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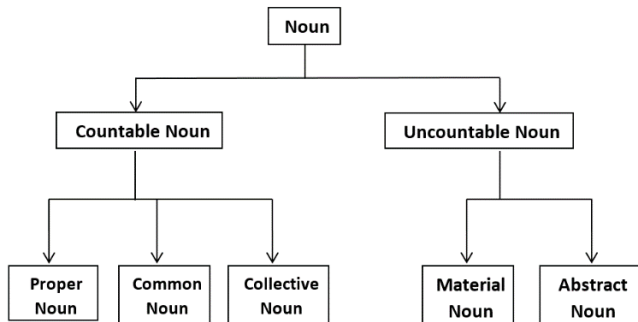
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1 CHAPTER

Noun

A noun is a name of person, place, thing, idea, action, a quantity.

1. Types –



(1) **Proper noun** – Denotes a particular person, place or thing.

Ex. Akshay, Pooja, Ankita etc.

(2) **Common noun** – Is the name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

Ex: Boy, girl, company etc.

(3) **Collective noun** – Denotes a group or collective of similar individuals considered as one complete whole.

Ex: Class, Staff, Army, Parliament etc.

(4) **Material noun** – Denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made of.

Ex: Iron, gold, silver etc.

(5) **Abstract noun** – Is usually the name of a quality, action or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

Ex: Virtue, darkness, kindness, happiness etc.

2. Some other types according to number -

(1) **Singular noun** – Boy, girl, man, car etc.

(2) **Plural noun** – Boys, girls, men, cars etc.

(3) **Countable nouns** – Are the names of objects, people etc. that we can count.

Ex: Book, doctor, horse, apple etc.

(4) **Uncountable nouns** – Are the names of things which we can't count.

They mainly denotes substance and abstract things.

Ex: Milk, Oil, Sugar, Gold, Honesty etc.

3. Noun and the Numbers :-

Singular noun ending	Plural noun ending	Singular	Plural
-s, -ss, -ch, -x, -zz	-es	Man	Men
Ex. Focus	Focuses	Woman	Women
Princess	Princesses	Mouse	Mice
Box	Boxes	Fish	Fish or Fishes
Buzz	Buzzes	A sheep	Ten sheep
-o	-s or -es	Child	Children
Ex. Hero	Heroes	Ox	Oxen

Piano	Pianos	A woman doctor	Several women doctors
Potato	Potatoes	A bookcase	Two bookcase
Consonant +y	-ies	An Indian take away	Two Indian take away
Baby	Babies	A passer by	Several passers by
Hobby	Hobbies	Glassful	Glassfuls
Vowel +y	-s	Spoonful	Spoonfuls
Key	keys		
Ray	rays		
-f	-s or -ves		
Ex. Hoof	Hoofs or hooves		
Dwarf	Dwarfs or dwarves		
Thief	Thieves		
Roof	Roofs		
-fe	-ves		
Knife	Knives		
Life	Lives		
On	a	Ex.	
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Since I had never seen a falling star, seeing one on my honeymoon was real phenomena. (Use Phenomenon in place of Phenomena)	
Criterion	Criteria	As we all know sunrise is a great phenomena. (*) a great Phenomenon (✓)	

(a) Is (Singular) – es (Plural) -

Singular (is)	Plural (es)
Analysis	Analyses
Diagnosis	Diagnoses
Casis	Cases
Thesis	Theses
Crisis	Crises

(b) US (singular) – I (plural)

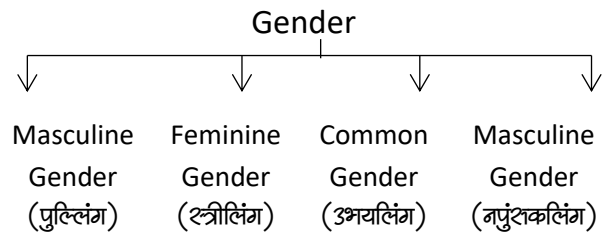
Cactus	-	Cacti
Focus	-	Foci
Fungus	-	Fungi

Nucleus	-	Nuclei
Syllabus	-	Syllabi, Syllabuses
Radius	-	Radii

4. Some nouns that have different meaning in singular and plural form

Singular	Plural
Force (physics term)	Forces (soldier)
Air	Airs (false way of behaving)

Return	Returns (calculation of income)
Iron	Irons (shackles)
Sand	Sands (desert)
Abuse	Abuses (evil words)
Good	Goods (moveable property)
Water	Waters (sea)
Work	Works (literary pieces)
Fruit	Fruits (result)
Wit	Wits (intelligent)



5. Noun and the Gender -

Gender - The Noun which denotes male of female sex is called gender.

Such as – Horse }
 Dog }
 Ox } To denote male sex
 Father }
 Mare }
 Bitch }
 Cow } To denote female sex
 Mother }

- (1) **Masculine Gender** - The noun which denotes male sex is called Masculine Gender.
Ex. Boy, Father, Brother, etc.
- (2) **Feminine Gender** - The noun which denotes female sex is called Feminine Gender.
Ex. Girl, Mother, sister etc.
- (3) **Common Gender** - The noun which does not specify the sex but only indicate a living thing is called Common Gender.
Ex. Baby, Student, Professor etc.
- (4) **Neuter Gender** - The noun which denotes a non-living object or thing with life is called Neuter Gender.
Ex. Tree, inkpot, pen, table etc.

Masculine words	Feminine words	Masculine words	Feminine words
Nephew	Niece	Husband	Wife
Man	Woman	uncle	Aunt
Brother	Daughter	Sir	Madam
Bachelor	Spinster	Bridegroom	Bride
Bull	Cow	Author	Authoress
Cock	Hen	Count	Countess
Grand-Father	Grand-Mother	Land-lord	Land-Lady
Brother-in-law	Sister-in-law	Son-in-law	Daughter-in-law
Director	Directress	Votary	Votaress
Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Chairman	Chair woman

6. Some important Rules of Gender

Rule - 1

There are some nouns which are used to denote beauty, gracefulness, gentleness etc. In this condition, they are considered as feminine gender and it is used as singular pronoun she, her, hers, herself etc, according to the need.

Like as -

The moon, The Earth, Nature, flattery, Spring, hope, virtue, charity, humility, mercy, faith, peace, ship, river, nation, jealousy, liberty, fame, city, country, car, modesty, train, pride, truth, justice etc.

Ex.

- (i) The moon shed her light on the bank. (✓)
The moon shed its light on the bank. (✗)
- (ii) Spring has her own charms and delights. (✓)
Spring has its own charms and delights. (✗)

Rule - 2

If girl/woman/lady/ female, are used before the common gender nouns, then we used singular pronoun of feminine gender she, her, hers, herself according to use.

Like as -

Girl-Friend, Girl-student, Female-child, woman-teacher, woman-doctor, woman-conductor etc.

Ex.

- (i) A girl student should not neglect her home. (✓)
A girl student should not neglect his/its home. (✗)
- (ii) A woman-doctor examines the patient herself. (✓)
A woman-doctor examines the patient himself/itself. (✗)

Rule - 3

There are some nouns which are used to denote strength, firmness, energy etc. In this condition, they are considered as masculine gender and it is used as singular pronoun - he, him, his, himself according to the need.

Like as -

The sun, time, death, winter, wind, summer, thunder, Dear, love, war, wine etc.

Ex.

- (i) The sun shot his bright rays. (✓)
The sun shot her bright rays. (✗)
- (ii) Death always knows his victim. (✓)
Death always knows her victim. (✗)

Rule - 4

There are some nouns of masculine gender which is also used as an adjective for a woman.

Ex:

- (i) Veena is a lover of fine arts.
(ii) She is a master of English.

Rule - 5

Each, every, either, neither etc. words are used as distributive pronoun or adjectives. They are pronouns of common gender, It is generally used singular pronouns - he, him, his, himself of masculine gender. but when female gender it known, the singular pronoun - She, her, hers, herself of feminine gender is used.

Ex.

- (i) Every student should do his duty. (✓)
Every student should do its duty. (✗)
- (ii) Each of us had finished his work. (✓)
Each of us has finished its work. (✗)

Rule - 6

Everything, something, anything and nothing are used as indefinite pronouns in sentence, It is called neuter gender pronouns for these, singular pronouns- it, its, itself of neuter gender are used.

Ex.

- (i) Everything should be kept in its order. (✓)
Everything should be kept in his order. (×)

Rule - 7

For lower animals and non-living things, we used pronouns (it, its, itself) of neuter gender.

Ex.

- (i) He has killed a snake, it is still lying on the road. (✓)
He has killed a snake, he is still lying on the road. (×)
- (ii) We cannot write with this pen because its nib is broken. (✓)
We cannot write with this pen because his nib is broken. (×)

Rule - 8

Collective nouns, jury crow etc. words are denoted the sense of group. It is considered as neuter gender - for these, pronouns (it, its, itself) of neuter gender are used.

Ex.

- (i) The committee will submit its report within six months. (✓)
The committee will submit their report within six months. (×)
- (ii) The team has declared that it will win the match. (✓)
The team has declared that they will win the match. (×)

But the above collective nouns make sense of 'each member' then plural pronoun - they, them, their, theirs, them selves are used for this.

Ex.

- (i) The committee have met and they have rejected the proposal. (✓)
The committee have met and it has rejected the proposal. (×)

Rule - 9

There are some nouns that are used as common gender nouns.

Like as -

Advocate, assistant, cousin, clerk, client, criminal, cyclist, dancer, dealer, doctor, novelist, professor, pupil, secretary, singer, worker, writer, teacher, politician, servant, friend, fool, engineer, helper ... etc.

They are used as masculine and feminine gender according to the need.

Masculine	Feminine
He is my doctor.	She is my doctor.
He is a teacher.	She is a teacher.

7. Important Rules -

Rule 1 - We always use singular verb with uncountable nouns.

- Plural of these words does not exist.
- Some examples of uncountable nouns are –

Rule 2 – Certain noun exist in plural forms

Machinery	Scenery	Information	Luggage
Advice	Poetry	Evidence	Help
Furniture	Bread	Wood	Fuel
Hair	Crockery	Cash	Money

only. Thus 's' cannot be removed from such nouns.

- They take plural verb form.

Like as -

Scissors	Jeans	Tweezers	Shorts
Spectacles	Remains	Congratulations	Pliers
Binoculars	Pajamas	Pants	

Ex.

- (i) Where are my pants ? (Plural)
- (ii) Where are the tongs ? (Plural)

Rule 3 – There are some nouns that indicate – length, measure, money, weight or number. When they are preceded by numeral, they remain unchanged in form.

Like as -

Foot, meter, pair, score, dozen, head, year, hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion.

- (1) If there is a number before them, then 'S' will not be used.

Ex.

- (i) Three dozens pencils. (X)
Three dozen pencils. (✓)

- (2) If 'of' after them than use 'S'.

Ex.

- (i) Thousand of people died of cholera last year. (X)
Thousands of people died of cholera last year. (✓)

- (ii) I have seven dozens of shoes. (X)

I have seven dozen of shoes. (✓)

Rule 4 – Some nouns are singular in meaning, but they are used as plural nouns and always take a plural verb.

Like as -

cattle, gentry, vermin, peasantry, artillery, people, company, police

Ex.

- (i) The cattle is grazing in the ground. (X)
The cattle are grazing in the ground. (✓)
- (ii) Police has controlled the situation. (X)
Police have controlled the situation. (✓)

Rule 5 – Some nouns like – mathematics, physics, dynamics, ethics, linguistics, meta physics, optics, economics, news, politics, mumps, measles, rickets, athletics, mechanics etc. are in plural forms but used as a singular noun.

Ex.

- (i) Mathematics is the science of quantity.
(ii) Bad news travels fast.

Rule 6 – If the same noun is repeated after preposition, the noun will be singular.
noun (s) + preposition + noun (s)

Ex.

- (i) Town after town were devastated. (X)
Town after town was devastated. (✓)
- (ii) Row upon row of pink marble look beautiful. (X)
Row upon row of pink marble looks beautiful. (✓)

Rule 7 – If a numeral adjective and a fraction are used with a noun, the noun is used with the numeral and the noun will be in singular.

Ex.

- (i) She gives me one (Numeral Adj.) and a half (Fraction) rupee. (Noun) (X)
- (ii) She gave me one rupee and a half. (✓)
- (iii) He gave me two and a quarter rupee. (Incorrect) (X)
He gave me two rupees and a quarter. (✓)

Rule 8 – Don't say "family members / cousin brother or "cousin sister".

Ex.

- (i) The members of the family. (✓)
(ii) He or she is my cousin. (✓)
(iii) He is my english teacher. (✓)

Rule 9 - Certain nouns/words are used in colloquial english which is wrong, some of them are following :-

Wrong	Correct
Cousin brother/cousin sister	Cousin
Pick pocketeer	Pick pocket
Good name	Name
Big blunder	Blunder (means a big mistake)
Strong breeze	Strong wind
Bad dream	Nightmare
Proudy	Proud
According to me	In my opinion

8. Grammar Rules for Possessive Nouns

Rule 1

Making singular nouns possessive – Add an apostrophe ('s)

Ex.

- (i) Kitten's toy, Joe's car, James's book/
James's (Singular noun)
- (ii) Women's dresses, sheep's pasture in 'S'. (Plural not ending)

Rule 2

Making plural nouns possessive – Add just an apostrophe to plural nouns that already end in 'S'.

Ex.

- (i) The companies' workers went on strike together.
- (ii) You need to clean out the house's stalls.

Rule 3

Making hyphenated nouns and compound nouns plural –

Ex.

- (i) My mother-in-law's recipe for meatloaf is my husband's favorite.
- (ii) The United States post office's stamps are available in rolls or pockets.

Rule 4

(1) Possessives: Joint or separate ownership –

Ex.

- (i) The administrative assistant completed Arvind's and Rohit's report.
- (ii) We are planning to attend Sam and Teresa's retirement party.
(One party is being held to celebrate both people's retirement, so the party "belongs" to speak to them jointly.)

(2) We use 's with living things –

- Mohit's Car
- Priya's watch
- The bag of Mohan

(3) We don't use 's with –

- Nonliving thing
- Table's leg (X)
- Leg of the Table (✓)

Rule 5

When two nouns are in apposition, the possessive sign ('s) is added to the latter only.

Ex.

- (i) I am going to Ram Lal's, my friend's village. (X)

I am going to Ram Lal, my friend's village. (✓)

Rule 6

The double possessive should not be used –

Ex.

- (i) Ram's sister's marriage is on 2nd November. (X)
The marriage of Ram's sister on 2nd Nov. (✓)
- (ii) The President's brother's wife died yesterday. (X)
The wife of President's brother died yesterday. (✓)

Rule 7

Possessive sign is also used with the following pronouns –

Anyone	Anybody	Nobody
Somebody	No one	Each other
Everyone	Everybody	
One another	Someone	

Ex.

- (i) The student should follow the suggestions of their teacher and not somebody else. (X)
The student should follow the suggestions of their teacher and not somebody else's (✓)

Rule 8

When the two nouns are used after one of the possession or ownership is not shown by possessive sign ('s) but it is shown by proposition of –

Ex.

- (i) One of my friend's wife was killed in an accident. (X)
The wife or one of my friends was killed in an accident. (✓)

Exercise

1. Though we have reached at the high (A)/ level of progress in the field (B)/ of medicines, many(C)/ million of period of malaria (D).
2. We have visited many (A)/ firms this year but only one of them is (B)/ suitable for our work, which you admire (C)/ is Naman's, Shivam's and Rohan's(D).
3. The employees greeted the (A)/ manager and his husband with charming (B)/ smile so as to try to make (C)/ the condition less vulnerable (D).
4. The economics of the project makes it (A)/ impossible to the experience (B)/ of great opportunities which can achieves the (C)/ world class performance in the reported approach (D).
5. When our beloved teachers and seniors (A)/ came across to me, we caught one (B)/ another hands and talked for (C)/ many hours after a very long time (D).
6. After a complaint was filled (A)/ the police teams was given the photograph (B)/ of the accused from (C)/ the CCTV footage recorded at the hotel (D).
7. This company cannot work properly (A)/ because it never recruits any talented (B)/ sale representative the most (C)/ important pillar in making profits in the market (D).
8. My parents stop my brother-in-law (A)/ going out late at night because (B)/ the situations are not so (C)/ much good in this area now-a-days (D).
9. My sister(a)/ has read (b)/ pages after pages of the bible (c)/ No error (d).
10. The manager put forward (a)/ a number of criterions (b)/ for the post (c)/ no error (d).
11. I like (a)/ the poetries (b)/ of Byron and Shelley(c)/ No error (d).

12. The driver showed (a)/ great talent in keeping (b)/ the damaged car under control (c)/ no error (d).
13. When I entered the bedroom (a)/ I saw a snake crawling (b)/ on the ground (c)/ no error (d).
14. It is very difficult (a)/ to chase (b)/ a huge score in the (c)/ fourth inning (d)/ no error (e).
15. It is a big blunder (a)/ but we had (b)/ to ignore it (c).

Answers

1. (d) use millions instead of million
2. (d) use Naman, Shivam and Rohan's instead of 'Naman's, Shivam's and Rohan's.
3. (b) her husband
4. (a) Make
5. (c) another's hands
6. (b) team
7. (c) sales representative
8. (a) use 'brother-in-law's' instead of 'brother-in-law'
9. (c) page after page
10. (b) criteria is plural of 'criterion'
11. (b) poetry (uncountable noun), hence it is singular and it does not have any plural form.
12. (b) Use 'Skill' instead of talent.
13. (c) Use 'Floor' instead of ground.
14. (d) Use 'Innings' instead of inning.
15. (a) Blunder means big mistake. Hence big blunder is superfluous.

2 CHAPTER

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of noun in order to avoid repetition of a noun in a sentence making language stylistic.

Types of pronoun

- 1. Personal Pronoun** - It refers to persons I, me, we, us, you, he, she, her, it, they etc.
Ex. - (i) I am a boy.
 (ii) They are boys.
- 2. Demonstrative Pronoun** – It points out object. (This, that, these, those etc.)
Ex. - (i) This is a cow.
 (ii) That is your house.
- 3. Relative Pronoun** – It is related to who, whom, whose, which, that etc.
Ex. - She is a girl who met me yesterday.
- 4. Interrogative Pronoun** – It is used for asking questions – who, whom, whose, which, that etc.
Ex. - Who asked you this question?
- 5. Indefinite Pronoun** – It is used for general meaning.
 (Everybody, somebody, nobody, someone, no one, anyone, everything, all, some, any etc.)
Ex. - (i) Somebody has come to meet you.
 (ii) I want some water.
- 6. Reflexive Pronoun** – It is used to emphasize myself, ourselves, himself, themselves, yourself.
Ex. - (i) I cook myself.
 (ii) You do your homework yourselves.

- 7. Distributive Pronoun** – It refers to one at a time.
 (None, any, no one, either, neither, each etc.)
Ex. - (i) None has come to meet you.
 (ii) Neither of the two boys has come.
- 8. Reciprocal Pronoun** – It is used for natural relationship (Each other, One another)
Ex. - (i) We respect each other.
 (ii) They love one another.
- 9. Possessive Pronoun** – Pronoun that show possessions.
 (Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.)
Ex. - Save your time and mine too.
- 10. Emphatic or Emphasize Pronoun** – Such pronouns are used to lay stress on the subject.
 (Myself, ourselves, themselves, oneself etc.)
Ex. - (i) You, yourself are responsible for your problems.
 (ii) I, myself will go to see her.

Subjective Pronoun	Objective Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	Mine	My	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
They	Them	Theirs	Their	Themselves
We	Us	Ours	Our	Ourselves
You	You	Yours	Your	Yourself/ yourselves
It	It	-	Its	Itself
Who	Whom	Whose	Whose	-

Pronouns in different cases

Uses of Pronouns

(1) Personal Pronouns

(a) If there is a comparison between two nominative cases.

Ex. - (i) She is more beautiful than I.
(nominative case)

(ii) He is as fast as I. (Nominative case)

(b) If all the three person or two out of three person come in a single sentence then the order will be -

- In positive sense → 2 3 1
- In negative sense/mistakes → 1 2 3

Ex. - (i) You, he and I shall study for the exam. (Positive sense) (2) (3) (1)

(ii) I, You and he have made a mistake. (Negative sense) (1) (2) (3)

(c) Always use objective case after - Let, like, between.... and, but, except and all preposition.

Ex. - (i) Let me do this work.

(ii) Everyone attended the party except him.

(d) Sentence start with 'It' followed by 'be' Pronoun in nominative case.

Ex. - It is I who am to blame.

Use of It

- Used with non-living things, animals, infants and insects.
- Used to denote time, weather, temperature, distance.
- Used in place of Infinitive derive and Gerund.

Ex.- (i) It is a super power.

(ii) It is raining /winter/Monday etc.

(iii) It is easy to solve it.

(2) Possessive Pronoun

Possessive Pronoun used	Examples
as the subject	<u>Yours</u> is a new car.
as the object	<u>Here</u> is a beautiful house.
as the object of a preposition	Save your time and <u>mine</u> too. I prefer your help to <u>hers</u> . Your house is better than <u>mine</u> .

- Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favor → do not use possessive pronoun with these words.

(3) Reflexive Pronoun

(a) Use Reflexive Pronoun after acquit, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, exert, apply, adapt, adjust, pride, absent and enjoy.

Ex. - (i) I pride myself on being able to work smoothly under pressure two.

(ii) You should avail yourself of this opportunity.

(b) Keep, stop, turn, quality, bathe, move, rest and hide do not take reflexive pronoun.

Ex. - He hid himself.

(c) Reflexive pronoun cannot be used as a subject /object of a sentence unless a noun /pronoun comes before it.

Ex. - (i) I myself did this work.

(ii) Myself Ram from Delhi. (I am Ram from Delhi is correct)

(4) Demonstrative Pronoun

Demonstrative Pronoun	Uses	Example
This	Singular object/ Person	This is a cat. This →
That		These → These are cats. (S) (P) That is book. That → Those → Those are books. (S) (P)

(a) Usage of 'That' :-

It uses for both persons and things.

Ex. - The man and his dog that I saw yesterday have been kidnapped.

(b) If 'all' denotes people and is used as a subject; 'who' or 'that' is used and not whom/ which.

Ex. - All who/that are interested to do this work can start now.

(Both are correct, either of the two can come)

(c) If 'All' denotes non-living things 'that' is used.

Ex. - All that glitters is not gold.

(d) All + uncountable noun is followed by 'that'.

Ex. - All the money that I gave her has been spent.

(5) Relative Pronoun

(a) R.P. (who/ which/ that) are used as subject in subordinate clause.

Ex. - The boy who came here is a player.

(b) (Who/ which/ that) are used as object in subordinate clause.

Ex. - This is the house which my father built.

(c) Antecedent 1 + and + Antecedent 2 + that

(Human)

(Nonliving/Animal)

Ex. - The man and his dog that I saw yesterday have been kidnapped.

(d) 'The same + noun' followed by 'that' pronoun.

Ex. - This is the same man that deceived me.

(6) Distributive Pronoun

Distributive Pronoun	Usage	Example
Either	Choice between two	Either of these two pens is red.
Any/one	Choose among many persons	One of these boys is naughty.
Neither	or things.	Neither of the two girls is active.
None	None out of two things/person.	None of his four sons looked after him.
	None out of more than two	

(7) Interrogative Pronoun

(a) 'Preposition + whom' can be used but not 'preposition + who'.

Ex. - By whom was the Ramayana written?

(b) If a choice is to be made between two or more, which is used ?

Ex. - Which of the servants do you want ?

(c) 'Whose' is not used with non-living thing?

Ex. - Whose book is this ?

(8) Indefinite Pronoun

- (a) **Everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, everyone, someone, anyone.**

No one → Singular pronouns are used.

Ex. - Everybody must have his way.

- (b) **Singular verb are used with these words.**

Ex. - Everyone likes to have his ways.

Some Rules for Pronouns

(1) Possessive Adjective + Noun

- (i) The Phone that (1)/ my father bought is different (2) than your (3)/ No Error (4).

Ans. (3) → your (X) → yours/your phone (✓)

Here in this sentence yours will give the sense of 'your phone' as the comparison is between phones.

(2) Make comparison with the same form of pronouns.

- Ex. - (i) She is more beautiful than I. (both she and I are of nominative case)
(ii) I like you more than him. (both are objective case)

(3) When collective noun comes as a unit use pronoun in singular form and when it refers to its members separate use pronoun in plural form.

- Ex. - (i) The team is strong. (unit) (✓)
(ii) The board were V(P) divided in their P(P) opinion. (✓)
- Some Collective nouns are – Class, Court, Clock, Panel, Committee, Group, Audience, Staff, Family, Team, Board, Army etc.

(4) When two singular nouns are joined by either or/neither nor → pronoun used for them must be singular.

- Ex. - (i) Either Ritu or Geeta has done her work. (✓)
(ii) Neither Nitin nor Govind has done their work. (X)
(iii) Neither Nitin nor Govind has done his work. (✓)

(5) Distributive Pronoun is a pronoun which denotes persons or things of a group separately and always becomes singular and is followed by the singular verbs. (i.e., each, either, neither, everyone, any, none, no one)

- Ex. - (i) Each of you has visited Red Fort.
(ii) Every one of you is physically fit to work.
(iii) Neither of the two boys has come to meet you.

(6) The indefinite pronoun 'one' should be used as one's for its possessive case.

- Ex. - (i) One should do one's Job.
(ii) One should not forget one's duty.

(7) Some verbs always take either an object or reflexive pronoun. [Myself, ourselves, yourself, himself, herself, itself, themselves etc.]

Such verbs are – Hurt, introduce, satisfy, kill, cheat, absent, prepare, teach, prostrate, present, enjoy, amuse, avail, acquit, reconcile, resign, avenge, exert, adapt, any, adjust, pride, **absent and enjoy** (exception).

- Ex. - (i) We should introduce ourselves.
(ii) You should avail yourself of this opportunity.

(8) Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest and hide don't take a reflexive pronoun after them.

- Ex. - (i) You should keep yourself away from bad company. (Remove yourself)

- (ii) He hide himself in the room.
(Remove himself)

As a helping verb – No Reflexive Pro.

As a main verb → Reflexive Pro.

(9) Uses of anyone, anybody, anything and nobody. They are indefinite pronouns and normally they are used with singular verbs.

Ex. - (i) I do not know anybody who speaks Hindi.

(ii) Have anyone got a job?

(10) Reflexive Pronoun (Myself, our selves, yourself, your selves, himself, herself, it self, themselves etc.) should be produced by a subject for which they are being used in a sentence.

Ex. - I Myself and Roshni (1)/will take care of (2)/the event on Sunday (3).

(11) When pronoun is used as an object in a sentence it must be in objective case.

Q. – My uncle forced (A)/ my friend and I (B)/ to stay back(C)/ no error (D).

Ans. – (B) me

Explanation: - Replace subjective case pronoun 'I' by objective case pronoun 'me' in part (B).

Exercise

- Q.1 He has lost (A)/ all what (B)/ I gave him (C)/ No error.
- Q.2 Swati has such a fine (A)/ memory that she can (B)/ recollect anything what (C)/ happened many years ago (D).
- Q.3 The book; although written (1)/ in bad English (2)/ makes a few interesting observations (3)/ which needs to be highlighted (4).
- Q.4 Everyone (A)/ must sign their full name (B)/ before entering the hall(C).

Q.5 You will come (A)/ to my party tomorrow (B)/ isn't it (C)?

Q.6 Whom(A)/ do you want to invite (B)/ to your party besides (C)/ Mr. Rao and I (D).

Q.7 The two man were (1)/ quarrelling with one another (B)/ claiming the same watch as their own (3).

Q.8 When we (1)/ reached there (2)/ nobody were (3)/ in the house (4).

Q.9 India needs a value education system who will indicate (1)/ values among the students and (2)/ enrich their personalities (3).

Answers

- (B) What (X) → that (✓) (all is followed by that)
- (C) Anything is followed by 'that'
- (D) Observations which needs (X)(need) (✓)
(antecedent is plural the verb must be used in plural form)
- (B) Their (X) – his (✓) → for singular pronoun 'everyone' use 'his' in part (B).
- (C) Personal pronoun 'you' should be used as the subject of question tag.
(correct answer should be 'won't you')
- (D) 'Besides' is followed by objective case of pronoun.
Case of 'I' → 'me' should be used.
- One another (X) → Each other (✓)
- Nobody were (X) → Nobody was (✓)
- Who (X) → that (✓)

3

CHAPTER

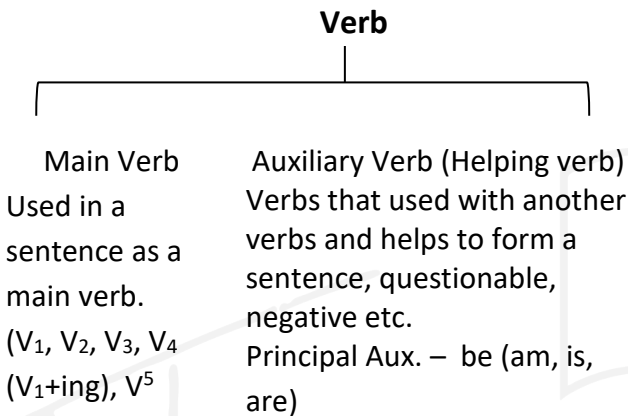
Verb

- A verb is a word used for saying something about some person or thing.
- A verb shows an action.

Ex.

- Ravi plays football.
(Verb)
- Aditi made a doll.

Kinds of verb



(s/es)

Have (has, have, had)
do (do, does, did)
Modal Aux. – (All modal)
Marginal (Semi modal) – need, dare, used to

Forms of Verb

'Main verbs' are changed in the following forms according to tense of the sentence.

1. Present (1st form)
2. Past (2nd form)
3. Past Participle (3rd form)
4. Present Participle (-ing form)

Present (1 st Form)	Past (2 nd Form)	P. Participle (3 rd Form)	- ing Form	s/es Form
Arise	arose	arisen	arising	arises
Awake	awoke	awaken	awaking	awakes
Be	was, were	been	being	is/was
Bear	bore	born	bearing	bears
Come	came	come	coming	comes
Dig	dug	dug	digging	digs
Do	did	done	doing	does
Fall	fell	fallen	falling	falls
Find	found	found	finding	finds
Fly	flew	flown	flying	flies
Get	got	got	getting	gets
Give	gave	given	giving	gives
Grind	ground	ground	grinding	grinds
Know	knew	known	knowing	knows

Lie	lay	lain	lying	lies
Ride	rode	ridden	riding	rides
Wear	wore	worn	wearing	wears
Weave	wove	woven	weaving	weaves
Abuse	abused	abused	abusing	abuses
Act	acted	acted	acting	acts
Add	added	added	adding	adds
Bathe	bathed	bathed	bathing	bathes
Beg	begged	begged	begging	begs
Borrow	borrowed	borrowed	borrowing	borrows
Build	built	built	building	builds
Climb	climbed	climbed	climbing	climbs
Clap	clapped	clapped	clapping	claps
Copy	copied	copied	copying	copies
Collect	collected	collected	collecting	collects
Fell	felled	felled	felling	fells
Flee	fled	fled	fleeing	flees
Bid	bid	bid	bidding	bids
Bet	bet	bet	betting	bets
Let	let	let	letting	lets
Put	put	put	putting	puts
Read	read	read	reading	reads
Set	set	set	setting	sets
Shed	shed	shed	shedding	sheds
Shut	shut	shut	shutting	shuts

CONFUSING PAIR OF VERBS

1.	Bear	bore	born
	Bear	bore	borne
2.	Fall	fell	fallen
	Fell	felled	felled
3.	Find	found	found
	Found	founded	founded
4.	Grind	ground	ground
	Ground	grounded	grounded
5.	Hang	hanged	hanged
	Hang	hung	hung

6.	Lie	lied	lied
	Lie	lay	lain
	Lay	laid	laid
7.	Rend	rent	rent
	Rent	rented	rented
8.	Rise	rose	risen
	Raise	raised	raised
	Raze	razed	razed
9.	See	saw	seen
	Saw	sawed	sawed/sawn
10.	Wind	wound	wound
	Wound	wounded	wounded
11.	Fly	flew	flown
	Flow	flowed	flowed

Verbs can also be classified as

1. Transitive Verbs
2. Intransitive Verbs
3. Finite Verbs
4. Non-Finite Verbs

1. Transitive Verbs

A verb which requires an object after it to complete its sense is called a transitive verb.

Ex.-

- (i) The man killed a snake.
- (ii) The boy opened the window.
(In above sentences, objects 'a snake' and 'the window' are used after the verbs 'killed' and 'opened' that qualifies the verbs. Hence both verbs are transitive.)

2. Intransitive verbs

A verb which does not require an object to complete its sense, but makes good sense by itself, is called an intransitive verb.

Ex.-

- (i) The man died.
- (ii) The girl smiled.

(iii) The sun shines.

(In above sentences verbs died, smiled, shines are used with no objects after them and make a complete sense.)

3. Finite Verbs

- Those verbs that have a definite relation with the subject or noun.
- These verbs are usually the main verb of a clause or sentence and can be changed according to the noun.
- They are used only in Present and Past Tense.

Ex.-

- (i) She goes home.
- (ii) She went home.

4. Non-Finite Verbs

- These verbs cannot be the main verb of a clause or sentence as they do not talk about the action that is being performed by the subject or noun.
- They do not indicate any tense, mood or gender. They are used as nouns, adverbs and adjectives.

Types of Non Finite

1. Infinitive full infinitive (To+V₁), Bare Infinitive
2. Gerund V₁+ing (Noun) (Smoking)
3. Participle
 - Present
 - Past
 - Perfect

Infinitive and gerund

(1) As the subject of a verb

Ex.-

- (i) To smoke is injurious to health.
(To+v₁) – Infinitive
- (ii) Smoking is injurious to health.
(V₁+ing)→Gerund

(2) As the object of a verb

Ex.-

- (i) He wants to create an account.
- (ii) The student stopped studying.

(3) As the compliment of a verb

Ex.-

- (i) My job is teaching.
(Verb)
- (ii) He is to submit his documents.

(4) As the object of a preposition

Ex.-

- (i) They are fond of playing cricket.
(Pre)
- (ii) The building is about to fall.
(Pre.)

Rules for Infinitive

- (1) We use bare infinitive means first form of verb (V₁) [not (to +V₁)] after these words -
Make, Let, see, Hear, Bid, Need not, dare not, would rather, had better, rather than, had rather, do everything but/except, do nothing but/except etc.

Ex.-

- (i) I made him to laugh (x)
Ans. I made him laugh. (✓)
(V₁)

- (ii) Let me to go there (x)

Ans. Let me go there (✓)

- (2) We use Infinitive (to+v₁) after these for following words: -

Attempt, Afford, Arrange, Appear, Begin, Chance, Care, Choose, Dare, Need, Hesitate, Happen, Forget, Hope, Intend, Manage, Prefer, Want, Continue, Fail, Try, Compel, Encourage, Force, Forbid, Invite, Imagine, Instruct, Persuade, Require, Remind, etc.

+ (To +V₁)

Ex.-

- (i) He wanted start his business. (x)
He wanted to start his business (✓)
- (ii) They compelled him to leave the room. (✓)
- (3) Know verb + how/where/when/why then use infinitive

Ex.-

- (i) I know how to write a paragraph. (✓)
↓
(Infinitive)
- (ii) He informed/me that he/knew to play/ on the harmonium. (x)
(x)
He informed me that he knew how to play on the harmonium. (✓)
(How will use after knew.)

Rules for Gerund

(V₁+ing)– (Function as a Noun)

(1)

Mind, enjoy, dislike, deny, addicted to, avoid, admit, appreciate good, use, stop, start, keep, excuse, propose, house, accustomed to, with a view to, habituated to, fed up with, used to, look forward to, cannot help, prevent, risk, detest etc.

+
(V₁+ing)

Ex.-

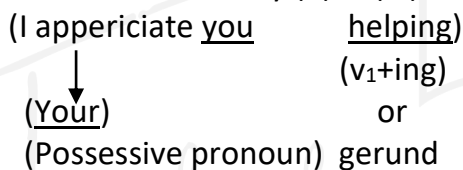
- (i) Would you mind close your door. (X)
Would you mind closing your door. (✓)
- (ii) We always enjoy listening to music in our spare time. (✓)
- (iii) There is no use studying like this.
- (iv) He is fed up with working in the company.
- (v) Avoid to overwrite on a check (x)
Avoid overwriting on a check (✓)

(2) The Noun/ Pronoun used in gerund should be in possessive case.

Ex.-

- (i) I appreciate **you** helping (1)/ the poor who are really (2)/the most ignored and completely deprived section of our society (3). (x)

Ans. I appreciate **your** helping (1)/ the poor who are really (2)/ the most ignored and completely deprived section of our society (3). (✓)



- (ii) Mohan's father does not like him going to the cinema alone.

Ans. His (possessive pronoun) is used in place of him (him)

Participle → (V_{ing} or V₃)

Function as an adjective.

Broken heart
Frustrated Farmer
Faded Flower

} (Past Participle)
(V₃)

Burning train
Waiting room
Dancing boy/girl

} (Present Participle)
(V₁+ing)

Ex.-

- (i) The bronze idol of the dancing girl was found during excavations in the Indus valley. (Present participle)

- (ii) The Frustrated Farmer committed suicide. (Past Participle)

Rule

- (1) When one subject complete two work then out of two work, one work will be expressed in Present Participle. [Subject of reference based error]

Ex.-

- (i) While he was entering the hall, a huge crowd greeted him (Present Participle)

- (ii) Being a rainy day, we decided to stay indoors (x)
It being a rainy day, we decided to stay indoors.

- (2) Verb of Sensation + Present Participle

↓

(Hear, see, feel, smell, watch, tease, listen, look, observe, perceive)

Ex.-

- (i) We saw her carry a box (x)

Ans. We saw her carrying a box (✓)

- (ii) He heard the boys shouting.
- (iii) We felt the house shaking.

- (3) Auxiliary Verbs/Helping

Primary	Modals
To be (is/am/are/ was/were/being /been/will do	Can, could, may, might, must, would, should
To do(do/does/did / will do)	Ought to, used to, dare,
To have/(has /have/had/havi ng/ will have)	Need, will, shall

Ex.-

1.	I am a teacher.	Imp.
2.	I was a teacher.	Modal Verbs + V ₁
3.	I will be a teacher.	Ex. One must <u>obey</u> one's elders.

Rules: - Forced action

Have + (to+V1) Infinitive

Ex.-

- (i) I have to work hard (✓)
- (ii) She had to leave her job (✓)

Use of Modals

(1) Can: – Can is used to denote ability and to denote request.

Ex.-

- (i) I can run as fast as you. – Ability.
- (ii) Can I use your pencil? (Request).
- (iii) You can use my pen. (Permission).

(2) Could: - ‘Could’ is used as past participle of can or to show past possibility.

Ex.-

- (i) When she was younger, she could run 10 km and not get tired.
- (ii) I could score good marks.

(3) May, Might :- (Possibility) permission wise, purpose

Ex.-

- (i) You may have your lunch.
- (ii) May god bless you!
- (iii) He said that the servent might take a break.

(4) Must :- (Compulsion, Determination)

Ex.-

- (i) Candidates must answer at least five out of the ten questions (Compulsion)
- (ii) These must be the application forms of.

(5) Ought to :- (Moral obligation/duty)

Ex.-

- (i) We ought to respect our National Anthem.
- (ii) We ought to help those who are in need.

(6) Used to:- (Be+used to+V1+ing)

Habitual actions, daily routing

Ex.-

- (i) Having lived in Gujrat for 20 years he is used to speak in Gujrati.

Ans. Having lived in Gujrat for 20 years, he is used to Speaking in Gujrati.

- (ii) He is used to walking in the morning(✓)

- (iii) I used to drive on the right. (This sentence is correct.) Because it is telling about the past not about habitual action.

- (iv) This device is used to operate CCTV cammera (✓)

(7) Need/Dare

Needs not	}	(x)	Needs	}	(✓)
Dares not			Dares		
Needs not to			Need		
Dares not to			Dare		

Need to	}	(✓)
Dare to		
Needs to	}	(✓)
Dares to		
Need not	}	(✓)
Dare not		

Ex.-

- (i) I need not to come tomorrow (x)
Ans. I need not come tomorrow (✓)
- (ii) He needs to work. (✓)
- (iii) He dares me to climb up to this peak (✓)

Main verb :- (To+ V₁) (Infinitive)

Modal verb: - V₁ (Bare Infinitive)

Ex.-

- (i) Do you need to take a rest (Main verb)
- (ii) Need you take a rest? (Modal)