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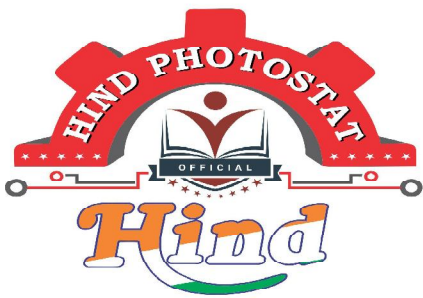
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- Explanation
- Derivation
- Example
- Shortcuts
- Previous Years Question With Solution

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# ENGLISH

- 1] Correction Of Sentences
- 2] Vocabulary
- 3] Critical Reasoning
- 4] Analogy.

## 01. CORRECTION OF SENTENCES

### Subcontents

1. Question Tags
2. Usage of
  - a) As soon as
  - b) No-Sooner - Than
  - c) Hardly - When
  - d) Scarcely - When/Before
3. Degree of Comparison
4. Articles
5. Tenses + If clauses
6. Reported speech
7. prepositions
8. parts of speech
9. Concordances  
and  
Connections

## Sentences: 4 kinds

1. Assertive
  - a) positive
  - b) Negative.
2. Interrogative
3. Imperative
4. Exclamatory.

## Special Verbs: (24)

am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had, do, does, did, will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, need, dare, used to, ought to.

### Negative:-

To make a negative sentence, put NOT after the special verb.

### Interrogative:-

To make an Interrogative sentence, put the special verb at the starting of the sentence.

Ex:- Dhoni is a perfect Gentleman (positive)  
Dhoni is not a perfect Gentleman (Negative)  
Is Dhoni a perfect Gentleman? (Interrogative)

### \* Non-Special Verbs:

borrow :- do/does/did  
do = present sentence without 's'  
does = present sentence with 's'  
did = past tense

Note: When we borrow do, does, did, put the root verb in negative and interrogation.

Ex:-

He goes to Temple (positive)

He does not go to Temple (Negative)

Does he go to temple? (Interrogative)

Ex:-

He went to Temple (tve)

He did not go to Temple (-ve)

Did he go to Temple? (Interrogative)

Do, Does, Did

These 3 - always take root verb.

### 01. QUESTION TAGS

After giving a statement, - We sometimes confirm IF the listener is accepting (or) Not with our statement. This confirmation is called Question Tag.

Note: Question Tags are of mainly 2 kinds -

Model 1:

To a positive statement, Negative tag is added.

Rules: 1) only short forms are used

2) In the place of nouns, use pronouns.

Note: Question Tag should be ended with ~~special verb~~ Pronouns.

Ex:- Dhoni is a perfect Gentleman, isn't he?

Ex:- The clock is running past, isn't it?

Ex:- I am a teacher of English, aren't I?

Ex:- We are the ~~ilk~~ of Made Easy, aren't we?  
family

Ex:- My neighbour comes tomorrow, doesn't he?

Ex:- All the students went to picnic, didn't they?

## Model 2:

If the statement is negative, the Question Tag is positive.

eg: → am not a teacher of English, am I?

eg: → My friend does not know address, Does He?

or model 2

Formula: Special verb + Pronoun

## Q2. USAGE OF

Hardly, rarely, seldom, scarcely, barely, never

Note: These words always give negative sense. In the case of these words the Question Tag is positive.

eg: → He hardly comes to my house, does he?

eg: → Barking dogs seldom bite, do they?

eg: → They never came to my house, did they?

### Usage of Have, has, had -

Note: These three act as two kinds.

1. Main verb - (gives the meaning of possessing)

2. Special verb - (does not give any meaning)

eg: → He <sup>(main verb)</sup> has a car, doesn't he?

eg: → He has purchased a car, hasn't he?  
(Special verb)

He had solved the problem before I went, hadn't he?

He had a problem calling, didn't he?

# Usage of Everyone, Everybody, someone, somebody, Noone, Nobody

Note: These six words take singular verb at the time of statements but in question tags these words take plural verb.

↳ In the place of all these words we have to write 'they'

Singular Verbs                      plural verbs

is                      →                      are

was                      →                      were

has                      →                      have

does                      →                      do

eg: → Everyone is coming, ~~isn't everyone?~~  
aren't they?

eg: → Everyone likes music, don't they?

eg: → Everyone has given mobile, haven't they?

eg: → Everyone has mobile, don't they?

eg: → None is coming, are they?

eg: → No one supports corruption, do they?

• Usage of a few = positive  
few = Negative

a little = positive  
little = Negative.

eg. He asked me a few books, <sup>(+ve)</sup> didn't he?

He asked me few books, <sup>(-ve)</sup> did he?

He wants a little, ~~don't~~ <sup>doesn't</sup> he?

He wants little, does he?

• Usage of making Imperatives in a Question Tag.

### Imperative:-

Rules:

- ① Subject you in absent (But the meaning is implied in it)
- ② Sentence begin with V<sub>1</sub>
- ③ Expresses command (or) request.

Note: Imperatives generally take "will you?" in Question Tags.

A sentence i.e. satisfied with these three rules is called Imperative

eg: ① Come here, will you?

② Go there, will you?

③ Don't come here, will you?

④ Shup up, Can't you?

⑤ Get Lost, Can't you?

⑥ Keep silence, Can't you?

• If the statement begins with Let's or Let us  
The question Tag is always shall we?

eg: 1) Let's start the work, shall we?

2) Let's not start the work, shall we?

3) Let him go, will you?

Not Let's or Let us.

• If the statement begins with 'So'

a) To a positive statement, Question Tag is also +ve

b) To a negative statement, Question Tag is also -ve.



eg: So you are coming, are you?  
So you are not coming, aren't you?

NO → Numerical  
order

### • Usage of

- as soon as
- No-sooner-than
- Hardly-When
- scarcely - when/Before

i.e → i-deste  
↓  
French word

silent → silence  
singular → plural

Note: These four words are called 'Idiomatic Expressions'

These four words give the same meaning, i.e. Immediately.

Note:

Usage of No-sooner-than

~~Now sooner-than~~

Rules: ① put No-sooner in the place of as soon as

② change the as soon as sentence into interrogative form.

③ put than before the second sentence.

eg: 1) As soon as I went home, I had rest.

→ No sooner did I go home than I had rest.

2) As soon as the baby sees the doctor, she will cry

→ No sooner does the baby see the doctor than she will cry.

### • Usage of Hardly when:

Rules: ① put Hardly in the place of as soon as

② Change the as soon as sentence had + V<sub>3</sub> form and then

Change into interrogative form,

③ put when before the second sentence

eg: 1) As soon as I went home, I had rest.

→ Hardly had I gone home when I had rest.

Usage of scarcely when  
before

Note: § The same rules of hardly when are applicable

eg: 1) As soon as the principal entered the classroom, all the students stood up.

→ Scarcely had the principal entered the classroom when  
before  
all the students stood up.

2) As soon as he had explained the topic, students felt happy.

→ No sooner had he explained the topic than students felt happy.

→ Scarcely had he explained the topic when students felt  
before happy.

→ Hardly had he explained the topic when students felt happy.

### 03. DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Three forms of the adjective and adverbs are called degrees of comparison.

1. Positive degree.

a) ~~as soon as~~ as-as (accepting sense)

b) so-as [Negative sense].

2. Comparative degree [Takes than]

3. Superlative degree [Takes the]