

# Welcome to Last Minute Revision Class

## ENGLISH SYLLUBUS

### PAPER 1

- Parts of speech
- Tenses
- Types of sentences
- Prepositions & articles
- Degrees of comparison
- Direct and indirect speech
- Questions and question tags
- Active & passive voice
- Phrasal verbs
- Reading comprehension
- Composition
- Vocabulary
- Meaning of idiomatic expressions
- Correction of sentences
- Sequencing of the sentences in the given paragraph
- Error identification within a sentence
- Pedagogy

### PAPER 2

- Parts of speech
- Tenses
- Types of sentences
- Prepositions & articles
- Degrees of comparison
- Direct and indirect speech
- Questions and question tags
- Active & passive voice
- Verbs
- Reading comprehension
- Vocabulary
- Meaning of idiomatic expressions
- Correction of sentences
- Sequencing of the sentences in the given paragraph
- Error identification within a sentence
- **Conjunction**
- **Antonyms, Synonyms and Spellings**
- **Composition - letter writing - precise writing**
- Pedagogy

# TENSES

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
I <b>make</b> Coffee I don't make coffee	I <b>made</b> coffee. I didn't <b>make</b> coffee	I will make coffee. I won't make coffee.
We <b>make</b> coffee We don't make coffee	We <b>made</b> coffee. We didn't <b>make</b> coffee.	We will make coffee. We won't make coffee.
You <b>make</b> coffee You Don't make coffee	You <b>made</b> coffee. You didn't <b>make</b> coffee.	You will make coffee. You won't make coffee.
He <b>makes</b> coffee He <b>doesn't</b> make Coffee	He <b>made</b> coffee. He didn't <b>make</b> coffee.	He will make coffee. He won't make coffee.
She <b>makes</b> coffee She <b>doesn't</b> make coffee	She <b>made</b> coffee. She didn't <b>make</b> coffee.	She will make coffee. She won't make coffee.
It <b>makes</b> coffee It <b>doesn't</b> make coffee	It <b>made</b> coffee. It didn't <b>make</b> coffee.	It will make coffee. It won't make coffee.

Subject	Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
I	I am making coffee	I was making coffee	I will be making coffee
	I am not making coffee	I wasn't making coffee	I won't be making coffee
You	You are making coffee	You were making coffee	You will be making coffee
	You are not making coffee	You weren't making coffee	You won't be making coffee
He/She/It	<b>He is making coffee</b>	<b>He was making coffee</b>	<b>He will be making coffee</b>
	<b>He is not making coffee</b>	<b>He wasn't making coffee</b>	<b>He won't be making coffee</b>
We	We are making coffee	We were making coffee	We will be making coffee
	We are not making coffee	We weren't making coffee	We won't be making coffee
They	They are making coffee	They were making coffee	They will be making coffee
	They are not making coffee	They weren't making coffee	They won't be making coffee

Subject	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
I	I <b>had</b> made coffee	I had been <b>making</b> coffee
You	You <b>had</b> made coffee	You had been <b>making</b> coffee
He/She/It	He <b>had</b> made coffee	He had been <b>making</b> coffee
We	We had made coffee	We had been making coffee
They	They had made coffee	They had been making coffee

Subject	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
I	I have made coffee	I have been making coffee
You	You have made coffee	You have been making coffee
He/She/It	He has made coffee	He has been making coffee
We	We have made coffee	We have been making coffee
They	They have made coffee	They have been making coffee



**1. Do / Does**

- I do my exercises every morning.
- They do their chores before dinner.
- We do our best to help others in need.
- He **does** his homework as soon as he gets home from school.
- The cat **does** enjoy playing with that toy mouse.
- It **does** rain a lot in this city during the winter months.

**Has / Have** -> Present perfect

**Has been / have been** -> Present perfect continues

**Had** -> past perfect

**Had been** -> past perfect continues

**2. Don't (Do not) / Doesn't (Does not) :**

- She **doesn't** like spicy food
- We **don't** usually go out on weekdays because of work.
- I don't understand this math problem; can you help me?
- It doesn't matter which movie we watch; I'm happy with any choice.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

She ..... ill for the last five days.  
Choose the correct form of the verb that fits the blank grammatically and meaningfully.

1. is being                      2. has being  
3. has been                      4. will have

**Ans :** (3) 'be' form ప్రకారం structural 'has been' అనేది సరియైన option. for the last five days అని duration of time ఉంది. కాబట్టి present perfectలో చెప్పాలి. ill అనేది adjective. కావున She **has been** ill for the last five days అనేది సరియైన option.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

The radio has \_\_\_\_\_ about the cyclone.  
Choose the correct form of the verb that fits the blank.

1. announced                  2. announces  
3. announce                    4. announcing

**Ans :** (1) announced సరియైన సమాధానము. ఇవ్వబడిన sentence present perfectలో ఉంది. structure : sub + has / have + V<sub>3</sub> + obj కావున announce కు past participle 'announced' అనేది సరియైనది.

**38. When I was in Sri Lanka, I ..... the whole country.**

- 1) visit                              2) visited  
3) visiting                        4) is visiting

**39. He ..... in a corner always and thinks something.**

- 1) sat                                2) sit  
3) sits                                4) has been sitting

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

The radio has \_\_\_\_\_ about the cyclone.  
Choose the correct form of the verb that fits the blank.

1. announced                  2. announces  
3. announce                    4. announcing

**Ans :** (1) announced సరియైన సమాధానము. ఇవ్వబడిన sentence present perfectలో ఉంది. structure : sub + has / have + V<sub>3</sub> + obj కావున announce కు past participle 'announced' అనేది సరియైనది.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

I ..... Mumbai six times in 2015.  
Choose the correct tense form that fits the blank.

1. visit                              2. visits  
3. visited                         4. have visited

**Ans :** (3) '2015' అనేది ఒక భూతకాలంను తెలిపే సంవత్సరం. కావున Simple past ను ఉపయోగించి ఈ ఖాళీని పూరించాలి.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

He tried to imagine how he ..... it he failed the examination.  
Choose the correct tense form that fits the blank.

1. would felt                    2. would feel  
3. would be feel                4. has felt.

**Ans :** (2) ఇవ్వబడిన వాక్యం simple pastలో ఉంది. He tried to imagine. కావున would feel అనే option సరియైనది.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

I \_\_\_\_\_ that film before.  
Choose the correct form of the verb that fits the blank.

1. was seeing                  2. have seen  
3. has seen                        4. did not saw

**Ans :** (2) I అనే subject తర్వాత 2వ option సరియైనది. మరియు seeing అనే verb ను continuous



## Correction of Sentences / Identification of Errors

Ex :

1. You are residing in this town for the last two decades. (X)

A: You have been residing in this town for the last two decades. (✓)

1. Why he has gone to Vijayawada? (X)

A: Why has he gone to Vijayawada? (✓)

2. When you went to see the DEO? (X)

A: Why did you go to see the DEO? (✓)

3. Please tell me why are you going there? (X)

A: Please tell me why you are going there? (✓)

Ex: 1. She is suffering with malaria. (X)

A: She is suffering from malaria. (✓)

1. When he reached the station, the train left. (X)

A: When he reached the station, the train had left. (✓)

1. I am taking coffee every morning. (X)

A: I take coffee every morning. (✓)

2. The earth is revolving round the sun. (X)

A: The earth revolves round the sun. (✓)

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

1. Students usually admitting mistakes.
2. Students admits mistakes.
3. Students usually admit their mistakes.
4. Students usually are admit mistakes.

- We discussed about the subject ( wrong )

- We discussed the subject ( correct )

25. కేవలము ప్రవేశించుట అని అర్థము వచ్చినప్పుడు 'enter' అని వాడవలెను. కాని ఒక పనిలో నిమగ్నమగుట అని అర్థము వచ్చినప్పుడు "enter into" అని వాడవలెను.

Ex: 1. The two friends entered a discussion. (X)

A: The two friends entered into a discussion. (✓)

2. Never enter into my house again. (X)

A: Never enter my house again. (✓)

Ex: 1. They came on train. (X)

A: They came by train. (✓)

2. She came by walk. (X)

A: She came on foot. (✓)

1. My brother is junior than me by five years. (X)

A: My brother is junior to me by five years. (✓)

- I am leaving to Vizag ( wrong )

- I'm leaving for Vizag ( correct )

2. Bhanu is superior than Shobhan. (X)

A: Bhanu is superior to Shobhan. (✓)



**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**



Choose the grammatically correct sentence from the following.

1. Vikram prefers coffee for tea.
2. Vikram prefers coffee with tea.
3. Vikram prefers coffee to tea.
4. Vikram prefers coffee by tea.

Ans : (3) 3వ option సరియైన వాక్యము (grammatically correct).

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**



Choose the grammatically correct question.

1. How long the queue is?
2. How long is the queue ?
3. How long is the queue !
4. How the queue is long ?

Ans: (2) 2<sup>nd</sup> option is correct.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**



Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

1. Neela has eaten the mango yesterday.
2. Neela ate the mango yesterday.
3. Neela has been eating the mango yesterday.
4. Neela had eaten the mango yesterday.

Ans : (2) 2వ option తో వాక్యం, grammatically correct.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**



Choose the grammatically correct sentence from the following.

1. When you saw the movie
2. When do you saw the movie
3. When did you see the movie
4. When did you saw the movie?

Ans : (3) సరియైన వాక్యరూప వాక్యము 3వ option.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**



Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

1. These all book are interesting.
2. These all books are interesting.
3. All these books are interesting.
4. All this books are interesting.

Ans : (3) 3వ option లోని వాక్యం, grammatically correct.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**



Both I and Hari don't like horror films. The underlined part has an error. To correct the error we have to replace the underlined part with.....

1. Hari and I
2. I or Hari
3. I but Hari
4. I beside Hari

Ans : (1) ఒక వరుస క్రమంలో వాడేటప్పుడు ఇద్దరే ఉంటే third person ను లేదా second person ను ముందుగా చెప్పి తరువాత first person ను వ్రాయాలి. Hari and I don't like horror

# PREPOSITIONS

- **About** - Let's talk about the weather.
- **Above** - The plane flew above the clouds.
- **Across** - We walked across the street.
- **Along** - The dog ran along the beach.
- **Among** - The children played among the toys.
- **Around** - There are bookshelves around the room.
- **At (location)**: We are at the beach.  
(time): The meeting starts at 3 pm.  
(with verbs): He smiled at the baby.  
(expressions): I'm at a loss for words.
- **Before** - I showered before bed.
- **Behind** - The cat hid behind the curtain.
- **Below** - The temperature dropped below freezing.
- **Beneath** - The treasure was buried beneath the tree.
- **Beside** - She sat beside me on the couch.
- **Besides** – I have a bike Besides a car
- **Between** - The house is located between the park and the library.
- **Beyond** - The castle is beyond the forest.
- **By** - We traveled by train.
- **During** - We can listen to music while we do our homework. ( both same time)
- **While** - We saw a rainbow during the thunderstorm. ( one short one long)
- **Except** - Everyone went except for John.
- **For** - I bought a gift for my friend.
- **From** - The mail arrived from my aunt.
- **In** - The book is in the drawer.
- **Inside** - We sat inside the tent.
- **Into** - He jumped into the pool.
- **Near** - The bus stop is near the corner store.
- **Of** - The car is of red color.
- **Off** - The plane took off at noon.
- **On** - The cat is on the table.
- **Onto** - She sprinkled cheese onto her pasta..
- **Out** - We went out for dinner.
- **Over** - The bridge goes over the river.
- **Through** - We walked through the park.

- **Till/Until** - I waited until the movie ended.
- **To** - I went to the store to buy milk.
- **Toward/Towards** - She walked towards the door.
- **Under** - The dog is under the table.
- **Underneath** - The key is underneath the mat.
- **Up** - The elevator goes up to the 10th floor.
- **Upon** - She placed the flowers upon the table.
- **With** - I played games with my friends.
- **Within** - The answer is within the book.
- **Since** : She has been living in Paris **since 2010**
- We haven't seen each other **since last summer**
- **For** : I studied **for three hours** yesterday
- He has been waiting **for his friend for an hour**

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence: "The students walked \_\_\_ the classroom."

- a) into
- b) onto
- c) above
- d) across

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence: "They traveled \_\_\_ Bus."

- a) by
- b) on
- c) in
- d) to

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence: "She arrived \_\_\_ 8 PM."

- a) at
- b) on
- c) in
- d) during

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence: "They have been friends \_\_\_ childhood."

- a) since
- b) for

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence: "I have known her \_\_\_ a long time."

- a) since
- b) for



## Types Of sentences

### By Function

1. **Declarative Sentence/Assertive:** A sentence that makes a **statement or opinion**
  - o Examples:
    - The sun is shining.
    - I went to the store.
    - This is a delicious cake.
    - She speaks three languages.
    - They will arrive tomorrow.
2. **Interrogative Sentence:** A sentence **that asks a question.**
  - o Examples:
    - Do you like pizza?
    - Where did you go?
    - When will the movie start?
    - Can you help me with this?
    - Who wrote this book?
3. **Imperative Sentence:** A sentence that gives a **command, request, or instruction.**
  - o Examples:
    - Please close the door.
    - Go wash your hands.
    - Be careful crossing the street.
    - Study for your exam.
    - Turn off the lights when you leave.
4. **Exclamatory Sentence:** A sentence that expresses **strong emotion.**
  - o Examples:
    - Wow, that was amazing!
    - I can't believe it!
    - Help!
    - What a beautiful sunset!
    - Congratulations on your graduation!

27. **Bravo ! How dare you to do that ?**

- 1) Assertive Sentence
- 2) Imperative Sentence
- 3) Interrogative Sentence
- 4) Exclamatory Sentence

16. **Meet the doctor at once.**

- 1) Assertive Sentence
- 2) Imperative Sentence
- 3) Interrogative Sentence
- 4) Exclamatory Sentence

3. **Oops ! This paper was torn.**

- 1) Assertive Sentence
- 2) Imperative Sentence
- 3) Interrogative Sentence
- 4) Exclamatory Sentence

24. **This is my book.**

- 1) Assertive Sentence
- 2) Imperative Sentence
- 3) Interrogative Sentence
- 4) Exclamatory Sentence

## By Structure

1. **Simple Sentence:** A sentence with one independent clause (a group of words with a subject and verb that can stand alone as a complete thought).

○ Examples (same as declarative sentences above):

- The sun is shining.
- I went to the store.
- This is too spicy to eat
- She speaks three languages.
- They will arrive tomorrow.

2. **Compound Sentence:** A sentence with two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (like **and, but, or, for, nor, so, yet, inspite of, despite of, not only but also**).

Examples:

- The sun is shining, **and** the birds are singing.
- I went to the store, **but** they were out of milk.
- She speaks three languages, **so** she can travel to many countries.
- It is raining, **so** I will bring an umbrella.
- We can go to the park, **or** we can stay home and watch a movie

3. **Complex Sentence:** A sentence with one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses (**because, since, although, while, unless, if, as if, before, after, unless, until, whenever, wherever, whichever, who, which, that, very, therefore, must, should, or else, otherwise, either** )

○ Examples:

- **When** the sun goes down, the stars come out
- I went to the store **that** is on Main Street.
- She speaks three languages **because** she loves learning new cultures.
- The movie was good, **although** the ending was a bit predictable
- We will go to the park **if** the weather is nice

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

Choose the conjunction that can be used to write a compound sentence.

1. not only.....but also
2. as if
3. scarcely.....when
4. as long as

Ans: (1) Compound Sentence లో రెండు గాని అంతకన్నా

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

'If you work hard, you will get an A grade.'  
The simple sentence for the above complex sentence is

1. You must work hard or you will not get an A grade.
2. Unless you work hard, you will not get an A grade.
3. You must work hard to get an A grade.
4. You must either work hard or you will not get an A grade.

Ans: (3) 'If' లో ఉన్న complex sentence ను simple

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

Seeing the police, the thief ran away.  
This sentence is

1. a compound sentence
2. a conditional sentence
3. a simple sentence
4. a complex sentence

Ans: (3) ఇది simple sentence, ఎందుకంటే 'seeing the

# Question Tags

- **Present Simple (be):**

- You **are** happy, **aren't you?** (We use "aren't you" because the main verb "are" is positive)
- I **am** coming late, **arent I?**

- **Present Simple (other verbs):**

- She **likes** chocolate, **doesn't she?** (We use "doesn't she" because the main verb "likes" is positive)
- The train **leaves** at noon, **doesn't it?**
- They **play cricket**, **Don't they?**

- **Present Continuous:**

- They **are** playing outside, **aren't they?**
- She **is** working late again, **isn't she?**

- **Present Perfect:**

- We **have** finished dinner, **haven't we?**
- You **have** seen this movie before, **haven't you?**

- **Past Simple:**

- The movie **was** great, **wasn't it?**
- They **arrived** on time, **didn't they?**
- I **didn't** come late, **Did I?**

- **Past Continuous:**

- We **were** waiting for you, **weren't we?**
- She **was** reading a book, **wasn't she?**

- **Past Perfect:**

- I **had** already eaten by the time you arrived, **hadn't I?**
- They **hadn't** seen each other in years, **had they?**

- **Future Simple:**

- She **will** be here soon, **won't she?**
- We **are** going to the beach tomorrow, **aren't we?**

- **Future Continuous:**

- They **will be** working late tonight, **won't they?**
- You **will be** studying all weekend, **aren't you?**

- **Modals (can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, would):**

- She **can** speak French, **can't she?**
- We **shouldn't** be here, **should we?**

- **Modals (can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, would):**

- She **can't** speak French, **can she?**
- We **should** be here, **shouldn't we**



- **Imperative Sentences:**

- Close the door, will you / **won't you?** (Here, "won't you" makes the request more polite)
- Please be careful, wont you / **will you?** (Here, "will you" emphasizes the request)
- Let's go for a walk, **shall we?** (Here, "shall we" makes the suggestion more casual)

1. She speaks French fluently, \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a) doesn't she
  - b) isn't she
  - c) did she
  - d) will she
2. We won't be late for the movie, \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a) are we
  - b) will we
  - c) won't we
  - d) haven't we
3. They had been studying for hours before the exam, \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a) hadn't they
  - b) weren't they
  - c) haven't they been
  - d) did they
4. You'd never seen that movie before, \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a) would you
  - b) had you
  - c) hadn't you
  - d) didn't you

# Phrasal Verbs

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example Sentence</b>
Ask out	Invite someone on a date	I'm going to ask out Sarah this weekend.
Ask around	Inquire with multiple people	I asked around, but no one has seen my lost keys.
Set out	To begin a journey or course of action.	The explorers set out on their expedition to find the lost city.
Set up	To arrange or establish something	We can set up a tent in the backyard for camping tonight
See off	To accompany someone as they depart on a journey.	We went to the airport to see my friend off on her trip to Europe.
Break in	(1) Enter a place illegally	The thief broke into the house through the back window. (2) To become accustomed to something new (e.g., shoes)
Breakout	A sudden escape or emergence	There was a breakout of prisoners from the jail.
Break into	Forcefully enter a place	The police broke into the abandoned building. (Can also be used metaphorically, like "break into tears")
Call off	Cancel an event	They called off the meeting due to bad weather.
Look into	Investigate or examine something	We'll need to look into the cause of the power outage.
Lookout	Be watchful or vigilant	Keep a lookout for any suspicious activity.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

The ship ..... after sounding a loud horn.  
The correct phrasal verb in the blank is

1. set down                      2. set off  
3. set out                        4. set for

Ans : (3) set out అనే phrasal verb కు అర్థం, బయలుదేరు

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

Mohan wants to lie down for an hour.  
The meaning of the phrasal verb 'lie down' is

1. remove                        2. take rest  
3. observe keenly              4. turn into

Ans : (2) lie down = విశ్రాంతి కొరకు ఒరగడం, పడుకోవడం

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

The boy took off his clothes to change them.  
The meaning of the phrasal verb 'took off' is

1. Cleaned                        2. Washed  
3. Removed                      4. Folded

Ans : (3) 'take off' అనే phrasal verb కు remove

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

The principal looked into the complaint.  
The meaning of the phrasal verb 'looked into' is

1. lodged carefully            2. written carefully  
3. observed keenly             4. sent carefully

## Idiomatic Expressions

1. **Acid test:** A severe or challenging test of something's true nature or validity.  
Example: Passing the bar exam is the acid test for aspiring lawyers.
2. **Cut the ground from under someone's feet:** Suddenly remove someone's support or confidence.  
Example: The company's sudden new policy cut the ground from under the employees' feet.
4. **Whole bag of bricks:** A very heavy or difficult burden.  
Example: Preparing for UPSC was a whole bag of bricks for her.
30. **Once in a blue moon:** Very rarely.  
She calls me once in a blue moon
17. **Bite the bullet:** Do something unpleasant that needs to be done.  
Example: It's time to bite the bullet and have that difficult conversation with your boss.
18. **Break a leg:** Good luck (often used before a performance).  
Example: The actors backstage wished each other break a leg before the opening night of the play.
19. **Burning the midnight oil:** Staying up late working.  
Example: I've been burning the midnight oil all week to finish this project on time.
12. **A piece of cake:** Something very easy to do.  
Example: Acing that math test will be a piece of cake if you studied the material.



**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

After floods the land lords fished in troubled water by raising rents. The underlined idiom 'fished in troubled water' means

- 1. caught fish in the flood.
- 2. threw fish into the waters
- 3. took a bath in the flood waters
- 4. took undue advantage of others' difficulties

Ans : (4) 'fish in troubled water' అనే idiom కు అర్థం

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

All the tenth class students came through with flying colours. Here the underlined idiom 'with flying colours' means

- 1. wore colourful dresses
- 2. sprinkled colours on one another
- 3. flew colourful kites
- 4. achieved remarkable success

Ans : (4) 'flying colours' అనే idiom కు అర్థం

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

She writes to me once in a blue moon.

The meaning of 'once in a blue moon' is:

- 1. never
- 2. frequently
- 3. very rarely
- 4. very often

Ans : (3) Once in a blue moon అనే idiom కు అర్థం very rarely. అంటే ఎప్పుడో పొద్దుమిక్ అమావాస్యకో ఒకసారి

ABC Corporation  
2435 West Elm Street  
Small Town, USA 11223  
888-987-6543

June 19, 2019 ← Date

James Smith  
XYZ Corporation  
Big Town, USA 21212 ← Address

Dear Jim: ← Salutation

I am writing today to further explore a vendor relationship with XYZ Corporation. ← Introduction

We understand that XYZ Corporation can provide tools for 10% less than other competitors. And, that the focus on service after the sale is amongst the best in the industry. ← Body

Please call me at your earliest convenience to discuss a vendor relationship and to explore if we can come to a mutually beneficial relationship. ← Closing

I look forward to speaking with you soon.

Sincerely,

Jack Jones  
Jack Jones  
ABC Corporation ← Signature

### **Superscription (Address):**

- This is the recipient's address written on the envelope.
- It typically appears in the center of the envelope or slightly towards the top right corner.
- Here's an example:

Ms. Sarah Jones  
123 Main Street  
Anytown, CA 12345

### **Subscription (Closing):**

- This is the closing phrase used at the end of the letter body, followed by your signature and optionally, your typed name.
- It indicates the formality of the letter.
- Here are some common examples with their usage:
  - **Formal Closings:**
    - Sincerely, (Most Common)
    - Yours sincerely,
    - Respectfully yours,
    - With kind regards,

## Articles

### **The Definite Article: "The"**

- **Use:** When referring to specific things, already mentioned, or unique entities.
- **Examples:**
  1. "I'm reading **the** book you recommended." (Specific book)
  2. "**The** Earth revolves around the Sun." (Unique entity)
  3. The Quran, The Bible,

### **The Indefinite Articles: "A" and "An"    sound of    ( A E I O U )**

1. **A (consonant sound):**
  - **a** cat (unspecified cat)
  - **a** house (unspecified house)
  - **a** book (unspecified book)
  - **a** friend (unspecified friend)
  - **a** movie (unspecified movie)
2. **An (vowel sound):**
  - **an** apple (unspecified apple)
  - **an** elephant (unspecified elephant)
  - **an** island (unspecified island)
  - **an** egg (unspecified egg)

### 3. A (consonant sound, but exceptions):

- a university
- an hour
- a European trip.
- a union
- an honest man
- \_\_\_ Umbrella

### NO Article :

Here are 5 examples of words that don't require an article ("a," "an," or "the"):

1. **Uncountable Nouns:** These represent things we can't count individually.
  - **Water:** I need to drink more water.
  - **Happiness:** Happiness is a key to a good life.
2. **Proper Nouns:** Names of specific people, places, or things.
  - **Paris:** We're planning a trip to Paris next year.
  - **Mount Everest:** Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
3. **Materials:** When referring to the substance in general, not a specific amount.
  - **Gold:** Gold is a precious metal.
  - **Wood:** This table is made of wood.
4. **Meals:** Breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc. (unless referring to a specific meal)
  - **Breakfast:** I usually eat breakfast around 7 am.
  - **Dinner:** We're having dinner with friends tonight. (But: "The dinner I cooked was delicious.")
5. **Places (habitual actions):** School, work, home, church, bed, etc. (unless referring to a specific location)
  - **School:** I go to school every day.
  - **Work:** I'm leaving for work now.
  - **Bed:** I'm going to bed early tonight. (But: "The bed in the guest room is very comfortable.")

1. \_\_\_\_\_ M.L.A
2. \_\_\_\_\_ LLB
3. \_\_\_\_\_ SMS
4. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ SAARC country



# PASSAGE WRITING

BOOKLET **B**

70-74 : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given. Choose the correct option for each question.

Disasters around the world are claiming more and more lives. The consequences of climate change are already on our doorstep. Ten days ago, three continents were gripped by heat waves. Massive forest fires have ravaged parts of Greece and Canada. Two weeks ago, the river Yamuna breached the highest flood level, recorded 45 years ago, and inundated parts of Delhi. The cost of these disasters is yet to be determined. However, it is clear that the world needs to do more to prevent the risk of losses from all disasters, whether they are weather-related, earthquakes, or biological like COVID-19. For too long, countries have spent billions responding to disasters rather than paying a little upfront to prevent or reduce their impact.

Now answer the following questions choosing the CORRECT option.

70. According to the passage, the cost of the disasters
- (1) is yet to be estimated
  - (2) is planned to estimate
  - (3) has been determined
  - (4) is billions of rupees
71. The type of disaster not mentioned in the passage is
- (1) floods
  - (2) heat waves
  - (3) volcanic eruptions
  - (4) earthquakes
72. According to the passage, Greece and Canada have recently been affected by
- (1) heat wave
  - (2) wildfire
  - (3) floods
  - (4) earthquake
73. 'Massive forest fires have ravaged parts of Greece and Canada.' Choose the meaning of the underlined word.
- (1) managed
  - (2) repaired
  - (3) constructed
  - (4) devastated
74. Identify the word from the passage which is opposite to the word 'flooded'.
- (1) drained
  - (2) inundated
  - (3) ravaged
  - (4) gripped

61. Common people do not realise their dreams due to the ignorance about ...

- (1) the power of learning
- (2) the power of money
- (3) the power of people
- (4) the power of light

62. Excellent people live their dream by extracting from .....

- (1) nature, social circle and failure
- (2) nature, money and failure
- (3) nature, environment and personal charm
- (4) nature, past experience and failure

63. Excellent people .....

- (1) never face setbacks
- (2) face setbacks
- (3) are always perfect
- (4) are self-contemptuous

64. The truth of life is in .....

- (1) terms of opportunity
- (2) terms of power
- (3) terms of people
- (4) terms of excuses

65. If you can't find the situation you want, you have to .....

- (1) give up
- (2) look around for help
- (3) make it
- (4) postpone it

## Parts of Speech

### 1. Noun (Names something):

- A noun identifies a person, place, thing, or idea.
- Examples: cat, book, happiness, freedom

### 2. Pronoun (Stands for a noun):

- A pronoun takes the place of a noun to avoid repetition.
- Examples: he, she, it, they, we, you, me, this, that, those

### 3. Verb (Shows action or state of being):

- A verb expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being.
- Examples: run, jump, eat, sleep, is, are, was, were

### 4. Adjective (Describes nouns or pronouns):

- An adjective provides details about a noun or pronoun.
- Examples: big, blue, interesting, funny, clever

### 5. Adverb (Describes verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs):

- An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence.
- Examples: quickly, slowly, very, quite, unfortunately

### 6. Preposition (Shows relationships):

- A preposition shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.
- Examples: in, on, at, to, from, by, with, for, about

### 7. Conjunction (Connects words, phrases, or clauses):

- A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses.
- Examples: and, but, or, nor, for, so, because, although

### 8. Interjection (Expresses emotion):

- An interjection is a word that expresses an emotion or sudden feeling.
- Examples: oh, wow, hello, hey, alas

### 1. Nouns (Content Words):

- **Definition:** Nouns are words that name people, places, things, ideas, or animals.
- **Types:**
  - **Proper Nouns:** Always capitalized and refer to specific things, like people (Sarah, Michael) or places (Paris, London).
  - **Common Nouns:** Not capitalized and refer to general categories of things, like animals (dog, cat) or objects (book, table).
  - **Concrete Nouns:** Refer to physical things that can be perceived by the senses (house, flower, sound).
  - **Abstract Nouns:** Refer to ideas or concepts that cannot be perceived by the senses (love, freedom, happiness).
- **Examples:**
  - Proper Noun: Eiffel Tower
  - Common Noun: tower

### 5. Adverbs (Function Words):

- **Definition:** Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They tell how, when, where, why, or to what degree something happens.
- **Types:**
  - **Adverbs of Manner:** Describe how something is done (quickly, slowly, carefully).
  - **Adverbs of Place:** Tell where something happens (here, there, everywhere).
  - **Adverbs of Time:** Tell when something happens (now, then, yesterday, tomorrow).
  - **Adverbs of Frequency:** Tell how often something happens (always, sometimes, never).
  - **Adverbs of Degree:** Indicate intensity (very, really, extremely).
- **Examples:**
  - Adverb of Manner: She speaks **softly**.

Which of the following adverbs describes how an action is performed?

- A. Quickly
- B. Yesterday
- C. There
- D. Often

Answer: A. Quickly



Identify the adverb of frequency in the following sentence: "She always arrives on time."

- A. She
- B. Arrives
- C. On time
- D. Always

Identify the adverb in this sentence: "The athlete ran **quckily** to the finish line."

- A. Adverb of time
- B. Adverb of Place
- C. Adverb of Frquency
- D. Adverb of Manner

## Direct Indirect Speech

### CHANGE OF REPORTING VERB

Kind of Sentence	Direct	Indirect
1. Assertive	Says to, say to said to, said	Tells, tell, told, said
2. Interrogative	Said to, said	Asked, enquired, demanded of
3. Imperative	Said, said to	Ordered, told, advised, forbade, requested, begged, asked
4. Exclamatory	Said, said to	Exclaimed, with joy (sorrow) cried out, wished prayed.

(1) Present Indefinite go / goes	changes to “ ”	Past Indefinite Went
(2) Present Continuous am, is, or are going	“ ”	Past Continuously was or were going
(3) Present Perfect has / have gone	“ ”	Past Perfect had gone
(4) Present Perfect Continuous has / have been going	“ ”	Past Perfect Continuous had been going
(5) Past Indefinte went	“ ”	Past Perfect had gone
(6) Past Continuous was / were going	“ ”	Past Perfect had been going



can	- could
may	- might
shall	- should
will	- would
this	- that, it, the
these	- those, they, them

Words showing nearness of time / Place are unchanged into words showing distance.

Now	into	Then
This	into	That
These	into	Those
Hence	into	Thence
Today	into	That day
Tonight	into	That night
Last night	into	Previous night
Tomorrow	into	Next day

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

Neelima said, "My new job is very interesting."

Read the following options to identify the correct reported speech of the above sentence.

- Neelima said that her new job is very interesting.
- Neelima said that her new job was very interesting.
- Neelima said that her new job has been very interesting.
- Neelima said that her new job had been very interesting.

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

"I'll catch you in a minute," said Seema.

Choose the reported speech of the sentence.

- Seema said that she would catch him in a minute.
- Seema asked if she could catch him in a minute.
- Seema said if she could catch him in a minute.
- Seema told that she will catch him in a minute.

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

Ram said to Sita, 'I like swimming.'

Choose the reported speech of the sentence above.

- Ram said that Sita liked swimming.
- Ram asked Sita if she liked swimming.
- Ram told to Sita that he likes swimming.
- Ram told Sita that he liked swimming.

Ans : (4) ఇవ్వబడిన వాక్యము Direct speech లో Assertive

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

"That boy will be hung", said the gentleman.

Choose the correct reported speech of the sentence.

- The gentleman said if that boy would be hung.
- The gentleman asked that that boy will be hung.
- The gentleman said that boy will be hanged.
- The gentleman said that that boy would be hung.

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

"You will pick Oakum tomorrow morning," said the gentleman.

Choose the correct reported speech of the sentence.

- The gentleman said that he would pick Oakum the next day morning.
- The gentleman told that he will pick Oakum the next day morning.
- The gentleman said that he would pick Oakum tomorrow morning.
- The gentleman asked that he would pick Oakum tomorrow morning.

## Sequence of Sentences

- Sentence never starts with (Also Because, in, of, by, can, or any preposition )
- Starts with Noun
- Link the Sentence last word with next sentences first word

Rearrange the given groups of words to make a meaningful sentence:

- A. no part of this publication may be
- B. in any form without the written permission
- C. of the publisher of the book
- D. reproduced, stored or transmitted

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A. A, C, D

B. D, A, C

C. A, D, B, C

D. C, D, A, B

3. Find correct sequence of sentence :
- P: not indeed in the sense that education has been universal
- Q: Our country has been a land of learning
- R: and the learned man has been held in higher esteem than the warrior or administrator
- S: but in the sense that education has been universal
- A. QRSP                      B. RSPQ
- C. QPSR                      D. RQSP

21. Find correct sequence of sentences :
- P: career with the bills and
- Q: once the league's all
- R: Mr. xyz spent most of his
- S: was time leading rusher.
- A. RPQS                      B. RQPS
- C. RSPQ                      D. QRSP

49. P: within minutes,
- Q: help can be on its way
- R: and chances of survival
- S: are increased
- A. SRPQ                      B. QPSR
- C. PQRS                      D. RSQP

24. Find correct sequence of sentences :
- P: advocated complete equality
- Q: in 1854, Anthony devoted herself
- R: between men and women.
- S: to the rights of women and
- A. QSRP                      B. QSPR
- C. SPRQ                      D. SRPQ



## Degrees of Comparison

Positive Degree (No Comparison)	Comparative Degree (Comparison between two)	Superlative Deg (Comparison among more than two)
1. Big	Bigger	Biggest
2. Strong	Stronger	Strongest
3. Poor	Poorer	Poorest
4. Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful
5. Intelligent	More intelligent	Most Intelligent
6. Good / well	Better	Best
7. Bad / ill	Worse	Worst
8. Many (Countable)	More	Most

### Model - 1 : Comparison between two only.

- PD ..... as ..... as .....
- CD ..... not ..... than .....
- PD - Raju is as clever as Rani.
- CD - Rani is not cleverer than Raju.

### Model - 2 : Comparison between two only.

- PD ..... not so ..... as .....
- CD ..... than .....
- PD - Silver is not so precious as Gold.
- CD - Gold is more precious than Silver.

### Model - 3 : Comparison among many.

- PD - No other ..... so ..... as .....
- CD - ..... than any other .....
- SD - ..... the .....
- PD - No other boy is so tall as Ravi.
- CD - Ravi is taller than any other boy.
- SD - Ravi is the tallest boy.

### Model - 4 : Comparison among many.

- PD - Very few ..... as ..... as .....
- CD - ..... than most other .....
- SD - ..... one of the .....
- PD - Very few boys are as short as Raju.
- CD - Raju is shorter than most other boys.
- SD - Raju is one of shortest boys.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

No other river in the world is so long as the Nile.

Choose the superlative degree of this sentence.

1. The Nile is the most longest river in the world.
2. The Nile the longest world in the rivers.
3. The Nile is the most long river in the world.
4. The Nile is the longest river in the world.

Ans : (4) Superlative degree లో superlative కు ముందు 'the' అనే definite article వాడాలి.

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

No other river in the world is ..... the Nile.

Choose the expression that fits the blank.

1. the longest
2. longer than
3. long
4. so long as

Ans : (4) ఇవ్వబడిన వాక్యము positive degree లో ఉంది. కావున 'No other - so+adjective/adverb+as' అనే

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

Teja is ..... boy in the class.

Choose the grammatically correct expression that fits the context.

1. the tallest
2. the taller than
3. taller than
4. as tall as

Ans : (1) ఇవ్వబడిన వాక్యం grammatically

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

Alexander was ..... soldier in the world.

Choose the correct expression that fits the blank.

1. so great as
2. the greatest
3. the greater
4. as great as

Ans : (2) ఇవ్వబడిన వాక్యము superlative degree లో

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

Identify the sentence that is in superlative degree.

1. It is greater than any other battle of my life.
2. It is the greatest battle of my life.
3. It has been a great battle of my life.
4. No other battle of my life is so great as this.

Ans : (2) Superlative వాడితే, అది superlative degree:

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

No other soldier was ..... Alexander in the World.

Choose the correct expression that fits the blank.

1. so great as
2. as great as
3. greater than
4. the greatest as

Ans : (1) ఇవ్వబడిన వాక్యం positive degree లో ఉంది. positive degree లో plane adjective ను 'So great

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

Delhi is ..... cities of India.

Choose the grammatically correct expression that fits the blank.

1. more crowded
2. one of the more crowded
3. one of the most crowded
4. as crowded as

Ans : (3) ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు options లో

**PREVIOUS EXAM BIT**

Rahul Dravid was ..... batsmen in the world.

Choose the correct expression that fits the blank.

1. one of the greater
2. one of the greatest
3. greater than
4. as great as

Ans : (2) 'one of the + adjective/adverb' అనేది superlative degree structure. కావున "one of



## Active voice Passive Voice

### Converting AV to PV

- Always use V3
- Change Subject to Object
- Use BY

Subject		Object
I	-	Me
We	-	Us
You	-	You
He	-	Him
She	-	Her
It	-	It
They	-	Them

### \*\*\* IMPORTANT TABLE\*\*\*

Active Voice	Passive voice
s/es →	Am /is /are
am/is/are →	Am/is/are +being
V2 →	Was/were
Was/were →	Was/were + being
Has/have/had →	Has been / have been/ had been
Will →	Will be
Will have →	Will have been
Who →	By whom
Will/shall/should/can/cloud →	Will be/shall be /should be /can be
Must/may →	could be / Must be /may be

2. What is your daughter doing now?

*The correct passive voice for the question is :*

- 1) What is done by your daughter now?
- 2) What is being done by your daughter now?
- 3) What has been done by your daughter now?
- 4) What was being done by your daughter now?

9. You must obey your parents.

*(Change the voice)*

- 1) Your parents must obeyed by you.
- 2) Your parents must been obeyed by you.
- 3) Your parents must be obeyed by you.
- 4) Your parents must being obeyed by you.

**Explanation :**

12. Are they playing a match against our team?

*(Change the voice)*

- 1) Is a match being played against our team by them?
- 2) Is a match be played against our team by them?
- 3) Is a match played against our team by them?
- 4) Is a match been played against our team by them?

13. He has shown good performance.

*(Change the voice)*

- 1) Good performance has shown by him.
- 2) Good performance has been shown by him.
- 3) Good performance had been shown by him.
- 4) Good performance has be shown by him.

**Explanation :**

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT



She pinned them neatly on the soft board.

*Choose the correct passive voice of the sentence.*

- 1) They are pinned neatly on the soft board by her
- 2) They pinned neatly on the soft board by her
- 3) She was pinned neatly on the soft board by them
- 4) They were pinned neatly on the soft board by her

**Ans : 4**

### PREVIOUS EXAM BIT



The animals and the birds approached him.

*Choose the passive voice of the sentence.*

- 1) He was approached by the animals and the birds.
- 2) The animals and the birds were approached by him.
- 3) He has been approached by the animals and the birds.
- 4) He is approached by the animals and the birds.

**Ans : 1**