India.

- (a) a (b) an. (c) the. (d) no article

18.U.S.A is a developed country.

- (a)a. (b)an. .(c)the.(d)noarticle

19. We went to see..... Tajmahal.

- (a)a. (b)an.(c)the. .(d)noarticle

20. He is.....best student of the class

- a) a (b) an. (c) the. (d) no article

Answers 1. B. 2. A. 3. B. 4. A. 5. D. 6. D. 7. A. 8. A. 9. D. 10. A

11. C. 12. C. 13. C. 14. D. 15. C. 16. C. 17. D. 18. C. 19. C. 20. C

Noun :-A noun is a word for a **person, place, or thing or idea**.

Everything we can see or talk about is represented by a word that names it. That "naming" word is called a Noun.

Everything we can name is a noun. It includes people (e.g., boy, Rita), animals (e.g., cat, cockroach), places (e.g., street, Banglore), objects (e.g., Table, Wire), substances (e.g., Gold, glass), qualities (e.g., Happiness, sorrow), and measures (e.g., inch, pound) etc.

Types of Nouns :- A noun can be classified into 7 types, which are as follows :

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Common Noun | 5. Material Noun |
| 2. Proper Noun | 6. Countable Noun |
| 3. Collective Noun | 7. Uncountable Noun. |
| 4. Abstract Noun | |

1. Common Noun :- A common noun is also known as Generic Noun. The general name given to a person, place, item or thing is a common noun or we can say Common Noun is the name given in common to person or thing of the same class or kind. We use common nouns everywhere.

Common nouns start from Capital word only while appearing at the beginning of a sentence

For Example : boy, girl, bridge, city, monuments, book, jeans etc

We are planning to go to a **restaurant**.

Boys love to do adventures things.

2. Proper Noun :- Proper Noun is the opposite of Common Noun. A proper noun refers to the Specific name given to any person, place or thing. A proper noun always begins with capital letters, no matter where they occur within a sentence.

Example : Raju, Seema, Jammu, Taj Mahal, Japan, etc

We are planning to go to **Pizza Hut**.

Sameer Loves to do adventures things.

Now, in these sentences, we are specifically naming a restaurant and a boy. Here 'Pizza Hut' and 'Raman', both are proper Noun.

3. Collective Nouns :- Collective nouns are the name given to a group of people of a similar kind, a collection of things of the same type.

Example :

A **bunch** of Grapes

flock of birds

A **pride** of Lions

series of events

A **class** of students

herd of cattle

4. Abstract Noun :- The name given to quality, action, idea, concept or feeling is termed as Abstract Noun. Something which **you can't see, taste, hear or touch**.

Example :

Love, fear, anger, joy, excitement, Desire, creativity, uncertainty, Courage, bravery and other emotions are abstract nouns.

5. Material Noun :- The material noun is the name given to the material, substance or things made up of something. Material nouns are not generally countable means we cannot count them because they are in the forms of liquid, semi-liquid or solid. Nouns in this class are materials like cloth, air, metal, gold, salt, iron, silver, steel, brass, bronze, copper, aluminium, lead, coal, coral, gem, diamond, glass, fibre etc.

Example :

Cotton dresses are very cheap and comfortable.

My mom purchased a gold ring for me.

I drink milk in the silver.

6. Countable Noun :- A countable noun is a noun that names the things which are countable and occur in both single and plural forms. The nouns which can be modified by numerals are countable nouns. Simply if we can count something like one, two, three.

Example:

There is one chair in this room (in this example, the word 'chair' is singular and countable)

There are 10 chairs in the house. (in this example, the word 'chair' is plural and countable).

7. Uncountable Noun :- An uncountable noun is a noun that names the things which are not countable. It cannot take the plural form. An uncountable noun is also called as mass nouns as we cannot count it.

Example

There is no more milk in the kitchen.

Please take good care of your furniture.

I need some Water

Important Rules for Noun

Rule 1:

Incorrect: He gave me very important informations.

Correct: He gave me very important information.

🔍 There are some nouns which do not take the plural form. They are always used in the Singular number. These nouns are uncountable nouns. Following nouns are always used in Singular number :Machinery, Information, Poetry, luggage, Jewellery, Knowledge, Percentage etc.

Rule 2:

Incorrect: My trouser is dirty.

Correct: My trousers are dirty.

There are some nouns, which are only used in Plural Form. Also, these nouns take Plural Verb with them always. Following nouns

are always used in Plural number and takes Plural verb with them :Spectacles, Tongs, pincers, scissors, goggles, gallows, fangs, alms, amends, trousers, pants, particulars, proceeds, regards, riches, savings, troops, thanks, braces, wages, belongings, etc.

Rule 3:

Incorrect: Mathematics are an easy subject.

Correct: Mathematics is an easy subject.

There are some forms of the noun, which look like a Plural form, but actually, they are Singular and hence take Singular verb with them. Following words are singular and take singular verb with them :Mathematics, Politics, News , Physics, Economics, Athletics, Innings Etc.

Rule 4:

Incorrect: Cattle is grazing in the field.

Correct: Cattle are grazing in the field.

Some collective nouns, which are Singular in the form (they do not take 's' or 'es' at the end), but With them always Plural verb is used.

For example Cattle, People, Police. Poultry, gentry, peasantry. These words always take Plural verb with them.

Rule 5:

If in a sentence, if Noun+Preposition + the same noun is given, then this noun will be in the singular form. We will not take the plural form of them.

For example :

Matches after matches were played between India and Pakistan (Incorrect)

Match after the match was played between India and Pakistan. (correct)

Rule 6:

To make compound nouns Plural, always add 's' or 'es' to the main word only.

For example :

1.Mother-in-laws (Incorrect)

Mothers-in-law (Correct)

2.Commander-in-chiefs (Incorrect)

Commanders-in-chief (correct)

Give the correct number, 'is' or 'are' in the following :

1. The news he has received _____ good.
2. Where _____ the money?
3. His trousers _____ worn out.
4. Mathematics _____ my poorest subject.
5. Riches _____ sought after by all.
6. Our furniture _____ getting old.
7. This pair of scissors _____ not sharp.
8. The goat _____ grazing in the field.
9. Fish _____ not cheap today.
10. The number of newspapers _____ increasing.

Ans. 1. is 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. are 6. is 7. is 8. is/are 9. are 10. is

Homophones are the words with different spellings and different meaning, but they sound the same. Eg. Sun- Son , Brake/Break, Cell/Sell etc.

Homonyms are the words that have same sound and same spellings but different meaning i.e. Address - Address, Band - Band, Bat-Bat, Match-Match etc

Homophones (Same Pronunciation, Different Spelling)

1. To/Too/Two

Example: "I'm going to the store." / "I'm going too." / "I have two dogs."

2. Their/There/They're

Example: "Their car is red." / "Put the book over there." / "They're coming tonight."

3. Knight/Night

Example: "He was a knight in shining armor." / "The party is tonight."

4. Fair/Fare

Example: "The fair is in town." / "The fare for the taxi ride."

Homonyms (Same Spelling, Different Meaning)

1. Bank (financial institution) / bank (riverbank)

Example: "I went to the bank to deposit money." / "The park is located on the bank of the river."

2. Bat (flying mammal) / bat (sports equipment)

Example: "The bat flew through the cave." / "The baseball player swung his bat."

3. Bow (front of a ship) / bow (ribbon tied around a package)

Example: "The bow of the ship cut through the waves." / "She tied a bow around the gift."

4. Spring (season) / spring (coiled metal object)

Example: "Spring is my favorite season." / "The toy car uses a spring to propel itself."

Mixed Examples:

Stationary : (Not moving, staying in one place or position) eg. The weather will remain stationary for the next some days.

Stationery: (Materials such as pen, papers etc) eg. She buys stationery for her children.

Than: (It is used to show a comparison between two things). eg. Roopa is beautiful than Pushpa.

Then: (Soon after that) eg. We went to the playground then we played soccer.

Accept: (Admit, agree, or receive). Eg. She accepted my apology.

Except: (other than something or someone). eg. All were present except you.

Access: (Reach out to someone or something). eg. I have no access to the principal office.

Excess: (More than needed). eg. Excess of everything is bad.

Coarse: (Rough surface) eg. Different varieties of shoes are available from coarse to good.

Course: (Education imparted in a series of lessons or meetings).eg. Have you finished your course?

Descent: (The act of changing your location in a downward direction) eg. Robin was coming down from descent.

Decent: (Polite moral, and honest) eg. He is a decent guy.

Loose: (Not tightly fastened, attached or held) eg. I have worn a loose T-shirt.

Lose: . . (To fail to win) eg. If you play like this, you will lose the match.

Pore: (small opening) eg. Human body discharge sweat through the pore.

Pour: (To fill a glass or cup with a drink) eg. Pour some more sugar into the cup.

Most Important Synonyms & Antonyms

Word.	Synonym.	Antonyms.
❖ Big	Large, Huge, Enormous.	Small, Tiny, Minuscule.
❖ Happy.	Joyful, Cheerful, Elated.	Sad, Unhappy, Depressed.
❖ Fast	Quick, Rapid, Swift.	Slow, Sluggish, Leisurely.
❖ Strong	Powerful, Robust, Mighty.	Weak, Feeble, Frail.
❖ Beautiful.	Gorgeous, Lovely, Stunning.	Ugly, Unattractive, Unsightly.
❖ Intelligent	Smart, Brilliant, Clever.	Dumb, Foolish, Ignorant.
❖ Kind	Gentle, Compassionate, Caring.	Cruel, Harsh, Heartless.
❖ Rich	Wealthy, Affluent, Prosperous.	Poor, Impoverished, Destitute.
❖ Simple	Easy, Plain, Uncomplicated.	Complex, Difficult, Complicated.
❖ Young	Juvenile, Adolescent, Youthful.	Old, Aged, Elderly
❖ Fastidious	Meticulous, Particular, Precise.	Careless, Sloppy, Negligent.
❖ Vibrant	Colorful, Dynamic, Lively.	Dull, Lifeless, Drab.
❖ Precise	Exact, Accurate, Correct.	Imprecise, Inaccurate, Wrong.
❖ Confident	Self-assured, Assertive, Bold.	Timid, Shy, Uncertain.
❖ Sincere	Genuine, Honest, True.	Insincere, Dishonest, False.
❖ Enthusiastic	Passionate, Energetic, Excited.	Apathetic, Unenthusiastic
❖ Creative	Imaginative, Innovative, Artistic.	Unimaginative, Conventional.
❖ Disciplined	Controlled, Regulated, Organized.	Undisciplined, Uncontrolled.
❖ Optimistic	Hopeful, Positive, Cheerful.	Pessimistic, Negative, Gloomy.
❖ Adventurous	Daring, Bold, Fearless.	Cautious, Timid, Fearful.
❖ Colorful	Vibrant, Bright, Kaleidoscopic.	Drab, Dull, Monochromatic.
❖ Sophisticated	Refined, Cultivated, Elegant.	Unsophisticated, Crude

❖ Relaxed.	Calm, Peaceful, Serene.	Tense, Anxious, Stressed.
❖ Spontaneous	Impulsive, Unplanned, Natural.	Planned, Calculated, Forced.
❖ Humble	Modest, Unassuming, Meek.	Arrogant, Proud, Haughty.

Phrasal Verbs :

Here are 100 common phrasal verbs in English, organized alphabetically:

1. Act on : (to take action because of something)	46. Let go (to release)
2. Add up : (to calculate the total)	47. Look after (to care for)
3. Ask out : (to invite someone on a date)	48. Look forward (to anticipate)
4. Back off : (to retreat or withdraw)	49. Look into (to investigate)
5. Bear in mind : (to remember)	50. Look up (to research)
6. Blow away : (to impress greatly)	51. Make up (to create or invent)
7. Break down : (to stop functioning)	52. Move in (to enter or occupy)
8. Bring about : (to cause something to happen)	53. Move on (to proceed)
9. Bring up : (to mention or discuss)	54. Open up (to reveal or expand)
10. Build on : (to expand or improve)	55. Pick out (to choose)
11. Call off : (to cancel)	56. Pick up (to collect or improve)
12. Carry on : (to continue)	57. Put off (to delay)
13. Check in : (to register or arrive)	58. Put on (to wear or display)
14. Check out : (to pay or leave)	59. Put up (to erect or provide)
15. Come across : (to find or encounter)	60. Run out (to exhaust)
16. Come up : (to arise or occur)	61. Set off (to start or trigger)
17. Cut back : (to reduce)	62. Set up (to establish)
18. Cut off : (to disconnect)	63. Show off (to display proudly)
19. Cut out : (to remove)	64. Shut down (to close or stop)
20. Deal with : (to handle or manage)	65. Stand by (to support)
21. Do away. (to eliminate)	66. Stand for (to represent)
22. End up (to result or conclude)	67. Stand out (to be noticeable)
23. Face up (to confront)	68. Step in (to intervene)
24. Fall apart (to break or separate)	69. Step up* (to increase)
25. Figure out (to understand)	70. Take away (to remove)
26. Fill in (to complete or provide)	71. Take off (to depart or remove)
27. Find out (to discover)	72. Take on (to accept or challenge)
28. Get along. (to have a good relationship)	73. Take over (to assume control)
29. Get away (to escape)	74. Take up (to begin or occupy)
30. Get on (to board or enter)	75. Tell apart (to distinguish)
31. Give in (to surrender)	76. Think over (to consider)
32. Give up (to quit or abandon)	77. Turn down (to reject)
33. Go ahead (to proceed)	78. Turn off (to stop or disable)
34. Go back (to return)	79. Turn on (to activate)
35. Go for (to choose or support)	80. Turn up (to increase)
	81. Use up (to exhaust)

36. Go through	(to experience)	82. Wake up	(to awaken)
37. Hand in	(to submit)	83. Walk out	(to leave suddenly)
38. Hand out	(to distribute)	84. Work out	(to exercise or resolve)
39. Hang on	(to wait or persist)	85. Wrap up	(to conclude)
40. Hold on	(to keep or retain)	86. Write off	(to abandon)
41. Keep on	(to continue)	87. Bring forward.	(to advance)
42. Keep up	(to maintain or support)	88. Call back	(to return or respond)
43. Knock out	(to make unconscious)	89. Carry out	(to execute)
44. Leave outn	(to exclude)	90. Come back.	(to return)
45. Let down	(to disappoint)		

Analogy:- Analogy in English grammar refers to the process of identifying relationships between words or concepts. It involves comparing two unlike things to highlight their similarities.

Types of Analogies:

1. Synonym Analogy: Compare words with similar meanings.

Example: Happy : Joyful :: Big : Enormous

2. Antonym Analogy: Compare words with opposite meanings.

Example: Fast : Slow :: Hot : Cold

3. Semantic Analogy: Compare words based on meaning.

Example: Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : School

4. Syntactic Analogy: Compare sentence structures.

Example: The dog runs. :: The cat jumps.

5. Logical Analogy : Compare concepts based on logic.

Example: Finger : Hand :: Toe : Foot

Analogy Examples:

1. Car : Road :: Boat : _____

Answer: Water

2. Teacher : Student :: Doctor : _____

Answer: Patient

3. Book : Library :: Painting : _____

Answer: Gallery

4. Foot : Shoe :: Hand : _____

Answer: Glove

5. Sun : Day :: Moon : _____

Answer: Night

Here are 20 examples of English analogies:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Car : Road :: Boat : Water | 11. Painter : Art :: Musician : Music |
| 2. Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : School | 12. Poet : Poetry :: Novelist : Novel |
| 3. Book : Library :: Painting : Gallery | 13. Athlete : Sports :: Actor : Performance |
| 4. Foot : Shoe :: Hand : Glove | 14. Scientist : Laboratory :: Historian : Archive |
| 5. Sun : Day :: Moon : Night | 15. Chef : Kitchen :: Designer : Studio |

6. Writer : Book :: Composer : Symphony
7. Eye : See :: Ear : Hear
8. Run : Marathon :: Swim : Triathlon
9. Flower : Garden :: Fish : Aquarium
10. Architect : Building :: Engineer : Bridge

16. Computer : Software :: Brain : Thoughts
17. Tree : Forest :: Students : School
18. House : Family :: Hive : Bees
19. Pen : Paper :: Brush : Canvas
20. Teacher : Student :: Mentor : Protégé

1. Big : Large :: Happy : _____

- A) Joyful B) Sad
C) Angry D) Fearful

Answer: A) Joyful

2. Fast : Quick :: Strong : _____

- A) Weak B) Powerful
C) Slow D) Fast

Answer: B) Powerful

3. Hot : Cold :: Light : _____

- A) Dark B) Bright
C) Heavy D) Warm

Answer: A) Dark

4. Rich : Poor :: Full : _____

- A) Empty B) Hungry
C) Thirsty D) Tired

Answer: A) Empty

5. Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : _____

- A) School B) Office
C) Home D) Clinic

Answer: A) School

6. Book : Library :: Painting : _____

- A) Gallery B) Museum
C) Studio D) Exhibition

Answer: A) Gallery

7. Foot : Shoe :: Hand : _____

- A) Glove B) Sock
C) Hat D) Scarf

Answer: A) Glove

8. Sun : Day :: Moon : _____

- A) Night B) Evening
C) Morning D) Afternoon

Answer: A) Night

9. Car : Road :: Boat : _____

- A) Water B) Sea
C) River D) Lake

Answer: A) Water

10. Writer : Book :: Composer : _____

- A) Music B) Song
C) Symphony D) Opera

Answer: C) Symphony

11. Eye : See :: Ear : _____

- A) Hear. B) Listen
C) Speak. D) Talk

Answer: A) Hear

12. Run : Marathon :: Swim : _____

- A) Pool. B) Ocean
C) Triathlon. D) Race

Answer: C) Triathlon

13. Flower : Garden :: Fish : _____

- A) Aquarium. B) Ocean
C) River. D) Lake

Answer: A) Aquarium

14. Architect : Building :: Engineer : _____

- A) Bridge. B) Road
C) Machine. D) Structure

Answer: D) Structure

15. Painter : Art :: Musician : _____

- A) Music. B) Song
C) Instrument. D) Performance

Answer: D) Performance

16. Poet : Poetry :: Novelist : _____

- A) Novel. B) Story
C) Fiction. D) Literature

Answer: A) Novel

17. Athlete : Sports :: Actor : _____

- A) Movie. B) Play
C) Theater. D) Performance

Answer: D) Performance

18. Scientist : Laboratory :: Historian : _____

- A) Library. B) Archive
C) Museum. D) University

Answer: B) Archive

19. Chef : Kitchen :: Designer : _____

- A) Studio. B) Workshop
C) Office. D) Factory

Answer: A) Studio

20. Computer : Software :: Brain : _____

- A) Thoughts. B) Ideas

C) Mind. D) Intelligence

Answer: A) Thoughts

21. Tree : Forest :: Fish : _____

A) School. B) Ocean

C) River. D) Lake

Answer: C

22. House : Family :: Hive : _____

A) Bees. B) Insects

C) Animals. D) Colony

Answer: A) Bees

23. Pen : Paper :: Brush : _____

A) Canvas. B) Paint

C) Color.

D) Art

Answer: A) Canvas

24. Chalk : Blackboard

A. Type : Paint. B. Table : Chair

C. Ink : Paper. D. Door : Handle

Ans. C

25. Doctor : Patient :: Lawyer :?

(a) Customer (b) Accused

(c) Magistrate (d) Client

Ans. D

JKSSB Study Fast (Iqbal Sir)

Synonyms and Antonyms

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Acrimony	Harshness, bitterness	Courtesy, Benevolence
Amplify	Augment, deepen	Lessen, Contract
Accord	Agreement, harmony	Discord
Abate	Moderate, decrease	Aggravate
Adhere	Comply, observe	Condemn, disjoin
Absolve	Pardon, forgive	Compel, Accuse
Abound	Flourish, proliferate	Deficient, Destitute
Abject	Despicable, servile	Commendable, Praiseworthy
Axiom	Adage, truism	Absurdity ,Blunder
Abortive	Vain, unproductive	Productive
Adjunct	Joined, Added	Separated,Subtracted
Allay	Pacify, soothe	Aggravate,Excite
Awkward	Rude, blundering	Adroit,clever
Abjure	Forsake ,renounce	Approve , Sanction
Arraign	Incriminate, indict	Exculpate,Pardon
Abolish	Abrogate, annual	Setup, establish
Adversity	Misfortune ,calamity	Prosperity, Fortune
Acumen	Awareness, brilliance	Stupidity, ignorance
Abash	Disconcert ,rattle	Uphold, Discompose
Alleviate	Abate, relieve	Aggravate, Enhance
Allure	Entice, fascinate	Repulse,Repel
Adherent	Follower, disciple	Rival, Adversary
Authentic	Accurate, credible	Fictitious, unreal
Adamant	Stubborn, inflexible	Flexible,Soft
Admonish	Counsel, reprove	Approve,Applaud
Alien	Foreigner, outsider	Native, Resident
Ascend	Climb , Escalate	Descend, Decline
Audacity	Boldness, Courage	Mildness,Cowardice
Barbarous	Frustrate, perplex	Civilized
Batty	Insane, silly	Sane
Bold	Adventurous	Timid
Bleak	Grim ,Austere	Bright,Pleasant
Befogged	Becloud, Dim	Clearheaded,Uncloud
Barren	Desolate, Sterile	Damp,Fertile
Benevolent	Benign, Generous	Malevolent,Miserly
Barrier	Barricade, Obstacle	Link,Assistance
Bewitching	Alluring, charming	Repulsive,Repugnant

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Baffle	Astound, Faze	Facilitate, Clarify
Base	Vulgar, Coarse	Summit, Noble
Baroque	Florid, gilt	Plain, unadorned
Busy	Active, Engaged	Idle, Lazy
Brittle	Breakable, crisp	Tough, Enduring
Bind	Predicament	Release
Benign	Favorable, friendly	Malignant, Cruel
Baffle	Astound, Faze	Facilitate, Clarify
Blunt	Dull, Insensitive	Keen, Sharp
Bawdy	Erotic, Coarse	Decent, Moral
Conspicuous	prominent, obvious	Concealed, hidden
Contrary	dissimilar, conflicting	Similar, Alike
Censure	Rebuke, reprimand	Praise, Acceptance
Callous	obdurate, unfeeling	Compassionate, Tender
Capable	competent, able	Incompetent, Inept
Consequence	effect, outcome	Origin, Start
Contempt	scorn, disregard	Regard, Praise
Candid	Blunt, bluff	Evasive
Camouflage	Cloak, disguise	Reveal
Carnal	Earthly, fleshly	Spiritual
Captivate	Beguile, bewitch	Repel
Captivity	imprisonment, confinement	Freedom, Liberty
Chaste	virtuous, pure	Sullied, Lustful
Compact	Bunched, thick	Loose, Diffuse
Calamity	adversity, misfortune	Fortune
Calculating	Canny, Devious	Artless, honest
Comic	Clown, Jester	Tragic, tragedian
Captivate	Charm, fascinate	Disillusion, offend
Cunning	Acute, Smart	Naive, Coarse
Calumny	defamation, aspersion	Commendation, Praise
Concur	approve, agree	Differ, disagree
Celebrated	Acclaimed, lionized	Unknown, Inglorious
Catholic	Generic, liberal	Narrow-minded
Chastise	punish, admonish	Cheer, encourage
Cease	terminate, desist	Begin, Originate
Comprise	include, contain	Reject, lack
Consolidate	solidify, strengthen	Separate, Weaken
Compassion	kindness, sympathy	Cruelty, Barbarity
Coarse	Bawdy, Boorish	Fine, Chaste

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Classic	Simple, Typical	Romantic, Unusual
Concede	yield, permit	Deny, reject
Callous	Insensitive, indurated	Kind, merciful
Calm	Harmonious, unruffled	Stormy, turbulent
Consent	agree, permit	Object, Disagree
Contradict	deny, oppose	Approve, Confirm
Cement	Plaster, mortar	Disintegrate
Clandestine	Covert, furtive	Open, Legal
Creation	Formation, foundation	Destruction
Courtesy	Generosity, Reverence	Disdain, Rudeness
Condemn	Castigate, Chide	Approve, Praise
Cheap	Competitive, Inexpensive	Dear, unreasonable
Conceit	Egotism, Immodesty	Modesty
Consolidate	Centralize, Fortify	Weaken
Compress	Abbreviate, Shrink	Amplify, Expand
Confident	Bold, Undaunted	Diffident, cowardly
Condemn	Castigate, Chide	Approve, Praise
Destructive	Catastrophic, pernicious	Creative, Constructive
Deliberate	cautious, intentional	Rash, Sudden
Decipher	interpret, reveal	Misinterpret, distort
Deride	mock, taunt	Inspire, Encourage
Defile	contaminate, pollute	Purify, sanctify
Decay	Collapse, decompose	Flourish, Progress
Deprive	despoil, divest	Restore, Renew
Despair	Depression, misery	Contentment, Hope
Deceit	deception, artifice	Veracity, Sincerity
Dense	Opaque, piled	Sparse, brainy
Denounce	Blame, boycott	Defend
Defray	spend, pay	Disclaim, Repudiate
Derogatory	Sarcastic, critical	Laudatory, appreciative
Demolish	Ruin, devastate	Repair, construct
Dissuade	Remonstrate, Counsel	Insist, Persuade
Disdain	detest, despise	Approve, praise
Dwarf	Diminutive, Petite	Huge, Giant
Docile	Pliable, pliant	Headstrong, obstinate
Eclipse	Diminution, Dimming	Shine, eclipse
Eccentric	strange, abnormal	Natural, Conventional
Encumbrance	hindrance, obstacle	Incentive, stimulant

Equivocal

uncertain,hazy

Obvious,lucid

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Eager	Keen,acquisitive	Indifferent,apathetic
Efface	destroy,obliterate	Retain,Maintain
Eradicate	destroy,exterminate	Secure,plant
Eloquence	expression,fluency	Halting,Stammering
Endeavour	undertake,aspire	Cease,quit
Epitome	precise, example	Increment,expansion
Enormous	colossal,mammoth	Diminutive,negligible
Fabricate	construct,produce	Destroy,Dismantle
Fragile	weak,infirm	Enduring,Tough
Feeble	weak,frail	Strong,Robust
Fallacy	delusion,mistake	Veracity,Truth
Fluctuate	deflect,vacillate	Stabilize,resolve
Feud	strife,quarrel	Harmony,fraternity
Frivolous	petty,worthless	Solemn,significant
Fanatical	narrow-minded,biased	Liberal,Tolerant
Forsake	desert, renounce	Hold,maintain
Falter	stumble,demur	Persist,Endure
Frugality	economy,providence	Lavishness,extravagance
Ferocious	cruel,fierce	Gentle,Sympathetic
Frantic	violent,agitated	Subdued,gentle
Gather	Converge,huddle	Disperse,Dissemble
Grisly	disgusting,atrocious	Pleasing,attractive
Grudge	hatred,aversion	Benevolence,Affection
Gorgeous	magnificent,dazzling	Dull,unpretentious
Gracious	courteous,beneficent	Rude, Unforgiving
Glut	stuff,satiate	Starve,abstain
Generosity	Altruism,bounty	Stinginess,greed
Guile	cunning,deceit	Honesty,frankness
Glory	Dignity,renown	Shame,Disgrace
Genuine	Absolute,Factual	Spurious
Gloomy	Bleak,cloudy	Gay,Bright
Hamper	retard,prevent	Promote,facilitate
Heretic	non-conformist,secularist	Conformable,religious
Harass	irritate,molest	Assist,comfort
Harmony	Conformity,Amicability	Discord,discord
Hasty	Abrupt,Impetuous	Leisurely,Cautious
Hazard	Peril,danger	Conviction,security

Hamstrung	CrippleDebilitate	Strengthen,Encourage
Hapless	unfortunate,ill-fated	Fortunate,Lucky

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Honor	Adoration,Reverence	Denunciation,Shame
Haughty	arrogant,pompous	Humble,Submissive
Humility	Resignation,Fawning	Boldness,Pride
Hideous	frightful,shocking	Attractive,alluring
Hypocrisy	Deception,Pharisaism	Sincerity,frankness
Humble	Meek,Timid	Proud,Assertive
Impediment	hurdle,obstruction	Assistant,Concurrence
Impulsive	Flaky,Impetuous	Cautious,Deliberate
Indigent	Destitute, Impoverished	Rich,Affluent
Impenitent	Uncontrite,Obdurate	Repentant
Impair	diminish,deteriorate	Restore,Revive
Indifferent	Equitable,Haughty	Partial,Biased
Impartial	just,unbiased	Prejudiced,Biased
Immerse	submerge,involve	Emerge,uncover
Immunity	prerogative,privilege	Blame,Censure
Infernal	Damned,Accursed	Heavenly,
Interesting	Enchanting,Riveting	Dull,Uninteresting
Insipid	Tedious,Prosaic	Pleasing,appetizing
Imminent	impending,brewing	Distant,Receding
Immaculate	unsullied,spotless	Defiled,Tarnished
Incongruous	inappropriate,absurd	Compatible,harmonious
Impute	attribute,ascribe	Exculpate,support
Ingenuous	undisguised,naive	Wily,Craftly
Impious	irreligious,unholy	Pious,Devout
Infringe	violate,encroach	Comply,Concur
Incompetent	inefficient,unskilled	Dexterous,Skilled
Insinuate	allude,hint	Conceal,Camouflage
Inclination	disposition,affection	Indifference,Disinclination
Instill	inculcate,inject	Eradicate,extract
Inevitable	unavoidable,ascertained	Unlikely,Doubtful
Intrinsic	genuine,fundamental	Extraneous,incidental
Insolvent	indigent,destitute	Wealthy,solvent
Intrinsic	genuine,fundamental	Extraneous,incidental
Intrigue	scheme,conspiracy	Candor,Sincerity
Immaculate	Exquisite,Impeccable	Defiled,Tarnished
Intricate	tangled,complicated	Regulated,Orderly

Invincible	unconquerable,impregnable	Effeminate,languid
Invective	accusation,censure	Approval,acclamation
Irrepressible	irresistible,unconfined	Composed,hesitant

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Jaded	tired, exhausted	Renewed,recreated
Just	honest,impartial	Unequal,unfair
Jejune	dull,boring	Interesting,exciting
Justify	defend,exculpate	Impute,arraign
Knotty	complicateddifficult	Simple,manageable
Keen	sharp,poignant	Vapid,insipid
Knell	deathknell,lastblow	Reconstruction,rediscovery
Knave	dishonest,soundrel	Paragon,innocent
Kindred	relation,species	Unrelated,dissimilar
Lax	slack,careless	Firm,reliable
Lunacy	delusion,insanity	Normalcy,sanity
Liberal	magnanimous,generous	Stingy,malicious
Luxuriant	profuse,abundant	Scanty,meagre
Lavish	abundant,excessive	Scarce,deficient
Luscious	palatable,delicious	Unsavory,tart
Liable	accountable,bound	Unaccountable,appto
Languid	Sluggish,apathetic	Energetic,spirited
Lenient	compassionate,merciful	Cruel,severe
Lucid	sound,rational	Obscure,hidden
Lure	attract,entice	Repel,dissuade
Linger	loiter,prolong	Hasten,quicken
Mandatory	Imperative,requisite	Optional
Molest	harass,tease	Console,soothe
Malice	Vengefulness,grudge	Goodwill,Kindness
Momentous	notable,eventful	Trivial,insignificant
Merit	Stature,Asset	Demerit,dishonor
Mollify	appease,assuage	Irritate,infuriate
Masculine	Gallant,strapping	Feminine,meek
Morbid	Nasty,Macabre	Healthy,Cheerful
Mitigate	alleviate,relieve	Augmentenhance
Murky	dusky,dreary	Bright,shining
Miraculous	marvelous,extraordinary	Ordinary,trivial
Mutinous	recalcitrant,insurgent	Submissive,faithful
Modest	humble,courteous	Arrogant,pompous
Monotonous	irksome,tedious	Varied, pleasant

Mutual	joint,identical	Separate,distinct
Obscure	Arcane,Vague	Prominent
Ominous	Menacing,Foreboding	Auspicious
Obliging	Complaisant,Willing	Mulish,Obstinate

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Offensive	Abhorrent,obnoxious	Engaging,fascinating
Oracular	cryptic,vague	Lucid,distinct
Obstruct	impede,prevent	Hasten,encourage
Optimist	Idealist	Pessimist
Obvious	Evident,apparent	Obscure,ambiguous
Occult	latent,ambiguous	Intelligible,transparent
Obstinate	Stubborn,Adamant	Pliable,flexible
Offspring	descendant,sibling	Ancestor,forefather
Opaque	obscure,shady	Transparent,bright
Obtain	Access,Inherit	Forfeit
Ornamental	decorative,adorned	Unseemly,plain
Outrage	offence,maltreatment	Praise, favour
Odious	Malevolent,obnoxious	Engaging,fascinating
Ordain	Order,impose	Revokeabolish
Outbreak	eruption,insurrection	Compliance,subjection
Persuade	Cajole,Impress	Dissuade,halt
Paramount	foremost,eminent	Trivial,inferior
Perturbed	Flustered,anxious	Calm
Pertness	flippancy,impudence	Modesty,diffidence
Peevish	perverse,sullen	Suave, amiable
Pacify	Appease,Chasten	Irritate,worsen
Propagate	Inseminate,fecundate	Suppress,deplete
Peerless	matchless,unrivalled	Mediocre,commonplace
Placid	tranquil,calm	Turbulent,hostile
Prompt	Precise, Punctual	Slow,Negligent
Precarious	doubtful,insecure	Assured
Predicament	plight,dilemma	Resolution,confidence
Progress	Pace,Betterment	Retrogress,worsening
Pamper	Flatter,indulge	Deny,disparage
Pompous	haughty,arrogant	Unpretentious,humble
Prudence	Vigilance,Discretion	Indiscretion
Quack	Impostor,deceiver	Upright,unfeigned
Quarantine	seclude,screen	Befriend,socialize
Quaint	Queer,strange	Familiar,usual

Quibble	equivocate,prevaricate	Unfeigned,plain
Quell	subdue,reduce	Exacerbate,agitate
Ratify	consent,approve	Deny,dissent
Rapidity	Quickness,Velocity	Inertia,lanquidity
Restrain	Detain,Confine	Incite

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Rectify	Amend, Remedy	Falsify,Worsen
Restrain	Detain,Confine	Incite
Remonstrate	Censure,protest	Agree,loud
Rescind	Annul,abrogate	Delegate,permit
Raid	Incursion,Foray	Retreat,release
Rebellious	Restless,attacking	Submissive,Compliant
Resentment	Displeasure,wrath	Content,Cheer
Retract	Recant,withdraw	Confirm,assert
Reason	Acumen,Bounds	Folly,Speculation
Reluctant	Cautious,Averse	anxious,Eager
Remorse	Regret,penitence	Ruthlessness,obduracy
Reverence	Respect,esteem	Disrespect,affront
Ravage	Destroy,ruin	Reconstruct,renovate
Remnant	Residue,piece	Entire,whole
Rout	Vanquish,overthrow	Succumb,withdraw
Ruthless	Remorseless,inhumane	Compassionate,lenient
Rustic	Rural,uncivilized	Cultured,Refined
Redeem	Recover,liberate	Conserve,lose
Steep	Course,lofty	Flat,gradual
System	Scheme,Entity	Chaos,Disorder
Savage	Wild,untamed	Polished,Civilized
Sarcastic	Ironical,derisive	Courteous,gracious
Servile	Slavish,Docile	Aggressive,Dominant
Sacred	Cherish,Divine	Ungodly,Profane
Saucy	Impudent,insolent	Modest,humble
Startled	Frightened,Shocked	Waveringly
Superficial	Partial,shallow	Profound,discerning
Slander	defame,malign	Applaud,approve
Shrewd	Cunning,craftly	Simple,imbecile
Squalid	dirty, filthy	Tidy,Attractive
Sycophant	Parasite,flatterer	Devoted, loyal
Stranger	Immigrant,guest	Acquaintance,national
Spry	Nimble, Brisk	Lethargic,Sluggish

Scanty	scarce,insufficient	Lavish,multitude
Sympathy	Tenderness,harmony	Antipathy,Discord
Succinct	Concise,Terse	Lengthy,polite
Stain	blemish,tarnish	Honor,purify
Stupor	lethargy,unconsciousness	Sensibility,Consciousness
Shabby	miserable,impoverished	Prosperous,thriving

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Subvert	Demolish,sabotage	Generate,organize
Subterfuge	Deceit, Stratagem	Frankness,Openness
Substantial	Considerable,solid	Tenuous,fragile
Solicit	entreat,implore	Protestoppose
Successful	Propitious,Felicitous	Destitute, Untoward
Sporadic	intermittent,scattered	Incessant,frequent
Sneer	mock,scorn	Flatter,praise
Sterile	Barren,Impotent	Profitable,Potent
Subsequent	consequent,following	Preceding,previous
Spurious	Fake,Counterfeit	Genuine,Authentic
Taboo	Prohibit,ban	Permit,consent
Thick	Chunky,massive	Thin,attenuated
Tedious	Wearisome.Irksome	Exhilarating,lively
Transient	Temporal,transitory	Lasting,enduring
Taciturn	Reserved,silent	Talkative,extrovert
Terse	Incisive,Compact	Diffuse,Gentle
Timid	Diffident,coward	Bold,intrepid
Tranquil	Peaceful,composed	Violent,furious
Temperate	Cool,moderate	Boisterous,violent
Tame	Compliant,Subdued	Wild,untamed
Tenement	Apartment,Digs	Breakeven,dislodge
Thrifty	Frugal,prudent	Extravagant
Treacherous	Dishonest,duplicitous	Forthright,reliable
Tenacious	Stubborn,Dodge	Docile,non-resinous
Tumultuous	Violent,riotous	Peaceful,harmonious
Tyro	Beginner,riotous	Proficient,veteran
Throng	Assembly,crowd	Dispersion,sparsity
Trivial	Trifling,insignificant	Significant,veteran
Transparent	Diaphanous	Opaque
Trenchant	Assertive,forceful	Feeble,ambiguous
Tranquil	Amicable,Calm	Agitated,Fierce
Uncouth	Boorish,Clownish	Elegant,Compensate

Utterly	Completely,entirely	Deficiently,incomplete
Urchin	Foundling,Orphan	Creep,Knave
Umbrage	Chagrin,offense	Sympathy,goodwill
Uncouth	Awkward,ungraceful	Elegant,Compensate
Urge	Incite,Implore	Abhorrence,Abomination
Vagrant	Wander,roaming	Steady,settled
Venom	Poison,malevolence	Antidote,Benevolent

WORDS	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Vivacious	Spirited,Energetic	Dispirited,Unattractive
Vivid	Eloquent,lucid	Dull,Dim
Vain	Arrogant,egoistic	Modest
Vicious	Corrupt,obnoxious	Noble,Virtuous
Virtue	Ethic,morality	Vice,dishonesty
Vanity	Conceit,pretension	Modesty,Humility
Veteran	Ingenious,experienced	Novice,tyro
Vouch	Confirm,consent	Repudiate,prohibit
Valor	Bravery,prowess	Fear,cowardice
Vilify	Malign,Slur,Defame	Cherish,Commend
Venerable	Esteemed,honored	Unworthy,immature
Vigilant	Cautious>alert	Careless,negligent
Wane	Decline,Dwindle	Ameliorate,Rise
Wile	Trickery,Artifice	Naivety,honor
Wan	Pale,faded	Bright,healthy
Wed	marry,combine	Divorce,Separate
Wilt	wither,perish	Revive,bloom
Waive	Relinquish,remove	Impose,Clamp
Wield	Exert,employ	Forgo,avoid
Winsome	Beautiful,Comely	Alluring,Rapturous
Wary	cautious,circumspect	Heedless,negligent
Wicked	vicious,immoral	Virtuous,Noble
Yield	surrenderabdicate	Resist, protest
Yoke	connect,harness	Liberate,Release
Yell	shout,shriek	Whispermuted
Yearn	languish,crave	Content,satisfy
Zest	delight,enthusiasm	Disgust,passive
Zenith	summit,apex	Nadir,base
Zig-zag	oblique,wayward	Straight,unbent
Zeal	eagerness,fervor	Apathy,lethargy

Basic Rules of Punctuation

The Period

Use a period to end a statement, mild command, or indirect question and after most abbreviations.

Example: He arrived on time. (statement)
Sit up straight. (mild command)
Students sometimes wonder whether their teachers
read the papers they write. (indirect question)
Mr. Mrs. lb. a.m. p.m. etc. (abbreviations)

The Question Mark

Use a question mark after a direct question.

Example: Who is going on the trip?

The Exclamation Point

Use an exclamation point after an emphatic statement, command, or interjection.

Example: We must not lose this election! (emphatic statement)
Stop that right now! (command)
Hey! Ouch! (interjections)

The Comma

Use the comma to separate items in a series.

Example: We bought eggs, cheese, and milk at the store.

Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction (but, or, yet, for, and, nor, so) joining two independent clauses.

Example: I didn't have a good time on my vacation, so I
intend to go to a different place next year.

Use a comma after every item in an address or date (if there is more than one item).

Example: My address is 511 Sand Lane, St. Joseph, Missouri.
I'm going to a conference on Monday, May 11, 1997.

Use a comma to set off most introductory elements.

Example: Fortunately, he said he would go.
Susan, are you going to the store?
Yes, I am going after dinner.
When I arrived, they were eating dinner.

Use a comma to set off nonrestrictive elements.

Example: For camp the children needed clothes that were washable. (restrictive)
For camp the children needed sturdy shoes, which were expensive. (nonrestrictive)

Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (if they can be connected with "and").

Example: Robert is a warm, gentle, affectionate father.

Use a comma to set off transitional and parenthetical expressions, absolute phrases, and contrasted elements.

Example: Mike did not understand the assignment; therefore, he didn't complete it. (transitional)
Evolution, as far as we know, does not work this way. (parenthetical)
His tennis game at last perfected, Chris won the cup. (absolute)
Celia, unlike Robert, had no loathing for dance contests. (contrasted)

Use a comma before the text of a quotation.

Example: The teacher said, "Return to your seats."

Use a comma after the salutation of a friendly letter.

Example: Dear Mom,

The Semicolon

Use a semicolon to separate independent clauses in a sentence and to separate items in a series when commas are used as well.

Example: Injustice is relatively easy to bear; what stings is justice (Mencken).
The only sensible ends of literature are first, the pleasurable toil of writing; second, the gratification of one's family and friends; and lastly, the solid cash (Hawthorne).

The Colon

Use a colon to call attention to the words that follow it.

Example: The routine includes the following: twenty knee bends, fifty leg lifts, and five minutes of running in place. (list)
My roommate is guilty of two of the seven deadly sins: gluttony and sloth. (appositive)

Consider the words of John F. Kennedy: “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.” (quotation)

The Apostrophe

Use the apostrophe to indicate possession, to mark contractions, and to pluralize letters or numbers.

Example: boy’s hat; ladies’ hats; men’s coats (possession)
 aren’t, won’t, can’t, didn’t (contractions)
 There are four s’s in Mississippi. (plural letters)

The Quotation Mark

Use quotation marks to enclose direct quotes and around titles of short works.

Example: The poem “Mother to Son” is by Langston Hughes.
 “A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds,” wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson.

50 Golden Rules of English Grammar

for error detection and sentence improvement

A. SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

1. Two or more Singular Subjects connected by and usually take a Verb in the Plural.

For example,

Incorrect- Hari and Ram is here.

Correct- Hari and Ram are here.

2. If two Singular Nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Verb must be Singular.

Incorrect- The Secretary and Principal are coming.

Correct- The Secretary and Principal is coming.

(Here the same person is .Secretary as well as Principal)

3. If the Singular Subjects are preceded by each or every, the Verb is usually Singular.

For example,

Incorrect- Every boy and girl were ready.

Correct- Every boy and girl was ready.

4. Two or more Singular Subjects connected by or, nor, either or, neither.... nor take a Verb in the Singular. For example,

Incorrect- Neither he nor I were there.

Correct- Neither he nor I was there.

5. When the Subjects joined by 'or/nor are of different numbers, the Verb must be Plural, and the Plural Subject must be placed next to the Verb.

For example,

Incorrect- Neither the Assistant Masters nor the Headmaster was present.

Correct- Neither the Headmaster nor the Assistant Masters were present. '

6. When the Subjects joined by or, nor are of different persons, the Verb agrees in person with the one nearest to it. For example,

Incorrect- Either he or I is mistaken.

Correct- Either he or I, am mistaken.

7. A Collective Noun takes a Singular Verb when the collection is thought of as a whole, a Plural Verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of.

For example,

Correct- The Council has chosen the President.

Correct- The military were called out.

8. Some Nouns which are singular in form but plural in meaning, take a Plural Verb.

For example,

Incorrect- Mathematics are a branch of study in every school.

Correct- Mathematics is a branch of study in every school.

9. Words joined to a Singular Subject by with, together with, in addition to, or, as well as etc. are parenthetical, and therefore do not affect the number of the Verb.

For example,

Incorrect- The Chief, with all his men, were massacred .

Correct-The chief, with all his men, was massacred.

10. When the Subject of the Verb is Relative Pronoun care should be

taken to see that the Verb agrees in Number and Person with the Antecedent of the relative.

For example,

Incorrect- I, who is your friend, will guard your interests.

Correct- I, who am your friend will guard your interests.

B. USES OF PARTICIPLES AND INFINITIVES

11. Ask, advise, allow, command, force, forbid, invite, encourage, compel, beg, order*, imagine, instruct, permit, persuade, tell, require, remind, teach,etc. are followed by Object + To +V2

For example,

Incorrect- He advised to do it by me.

Correct- He advised me to do it.

But if these are used in Passive Voice, then they are followed by To +V,. For example,

Correct- She was permitted to go with him.

12. Know is followed by how/ where/when/why and Infinitive.

For example,

Incorrect- I know to write a letter.

Correct- I know how to write a letter.

13. After let, bid, behold, watch, see, feel, make etc. we use Bare Infinitive and not To-infinitive.

For example,

Incorrect- I heard him to speak on several subjects.

Correct- I heard him speak on several subjects.

14. Bare Infinitive is used after Modal Auxiliaries (can, could, may, might,shall, should, will, would, must, dare not, need not).

For example,

Incorrect- You need not to work hard.

Correct- You need not work hard.

15. Had better, had rather, had as soon ... as ..., had sooner etc. are followed by Bare Infinitive.

For example,

Incorrect- He had better to go now.

Correct- He had better go now.

16. Conjunction than is also followed by Bare Infinitive. For example,

Incorrect- He had better read than to write.

Correct- He had better read than write.

17. When but is used as a Preposition and preceded by any form of the Verb do, then but is followed with Bare Infinitive.

Incorrect- He did nothing but to wander.

Correct- He did nothing but wander.

18. Every Participle must have a Subject of Reference.

For example,

Incorrect- Being a rainy-day Vijay decided to stay at home.

Correct- It being a rainy-day Vijay decided to stay at home.

19. For completed action Having + Va is used in Active Voice, whereas Having + been + Va or Being + Va is used in Passive Voice. After should not be used in such a sentence.

For example,

Incorrect- After the leader having been killed, the followers ran away.

Correct- The leader having been killed, the followers ran away.

20. Participles like considering, judging, referring, concerning, regarding, viewing, broadly speaking etc. do not take any Subject of Reference.

For example,

Correct - Considering the case, I took the decision.

Here I is not a Subject of Reference of considering. So, there is no Subject of Reference for 'considering, still the sentence is correct.

C. USES OF VERBS

21. When there are two Subjects in a sentence and they are not in the same Number, then we must have to use separate Auxiliaries (is, are, am, was, were, have, has) for both of them.

For example,

Incorrect- Three- killed and one were injured.

Correct- Three were killed and one was injured.

22. A single Verb should be made to serve two Subjects, only when the form of Verb is same for both the subjects.

Incorrect- I am seventeen years old and my sister fourteen.

Correct- I am seventeen years old and my sister is fourteen.

23. Two auxiliaries can be used with one principal Verb, only when the form of the principal Verb is appropriate to both the auxiliaries.

Incorrect- He never has, and never will take such strong measures.

Correct- He never has taken, and never will take such strong measures.

24. When there is only one auxiliary to two principal Verbs it should be correctly associated with the both.

Incorrect- Ten candidates have passed one failed.

Correct- Ten candidates have passed, one has failed.

25. A Past Tense in the main clause should be followed by a Past Tense in the subordinate clause.

Incorrect- He succeeded because he works hard.

Correct- He succeeded because he worked hard.

26. A Past Tense in main clause may be followed by a Present Tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth.

Incorrect- Our teacher said that the earth moved round the sun.

Correct- Our teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.

27. When the subordinate clause comes after 'lest', the auxiliary Verb 'should' must be used, whatever be the Tense of the Verb in the main clause.

Incorrect- We start early lest we shall miss the train.

Correct- We start early lest we should miss the train.

28. An Adverb or Adverbial phrase should not be placed between 'to' and verbal part of the infinitive. (This is called the split infinitive).

Incorrect- I hoped to immediately reply to your letter:

Correct- I hoped to reply immediately to your letter.

29. An infinitive should be in the present tense unless it represents an action prior to that of the governing Verb.

Incorrect- I should have liked to have gone there.

Correct- I should have liked to go there.

30. Gerund if preceded by a Pronoun, that Pronoun must be in Possessive case.

Incorrect - He emphasized me going there.

Correct- He emphasized my going there.

31. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action that began in the past time and is still going at the time of speaking~ It is used with, Adverbials of time introduced by 'since', 'for' and 'how long'.

Incorrect- How long are you working in this office?

Correct- How long have you been working in this office?

32. A Verb when preceded by a Preposition must be the Gerund.

Incorrect- They were punished for come late.

Correct- They were punished for, coming late.

33. The Future Indefinite Tense is not used in the clauses of time, place and condition. Here the Present Indefinite Tense is used.

Incorrect- I shall wait for you till you will finish your work.

Correct- I shall wait for you, till you finish your work.

34. The Present Perfect Tense is not used with the Adverbs of past time like yesterday, in 1990 etc. Here Past Indefinite Tense is used.

Incorrect~ I have bought a cycle yesterday.

Correct- I bought a cycle yesterday.

The Past Perfect Tense is used to represent the earlier of the two past actions.

Incorrect- When I reached the station, the train already left.

Correct- When I reached the station, the train had already left.

35. Modal Auxiliaries are not used together. But two Auxiliaries can be connected by a Conjunction.

For example,

Incorrect- He should must do it. Correct- He should and must do it.

36. When need or dare is followed by not, it turns into modal auxiliary. In that situation, it takes

Bare Infinitive 'and we cannot use needs not or daresnot.

For example,

Incorrect- He needs not do it. Correct- He need not do it.

D. USES OF ADJECTIVES

37. Adjectives of quantity show how much of a thing is meant. Adjectives of quantity (some; much, little, enough, all, no, any, great, half, sufficient, whole) are used for Uncountable Nouns only.

For example,

Incorrect- I ate a few rice. Correct- I ate some rice.

38. Numeral Adjectives are used for Countable Noun only and they show how many persons or things are meant or in what order a person or thing stands,

For example,

Incorrect- I have taught you little things.

Correct- I have taught you a few things.

39. When cardinal and ordinal are used together ordinal precedes the cardinal.

For example,

Incorrect- The four first boys will be given the chance.

Correct- The first four boys will be given the chance.

40. Later, latest refer to time, latter and last refer to position.

For example,

Incorrect- I reached at 10 am. But he was latter than I expected.

Correct- I reached at 10 am. But he was later than I expected

41. Farther means more distant or advanced; further means additional.

For example,

Incorrect- He insisted on farther improvement.

Correct- He insisted on further improvement.

42. Each is used in speaking of two or more things, every is used only in speaking of more than two. For example,

Incorrect- Every of the two boys will get a prize.

Correct- Each of the two boys will get a prize.

43. To express quantity or degree some is used in affirmative sentences, any in negative or interrogative sentences.

For example,

Incorrect- Have you bought some mangoes?

Correct- Have you bought any mangoes?

44. In comparing two things, the Comparative should be used, The Superlative should not be used.

Incorrect- Which is the best of the two?

Correct- Which is the better of the two?

45. When two qualities of the same person or thing are compared, the Comparative in-er is not used. 'More' is used for this purpose.

Incorrect- He is wiser than brave.

Correct- He is more wise than brave.

46. When comparison is made by means of a comparative, the thing compared should be excluded from the class of things with which it is compared by using 'other' or some such word.

Incorrect- He is cleverer than any boy in the class.

Correct- He is cleverer than any other boy in the class.

47. When comparison is made by means of a superlative, the thing compared should include the class of things with which it is compared.

Incorrect- He is the strongest of all other men.

Correct- He is the strongest of all men ..

48. When two persons or things are compared, it is important that the same parts of things should be compared.

Incorrect- The population of Bombay is greater than Delhi.

Correct- The population of Bombay is greater than that of Delhi.

49. Double comparatives and superlatives should not be used.

1. Incorrect- He is the most cleverest boy in the class.

2. Incorrect- He is more wiser than his brother.

Correct- He is wiser than his brother.

Prepositions

Prepositions of Time

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

PARTS OF THE DAY
PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Woodward ENGLISH

IN the morning - I drink coffee **in** the morning.
 - He goes to the gym **in** the morning.

IN the afternoon - I study English **in** the afternoon.
 - She is often tired **in** the afternoon.

IN the evening - We have dinner **in** the evening.
 - They watch movies **in** the evening.

AT night - I like to read in bed **at** night.
 - You can see the stars **at** night.

BE CAREFUL! we say **AT** night ✓ ... NOT **in** the night. ✗

ON + Day + Part of the day
 - We will have a party **on** Friday night.
 - Our flight leaves **on** Monday morning.

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME & PLACE			
	IN	ON	AT
TIME 	• in the morning • in the afternoon • in (the) summer • in 1980 • in the 1900s • in the 17th century • in the Easter holiday • in the next century • in the future • in the 10 years time	• on Monday • on Saturday • on June 3rd • on 1st October 2013 • on Christmas day • on my birthday • on Tuesday evening • on time • on a winter evening • on a warm day	• at 9 am • at 8 o'clock • at 6 pm • at night • at noon/ midday • at Easter • at Christmas • at dinner time • at dinner • at that moment
	PLACE 	• in England • in Chinatown • in a building • in a car • in a taxi • in a boat • in a helicopter • in a traffic jam • in Time Square • in the article	• on a bus • on a plane • on a horse • on the phone • on the Internet • on the television • on the floor • on the page • on the menu • on Oxford street

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

AT - ON - IN

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

AT + Specific Time

- I get up **at** 7 o'clock.
- The movie starts **at** 8.30.
- They sing carols **at** Christmas.

AT + Holiday Period

- Come and visit us **at** Thanksgiving.

ON + Days

- I will visit you **on** Wednesday.
- Where were you **on** Friday?

ON + Dates

- His birthday is **on** March 27th.
- The exam is **on** the 16th.

IN + Months

- My birthday is **in** January.
- I'm going on vacation **in** August.

IN + Years

- Shakespeare was born **in** 1564.
- The Titanic sank **in** 1912.

IN + the + Decade

- Life was difficult **in** the 1940s.
- There were many hippies **in** the '60s.

IN + the + Century

- We are living **in** the 21st century.
- It was built **in** the sixth century.

IN + Season

- We go to the beach **in** summer.
- There are many flowers **in** spring.

IN + Time Period

- The meeting starts **in** ten minutes.
- She will be here **in** three hours.



© Woodward English

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

<u>at</u> ↓ time	<u>on</u> ↓ days	<u>in</u> ↓ L> seasons L> months L> years
1- -- in -- winter. Season		
2- -- in -- october. month		
3- -- on -- Friday. day		
4- -- at -- 6 p.m. time		
5- -- in -- 2024. year		
6- -- ?? -- June 13, 1923.		

Types of Prepositions:

1. Words of location (in, on, at, by)
2. Words of direction (to, from, up, down)
3. Words of time (at, on, in, during)
4. Words of movement (into, out of, through)
5. Words of manner (by, with)
6. Words of purpose (for, to)

Preposition Usage

1. Prepositions of Location :-

- In (inside): "The book is in the box."
- On (surface): "The book is on the table."
- At (specific point): "Meet me at the corner."
- By (near): "Stand by the door."
- With (accompanied): "I'm with my friends."
- Under (below): "The cat is under the bed."
- Above (over): "The plane is above the clouds."
- Beside (next to): "Sit beside me."
- Among (surrounded): "The house is among trees."
- Between (two things): "The park is between the city and the river."

2. Prepositions of Direction :-

- To (toward): "I'm going to the store."

- From (away): "I'm coming from school."
- Up (vertical ascent): "The elevator goes up to the top floor."
- Down (vertical descent): "The stairs go down to the basement."
- Into (entering): "She walked into the room."
- Out of (exiting): "He came out of the house."
- Through (passing): "The train goes through the tunnel."
- Across (spanning): "The bridge goes across the river."
- Along (parallel): "The road goes along the coast."

4. Prepositions of Movement :-

- Into (entering): "She walked into the room."
- Out of (exiting): "He came out of the house."
- Through (passing): "The train goes through the tunnel."
- Across (spanning): "The bridge goes across the river."
- Along (parallel): "The road goes along the coast."
- Around (circulating): "The car drove around the block."

5. Prepositions of Manner :-

- By (means): "I'll get there by car."
- With (accompanied): "I'm going with my friends."

6. Prepositions of Purpose :-

- For (intended use): "This is for eating."
- To (intended action): "I'm studying to become a doctor."

7. Prepositions of Agent :-

- By (performer): "The play was written by Shakespeare."

9. Phrasal Prepositions :-

- In front of: "The car is parked in front of the house."
- Behind: "The book is behind the chair."
- Above: "The plane is flying above the clouds."
- Below: "The submarine is below the surface."
- Next to: "My house is next to the park."
- Between: "The park is between the city and the river."
- Among: "The house is among trees."