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ENGLISH

- * 1. Correction of sentences.
- * 2. Vocabulary
- 3. Critical Reasoning.
- 4. Analogy.

✓ 1. Question Tag

✓ 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 Clause.

✓ 6. Reported speech.

✓ 7. Preposition

✓ 8. Parts of speech.

✓ 9. Concord and corrections.

Sentences: 4 kinds

- (i) Assertive
 ┌ Positive
 └ Negative
- (ii) Interrogative
- (iii) Imperative
- (iv) Exclamatory

Special verb (24)

am, is, are, was, were

has, have, had, do, does, did

may, might, must, need, dare

used to, ought to

will, would, shall, should, can, could.

Negative:

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

Interrogative:

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

Example: Dhoni is a perfect Gentleman (Positive)

Dhoni is not a perfect Gentleman (Negative)

Is Dhoni a perfect Gentleman (Interrogative)

Non special Verb:

borrow : do / does / did

do : Present tense without 's'

does : present tense with 's'

did : Past tense.

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

Example: He goes to temple.
He does not go to temple.
Does he go to temple?

Example: He went to temple.
He did not go to temple.
Did he go to temple?

DO, Does, Did, these three always take root verb.

Question Tag

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 two kinds:

(i) To a positive statement, Negative Tag is added.

Only short forms are used.

In the place of nouns use pronouns.

Question tag should be ended with special verb pronoun.

Example: The clock is running fast, isn't it?

I am a teacher of English, aren't I?

We are the ilk of middle class, aren't we?

↓
meaning: family

My ~~drive~~ neighbour comes tomorrow, doesn't he?

If the gender is not specified give preference to male.

All the students went to picnic, did not they?

(ii) If the statement is negative, the question tag is ~~negative~~ ^{positive}.

Example: I am not a teacher of English, am I?

My friend does not know the address, does he?

Formula: Special verb + pronoun.

Usage of:

Hardly, rarely, scarcely, barely, never, seldom

NOTE: These words always give negative sense. In the case of these words, the question tag is +ve.

Example: He hardly comes to my house, does he?

Barking dogs seldom bite, do they?

They never came to my house, did they?

Usage of:

have, has, had

These three act as two kinds:

(i) main verb (give the meaning of possessing)

(ii) Special verb (does not give any meaning)

Example:

He has a car, ~~does he?~~ doesn't he?
M.V.

He has purchased a car, hasn't he?
S.V.

He had solved the problem, hadn't he?
S.V.

He had a problem earlier, didn't he?
M.V.

5.

Usage of

Everyone, Everybody, Someone, somebody, noone, nobody.

NOTE: These six verb words take singular verb at the time of statement but in question tag, these words take plural verb.

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

| Singular verb | Plural verb |
|---------------|-------------|
| is | are |
| was | were |
| has | have |
| does | do |

Example: Everyone is coming, ~~isn't everyone~~ X
aren't they?

Everyone likes music, don't they?

Every one has mobile, don't they?

Every one has given mobile, haven't they?

None is coming, aren't they?

No one supports corruption, do they?

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Usage of

a few = positive

few = Negative

a little = positive

little = negative

Example: He asked me a few books, didn't he?

He asked me few books, did he?

He wants a little, doesn't he?

He wants little, does he?

Usage of

making imperative in as question tags.

Imperative:

Rule:

1. Subject YOU is absent (But the meaning is implied in it)
2. Sentence begins with V₁
3. Expresses command or request

NOTE: Imperatives generally take will you in question tags.

Example: come here, will you?

A sentence that is satisfied with these three rules is called imperative.

Example: Go there, will you?

Don't come here, will you?

shut up, can't you?

Get lost, can't you?

Keep silence, can't you?

← Expresses command only.

* If the statement begins with Let's or let us, the question is always "shall we?"

Example: Let's start the work, shall we?

Let's not start the work, shall we?

* Let him go, will you?

* If the statement begins with so, a) to a positive statement Question tag is also positive.
b) to a negative statement, Question tag is also negative.

Example:

So, you are coming, are you?

So, you are not coming aren't you?

- Usage of
- as soon as
 - No sooner than
 - Hardly-when
 - Scarcely when
before

These four words are called Idiomatic Expression. These four words give the same meaning. i.e. "immediately".

Usage of No-sooner than:

No sooner connects with than.

- Rules:
1. put no sooner in the place of as soon as.
 2. change the as soon as into interrogative form.
 3. Put than before the second sentence.

Example: As soon as I went home, I had rest.

No sooner did I go home than I had rest.

} same meaning

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:

1. Put hardly in place of as soon as.
2. change the as soon as sentence into had + V₃ form. and then change into interrogative form.
3. Put when before the second sentence.

8.

Example:

As soon as I went home, I had rest.

Hardly had I gone home when I had rest.

Usage of scarcely when
before

Rule: The same rules of hardly-when are applicable.

Example: As soon as the principal entered the class room, all the students stood up.

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

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

Degree of comparison:

Three forms of the adjective and adverbs are called as "Degree of comparison."

a) Positive degree — 1. as-as (accepting sense)

2. so-as (negative sense)

b) Comparative degree — (Takes than.)

c) Superlative degree — (Takes the)

Important Pt.

i) Positive degree, comparative degree sentences are always ended with the special verb.

ii) Positive degree comparative degree sentences always take subjective person.