

15/09/19

English

Sentence Construction :

- SV — Birds fly.
- SVO — He plays Cricket.
- SVOO — Dad gave me money.
- SVC

subject	verb.	object	Adverb	Adjective
who whate		whom what	when where why How	which

Eg: He knows me
 s v o

shyam came here yesterday.
 s v adv adv

Babies cry.
 s v

I made them leaders.
 s v adv obj

→ Sub, v, obj can be a single word or group of words

Eg: Friends come here
 s v Adv

My good friends come here.
 s v Adv

Friends will come here.
 v

Friends should have come here.
 v

I met friends
 obj

I met all my close friends.

All my classmates should have submitted their project works.

S

V

O

→ Prepositional groups are used to expand adjectives or adverbs.

Eg:

He is here

He is (in the class)
where (adv)

n/pro → analysis starts at preposition and should closed after finding a noun or pronoun.

This car turns (at the next right corner).
S V adv

Eg: Intelligent students are here.
S V adv

Students with intelligence are here.
S V adv

→ Sentences are of 3 types:

i) Simple

ii) Compound

iii) Complex

i) Simple:

* It is of SV, SVO, SVOO format

Eg: Raj owns a car.

Rani drives a car.

ii) Compound:

→ Two sentences can be joined using.

Eg: Raj owns a car, ~~and~~ but Rani drive it.

Raj owns a car and a bike

┌ Raj owns a car
└ Raj owns a bike

FOR
AND
NOR
BUT
OR
YET
SO

Conjunctions: Though, Although, even though

As, since, because

If, unless, until

who, which, when etc.

that, how

as if, as though

as soon as, by the time

forms
secondary
sentences in complex
sentences.

Complex Sentence:

→ A combination of primary & secondary sentence is known as complex sentence.

→ Primary sentence alone can make meaning.

→ Secondary sentence without primary sentence seems to be meaningless.

Ex: She knows me, but I don't know her (compound sentence)

Though she knows me, I don't know her

II

I

I can help him if he comes here.

I

II

My friend (who is here) can help you.

II

Eq:

1. This dog follows me wherever I go. (Complex)

2. If he works hard, he will win the match. (Complex)

3. The building which I construct is for business. (Complex)

4. Our country depends on rainwater for agriculture. (Simple)

5. Fashions come and go regularly. (Compound)

6. He said that he would help you. (Complex)

7. (what he says) is unbelievable. (Complex)

8. He was the man (who made it) (Complex)

→ To check if a ~~sten~~ sentence is simple, compound or complex if you have only one verb then it is simple.

If not it may be compound or complex depending on link.

Correcting Sentences

S+v. Tense, voice speech

Balanced

Modifiers

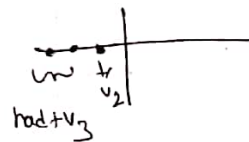
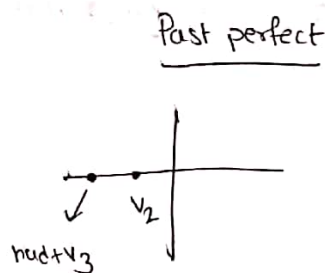
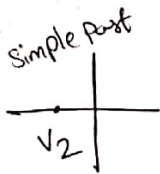
Comparison

Articles

prepositions

Confusing words

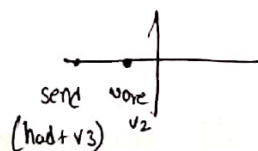
Tenses



Eg:

He ~~was~~ realized (realize) that he ^{had} made a mistake.

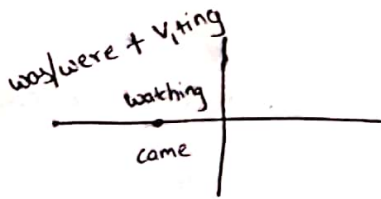
She wore a dress which her uncle had sent (send) her.



Past Continuous

Eq: He was watching (watch) the movie when I came here

↓
specifies both the both the ~~are~~ & running simultaneously



Post perfect Continuous

Eq: When I came, he had been watching (watch) the movie for 2 hours.

~~how~~ how long



has been + V₁ing
have been + V₁ing
had been + V₁ing
will have been + V₁ing

Eq:

While I was watching TV, he was reading (read) a newspaper.



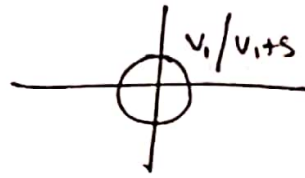
He came (come) here and went (go) out

↓
And joins some kind of actions.

Present

Simple present

Eg: He watches (watch) movies daily



Present Continuous

Eg: He is watching (watch) the movie now.



At present, our country is constructing (construct) many industries.

→ Consider below three sentences

- * Someone drank (drink) all the milk yesterday.
- * The bottle is empty. Someone has drunk (drink) all the milk.
- * The bottle was empty. Someone had drunk (drink) all the milk.

Note:

The difference b/w past & present perfect in logical meaning is when we use past the action has no impact on present but present perfect note: means it has some impact on present.

Completed actions with time - V_2

Completed actions without time - $has + V_3 / have + V_3$

→ When no specific time is given:

one time action	every time
$has + V_3$ $have + V_3$	$V_1 / V_1 + S$

Eg: He has resigned (resign) his job unwillingly.

Birds fly (fly) high in the sky.

He resigned (resign) his job unwillingly last year.

Previous

Q: ~~She~~ Correct the below sentence:

She has completed her studies in 1995

↓
specific time is give. So we use V₂.

Correct sentence:

She completed her studies in 1995.

Eg:

→ did you watch the movie yesterday?

V₂

time

→ Have you watched the movie?

V₃

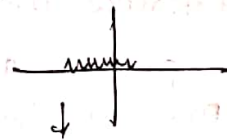
V₃

no time specified

have + V₃

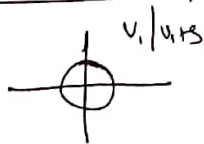
Present Perfect Continuous:

He has been working (work) here for 5 years.

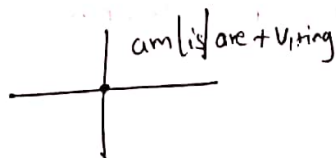


have been + V_{ing}
has been + V_{ing}

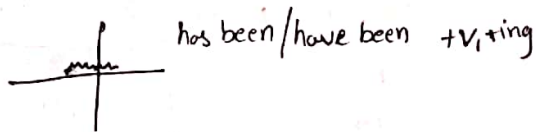
Simple present



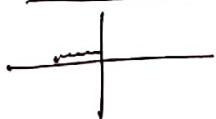
present continuous



Present perfect continuous



Present perfect



Future Tense

eg: Simple Future

He _____ (watch) the movie tomorrow

↓

will watch — chances (may or may not)

is watching — fixed future time table

is going to watch — Intension of speaker

Future Continuous

When he came, I was here — Past

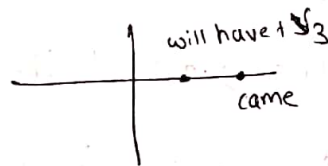
When he comes, I will be here

When he comes, I will be watching the movie.

Future perfect

Before he came, I had done it. — Past perfect

Before he comes, I will have done it — ~~Future~~ Future perfect



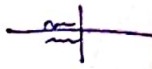
Future Perfect Continuous


When he came, I had been watching the movie for 2 hours.

When he comes, I will have been watching the movie for 2 hours.

Examples

→ specifies actions are simultaneous.

1. When I last met him, he was studying (study) music 

2. I met her at yesterday's party. I had known (know) her before that. 

3. A: What is the time?

B: I can't tell you my watch has stopped (stop)

→ it means before which means launching is over by that time. If the same question is asked with 'by' then answer would be will launch

4. By next year, they will have launched (launch) Chandrayan.

5. Last week we went (go) to our village.

6. When I counted the change I understood that they had payed (pay) me Rs. 500/- more.

7. Next August, while you are writing (write) your exams I will be enjoying (enjoy) on the Chennai beach.

time action is shown with simple present
Refer below example.

8. Last week we had lived (live) for 5 years. moved (move) out of the house, where we

9. Since the day he joined (join), he has been working hard.

10. He met (meet) with an accident while crossing the road.

11. He always comes (comes) late to meetings.

12. Congrats! They accepted (accept) your application. (No time is given. The action is one time action.)

13. He has been studying (study) in the library for the last 15 days.

14. What were you doing (do) when I came to office.

Ex:

Before he came, I had prepared lunch.

Before he comes, I will have prepared lunch.

} solve 4th question using this concept.

Helping verbs

Be : am, is, are, was, were, has been, have been, had been

Do, did, does

has, have, had

They can be used as main verb or helping verb.

Modal verbs : will - would

can - could

shall - should

may - might

must / ought to / have to

used to

need

dare

had better

These are always used as helping verbs.

Eg:

→ I am here
↳ main verb

→ He has done it.
H.V

→ I am working here.
H.V Main verb

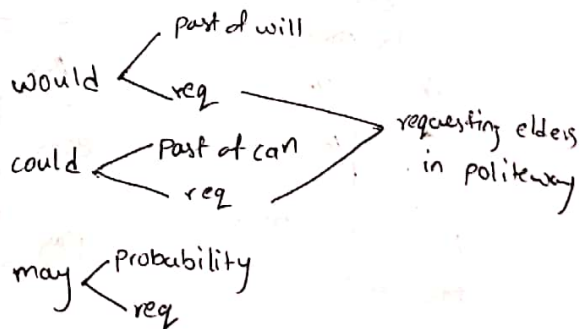
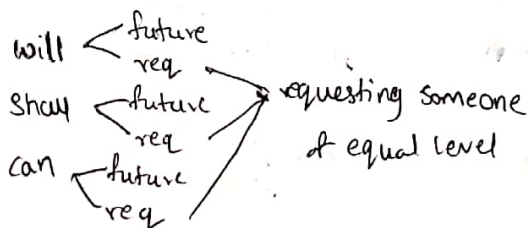
→ He has a book.
M.V

→ He has been to delhi.
M.V

→ He has been sleeping for two hours.
H.V M.V

→ I do my work.
H.V

→ I do go out.
H.V H.V



should	must	have to
↓	↓	↓
suggesting to do something	order by speaker to do something	asking to do something due to external factor

~~ought~~
ought to - in old times its used in with same meaning of 'have to'

need: need to you go out?

Yes, I need to

Dare: How dare you go out?

of kind of challenge

Had better: You better go out. (incorrect)

You had better go out. (correct)

Note:

But while speaking we don't pronounce had.

Consider below 2 sentences:

When I was young, I could swim for 2 hours. (imaginary)

When I was young, I ^{was} ~~am~~ able to swim for 2 hours. (actual which means you got opportunity to swim & you did)

Active and Passive Voices

Eg:

Before he came, the class had been completed. (complete)

↳ Here we have to consider the voice too.

Passive

be forms

Present	Past
am	was
is	were
are	had been
has been	
have been	

Simple Present

A.V	P.V
eats	am is eaten are
play	is played are

Simple Past

A.V	P.V
ate	was eaten were
played	was played were

Modal verbs (Simple Future)

A.V	P.V
will eat	will be eaten
can play	can be played

Present Cont

A.V	P.V
am eating	am is are being eaten
is playing	is are being played

Past Cont

AV	P.V
was eating	was were being eaten
were playing	was being played were

Future Cont

A.V	P.V
will be eating	X (no P.V for future cont tense)

Present perfect

A.V	P.V
has eaten	has been eaten
have played	has been played have

Past perfect

A.V	P.V
had eaten	had been eaten
had played	had been played

Future perfect

A.V	P.V
will have eaten	will have been eaten

→ Present perfect cont, past perfect cont, future perfect cont,

Future cont don't have passive voice.

~~was~~ knew (A.V) - was known

~~was~~ was called (P.V) - call

are planning (A.V) - is being planned

went (A.V) - is gone

construct (A.V) - is constructed

has mentioned (A.V) - has been mentioned
have

is given (P.V) - give / gives

had been cleared (P.V) - had cleared

were watching (A.V) - was being watched

is being taught^(PV) - is/are teaching
are working^(AV) - is/are being worked

Eg:

→ wonderful is ~~place~~ ways of god.
(PV)

The ways of god are wonderful.

The underlined ones are stressed when speaking. This means they are main in the sentences.

→ Down went the king George

The king George went Down

→ Raj has taken my notes.

My notes have been taken by Raj

Eg: Find which of the below are preferred?

(i) People speak english all over the world (PV)

English is spoken all over the world. (PV)

Here it is better to use p.v.

Examples:

1. All the files have been^{burned} (burn) down in fire.
2. This machine has been^{working} (work) continually for 5 years.
3. This problem was solved (solve) 5 years ago.
4. His application has been^{approved} (approve).
5. She was suffering^{suffer} (~~fever~~) from fever when she was taken to the hospital.
6. When he reached home, he realized that all the ~~items~~ costly items had been^{stolen} (steal)
7. Marriages are made (make) in heaven.

→ To check if a sentence is A.V (or) P.V odd 'by someone' at the end of sentence. If it fits there then it is P.V else it is A.V.

Eg: Marriages are suffered on the earth

This is Passive voice.

Pg 82
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∴ wished

Consider below complex sentences:

1. He said (that he was working hard)
what

2. Before he came, I had gone out
when

3. This boy follows me wherever I go.
where

4. He got the success because he worked hard
why

5. He walks as if he were a hero
How

6. Though he worked hard, he failed.
contrast

7. If he knows, he will help you.
on what condition

Consider below two sentences:

1. He asked me why am I late to the party.
2. Did he ask you why was I late to the party.

→ To decide if a complex statement is a question or a statement, we have to decide it based on primary sentence. So in the above two sentences 2nd one is question.

→ The secondary sentence order must be SV.

∴ Their corrected form is:

→ He asked me why I was late to the party.

→ Did he ask you why I was late to the party?

Examples

→ The lion ^A said that | he had ^B gulped all the food | and that he had ^C no appetite |
No error

→ She ^A inquired | whether anyone ^B ~~has~~ ^{had} seen | her baby in the woods |
_{past present ∴ had seen}

→ Students ^A wanted to know | how ^B would the rupee conversion scheme ^C help | to decrease the value. B-how the rupee conversion scheme would help
_{H.V subject}

→ He ^A realized that (she was ^B thinking) how difficult ^C would it be | to answer in such a way.
_{past past}

→ She ^A has forgotten | how old ^B was she | when she ^C came to live here
_{present past past}

→ (When we ^A asked) (where ^B was his bicycle) he ^C said (that it ^D was being repaired) | and (that it ^E would take at least one week to set it right.)
_{his bicycle order should be SV ∴ how old she was}

Note:

→ He has been clearly informed. — Here verb is 'has been informed'

→ He has been informed. — Here verb is 'has been informed'

→ Has he been informed. — Here verb is 'has been informed'

Model verbs can never be Main verbs (Use this in 3rd question)

Eg:

→ While coming here, I happened to see him.

Note

→ In a sentence 'V₁ing' form without be form before it should not be considered as verb.

→ 'to + V₁' should not be considered as verb.

Eg: 'going' is not verb, but 'am going' is verb.

'to answer' is not verb, but 'answer' is verb.

Conditional Sentences

3 to conditional sentences:

I: If sub + V₁/V₁s, sub + will + V₁

Eg: If he works hard, he will win the match

II: If sub + V₂, sub + would + V₁

Eg: If he worked hard, he would win the match.

III: If sub + had + V₃, sub + would have + V₃

Eg: If he had worked hard, he would have won the match

Eg: If the tired soldier wanted to take rest, he _____ the mattress out on the balcony.

(i) takes (ii) would take

(iii) would have taken (iv) will take

Eg: If he knows, he will tell you

He would help me if he knew it

If he had done it he would have succeeded

If he practiced, he would play well

If he went out, he would inform me

Eg: If it had rained (rain) last week, we would have cancel (cancel) the match.

If I went (go) to the moon, I would (get) some flowers for you.

If you go (go) to supermarket, will you get (get) some flowers?

Usage:

type I: Some thing you do in present and expect something in future

type II: Some thing which is impossible, hypothetical, imaginary, contrary to facts.

type III: Some thing happened in past which had chance to happen.

→ Even if there is 1% chance to happen we use type I.

Eg: "If I won the elections, I would serve the nation" who might have spoken the sentence

(i) Teacher

(ii) Contestant

Since the sentence is of type II, it means that the sentence

is impossible and hence thought/spoken by a teacher.

Note:

* Whenever you use 'if' you should not use 'was' for type II.

For You must use only 'were'.

Eg: If I were (be) here, I would help you.

If I came (come) here, I would help you.

* → In contrary (type II) for 'be' form use 'were' and for actions use V_2 .

I wish

→ I wish sub + V_2 / were / would + V_1

Eg: I wish I went to moon. (sub + V_2)

I wish I were an astronaut. (sub + were)

I wish I would qualify this exam. (sub + would + V_1)

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I wish I would qualify this exam. (sub + would + V₁)

Phrases

→ A verb can be changed into a noun by adding 'ing' form to verb. The verb + ing is called Gerund.

Eg: Run (verb)

Running / Noun
verbal noun / Gerund

→ to + verb is considered as verb. It is known as infinitive

Eg: He loves to sing
infinitive

Consider below sentences:

He met friends — here object belongs to verb
S V O

He is (with friends) — here object is with preposition
S V O

Helping friends is good — here object is with Gerund. This is called Gerund group.
O

To help friends is appreciated. here it is infinitive group
O

Divide below sentences into groups:

1. Our country depends on rainwater for its agri agriculture.
 S V prep group prep group

2. Because all my classmates insisted on this work, I could do it on
 S V prep group S V

3. All gods live in the sky.
 S V prep grp

4. Fashions come and go regularly
 S V V adv

5. While I was coming to here to see him, I happened to meet you
 in the street. adv prep grp prep grp prep grp infiniteive grp
 prep grp infiniteive grp

6. He doesn't like going out on sundays.
 S V gerundal grp prep grp

7. He went to delhi.
 V prep grp

8. He wants to see.
 V infiniteive

Parts of Speech:

(i) Noun:

Words ending with

-ion -acy -hood -ment -ance
 -tion -dom -er -ness -ence
 -sion -ity -or -ian

(ii) Verb:

-ity en- (starting with en)
 -ise
 -ate

(iii) Adjective:

-able -ical -ish -ive
 -ible -ious -ful -ant
 -ic -eous -less -ent

(iv) Adverb :

-ly

→ Adverb speaks about verb, adjective and adverb too.

Eg: Convert below words into other parts of speech.

Simple - simplify - simplicity - simplification
adj

scholar - scholarly - scholastic
adj

depart - department - departure
v n n

hope - hopeless - hopeful - hopefully
adj adj adj adv

run - running
n

Calculate - calculation - calculative

division - divide - divisive -
n v adj

good - goodness - well
n n adv

bad - badness - badly
n n adv

fast - fastness (There is no word 'fastly' in English)
adv n

Eg: Correct below sentence

He is good and intelligent
adj n

and should join two similar parts of speech

∴ He is good and intelligent
adj adj

Noun vs Adjective

→ A noun can be used as adjective and an adjective can be used as noun.

Eg: Friend is here

My friend is here
adj n

My good friend is here
adj adj n

My good friend raj is here
adj adj n n

Eg: $\frac{\text{adj}}{\text{good}}$ $\frac{\text{Noun}}{\text{goodness}}$
The good

Rich $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Richness} \\ \text{The rich} \end{array} \right.$

intelligent $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Intelligence} \\ \text{The intelligent} \end{array} \right.$

Eg: $\frac{\text{N}}{\text{The intelligent}}$ are here.

Note :

Most of the verbs can be used as noun without making any changes to the verb.

Conjunction vs Preposition

Eg: $\frac{\text{conjunction}}{\text{While}}$ $\frac{\text{S}}{\text{I}}$ $\frac{\text{V}}{\text{was coming}}$ here, $\frac{\text{S}}{\text{I}}$ $\frac{\text{V}}{\text{met}}$ him.

$\frac{\text{prep}}{\text{While}}$ coming here, $\frac{\text{S}}{\text{I}}$ $\frac{\text{V}}{\text{met}}$ him

→ A conjunction is in a sentence is a conjunction if it is followed by S V. Else it is a preposition

Eg: $\frac{\text{Preposition}}{\text{Though}}$ working hard, he failed.

$\frac{\text{conjunction}}{\text{Though}}$ he worked hard, he failed.

He works $\frac{\text{prep}}{\text{for}}$ me

He ate all the food $\frac{\text{conjunction}}{\text{for}}$ $\frac{\text{S}}{\text{he was hungry}}$

2. He came after me
S V prep prep grp

He came after I had gone
S V conj S V

This medicine has (after effects) N.G
N.G S prep what (∴ after is adj)
prep what (∴ not it is N.G)

3. I have seen him before

He stood before me when-adv

He had done it before I came
II conj II

4. This is an expensive watch

They watch everything
S V what (N.G) ⇒ watch is noun

You keep a (watch) (on him)
V N prep grp

This is a watch dog
N.G adj

5. They can better your ideas

This is a better chance
adj

He knows better
How ⇒ adverb

you give place to the better (w)
N.G

6. All are here
N (pronoun) adv

adj → All men are here
N.G adv

7. He is a still photographer.
adj N.G

He is still working here.
adv verb

I heard the cry (in the still) (of night)

Still waters run deep.
N.G N.G hour
adj

Note:

→ In a compound sentence the conjunction should join two verbs, or two nouns or two adj' or adv or noun grps or infinitive grp etc. ---
They must join similar grammatical units.

Eg: Correction

1. The company not only manufactures leather goods but also

plastic wares

Ans: n

not matching

The company ~~not only~~ manufactures ~~not only~~ leather goods but also plastic wares.

Eg:

Correct below sentences:

1. The ~~not~~ movie not only was good but also the play.
not only the movie ~~but also~~ was good but also the play

2. While constructing the dam, labourers not only found gold but also silver.

3. Either you must bring a note from your parents or a certificate from your doctor.

4. Mike ~~both~~ ^{hope} hopes both to get a ~~minimum~~ promotion and get an increment.

5. This is my offer you take either it or leave it.

6. She is proficient not only in desk work but also in marketing.

∴ not mistake

Modifiers

→ Adjectives

→ Adverb

→ prep grp

→ Adj sentences

Eg: Intelligent students are working hard.

Students with intelligence are working hard.

Students who are intelligent are working hard.

Eg: White elephant is here.

An elephant (with white skin) is here.

An elephant which is white is here.

Eg: The speaker spoke very well in the conference who is a rich banker's wife.

Ans:

The speaker who is a rich banker's wife, spoke very well in the conference.

Note:

Adj sentences are always placed very next right ^{side} of the word which it talks about.

Eg: My friend gave me the book (who is a doctor)

she served sandwiches to her children on paper plates.

she served sandwiches ϕ on paper plates to her children.

Note:

prepositional phrase used as an adj should be placed left side or right side of a word it talks about.

Special Prepositions

Despite

Inspite of

owing to

Having + V₃

to + V₁
V₁ + ing
being

Though

while

Because of

★ → Adverbs are generally used to describe verbs

★ → Adjectives are used to describe sense verbs

Eg: I have a ten rupees note.
n v adj n

Here rupees is adjective which should never be used in plural form.
∴ I have a ten rupee note.

★ → Nouns used as adjectives cannot be added with 's.

Eg: ~~The~~ Three ^{adj.: month} months time is enough.
w.h

Eg: Man servant is here.

Men servant is here.

↳ We don't add 's' for plural of Man. So we can use men.

Eg: Mathematics teacher is here
↓

This is correct because 's' is naturally present in mathematics.

Dangerous Adverbs

only, almost, nearly, just

→ These adverbs make meaning in sentence even though they are placed in wrong position. We logically have to find right location

Eg: Only she said that she loved him

In above sentence the adverb 'only' can be placed anywhere in sentence and it still makes meaning

Eg: Correct below sentences

He almost drove 500 kms.

He fell nearly down.

hard (or) ~~hard~~ hardly.

→ He works hard_{adv}

→ He is a hard_{adj} worker.

→ He works hardly_{adv}

(hard is present left right to verb)
(hardly is present left to verb)

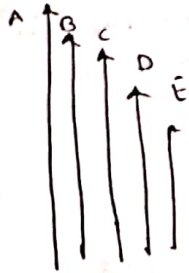
Correction: He ~~hardly~~ works. (This actually means that he doesn't work)

Examples:

1. The man told me all about his childhood in the next seat to me.
The man in the seat next to me
2. The audience [↑] watched the strange performers with open mouths
3. I can't believe ^{↑ that} we almost ate the whole pint of icecream.
I II
4. He bought a horse [↑] for his sister they call prince.
5. Flying south for the winter, I saw a huge flock of birds. [↑]
6. When just a small boy, his father took him to circus.
he was taken to circus by father
7. ^{↑ It} Being a holiday, we all went to movie.
8. After biting many kids, the police officers shot the mad dog.
the mad dog was shot by the police officers
9. Having broken down, the driver took the car to garage.
the car was taken to garage by the driver
10. He lives in a hundred years old building
year
11. We sold the car [↑] to our neighbour with an expensive music system.
12. Let us do it efficient.
efficiently
13. Despite his poor performance, the manager has given promotion to John.
John has been given promotion by the manager

Comparison

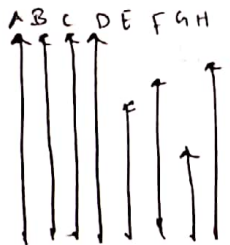
positive	comparative superlative	superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
beautiful	more -	most -



A is the tallest boy in the group. (super)

A is taller than any other boy in the group. (comp)

No one is as tall as A in the group. (positive)



A is one of the tallest boys in the group. (super)

A is taller than most other boys in the group. (comp)

very few boys are as tall as 'A' in the group. (positive)

Eg:

→ The Ambanis are the richest in the country. (superlative)
 The Ambanis are richer than any other in the country. (comp)
 No other are as rich as Ambanis in the country. (positive)

→ Raj is more ~~the~~ talented than any other boy here. (comp)

Raj is the most talented boy here. (superlative)

No one is as talented as Raj here (positive)

Correction:

He is ^{the} best in the class.

note:

A superlative adjective needs 'the' on its left

But a superlative adverb doesn't need 'the' on its left.

Eg: He works best here (Here best is adverb. So we don't need 'the')

Consider below sentences:

→ He is ~~the~~ better than his friend

Correct the above sentence.

~~Ans~~

→ He is the better of the two boys.

If we have the before comparative then we shouldn't have 'the' right to it.

→ If a word is ~~is~~ having single syllable the comparative and superlative -er and -est. If it is multisyllable more & most.

* When two qualities of one subject is compared, the structure is more + positive degree.

Consider below sentences:

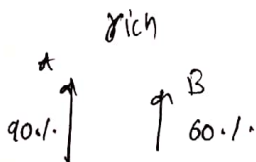
→ He is smarter than ~~is~~ his friend.

→ He is more talented than his friend.

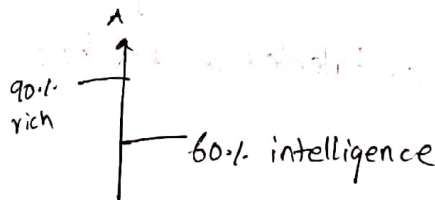
→ He is more smart than talented. (One subject, 2 qualities)

The above 3 sentences are correct

Ex:



A is richer than B



A is more rich than intelligent

Ex: Correct below sentence

He is more smarter than intelligent.
smart

Eg: Correction

He is the ^{tallest} ~~taller~~ and most intelligent in the class.

He is taller and most ^{more} intelligent than anybody else.

(split the compound sentence so it will be much easier to correct)

Examples:

1. I am too tired to drive any further.
_{farther}

2. My dog is slightly elder than yours.
_{older}

3. Rose is the most loveliest flower.

Here loveliest itself superlative. So we shouldn't use most

4. Your manners are getting worser day by day.
_{worse}

5. This watch is superior and more expensive than the previous one.
_{superior to}

6. Akbar was greater than any mughal emperor.
_{any other}

7. Her all daughters are doctors. (~~No mis~~)
_{All her}

8. An ~~The~~ intelligent are respected everywhere.

9. She is more wise than kind. (No mistake)

10. The wealth of America is greater than ^{wealth of} ~~England~~ ^(or) than that of England. (Here we are comparing wealth of America and England which is not logical)

11. He is enough strong to complete the work.

12. The higher you go, cooler it becomes.
_{The cooler}

13. This project is as simple _{as} if not simpler than the previous one.

→ Adjective can be either left side of noun or right side of the noun

with link verb

Eg: good boy
boy is good.

→ Some adjectives are with link verbs Eg: alone

elder + noun, eldest + noun

elder, older

- elder, eldest = position in family according to birth.
- older, oldest = general age.

Ex: Mr. Sharma is elder than his assistant
Ms. Sharma is older than his assistant.

My elder sister is older than my elder brother. (Correct)

Here
Comparison is b/w
age. So older is right choice.

→ Double superlatives or double comparatives are wrong.

Ex: more better } wrong.
most loveliest }

→ Senior, junior, superior, inferior, prior, prefer, interior, exterior are
comparative adjectives used with 'to'.

Ex: Good students are here
Some students are here

Combining above two sentences:

Some good students are here.

* → If we have more than one adjective before

then it should start with quantity adjective and end with quality adj

adjective

- quality (good, bad etc)
- quantity (much, few, little)
- number (few, ~~many~~ many)

Usage of enough

→ Adj + enough (or) enough + noun

Eg: This project is as simple as the previous one.

This project is not simpler than the previous one.

Much vs Many

→ He is good.

He is better

→ He is very good.

He is much better.

→ very + low degree ⇒ much + comp degree

→ Do you have some money?
any

~~Yes I have some~~

→ last, latest, least

↓ ↓ ↓
order time quality

less - lesser

→ less than, ~~less~~ lesser + noun

↓
It is superlative form. Also used to ^{compare} ~~some~~ quantity.

→ Each - Every

Each can be used with two or more.

Every can be used with more than two.

Each ← two
 more than two
Every — more than two.

Eg: ^{each}
~~Every~~ of the two brothers is to blame.

→ As vs like

* as s+v

* like should not be followed by (s+v)

It can have s.

Eg: Do [✓] as/like ^I ^s say ^v

~~He~~ He works as/like ^{his} ^s father ^{does} ^v.

He works as/like ^{his} ^s father.

* Gramatically,

→ paper is uncountable

usage: Give me 3 sheets of papers

Give me 3 papers (X) (wrong)

→ Star is countable

→ The former - the latter

Eg: ^{doctor} Raj and ^{engineer} Ravi are friends. The former is doctor and the latter is Engineer.

If we have more than two members we use the first, the second...

→ few - little

number	quantity	
few	little	_____ unhappy
a few	a little	_____ happy
the few	the little	_____ neither unhappy nor happy

Eg: He has little money, so he can't ^{buy} ~~buy~~ it.
↳ unhappy

He has a little money, so he can buy it.
↳ happy

The little money I had was spent on books.

Negative Adverbs

→ Never only Seldom Rarely

Nowhere In no case No sooner than

hardly - when Scarcely - when

Eg: I have never watched this movie.

Never have I watched this movie.

↳ this must be a question form.

Correction:

Eg: Nowhere in the market ^{did you find} did you find this material

→ No Sooner he had come when we greeted him.
had he than

→ I watch movies rarely.

Rarely do I watch movies.

→ He watch movies.

So do I.

→ He will come tomorrow.

So will I.

→ Seldom does he come here.

Note:

Never use 'ever' with 'seldom'.

Eg: Correction

He seldom or ever comes home
never.

Fairly - Rather:

→ It is ~~fairly~~ used with +ve adj.

Eg: He is fairly good (It is b/w good & very good in meaning)

Rather

→ It is used with -ve adj.

Eg: He is rather bad (b/w bad & too bad)

→ It also used when we have change in opinion

Eg: He is rather good (It means you initially have bad impression on him)

Sub + Verb (Plurals & Singular forms)

Raj Comes here

Noun

The boy is here

~~The~~ article + Noun

The good boy is here

Article + adj + noun

The brave are here

article + adj

Smoking is dangerous

Gerund

~~Smoking~~ cigar is bad

Gerundial grp

To help is divine

infinitive

To help your friend is divine

infinitive grp

How he comes is not clear

what sentence

→ In a sentence if subject is singular verb is singular
if subject is plural verb is plural

* → If sub is uncountable noun, gerund, gerundial grp, inf, inf grp, what sentence then verb is always singular.

Noun
Eg: Spectacles
Trousers
pants
binoculars
scissors
pliers
outskirts
premises

Considered as plural

(Any ~~thing~~ two things which are equal and fixed to each other (connected) are considered to be plural)

(The word Pant ~~is~~ doesn't exist at all)

Nouns

Physics

Mathematics

Civics

economics

politics

- This kind of words are considered singular if used alone (Eg: Mathematics is interesting)
- If an obj is used in front of it, it is plural (Eg: My Mathematics are boring)
(His politics are dangerous)

→ price measurement, distance, time is singular

Eg: 3 Months is a long time

→ Names of diseases, take singular verb.

→ All are here. → people

All is well. → situation

→ All the students are here. → countable

All the gold is here. → uncountable

→ Both are here.

→

→ ~~Many~~ Many students are here.
fill with noun fill with verb

→ Many a student is here.

→ A great many students are here.

→ If a sentence begins with Each, every, one, neither, Either, None then verb is singular.

Eg: Neither of them is here.
pronoun

Neither he nor she is here.
conjunction

→ If sub is what sentence then verb is singular.

Eg: How he comes here is not known.

How they comes here is not known.

