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 make Coffee	I made coffee.	I will make coffee.
I don't make coffee	I didn't make coffee	I won't make coffee.
We make coffee	We made coffee.	We will make coffee.
We don't make coffee	We didn't make coffee.	We won't make coffee.
	/	
You make coffee	You made coffee.	You will make coffee.
You Don't make coffee	You didn't makecoffee.	You won't make coffee.
He makes coffee	He made coffee.	He will make coffee.
He doesn't make Coffee	He didn't make coffee.	He won't make coffee.
		The Wolf Childre Collect
	(A) Y	The Worl Childre Confee.
She makes coffee	She <mark>made</mark> coffee.	She will make coffee.
She makes coffee She doesn't make coffee	GOY	
	She made coffee.	She will make coffee.
	She made coffee.	She will make coffee.
She doesn't make coffee	She made coffee. She didn't make coffee.	She will make coffee. She 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 are not making	You were making coffee	You will be making coffee
	coffee	You weren't making coffee	You won't be making coffee
He/She/It	He is making coffee	He was making coffee	He will be making coffee
	He is not making coffee	He wasn't making coffee	He won't be making coffee
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

	1	
Subject	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
I	I had made coffee	I had been making coffee
You	You <mark>had</mark> made coffee	You had been <mark>making</mark> coffee
He/She/It	He <mark>had</mark> made coffee	He had been <mark>making</mark> coffee
We	We had made coffee	We had been making coffee
They	They had made coffee	They had been making coffee

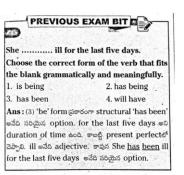
Subject	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
ı	I have made coffee	I have been making coffee
You	You have made coffee	You have been making coffee
He/She/It	He has made coffee	He has been making coffee
We	We have made coffee	We have been making coffee
They	They have made coffee	They have been making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

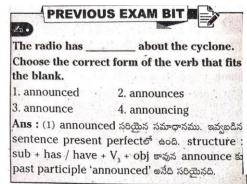
1. Do / Does

- 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.

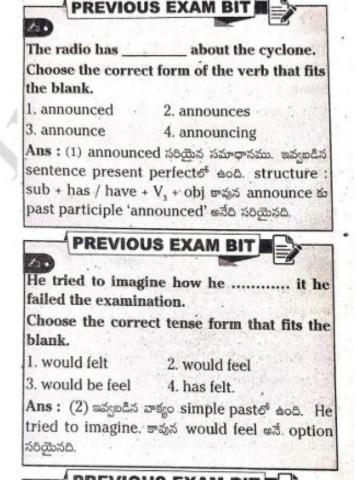
2. Don't (Do not) / Doesn't (Does not):

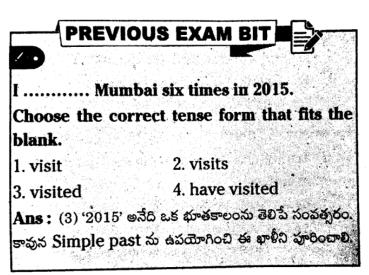
- She doesn't like spicy food
- We don't usually go out on weekdays because of work.
- I don't understand this math problem; can you help me?
- It doesn't matter which movie we watch; I'm happy with any choice.





38.	When I was in whole country	No.
	1) visit	2) visited
	3) visiting	4) is visiting
39.	Hesomething.	in a corner always and thinl
	1) sat	2) sit
	3) sits	4) has been sitting



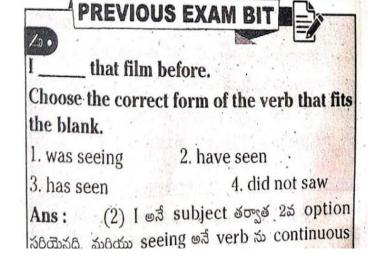


Has / Have → Present perfect

Had been → past perfect continues

Had → past prfect

Has been / have been -→ Present perfect continues



Correction of Sentences / Identification of Errors

Ex:

- 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)
- 1. Why he has gone to Vijayawada? (X)
- A: Why has he gone to Vijayawada? (1)
- 2. When you went to see the DEO? (X)
- A: Why did you go to see the DEO? (1)
- 3. Please tell me why are you going there? (×)
- A: Please tell me why you are going there? (*)
- 1. She is suffering with malaria. (X)

A: She is suffering from malaria. (1)

- When he reached the station, the train left. (X)
- When he reached the station, the train had left. (✔)
- I am taking coffee every morning. (X)
- I take coffee every morning. (1) A:
- The earth is revolving round the sun. (X) 2.
- The earth revolves round the sun. (\checkmark) A:

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.

(V) PREVIOUS EXAM BIT ME

- 2. Never enter into my house again. (X)
- A: Never enter my house again. ()

- Ex: 1. They came on train. (\times)
 - 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)

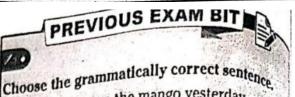
- 2. Bhanu is superior than Shobhan. (X)
- A: Bhanu is superior to Shobhan. (1)



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).



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 లో వాక్యం, grammatically con

23

PREVIOUS EXAM

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) 2nd option is 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 వ్యాకరణ వాకంన్ను 34 ල

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

PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

Both I and Harl 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 Harl

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 (వాయాలి. 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

- Declarative Sentence/Assertive: A sentence that makes a statement or opinion
- 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.
- Examples:
- Do you like pizza?
- Where did you go?
- When will the movie start?
- · Can you help me with this?
- Who wrote this book?
- Imperative Sentence: A sentence that gives a command, request, or instruction.
- 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.
- 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.

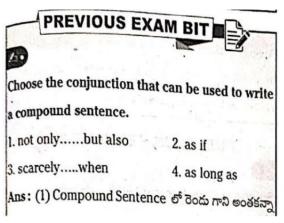
- Assertive Sentence
- Imperative Sentence
- Interrogative Sentence
- 4) Exclamatory Sentence

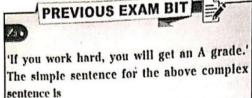
24. This is my book.

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

By Structure

- 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.
- 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
- 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

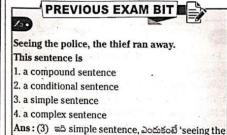




1. You must work hard or you will not get an

- 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

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



Question Tags

- Present Simple (be):
- You are happy, aren't you? (We use "aren't you" because the main verb "are" is positive)
- o 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)
- o 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:
- o The movie was great, wasn't it?
- They arrived on time, didn't they?
- I didn't come late, Did I?
- Past Continuous:
- o We were waiting for you, weren't we?
- She was reading a book, wasn't she?
- Past Perfect:
- o 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?
- o 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?
- o 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

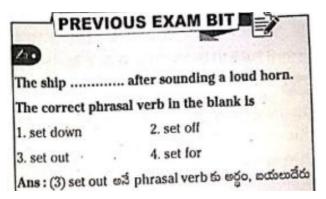
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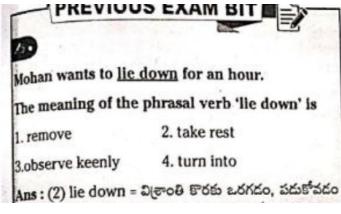
- Close the door, will you / won't you? (Here, "won't you" makes the request more polite)
- Please be careful, wont you / will you? (Here, "will you" emphasizes the request)
- Let's go for a walk, **shall we?** (Here, "shall we" makes the suggestion more casual)

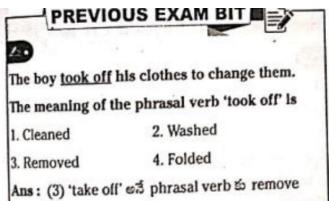
	Oha aa aa la Faarah flaariha
1.	She speaks French fluently,?
	a) doesn't she
	b) isn't she
	c) did she
	d) will she
2.	We won't be late for the movie,?
	a) are we
	b) will we
	c) won't we
	d) haven't we
3.	They had been studying for hours before the exam,?
	a) hadn't they
	b) weren't they
	c) haven't 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

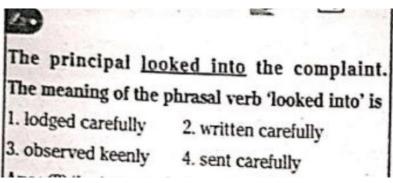
Phrasal Verbs

Verb	Meaning	Example Sentence
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.









Idiomic 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.
- 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).

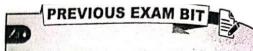
Example: The actors backstage wished each other break a leg before the opening night of the play.

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.



After floods the land lords <u>fished in troubled</u> 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

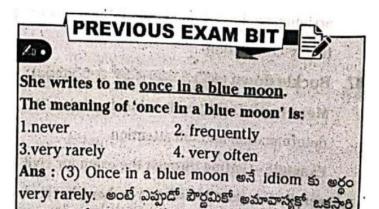
Ans : (4) 'fish in troubled water' అనే idiom కు కాగ్

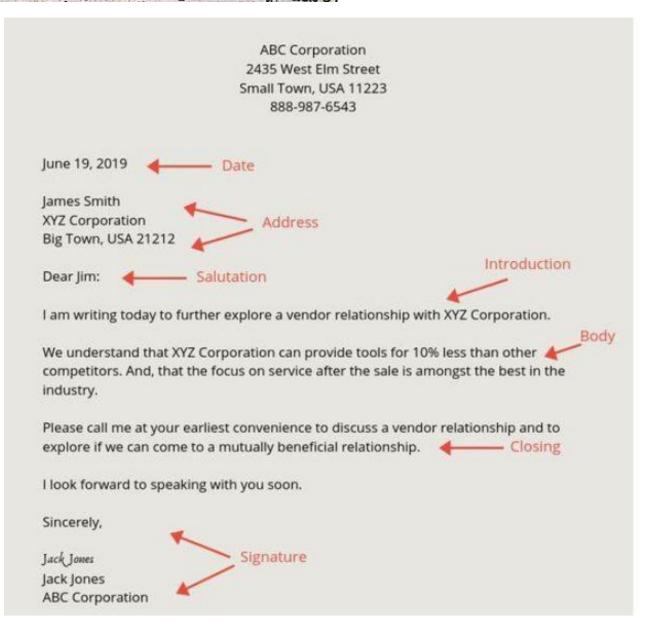
All the tenth class students came through with

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 అర్ధం





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:
- o Formal Closings:
- Sincerely, (Most Common)
- Yours sincerely,
- Respectfully yours,
- With kind regards,

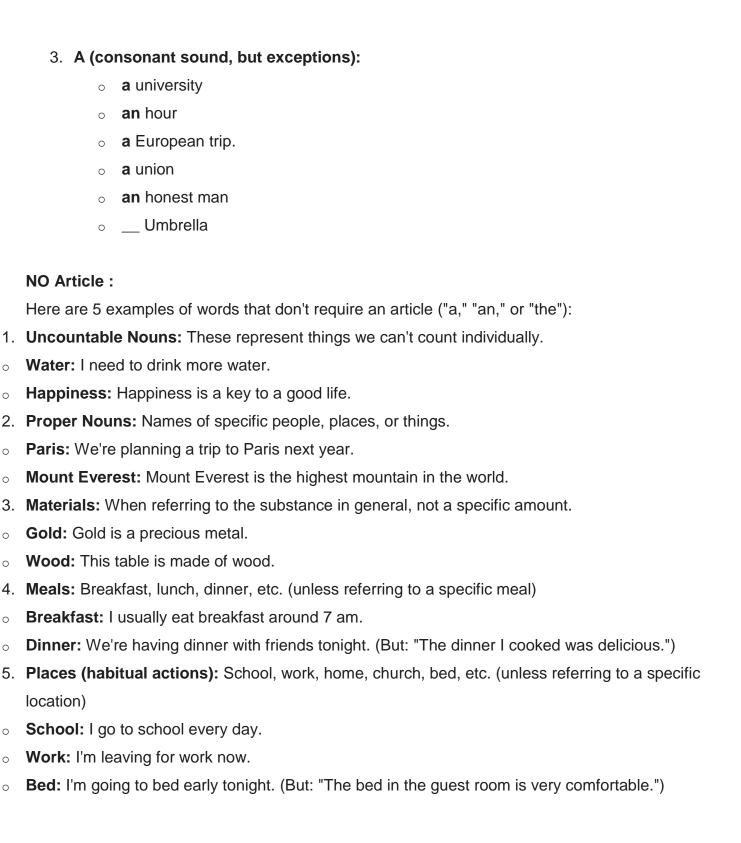
Articles

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 (AEIOU)

- 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)



1. _____M.L.A

4. This is a _____ SAARC country

3. _____SMS

PASSAGE WRITING

BOOKLET



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 <u>ravaged</u>
 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 thei 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 an personal charm
 - (4) nature, past experience an 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 yo 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:
- o Proper Noun: Eiffel Tower
- o 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	chan	ges to	Past Indefinite
go / goes	٤,	6,	Went
(2) Present Continuous	69	67	Past Continuously
am, is, or are going	٤,	6,	was or were going
(3) Present Perfect	٠,	٠,	Past Perfect
has / have gone	٠,	6,	had gone
(4) Present Perfect Continuous	٤,	6,	Past Perfect Continuous
has / have been going	٤,	6,	had been going
(5) Past Indefinte	٤,	٠,	Past Perfect
went	69	٠,	had gone
(6) Past Continuous	69	6,	Past Perfect
was / were going	٤,	.,	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.

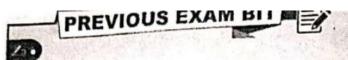
- a) Neelima said that her new job is very interesting.
- b) Neelima said that her new job was very interesting.
- c) Neelima said that her new job has been very interesting.
- d) Neelima said that her new job had been very interesting.

PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

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

Choose the reported speech of the sentence.

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

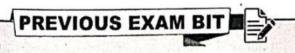


Ram sald to Sita, 'I like swimming.'

Choose the reported speech of the sentence above.

- 1. Ram said that Sita liked swimming.
- 2. Ram asked Sita if she liked swimming.
- 3. Ram told to Sita that he likes swimming.
- 4. Ram told Sita that he liked swimming.

Ans: (4) ఇవ్వబడిన వాకృము Direct speech లో Assertive



"That boy will be hung", said the gentleman. Choose the correct reported speech of the sentence.

- 1. The gentleman said if that boy would be hung.
- 2. The gentleman asked that that boy will be hung.
- 3. The gentleman said that boy will be hanged.
- 4. The gentleman said that that boy would be hung.

PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

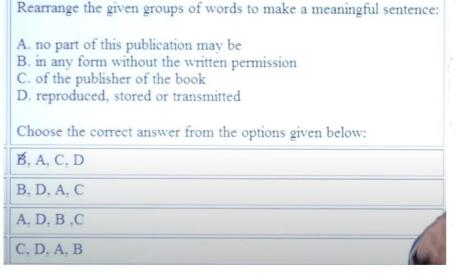
"You will pick Oakum tomorrow morning," said the gentleman.

Choose the correct reported speech of the sentence.

- The gentleman said that he would pick Oakum the next day morning.
- 2. 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



- 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

D. ROSP

A. ORSP B. RSPO C. QPSR

- D. KOUP
- 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.RSPO
- D. QRSP

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

- Find correct sequence of sentences: 24.
 - 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 an 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.	Model - 2 : Comparison between two only.
 → PD as	 → PD not so as
Model - 3: Comparison among many.	lodel - 4 : Comparison among many. -> PD - Very few as
→ PD – No other as	→ CD than most other
 → PD - No other boy is so tall as Ravi. → CD - Ravi is taller than any other boy. 	 → PD - Very few boys are as short as Raju. → CD - Raju is shorter than most other boys.

 \rightarrow SD – Raju is one of shortest boys.

→ SD – Ravi is the tallest boy.

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 వాదాలి. 🔨

No other river in the world is the Nile. Choose the expression that fits the blank.

PREVIOUS EXAM BI

- the longest
- 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 100 Teja is boy in the class. Choose the grammatically correct expression that 1. the tallest 2. the taller than 3. taller than 4. as tall as Ans:(1) ఇవ్వబదిన వాక్యం grammatical

PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

Alexander was soldier in the world.

Choose the correct expression that fits the blank.

- 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:

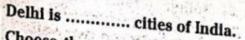
PREVIOUS EXAM BIT

No other soldler was Alexander in the

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



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) ඉන්දුනයින නැහැර options ණ

PREVIOUS EXAM BIT



Rahul Dravid was batsmen in the world. Choose the correct expression that fits the blank.

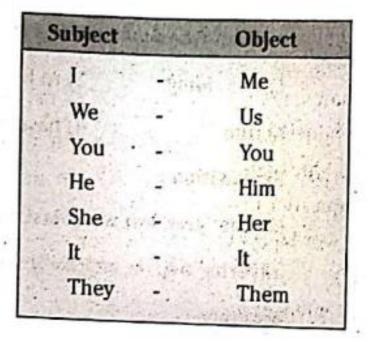
- 1. one of the greater 2. one of the greatest
- 3. greater than
- 4. as great as

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

Active voice Passie Voice

Converting AV to PV

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



*** 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/clould →	Will be/shall be /should be /can be
Must/may →	clould 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?

You must obey your parents.

(Change the voice)

אנוטוו אטשאא

- Your parents must obeyed by you.
- Your parents must been obeyed by you.
- Your parents must be obeyed by you.
- 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
- 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?

~ option බර්ණන්ඩ. 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 BI

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



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

10.