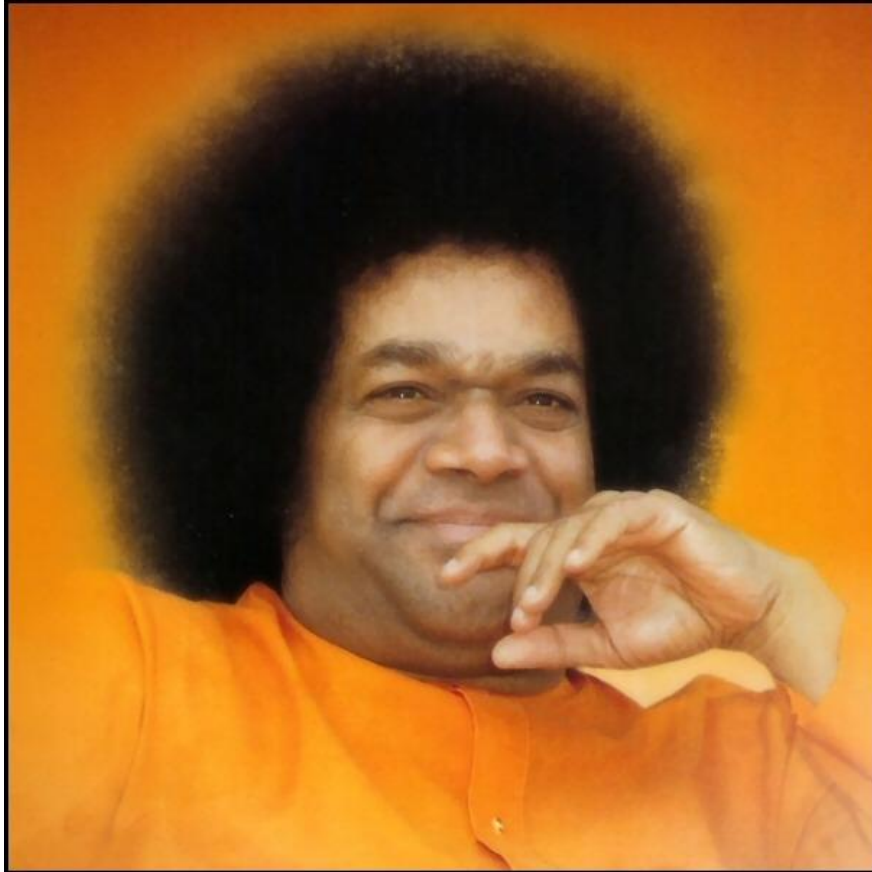




ഓം ശ്രീ സായിനാം



ത്യശ്ശൂർ ശ്രീ സത്യസായി സേവാ സമിതിയുടെ ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ
SSC, RAILWAY, POSTAL, PSC, DEFENCE SERVICE etc..കളിലേക്കായി

സൗജന്യ കോച്ചിംഗ് ക്ലാസ്സ്

ENGLISH



അദ്ധ്യപകരോട്

ഈ പുസ്തകം SSC,RAILWAY,POSTAL,INSURANCE,PSC,DEFENCE SERVICE എന്നീ വിവിധ മത്സര പരീക്ഷകൾക്ക് ചോദിക്കാവുന്നതും ചോദിച്ചുവരുന്നതുമായ ചോദ്യങ്ങളുടെ ഏകദേശ CAPSULE മാതൃകയാണ്. ഈ ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഇതിനോടനുബന്ധചോദ്യങ്ങളും ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ വിസ്തരിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും ഈ ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ ലഭിച്ചു എന്നത് കുട്ടികൾക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കി കോടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. മത്സര പരീക്ഷക്ക് അനുയോജ്യമായ എളുപ്പവഴികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ഈ പുസ്തകം ഒരു സഹായകമാകുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇത് സ്ഥിരമായി ക്ലാസ്സുകളിലെത്തുന്ന കുട്ടികളെ മാത്രം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച് രൂപകല്പന ചെയ്തതാണ്. ഈ പുസ്തകം “ഭഗവാൻ സത്യസായി ബാബ”യുടെ പാദാരവിന്ദങ്ങളിൽ അർപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

സായിസേവയിൽ
 വേണുഗോപാലൻ സി.വി
 കുറ്റിക്കാട്ടു വീട്
 ചേറുശ്ശേരി
 തൈക്കാട്ടുശ്ശേരി പിഒ
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SAI EDUCATION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

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TENSES

There are 3 tenses in English. They are (I) PRESENT TENSE (II) PAST TENSE and (III) FUTURE TENSE.

I.

PRESENT TENSE

(i) SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

S + V or S + DO/DOES + V

Subject ഏകവചനമായാൽ Verb നോടുകൂടെ s/es ചേർക്കണം. ബഹുവചനമായാൽ s/es ചേർക്കരുത്.

Uses

- (i) To say how people or things are
- (ii) To state general facts / universal truth
- (iii) To express immediate future
- (iv) To say one's routine
- (v) To express one's likes and dislikes
- (vi) In proverbs and quotations

തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനുള്ള എളുപ്പവഴികൾ

- (i) തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന sentenceൽ Auxiliary Verbകളൊന്നും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കില്ല. Verb Present Tense ആയിരിക്കും.
- (ii) Do / Does എന്നീ Auxiliary Verbകൾ കണ്ടാൽ Simple Present Tense ആയിരിക്കും.
- (iii) Every, Always, Usually, Seldom, Never, Sometimes, Often, Frequently, Generally, Habitually, Occasionally, Once, Twice, Thrice എന്നീ ക്രിയാവിശേഷണങ്ങൾ Present Tense ൽ കണ്ടാൽ Simple Present Tense ആയിരിക്കും.

- Eg: 1. We go to school at 8 a.m. everyday
2. Venu drinks a cup of tea every morning
3. Santha never tells lies
4. I usually play football with my friends

Note: When 'used to' is used to express past habits, it is followed by the Simple Present Tense form of the verb only. E.g.: He used to study hard.

(ii) PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

S + IS/AM/ARE + V + ING

Uses



- (i) To express an action that is going on now.
- (ii) To express a future action

At present, At the moment, Now, Today, Still, എന്നീ ക്രിയാവിശേഷങ്ങൾ ഈ Tense ലാണ് സാധാരണയായി കൂടുവരുന്നത്.

- E.g.:
1. My uncle is working in this factory at present
 2. I am watching a movie now.
 3. Jose is travelling by train today
 4. He is still playing with the children
 5. My sister is going to be married soon
 6. My father is coming from Delhi tomorrow

Note: There are a number of verbs which are not normally used in Present Continuous Tense. They are:

(i) VERBS OF PERCEPTION: SEE, HEAR, SMELL, NOTICE

e.g.: I see nothing in front of me (ii) she hears what her friends are talking (ii) I smell something is burning

(ii) VERBS USED TO EXPRESS FEELINGS or STATES OF MIND:- WANT, DESIRE, WISH, REFUSE, FORGIVE, CARE, HATE, ADORE, LIKE, DISLIKE, etc.

e.g.: The minister wants to see the CM.

(iii) VERBS INVOLVING THE PROCESS OF THINKING: - THINK (when no opinion is expressed), FEEL, SEEMS, KNOW, MEAN, SUPPOSE, REMEMBER, REALIZE, RECOLLECT, RECALL, MIND, etc.

e.g.: I feel cold outside, (ii) She knows 5 languages

(iv) VERBS DENOTING POSSESSION:- HAVE, OWN, OWE, BELONG, POSSESS etc.

e.g.: I have an uncle in Mumbai (ii) That house belongs to me

(v) VERBS SUCH AS CONTAIN:- CONSIST, KEEP, COST, SEEM, etc.

e.g.: Water consists of Hydrogen and Oxygen (ii) The bottle contains milk

(iii) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

S + HAS/HAVE + P.P.

Uses

- (i) To express a past action which has present relevance
- (ii) To express a completed action at an unknown or unstated time, often with 'ever' and never
- (iii) To express an action which began in the past, but is still continuing.



തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനുള്ള എളുപ്പവഴികൾ

തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന Sentenceൽ Already, Just, Yet, Not yet, Lately (recently), Ever, Never എന്നീ ക്രിയാവിശേഷങ്ങൾ കണ്ടാൽ Present Perfect Tense ആയിരിക്കും.

- e.g.:
1. He has just gone out
 2. He has already written the letter
 3. I have not yet attended the PSC examination
 4. We have never seen him.
 5. I have lately visited Munnar

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
Flow	Flowed	Flowed (Water / River)
Fly	Flew	Flown (Bird / Flight)
Lie	Lay	Lain (കിടന്നിട്ടു)
Lay	Laid	Laid (ഇട്ടിട്ടു)
Lie	Lied	Lied (കള്ളം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു)
Slay	Slew	Slain (കൊന്നിട്ടു)
Hang	Hung	Hung (Picture / Photo)
Hang	Hanged	Hanged (തൂക്കി കൊന്നിട്ടു)

- e.g.:
1. Much water has flowed under the bridge (flowed / flown)
 2. The child has lain on the floor (Laid / Lain)
 3. The minister has laid the foundation stone (Laid / Lain)
 4. The bird has flown towards the east (Flowed / Flown)
 5. The picture has hung on the wall (Hung / Hanged)
 6. The prisoner has hanged (Hung / Hanged)

NOTE: Yesterday, Last day, Ago, In 2009, Last തുടങ്ങിയ ഭൂതകാലത്തെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ഈ Tenseൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കില്ല. ഇവ വന്നാൽ വാക്യം Simple Pastൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കേ താണ്. Eg. I have passed the SSLC examination in 2009 എന്നത് തെറ്റാണ്. I have passed the SSLC examination എന്നോ I passed the SSLC examination in 2009 എന്നോ ഉപയോഗിക്കേ താണ്.

(iv) PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE S + HAS / HAVE BEEN + V + ING

Uses

- (i) നേരത്തെ ആരംഭിച്ച ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി ഇപ്പോഴും തുടരുകയും അത് ഭാവിയലേക്ക് തുടരാൻ സാധ്യതയുമുണ്ട് ക്കിൽ
- (ii) ഒരു Sentenceൽ Since, For എന്നിവ വന്നാൽ ഈ Tense ഉപയോഗിക്കേ താണ്.





Note: (i) FOR for a duration of time

(ii) SINCE for a point of time

e.g.: 1. I have known him for a long time

2. She has been doing MBA since 2011.

3. Sheela has been teaching in a Govt. School since 1998.

SINCE

- 1. Since 2000
- 2. Since Yesterday
- 3. Since 9'o' clock
- 4. Since this morning
- 5. Since my birthday
- 6. Since we left college
- 7. Since we saw

FOR

- 1. For 12 years
- 2. For two days
- 3. for half an hour
- 4. For two hours
- 5. For one year
- 6. For a long time
- 7. For several years

2. PAST TENSE

(i) SIMPLE PAST TENSE

S + V

Uses

- (i) Yesterday, last day, ago, In 2009 എന്നീ കഴിഞ്ഞകാല വാക്കുകളെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വാക്യങ്ങളിൽ ഈ Tense മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കാവൂ.
- (ii) ഭൂതകാലത്തെ പതിവായി പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്തിരുന്നു എന്നു കാണിക്കാനും ഈ Tense ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനുള്ള എളുപ്പവഴികൾ

- (i) തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന Sentenceൽ Auxiliary Verbകളൊന്നും ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കില്ല. Verb Past Tenseൽ ആയിരിക്കും.
- (ii) Auxiliary Verb ആയി did എവിടെ കാണാലും ആ Sentence Simple Past ആയിരിക്കും.
- (iii) Simple Present Tenseൽ സ്ഥിരമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിയെ കാണിക്കുന്ന Every, Usually, Seldom, Never, Sometimes, Often, Frequently, Generally, Habitually, Occasionally, Once, Twice, Thrice എന്നിവ Past tenseലും ഉപയോഗിക്കാം. (ഭൂതകാലത്തിൽ സ്ഥിരമായി ചെയ്തിരുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിയെ കാണിക്കുവാൻ)
- (iv) Yesterday, Last day, Ago, In 2009 എന്നിവ കാണാൻ Sentence Simple Past ആയിരിക്കാം.

E.g.: 1. Raju left for Delhi yesterday

2. I usually played cricket when I was a child



3. The boys reached here in 2005.

(ii) PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

S + WAS / WERE + V + ING

Uses

- (i) ഭൂതകാലത്ത് ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി തുടർന്നു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു കാണിക്കുവാൻ.
- (ii) ഭൂതകാലത്ത് ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്തു തീർന്നപ്പോഴും (simple Past) മറ്റൊരു പ്രവൃത്തി തുടർന്നു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു (Past Continuous)വെന്നു കാണിക്കുവാൻ.

തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനുള്ള എളുപ്പവഴികൾ

When, While എന്നീ വാക്കുകൾ സാധാരണയായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് Past Continuous Tense ലാണ്.

- E.g.:
- 1. When my friend was crossing the road, I saw him.
 - 2. While we were having supper, the light went off.
 - 3. When I entered the room, the cat was sleeping.

(iii) PAST PERFECT TENSE

S + HAD + P.P.

Uses

ഭൂതകാലത്തിൽ നടന്ന ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തികളെ പറ്റി പറയുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ ആദ്യം നടന്നതിനെ കാണിക്കുവാൻ Past Perfect Tense ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. രണ്ടാമതു നടന്നതിനെ കാണിക്കുവാൻ Simple Past Tense ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

N.B സാധാരണയായി എല്ലാ മത്സര പരീക്ഷകളിലും സ്ഥിരമായി ചോദിക്കുന്നതാണ് ഈ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ.

- E.g.:
- 1. By the time I reached the station, the train had left.
 - 2. The patient had died before the doctor came.
 - 3. The thief had escaped before the police arrived.

തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനുള്ള എളുപ്പവഴികൾ

Before, After, When, By എന്നീ വാക്കുകൾ സാധാരണയായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് Past Perfect Tense ലാണ്.

(iv) PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

S + HAD BEEN + V + ING

Uses

ഭൂതകാലത്തിൽ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി മറ്റൊരു പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്തു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നുവെന്ന് കാണിക്കുവാനാണ് ഈ Tense ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. സാധാരണ മത്സരപരീക്ഷകൾ ചോദിച്ചു കാണാറില്ല.

- E.g.:
- 1. Before I began to prepare for PSC exam, I had been working in a private school.
 - 2. Vivek had been waiting for bus for an hour before he got a lift.



3. **FUTURE TENSE**

(i) **SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE**

S + WILL / SHALL + V

Uses

ഭാവിയൽ ഒരു നിശ്ചിത സമയത്ത് ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്തു തീർക്കുമെന്ന് കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഈ Tense ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

Tomorrow, Next day, Next week, At 3 P.M. in 2015, Day after tomorrow, Soon, Coming December തുടങ്ങിയ ഭാവിയെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന Adverbകൾ വന്നാൽ Simple Future Tense ആയിരിക്കും .

- E.g.: 1. He will buy a car tomorrow
- 2. My friend will visit my home next month.

(ii) **FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**

S + WILL / SHALL + BE + V + ING

Uses

ഭാവിയൽ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി തുടർന്നു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കും എന്നതു കാണിക്കുന്നതിനുപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനുള്ള എളുപ്പവഴികൾ

At this time next, At this time എന്നീ adverbകൾ സാധാരണയായി ഈ Tense ലാണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കാറ്.

- E.g.: 1. I shall be reading when my friend comes to see me.
- 2. The boy will be playing football at this time next week.
- 3. I shall be travelling to Bangalore at this time next month.

(iii) **FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

S + WILL / SHALL + HAVE P.P.

Uses

ഭാവിയൽ ഒരു ക്ലിപ്ത സമയത്തിലകം ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി പൂർത്തിയായിരിക്കും എന്നതിനെ കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഈ Tense ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനുള്ള എളുപ്പവഴികൾ

എതെങ്കിലും Sentenceൽ By tomorrow, By the time, By that time, By night, By the end of the year, By 2014 എന്നിവ ക്കാൽ അത് Future Perfect Tense ആയിരിക്കും.

- E.g.: 1. He will have completed the work by noon.
- 2. By the end of this year she will have completed her MBBS course.
- 3. The PSC will have published the result by next January.



(iv) **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

S + WILL / SHALL + HAVE BEEN + V + ING

Uses

ഭാവിയ്ക്കൽ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാലം കൊണ്ട് തുടർച്ചയായി ഇത്രകാലം ചെയ്തിരിക്കും.

സാധാരണയായി മത്സരപരീക്ഷകളിൽ ഇത്തരം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചു കാണാറില്ല.

E.g.: 1. I shall have been working in this office by the end of April 2015.

2. You shall have been attending this coaching class by the end of next year.



SAI EDUCATION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

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1. Employment opportunities becoming rare these days.
a) were b) have c) **are** d) is
2. India her independence in 1947.
a) has won b) **won** c) wins d) have won
3. Rajan to the Gymnasium three times a week.
a) is usually going c) **usually goes**
b) is going usually d) will go usually
4. The Chairman is away on holiday. He to Mauritius.
a) went b) **has gone** c) has been d) is gone
5. The walls are dirty. It's time we them.
a) paint c) ought to paint
b) must paint d) **painted**
6. I wish I a computer.
a) **had** c) will have
b) have d) would have
7. by his friends, he joined the match.
a) Having encouraged
b) being encouraged
c) encouraging d) **Encouraged**
8. The sun when I got up.
a) Rose c) is rising
b) **had risen** d) would rise
9. By this time tomorrow I the job.
a) will finish c) **will have finished**
b) shall finish d) will be finishing
10. Sita usually till midnight.
a) read b) **reads** c) reading d) has read
11. This car to my brother.
a) **Belongs** c) has belonged
b) is belonging d) do not belong
12. His aunt to see us a few days ago.
a) has come c) would come
b) had come d) **came**
13. Children afraid of the dark.
a) were b) **are** c) am d) is
14. The girl her father last year.
a) Has lost c) had lost
b) **lost** d) have lost
15. I her for a long time.
a) Knew c) **have known**
b) know d) shall know
16. I nothing in front of me.
a) am seeing c) have been seeing
b) **see** d) shall see
17. They went home after they to work.
a) finished c) were finished
b) **had finished** d) would finish
18. When I came in, the cat in my chair.
a) sleeping c) slept
b) is sleeping d) **was sleeping**
19. By the end of next month we here for seven years.
a) **Will have lived** c) will be living
b) would have lived d) will live
20. I wish I his address.
a) have known c) **knew**
b) know d) shall know
21. I him seven years ago.
a) have met c) had met
b) **met** d) have been meeting
22. They together since 2001.
a) **have been living** c) are living
b) lived d) live



SAI EDUCATION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

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SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT (CONCORD)

Subject ഉം verb ഉം തമ്മിലുള്ള agreement നെയാണ് CONCORD എന്നു പറയുന്നത്. Subject ൽ വരുന്ന മാറ്റം Verb ലും വരും.

1. അതായത് Subject ഏകവചനമാണെങ്കിൽ Verb ഉം ഏകവചനമായിരിക്കും. Subject ബഹുവചനമാണെങ്കിൽ Verb ഉം ബഹുവചനമായിരിക്കും.

- e.g.:
1. He buys a car
 2. They buy a car

2. രണ്ടോ അതിലധികമോ ഏകവചന Subject കൾ 'and' കൊണ്ട് യോജിപ്പിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ Verb Plural ആയിരിക്കും.

- E.g.:
- He and I are the best friends.
- Mohan and Sohan have passed the examination.

3. രണ്ടോ Subject കൾ ഒരേ Idea യെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ, അവ 'and' കൊണ്ട് യോജിപ്പിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിലും, Verb singular ആയിരിക്കും.

- E.g.:
- Slow and steady wins the race.
- Bread and butter is a good food item.

4. രണ്ടു Singular noun കൾ ഒരു വ്യക്തിയെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു വസ്തുവിനെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ Verb ഏകവചനമായിരിക്കും.

- എന്നാൽ ഇത്തരം Sentence ൽ Single noun നു മുമ്പിൽ ഒരു Article മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ.
- E.g. The poet and philosopher is dead (ഇവിടെ Poet ഉം Philosopher ഉം ഒരേ വ്യക്തിയാണ്)

- എന്നാൽ രണ്ടു Singular Noun കൾക്കു മുമ്പിലും Article വന്നാൽ Verb ബഹുവചനമായിരിക്കും.
- E.g.: The poet and the Philosopher are dead (ഇവിടെ Poet ഉം Philosopherഉം വ്യത്യസ്ത വ്യക്തികളാണ്)

5. 'Each', 'every' മുതലായ വാക്കുകൾ singular noun നും മുമ്പിൽ വരുകയും അവയെ 'and' ഉപയോഗിച്ചു യോജിപ്പിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ Verb ഏകവചനമായിരിക്കും.

- E.g.:
- Each of the students is punctual.



Each and every hours is important.

6. രൂപം Singular Subject കൾ 'OR', 'NOR', 'EITHER .. OR', 'NEITHER...NOR' എന്നിവ കൊടു യോജിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ Singular Verb ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: Either Raju or Ramu is wealthy.

Neither Raju nor Ramu is punctual.

7. രൂപം Subjectകൾ Either...or, Neither...Nor കൊടു യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ രൂപമത്തെ Subject ന് അനുസൃതമായി Verb ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: Neither Raju nor Ramu is fault.

Neither women or children were admitted.

8. രൂപം Nounകൾ 'WITH' or 'AS WELL AS' കൊടു യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ, ആദ്യ Noun ന് അനു സൃതമായി Verb വക്കണം.

E.g.: 1. Raman as well as his uncle, is a business man.

2. The king with all his ministers was killed.

9. 'EITHER', 'NEITHER', 'EACH', 'EVERY ONE', 'MANY A' എന്നിവക്കു ശേഷം Singular Subject കൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: 1. Either of the two applicants is suitable.

2. Each of the boys has done his best.

10. Subject നു ശേഷം Verb നടുന്നത് വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും Noun കൾ അത് Subject ആണെന്ന് തെറ്റിച്ചു രിച്ചിട്ട് ധാരാളം തെറ്റുകൾ സംഭവിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുക Subject മായിട്ടാണ് Verb യോജിക്കേ ത് അല്ലാതെ ഏതെങ്കിലും Noun നോടു കൂടെയല്ല.

E.g.: 1. The behavior of the children were excellent (wrong)

2. The behavior of the children was excellent (Right)

ഇവിടെ Behaviour ആണ് Subject Children അല്ല. Behaviour ഏകവചനമായതിനാലാണ് verb was ആയത്.

11. അളവിനെ കാണിക്കുന്ന Noun മുഴുവൻ അളവിനെ കാണിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ Verb ഏകവചനമായിരിക്കും.

E.g.: A thousand rupees is a huge amount.

Four weeks is a good holiday.



12. രൂപം Subject കൾ 'Not Only ... But also' എന്നിവയെ കൊണ്ട് യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ Verb രൂപം +മത്തെ Subject മായി Agreement ആയിരിക്കണം.

- E.g.: 1. Not only all other students: but also I think it to be wrong.
- 2. Not only the principal but also the students were playing.

13. രൂപം Subject കൾ 'together with' കൊണ്ട് യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ആദ്യ Subject ന് അനുസൃതമായി Verb വക്കണം.

E.g.: The father together with all children was there.

14. രൂപം Subject കളിൽ ഒന്ന് I ആകുകയും അവയെ Either/or അല്ലെങ്കിൽ Neither/Nor കൊണ്ട് യോജിപ്പിക്കുകയുമാണെങ്കിൽ I രൂപത്തെ Subject ആയി വക്കുകയും am എന്ന Verb ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയും വേണം.

E.g.: Neither she nor I am going to the festival.

15. ഒരു ഏകവചനത്തിലുള്ള കർത്താവും ബഹുവചനത്തിലുള്ള കർത്താവും Either/or അല്ലെങ്കിൽ Neither/nor ഉപയോഗിച്ച് യോജിപ്പിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ബഹുവചനത്തിലുള്ള കർത്താവ് അവസാനം ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയും Verb ബഹുവചനമായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

e.g.: Neither Jenny nor the others are available.

16. The number എന്ന പ്രയോഗത്തിനു ശേഷം ഏകവചന Verb ഉപയോഗിക്കണം എന്നാൽ A number എന്ന പ്രയോഗത്തിനു ശേഷം Verb ബഹുവചനമായിരിക്കും.

- E.g.: 1. The number of people we need to hire is thirteen.
- 2. A number of people have written about this subject.

17. Percent, Fraction, Part, Majority, Some, All, None, Reminder എന്നിങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഭാഗം എന്നർത്ഥം കാണിക്കുന്ന വാക്കുകളിൽ Noun ന് അനുസൃതമായി Verb ചേർക്കണം.

- e.g.: 1. One third of the city is unemployed.
- 2. One third of the people are unemployed.

18. Here, There എന്നീ Adverb കളിൽ തുടങ്ങുന്ന Sentence കളിൽ Subjectന് അനുസരിച്ച് Verb ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

- e.g.: 1. There are 4 hurdles to jump.
- 2. There is a high hurdle to jump.

19. തുക, കാലയളവ് എന്നിവയെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ Verb ഏകവചനത്തിലായിരിക്കണം.



E.g.: 1. Ten dollars is a high price to pay

ay

2. Five years is the maximum sentence for that offence.

20. Team, staff, committee എന്നീ വാക്കുകൾ ഒരുമിച്ച് നിന്ന് കാര്യം ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഏകവചനവും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ബഹുവചനവുമായിരിക്കും Verb.

E.g.: 1. The committee has submitted its reports.

2. The committee were divided in their opinion.

3. The staff is in a meeting

4. The staff are disagreement about the finding.

21. പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ പേര്, Much, Less, Little, More, Many a, News, Draughts, Mumps, Measels, Economics. Information, Advice, Corn, Hair, Grain, Poetry, Scenery, Machinery, Furniture, Clothing, Gossip, Justice എന്നിവ വന്നാലും Verb ഏകവചനം ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

22. 1st, 2nd and 3rd person HCP sentence ൽ ഒരുമിച്ചു വന്നാൽ 2,3,1 എന്ന order ലും കുറ്റസമ്മതമാണെങ്കിൽ 1,2,3 എന്ന order ലും വക്കണം.

Which part in the following sentence is incorrect?

(1) He as well as his brother / were here / for their dinner / No error

(a) (b) (c) (d) = **(b) was here**

(2) The Chairman / as well as six other members / of the committee / were present.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

= **(d) was present.**

(3) Many a profounded thinker believe / that the march of civilization / has not coincided

(a) (b) (c)

with real human processs / no error

(d) = **(a) believes**

(4) Every day / I am reading newspaper / in the evening / no error

(a) (b) (c) (d) = **(b) I read**

(5) All the furnitures have been / sent to the new house / located in a village / No error

(a) (b) (c) (d)

= **(a) furniture have**

6. one of the drawbacks/of modern education are/that it does not encourage original.



a

b

c = a drawbacks

7. Each one/of these/men are/reliable

a b c d = c is

8. Anil as well as Sunil to blame for what happened.

(a) has (b) is (c) have (d) are

9. More than one person feared to be frowned.

(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) are

10. My uncle and guardian Me to study medicine.

(a) wants (b) is wanting (c) have wanted (d) want

11. The conductor as well as the passenger To blame for the trouble.

(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) are

12. One of my relatives in London.

(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) are

13. The Chief Minister as well as two other ministers visiting the place today.

(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) are

14. My uncle and my guardian me to go abroad for further studies.

(a) wants (b) is wanting (c) have wanted (d) want

15. Neither of them invited to the party.

(a) were (b) was (c) have (d) are

16. The moon as well as the stars light at night.

(a) gave (b) gives (c) have given (d) are giving

17. A large crowd expected at the function.

(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) are

18. Neither the soldiers nor their commander to blame.

(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) are

19. All his money spent on the house.

(a) were (b) was (c) have (d) are

20. A great number of people Come to visit the exhibition.

(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) are

21. Either have come.

(a) he nor his parents (b) he or his parents (c) his parents nor he (d) his parents or he

22. Cows Grass.

(a) eats (b) eat (c) have eaten (d) are eating

23. One of the persons killed in the accident a friend of mine.

(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) are



24. The jury divided on the issue.

(a) were (b) is (c) have **(d) are**

25. My companions as well as I nicely entertained.

(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) are



SAI EDUCATION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

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ARTICLES (A, AN & THE)

ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ രൂപം Articles ഉണ്ട്.

(i) Definite Article (The) (ii) The Indefinite Article (A and An). ഇവ നാമത്തിനു മുൻ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

(i) The Indefinite Article

AN

Uses

1. A, E, I O, U എന്നീ പദങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു വരുന്ന വാക്കുകളായ Vowels നു മുമ്പിൽ 'ഒരു' എന്നർത്ഥം വരുന്നതിനായി An ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.
2. 'F, H, L, M, N, R, S, X' എന്നീ അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ Vowels അല്ലെങ്കിലും Vowles നെപ്പോലെ ഉച്ചരിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ (M = Em, L = El, H = Ach, N = En etc.) An ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.
e.g.: An MLA, An X-ray, An RAF, An NCC etc.

A

Uses

1. ഒന്ന് എന്നതിനു പകരം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.
E.g.: He couldn't speak a word
2. എല്ലാ Consonants (വ്യഞ്ജനങ്ങൾ)ൽ തുടങ്ങുന്ന നാമങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പിലും. E.g.: A cat, A girl, etc.
3. Vowel letter ൽ തുടങ്ങുന്നതും എന്നാൽ Consonants ൽ ഉച്ചരിക്കുന്നതുമായ നാമങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പിലും 'A' ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.
E.g.: A University, A Unique film, A European, A Unit, A one rupee note, etc.
4. With units and rates (Per)
e.g.: 1. He earns rupees five hundred a month
2. Onion sells sixty rupees a kilo
3. Give me a metre length of cloth
5. In exclamatory expressions before singular countable nouns. E.g.: What a beautiful scene!
6. With certain expressions of quantity.
e.g.: A lot of, A dozen, A great deal of, A couple etc.
7. With a special meal (to celebrate something or in some one's honour). E.g.: I invited my friends to a lunch to celebrate my success.
8. പരിചയമില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളെക്കുറിച്ച് പറയുമ്പോൾ
E.g.: A Mr. Roy is at the door.



9. ഒരാളെ പ്രശസ്തനായ മറ്റൊരാളുമായി ഉപമിക്കുമ്പോൾ

E.g.: This man is a second Newton.

THE

1. ആദ്യം പറഞ്ഞ ഒന്നിനെ പറ്റി പറയുമ്പോൾ

E.g.: This is the shirt I bought yesterday.

2. When a singular noun represents a whole class. E.g.: The cow is a useful animal.

3. With the names of Gulf, River, Ocean, Island and Mountains, the group of countries and countries with plural name. E.g.: The Persian Gulf, The Yamuna, The Artic Ocean, The Andaman islands, The Himayalayas, The West Indies, The USA, The Netherlands, etc. ~~എന്നിവിടെ~~ Mount Everest, Mount Abu എന്നിവക്കു മുമ്പിൽ The ഉപയോഗിക്കില്ല.

4. ചില പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ (The Vedas, The Bibles) സംഗീത ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ (The Violine, The Veena, etc.), കൂപ്പിടിക്കറങ്ങൾ (The transistor is called wonder child of science), ശരീരഭാഗങ്ങൾ (The face, The eye, etc.) മതങ്ങൾ (The Hindus, The Muslims, etc.) രാഷ്ട്രീയ പാർട്ടികൾ (The Congress, The Marxist, etc.), Clubs and Foundations (The Rotary Club, The PM Taj Memorial, etc.), Aeroplanes, Ships, Trains (The Indian Airlines, The Rajdhani Express, The Vikrant) എന്നിവയുടെ കൂടെയും The എന്ന Article ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

5. രാജവംശങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കുവാനും (The Mughals, The Gupta, etc.) Defence ന്ന കാണിക്കുവാനും (The Army, The Navy, The Air Force, etc) The ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

6. To indicate unique things like The Sun, The Sky, The Earth, The Star, etc.

7. Superlative Degree e.g.: The sweetest, The best, etc.

8. Before the Comparative Degree. E.g.: Vishnu is the taller of the two guys.

9. Before an adjective when the noun is understood. E.g.: We must protect the disabled, the poor, the rich etc.

Articles are not used

- (i) Names of Town (Delhi, Chennai, etc.)
- (ii) Names of Countries (India, Pakistan, etc.)
- (iii) Names of Person (Asoka, Mahatma Gandhi, etc.)
- (iv) Names of Mountain Peakes (Mount Everest)
- (v) Names of Streets (M.G. Road, Vadakke stand etc.)
- (vi) Names of the days (Monday, Tuesday, etc.)
- (vii) Names of Months (E.g.: January, February, etc.)
- (viii) Before the names of materials (e.g.: Gold, Silver, Silk, etc.)
- (ix) Before the names of Arts & Science (Biology etc.)
- (x) Before the school, college, church, prison, hospital



- e.g.: 1. Students go to school by bus (To study)
 2. I go to church every morning (to pray)

എന്നാൽ ഇത്തരം Institute ൽ മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുമ്പോൾ Article ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

- E.g.: 1. I went to the school for the anniversary
 2. I went to the church to meet the priest
 3. I went to the prison for a visit
 4. The hospital is far away from our residence

(xi) No article is used before names of meals

(e.g.: Lunch, Dinner, Breakfast, etc.)

(xii) No article is used before the name of language

E.g.: He speaks English fluently.

But we should say The English language, The Sankskrit language etc.

(xiii) No article is used with names of relations like father, mother, aunt, uncle, etc.

1. There was ugly scar on his face.
 (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) none
2. The suggestion was accepted by Unanimous vote..
 (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) none
3. My uncle has gone to hospital to visit a sick friend.
 (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) none
4. I had met him year ago.
 (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) none
5. I saw Old man. He was carrying Umbrella.
 (a) a,an (b) an, an (c) the, a (d) none
6. honest man is noblest work of God.
 (a) a, an (b) an, the (c) the, an (d) none
7. That was not Honest thing to do.
 (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) none
8. Each instrument should be in harmony with others in Musical concert.
 (a) a, an (b) an, the (c) the, a (d) none
9. school has new look.
 (a) a, an (b) the, a (c) the, an (d) none
10. I read Story of old man.



(a) a, an (b) an, the (c) **the, an** (d) none

11. I met him year ago.

(a) **a** (b) an (c) the (d) none

12. Indian Express/ is the best/ newspaper in India

a b c

= The Indian Express

13. Gold of South Africa/ is exported to/ many countries

a b c

= The gold

14. Hydrogen bomb is/ a great threat/ to human civilization

a b c

=The Hydrogen

15. French revolution/ was the birth/ of modern democracy.

a b c

= The French

16. The road/ to famous monument/ passes through a forest.

a **b** c

=The famous

17. These display/ the/ remarkable variety.

a **b** c = A remarkable

18. Sunita opened a almira/ full of books/ and took one of them/ for reading.

a b c

d =an almira

19. My father is/ in bad mood/ today.

a **b** c = a bad mood

20. On my request/ Lalit introduced me/ to his friend/ who is singer and a scientist.

a b c

d = a singer

21. The majority of the/ computer professionals recommends/ that effective measures/ should be taken against software piracy.

a= a majority b c d

22. The famous Dr. Radhika/ is only dentist/ in our village.

a **b** c = the only dentist

23. A person I met/ in the theatre/ was the playwright himself.

a b c = The person

24. The reason we have not been able to pay income tax/ is due to fact/ that we did not receive pay on time.

a **b** c = the fact

25. As he had taken only a few sips/ there was still little water/ left in the glass.

a **b** c = a little

26. A nation wide survey/ has brought up an/ interesting finding/ regarding infant mortality rate in India.

a b c **d = the infant**



27. He was fascinated by insects/ and the more he studied their habits/ greater was his

a

b

c= the greater

fascination.

28. My friends insisted/ that I should see the movie/ from beginning to the end.

a

b

c = the beginning

29. By ass standards/ he is a best soldier/ our military school/ has produced so far.

a

b = the best soldier

c

d

30. The French/ is the mother tongue of/ the French.

a =French

b

c



SAI EDUCATION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

THRISSUR, CHERUSSERY, CHALAKUDY, IRINJALAKUDA & THANYAM (9446786631)

PARTS OF SPEECH

All sentences in English are made up of eight different classes of words. These classes are known as parts of speech. They are 1. NOUN, 2. PRONOUN, 3. VERB, 4. ADJECTIVE, 5. ADVERB, 6. PREPOSITIONS, 7. CONJUNCTIONS, and 8. INTERJECTIONS

NOUN

A noun is a “naming word”. It names somebody or something.

1. The nouns are used only in the singular forms.

(i) Scenery, Information, Furniture, Advice, Machinery, Stationery, News, Poetry, Business, Mischief, Fuel, Issue Repair, Bedding etc.

E.g.: The news is good

(ii) Physics, Mathematics, Economics, Classics, Ethics, Athletics, Innings, Gallows, etc.

E.g.: Mathematics is a good subject.

(iii) Brick, bread, Fruit, Word, etc.

E.g.: Let me buy some bread

(iv) Hundred, Thousand, dozen, score etc. when preceded by a numeral.

E.g.: I have four pair of shoes

(v) Expression as five rupee note, a four-hour journey, a two-mile walk, a five year plan, a six man committee, etc.

2. The nouns are used only in plural forms.

(i) Cattle, Police, Poultry, People, Gently, Peasantry, Artillery, etc.

E.g.: Cattle are grazing in the field.

(ii) Scissors, Trousers, Stockings, Spectacles, Shorts, Remains, Riches, Goods, etc.

E.g.: My scissors are lost.

3. Nouns used both as singular and plural in the same form.

(i) Deer, Sheep, Fish, Apparatus, wages dozen, species, swine, Aircraft, Series, Corps, Offspring, Means etc.



E.g.: The wages of workers have been hiked.

(ii) Collective nouns as Jury, Public, Team, Audience, Committee, Government, Orchestra, etc.

E.g.: Indian cricket team is worshiped when it wins.

4. One of, Any of എന്തിനൊന്നിനെയും Plural noun ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

e.g.: One of his friends visited him.

5. Plural nouns are used with fractions and decimals over.

E.g.: It took us one and a half hours to reach there.

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countables are often referred to as count nouns. Uncountables are called uncount nouns.

Eg. Countables- Glass, egg, chair etc.

1. Uncountables- Sugar, salt, water etc.

Rules: "A little" is used with singular uncountables.

2. "Much" is used with singular uncountable nouns. "Many" and "Several" are used with plural countables.

3. "A few" is used with plural countable nouns. A noun standing for more than one person, animal, place or thing is said to be in the plural number.

Noun: Possession Apostrophe(‘) is used to show possession.

1. Singular nouns Add-'s. Eg. The passenger's, Mr. Ramu's etc.
2. Plural nouns ending in -s Add-'s Eg. The soldiers', the birds' etc.
3. Plural nouns not ending in -s Add-'s Eg. Children's, the women's the children's book etc.
4. Non-living objects we do not use's to show possession.

Errors of Nouns

1. Nouns like "furniture, machinery, scenery, stationary" etc. are used only in the singular forms.
2. Nouns like "scissors, pants, trousers, spectacles" etc. are always used in the plural forms.
3. Words like "cattle, police, people, etc. are always used in the plural.
4. Words like "politics, mews, mathematics, physics" etc. are always used in singular.
5. Nouns like "deer, sheep, dozen, species" etc. have same form in the singular and plural.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

A group of actors - Company



A group of keys	-	Bunch
A group of cubs	-	Litter
A group of singers	-	Bands
A group of cattle	-	Herd
A group of monkeys	-	Herd
A group of stars, nuts	-	Cluster
A group of laws	-	Code
A group of Chicken	-	Brood
A group of Trees	-	Clump
A group of oxen, players	-	Team
A group of sailors	-	Crew
A group of soldiers	-	Army
A group of Wolves, Asses	-	Pack
A group of Flats	-	Block
A group of Ladies	-	Bevy
A group Camels	-	String
A group of Beads	-	Garland
A group of Stars	-	Constellation
A group of Arrows	-	Sheaf
A group of Lions	-	Pride
A group of Judges	-	Bench
A group of Fish	-	Sheal

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Ox	-	Oxen
Brother	-	Brothern, Brothers
Child	-	Children
Woman	-	Women
Tooth	-	Teeth
Foot	-	Feet
Goose	-	Geese
Mouse	-	Mice
Radius	-	Radii
Syllabus	-	Syllabi, Syllabuses
Datum	-	Data
Curriculum	-	Curricula



Medium	-	Media
Memorandum	-	Memoranda
Agendum	-	Agenda
Stadium	-	Stadia
Gymnasium	-	Gymnasia
Thesis	-	Theses
Crisis	-	Crises
Son-in-law	-	Sons-in-law

MASCULINE AND FEMININE

Bachelor	-	Spinster / maid
Ox/Bull	-	Cow
Sir	-	Madam
King	-	Queen
Horse	-	Mare
Monk	-	Nun
Wizard	-	Witch
Dog	-	Bitch
Uncle	-	Aunt
Deer	-	Hind
Cock	-	Hen
Nephew	-	Niece
Prince	-	Princess
Host	-	Hostess
Lion	-	Lioness
Murderer	-	Murderess
Heir	-	Heiress
Priest	-	Priestess
Emperor	-	Empress
Actor	-	Actress
Sultan	-	Sultana
Czar	-	Czarina
Monster	-	She Monster
He-goat	-	She goat
Land – lord	-	Land – lady
School master	-	School mistress
Pea-cock	-	Pea-mistress



Jack – Ass

-

Jenny – Ass

BABIES OF ANIMALS

Young one of Bear, Fox, Tiger, wolf	-	Cub
Young one of Cow, Elephant, Wales, Rhionoceros	-	Calf
Young one of Camel, Ass, Zebra, Horse	-	Foal
Young one of Cat	-	Kitten
Young one of Deer	-	Fawn
Young one of Dog	-	Puppy
Young one of Duck	-	Duckling
Young one of Rat	-	Wrestling
Young one of Eagle	-	Eaglet
Young one of Owl	-	Owlet
Young one of Pig	-	Piglet / Grice
Young one of Swan	-	Cygnets
Young one of Fish	-	Minnow
Young one of Frog	-	Tad pole
Young one of Hen	-	Chicken
Young one of Peacock	-	Peachicken
Young one of Kangaroo	-	Joey
Young one of Pigeon	-	Squab
Young one of Rabbit	-	Bunny
Young one of Sheep	-	Lamb
Young one of Butterfly	-	Caterpillar

HOUSES

Birds	-	Nest / Aviary
Bee	-	Hive / Apiary
Convict	-	Prison
Cow	-	Shed
Dog	-	Kennel
Horse	-	Stable
King	-	Palace
Lion	-	Den
Monk	-	Monastery
Mouse	-	Hole
Nun	-	Convent



Owl	-	Barn / Tree
Rabbit	-	Burrow
Soldier	-	Barracks
Spider	-	Wide
Tiger	-	Lair

RELATED TO ANIMALS

Animal that can live on land and water	-	Amphibian
Animal which creeps	-	Reptile
Animal which feeds breast milk	-	Mammals
Animal kept as companion	-	Pet
Animals foot that has claws or nails	-	Paw
Dried hay for horses and farm	-	Fodder animals
Natural environment of an animal or plant	-	Habitat
Remains of animal and plants	-	Fossils
A plant eating animal	-	Herbivorous
A flesh eating animal	-	Carnivorous
A plant and flesh eating animal	-	Omnivorous
An animal that eats its own species	-	Cannibal

PHOBIA

Fear of wild animals	-	Agrizoophobia
Fear of cats	-	Ailurophobia / Fliono phobia
Fear of spiders	-	Archnephorbia
Fear of bacteria	-	Bacteriophobia
Fear of dogs	-	Cynophobia
Fear of insects	-	Eutomophobia
Fear of reptiles	-	Herpetophobia
Fear of mice	-	Murophobia
Fear of mushrooms	-	Mycophobia
Fear of snakes	-	Ophidiophobia
Fear of birds	-	Ornithophobia
Fear of bulls	-	Taurophobia
Fear of animals	-	Zoo Phobia

ANIMAL SOUNDS

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Sounds</u>
---------------	---------------



Asses, Donkeys	-	Bray
Bees	-	Hum / Buzz
Birds, Sparrows	-	Twitter / Chirp / Sing
Bulls, Oxen	-	Bellow
Cats, Kittens	-	Meow / Mew / Purr
Cattle	-	Loo / Moo / Bawl
Chickens	-	Peep / Cackle
Cows	-	Moo / Low
Crows	-	Crow / Caw
Cuckoos	-	Cuckoo
Deer	-	Bell
Foxes, Dogs, Puppies	-	Bark / Yelp / Growl / Howl
Elephants	-	Trumpet
Flies	-	Buzz
Frogs	-	Croak
Goats, Lambs	-	Bleat
Hens	-	Cackles, Cluck
Horses	-	Neigh / Whinny / Snort
Lions, Tiger	-	Roar / Growl
Monkeys	-	Gibber / Chatter
Snakes	-	Hiss
Sparrows	-	Chirp / Twitter
Swans	-	Cry / Hiss
Wolves	-	Howl

PRONOUNS

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns used to link two parts of a sentence. Relative pronouns act both as pronouns and as conjunctions.

E.g.: This is the girl who got the first rank

ഇവിടെ Who എന്നത് pronoun ആയും conjunction ആയും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

സാധാരണയായി Who, whom, whose, which that എന്നിവയാണ് Relative Pronoun ആയി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS



Possessive Pronouns show possession or ownership of something by somebody. Possessive pronounsൽ first person ആയി ഏകവചനത്തിൽ My, Mine എന്നിവയും ബഹുവചനമായി Our, Ours ഉം second person ൽ ഏകവചനമായും ബഹുവചനമായും Your, Yours എന്നിവയും Third Person ൽ ഏകവചനമായി His, Her, Hers, Its ഉം ബഹുവചനമായി Their, Theirs ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

We use reflexive pronouns when the same person is the subject and the object of a verb.

E.g.: She washed the cloth herself.

When we give emphasize to reflexive pronoun, it is emphatic pronouns.

- E.g.: 1. She herself washed the cloth
 2. You yourself broke the glass.
 3. I myself did the problem

Reflexive pronouns ൽ myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

Fill in the blanks with abstract nouns.

(Trouble, Marriage, Duty, Crime, Weight, Sweetness, Hope, Need, Darkness, Punctuality)

1. The child was afraid of (**Darkness**)
2. He had no of getting well soon. (**hope**)
3. She could not attend her cousin’s (**marriage**)
4. Find the of this bag of sugar. (**weight**)
5. The student was given a prize for his (**punctuality**)
6. The of her voice impressed everybody. (**sweetness**)

Fill in the blanks with suitable Countable/Uncountable/Possession nouns.

7. How many (Chair/**Chairs**) do we need?
8. Several (student/**students**) have arrived?
9. How much (**information**/informations) does this brochure give?
10. A little (**knowledge**/knowledges) is a dangerous thing.
11. You won’t need much (**advice**/advices) before you go to the new hostel.
12. Since long no news **has**/have been heard.
13. Furnitures/**Furniture** in the class were/**was** broken by students.
14. The Indian team defeated the Australian team by innings/**an innings**
15. The cattle was/**were** grazing when I went to the hills.
16. Yesterday I **bought**/have bought a pair of shoes.



17. The chair's legs/**legs of the chair** are not good.
18. The coat's pockets/**pockets of coat** is full.
19. He doesn't have many/**much** money.
20. I would like a few/**a little** salt on my vegetables.
21. She bought that/**those** cards last night.
22. There are less/**fewer** students in this room than in the next room.
23. There is **too much**/too many bad news on television tonight.

Find the error

24. Recently I visited Himachal Pradesh/ and I found the sceneries/ to be marvelous
(a) (b) (c)
"Scenery" is the correct form
25. I am/ vey fond of/ fruits.
(a) (b) (c) **Replace "fruits" by fruit**
26. All the furnitures have been/ sent to the new house/ located in a village
(a) (b) (c) **Furniture is correct form**
27. The bus could not/ ascend the steep hill/ because it was in the wrong gears.
(a) (b) (c) **Gear is the correct form**
28. The police/ is looking/ for the culprit.
(a) (b) (c) **Police are**
29. Peoples/should be loyal/ to their nation
(a) (b) (c) **People is correct form**
30. I have/not yet taken/ my meals.
(a) (b) (c) **My meal is correct form**
31. I have/ ten ten-rupees notes/ in my hand bag
(a) (b) (c) **Ten rupee notes**
32. Interviews for/ the posts of lectures/ will begin from Monday.
(a) (b) (c) **Post of lectures**
33. A cousin of ... is a software engineer.
(a) **mine** (b) me (c) my (d) I
34. Is that the man ... motor bike has been stolen?
(a) who (b) that (c) **whose** (d) whom
35. This is the place I was born.
(a) **where** (b) which (c) who (d) whom
36. Neelima Had been missing since Tuesday has been found safe and well.
(a) which (b) that (c) whom (d) **who**
37. is paper made of?
(a) which (b) who (c) how (d) **what**



38. Picasso is a painter Paintings are well known.
(a) which (b) who (c) how **(d) whose**
39. She was married she was sixteen.
(a) which (b) who (c) how **(d) when**
40. He is the best speaker ... is available.
(a) which **(b) that** (c) whom (d) who
41. Nobody clapped for the speech bored us stiff.
(a) which (b) that (c) whom (d) who
42. I want to meet the artist has painted the picture.
(a) which (b) that (c) whom **(d) who**
43. Hari's house is bigger than
(a) which (b) that (c) whom **(d) yours**
44. Mary declared that the book was not
(a) which (b) that (c) whom **(d) hers**



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VERB

A verb is a word or action or situation or condition. The form of verb decides the tense of sentence.

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

Verbs which change according to the subject are called finite verbs. When such verbs used in sentences, the form of the verb is decided by the number and person of the subject. All regular verbs of English are finite. Finite verbs are of two kinds. (i) Transitive and (ii) Intransitive.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| E.g.:1. He combs his hair | } | Both are transitive (Object ഉൾപ്പെടെ) |
| 2. They comb their hair | | |
| 3. Sun Rose | } | Both are intransitive (Object ഇല്ല) |
| 4. Birds fly | | |

Verbs which are not dependent upon the tenses are known as non-finite verbs. The number and person of the subject do not affect.

The most important among non-finite verbs are

The Present Participle and The Gerund

Present participles are 'ing' forms of verbs used as parts of speech other than nouns.

E.g.:1. He is playing the piano

2. The plane will be landing soon.

'Present Participle' എന്നു വിളിച്ചാലും ഈ Verb Past Tense ലും Future Tense ലും Present Tenseലും ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

'Gerunds' are 'ing' forms of the verb used as nouns. They are called verbal nouns.

E.g.: 1. Walking is a good exercise

2. Smoking is injurious to health

THE VERBS FOLLOWED BY BARE INFINITIVE (VERB WITHOUT 'TO')

1. HAD BETTER

HAD BETTER + V W/O TO

E.g.: 1. You had better consult a doctor. (Consult, To consult, Consulting)

2. You had better go. (To go, go, goes)



2. WOULD YOU MIND

WOULD YOU MIND + V + ING

- E.g.: 1. Would you mind closing the windows. (Close, closing)
2. Would you mind lending me your Pen. (Lend, Lending)

3. WOULD RATHER

WOULD RATHER + V W/O TO

- E.g.: I would rather go than remain here. (go, goes, going)

4. LET

LET + OBJECT + V W/O TO

- E.g.: 1. Let us go (go, went, going)
2. Let them do it. (do, to do, doing)

5. MAKE (HELP)

MAKE + OBJECT + V W/O TO

- E.g.: 1. They make us understand the problem (to understand, understand)
2. I made him study the matter. (study, to study)

6. ENJOY

ENJOY + V + ING or ENJOY + SELF FORM

- E.g.: 1. She enjoys watching the TV
2. He enjoys reading Malayalam Novel
3. I enjoyed myself
4. He enjoyed himself at the party

SOME VERBS OFTEN CONFUSED

1. AFFECT, EFFECT

Affect is a verb. It means (i) to influence (ii) to pretend and (iii) to excite feelings.

- E.g.: 1. This decision will affect the whole country (Influence)
2. Naresh affected madness to avoid punishment. (Pretended)
3. The old lady was greatly affected by the sad news (excite feelings)

Effect is both noun and verb. As a noun it means 'result'.



E.g.: Overwork will have an evil effect on you health.

As a verb it means 'to bring about' or 'to obtain a result'

E.g.: You can effect a change with peaceful methods also.

2. BORN, BORNE

'Born' and 'Borne' are the past participle form of bear.

'Born' means to come in to the world. It is used only in the passive sense.

E.g.: He was born at Cherussery.

'Borne' means 'bring forth', 'carry burdens' or 'tolerate suffering'. It is used in the active sense.

E.g.: 1. He has borne two children

2. You efforts have borne fruit

3. They have borne all these troubles patiently

3. DENY, REFUSE, DECLINE

'Deny' means 'to say something is not true'.

E.g.: The young man denied that he was a thief.

'Refuse' mans 'not to agree to a suggestion or request' or to reject some request.

E.g.: He refused to go to the market.

'Decline' means 'not to accept an invitation or proposal'.

E.g.: She declined my invitation to lunch.

4. EXPECT, HOPE, TRUST

'Expect' means the belief that a thing is probable whether it is desired or not. (+ve or -ve)

E.g.: 1. I am expecting a letter from my friends

2. We expected a good performance from you.

'Hope' means to anticipate an event as pleasurable (+ve)

E.g.: 1. I hope India will win this match

2. I hope you will pass this time.

'Trust' means to have faith in or to hope earnestly.

E.g.:1. Trust in God and do the right



2. I trust my friends

5. FOUND, FOUND

(രൂപതരം foundകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെ. ഒന്ന് Past tense ഉം മറ്റേത് Present tense ഉം) Found is the past tense of find which means to get something or to discover something.

E.g.: I have found my lost pen

(Find, Found, Found)

രണ്ടാമത്തെ Found എന്നത് Present tense verb form ആണ്. Meaning laying the foundation. ഇതിന്റെ 3 forms found, founded, founded എന്നാണ്.

E.g.: Babar founded the Mughal Empire

6. HANG, HANGED

രൂപതരം Hang ഉൾപ്പെടെ. ആദ്യത്തേതിൽ 3 forms Hang, Hung, Hung ഇതിനർത്ഥം support from above എന്നാണ്. Picture ഉം photos ഉം തൂക്കി ഇടുന്നതിനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: 1. The picture was hung on the wall

2. He hung his cap on a peg

രണ്ടാമത്തെ Hang ന്റെ 3 forms Hang, Hanged, Hanged. ഇതിനർത്ഥം തൂക്കി കൊല്ലുക എന്നാണ്.

E.g.: 1. The murder was hanged

2. The thief was hanged.

7. HEAR, LISTEN

'Listening' means hearing attentively. But 'Hear' does not apply attention.

E.g.: 1. I hear a noise

2. Can you hear my voice?

3. Listen to your teacher

8. LAY, LAID, LIED

3 തരം Lie ഉൾപ്പെടെ. ആദ്യത്തെ Lie എന്നാൽ കിടക്കുക (Lie, Lay, Lain)

E.g.: 1. She lay under the fan

2. The patient lay on his bed.

രണ്ടാമത്തെ Lay എന്നാൽ ഇടുക എന്നർത്ഥം. (Lay, Laid, Laid)

E.g.: 1. The hen lay an egg everyday



2. The minister laid the foundation stone yesterday

മുനാമത്തെ Lie എന്നാൽ നുണപറയുക എന്നർത്ഥം (Lie, Lied, Lied)

E.g.: The servant lied to his master.

9. LOOK, SEE

'To look at' denotes seeing attentively 'see' എന്നാൽ attention ന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. (ശ്രദ്ധയോടെ കാണുക, കാണുക)

- E.g.: 1. I saw a snake on the road
- 2. The students looked at the black board

10. RISE, RAISE

'Rise' എന്നാൽ Intransitive verb ആണ്. ഇതിൽ Object ഉ ാകില്ല. ഉണരുക, ഉയരുക എന്നർത്ഥം (Rise, Rose, Risen)

- E.g.: 1. The sun has risen
- 2. The sun rises at 6 a.m. these days.

'Raise' എന്നാൽ Transitive verb ആണ് ഇതിൽ Object ഉ ാകും. ഉണർത്തുക, ഉയർത്തുക എന്നർത്ഥം. (Raise, Raised, Raised)

E.g.: He raised his stick and hit the enemy.

11. WOKE, WAKED

'Woke' is the past tense of 'wake'. It means to get up from sleep.

E.g.: My father woke up early in the morning.

'Waked' is the past tense of wake. It means to make somebody get up from sleep.

E.g.: He waked me at 5 AM.

- 1. Deepa enjoys ... the novels of Jane Austen.
 - (a) to read (b) **reading** (c) to be reading (d) read
- 2. Would you mind Me your text?
 - (a) **lending** (b) lend (c) lent (d) to lend
- 3. The picture On the wall.
 - (a) **was hung** (b) was hanged (c) was being hanged (d) had been hanged
- 4. While they were sleeping they By aloud noise.
 - (a) were waking up (b) woke up (c) **were woken up** (d) had woken up



5. I shall say what
(a) I liked (b) I would like (c) I had liked **(d) I like**
6. I will write to her when I Time.
(a) will have (b) shall have (c) had **(d) have**
7. The poet and the dramatistdead.
(a) is **(b) are** (c) have (d) have been
8. On hot days we usually for a swim.
(a) are going (b) have gone (c) have been going **(d) go**
9. By this time next year he His professional course.
(a) will have finished (b) will be finished (c) has finished (d) will be finished
10. He ... be very rich because he always travels in first class.
(a) must (b) will (c) can (d) would
11. I did not expect to see you today. Your friend said you ill.
(a) were (b) are (c) will be (d) can be
12. A large crowd Expected at the function.
(a) are (b) has (c) have **(d) is**
13. She said that her husbandher a gold necklace.
(a) will buy **(b) would buy** (c) is going to buy (d) bought
14. The sick person On the bench.
(a) lay (b) laid (c) lie (d) lain
15. My uncle and my guardian Me to go abroad for further studies.
(a) **want** (b) wants (c) has wanted (d) are wanting **(Both are different person)**
16. The poet and Philosopher dead
(a) are (b) has (c) have **(d) is (Both are same person)**
17. Could you me your pen?
(a) lending (b) lent **(c) lend** (d) have lent
18. I for the last two weeks.
(a) am reading the novel (b) was reading the novel (c) read the novel **(d) have been reading the novel**
19. It is no use About that.
(a) worry (b) worried **(c) worrying** (d) to worry
20. Many accidents By rash driving.
(a) are caused (b) caused (c) are causing (d) causing
21. He said that his mother It.
(a) had been knowing **(b) had known** (c) knew (d) was knowing
22. I My examination yesterday.



- (a) write (b) was writing **(c) wrote** (d) had written
23. One of relatives In London.
(a) are (b) were **(c) is** (d) has
24. A group men Standing near the shop.
(a) are (b) has (c) have **(d) is**
25. They Each other since 2002.
(a) are knowing (b) has known **(c) have known** (d) is knowing
26. By the time I reached the railway station the train
(a) left (b) has left (c) have left **(d) had left**
27. You had better a doctor.
(a) consulted (b) to consult **(c) consult** (d) consulting
28. He ordered
(a) to copies of the novel **(b) for the new edition of the text** (c) for two other items (d) with the latest edition
29. Maya kept About her college days.
(a) talking (b) to talk (c) talked (d) would talk
30. I Him seven years ago.
(a) have met **(b) met** (c) had met (d) have been meeting
31. A group of girls ... singing a song.
(a) are (b) has (c) have **(d) is**
32. One of my friends ... passed the examination.
(a) are **(b) has** (c) have (d) is
33. They Together since 2001.
(a) are living (b) has been living **(c) have been living** (d) live
34. When I reached his house he
(a) left (b) has left (c) have left **(d) had left**
35. The children The cricket match since morning.
(a) are watching (b) has been wathching **(c) have been watching** (d) watched
36. A great number of people Come to visit the exhibition.
(a) are **(b) has** (c) have (d) is
37. It is high time I Driving
(a) learned (b) have learned (c) had learned (d) would learn



SAI EDUCATION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

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AUXILIARY VERBS

English ൽ 24 Auxiliary Verb കളാണ് ഉള്ളത്. is, am, are, was, were (Forms of BE) has, have, had (Forms of HAVE), do, does, did (forms of Do), will shall, can, may must Past Tense Form would, should. Could, might, need, ought to, used to, dare എന്നിവയാണ്.

IS, AM, ARE, WAS WERE

Is, am, are, was, were എന്നിവക്കു ശേഷം സാധാരണയായി verb കളുടെ ing form ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: Tom is killing a snake. ഇവിടെ കൊല്ലുക എന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നത് Tom ആണ്.

എന്നാൽ പലരും തെറ്റായി Tom is killed a snake എന്ന് ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ഇതിനർത്ഥം Tom പാമ്പിനാൽ കൊല്ലപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നാണ്. അതായത് is, am, are, was, were എന്നതിനു ശേഷം verb നോടു കൂടി ing ഉപയോഗിച്ചാൽ verb നു മുമ്പുള്ള വ്യക്തിയാണ് പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നത് (subject) എന്നാൽ verb ന്റെ 3-ാമത്തെ രൂപമായ Past Participle ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ subject (verb നു മുമ്പുള്ള വ്യക്തി) object ആയി മാറുന്നു.

Is, am, are എന്നിവ Present Tenseപേര് was, were എന്നിവ Past Tenseപേര് is, was എന്നിവ ഏകവചനത്തിലും are, were എന്നിവ ബഹുവചനത്തിലും Am എന്നത് 'I'യോടു കൂടെയും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

DO, DOES, DID

Verb കളെ വിഭജിക്കാനാണ് ഇവ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. മാത്രമല്ല Negative ആയ Not ന് ഒറ്റക്ക് നിൽക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുകയില്ല. അത് ഒരു Auxiliary Verbs ന്റെ കൂടെ മാത്രം നിൽക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ട് Auxiliary Verb ഇല്ലാത്ത വാക്യങ്ങളിൽ Verbനെ വിഭജിച്ച് do, does, did എന്നിവ പുറത്തുടൂത് അതിനോടൊപ്പം Not ചേർക്കുന്നു.

അതുപോലെ Question Tag ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാനും do, does, did ആവശ്യമായി വരാറുണ്ട്. Do, does എന്നിവ Present Tense ൽ യഥാക്രമം ബഹുവചനവും ഏകവചനവുമാണ്. Did Past Tenseലെ ഏകവചനവും ബഹുവചനവുമാണ്. Was, were ഒഴികെ Past Tense ൽ വരുന്ന എല്ലാ Auxiliary Verb കളുടേയും ഏകവചനവും ബഹുവചനവും അതു തന്നെയായിരിക്കും.

Note: Do, does, did എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിച്ചാൽ verb ന്റെ root form (ing/s/es/ed To + verb, past form, past participle എന്നിവ ചേരാത്ത verbകൾ) മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കാവൂ. E.g.: walk, catch, write, eat, drink, etc.



Note: Noun നോടു കൂടി s/es ചേർന്നാൽ ബഹുവചനമാകും. എന്നാൽ Verbനോടു കൂടി s/es ചേർന്നാൽ ഏകവചനമാകും. E.g.: He loves her, They love her, My friend plays volley ball every evening

My friends play volley ball every evening.

HAS, HAVE, HAD

Has, have എന്നിവ Present Tenses യഥാക്രമം ഏകവചനവും ബഹുവചനമായും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. Had Past Tense ൽ ഏകവചനമായും ബഹുവചനമായും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

- E.g.:
1. He has passed the exam
 2. They have passed the exam
 3. He had passed the exam
 4. They had passed the exam

MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

Will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, used to, dare, need, ought to എന്നിവയാണ് modal auxiliary verbs.

NOTE:

1. Modal Auxiliaries ന്റെ ഏകവചനവും ബഹുവചനവും അതു തന്നെ ആയിരിക്കും.
2. Modal കഴിഞ്ഞാലുടൻ Verb ന്റെ Root form മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കാവൂ.

Fill the followings

1. I shall him tomorrow (seeing, saw, to see, **see**)
2. They can this work today itself (finishing, **finish**, finished, finishes)
3. The ministers attend the function (are, have, had, **will**)
4. Will you me to solve this problem? (**help**, helping, helps, helped)
5. It rain today (is, was, do, **may**)
6. Take an umbrella with you lest it rain.
(a) **Should** (b) would (c) could (d) will
7. Children Afraid of the dark.
(a) **are** (b) has (c) have (d) is
8. I my uncle's house in those days.
(a) Had used to visit (b) **used to visit** (c) was used to visit (d) am used to visit
9. I in western music.
(a)**am interested** (b) am interesting (c) was interesting (d) had interested



10. I did not expect to see you today. Your friend said you ill.

(a)were (b) are (c) will be (d) can be

11. Children obey their parents.

(a)must (b) will (c) can (d) would

12. The novelist and the playwright famous.

(a)is **(b) are** (c) has (d) have

13. Tom should work hard, and so Fred.

(a)should (b) would (c) shall (d) will

14. I live there when I was a boy.

(a)ought to (b) must **(c) used to** (d) have to

15. There Plenty of job opportunities in private sector.

(a)are (b) is (c) has (d) have



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ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

Adjectives:

ഒരു നാമത്തെ (Noun) modify ചെയ്യുന്ന വാക്കുകളെ Adjectives എന്നു പറയുന്നു.

The correct use of some Adjectives

1. LITTLE, A LITTLE, THE LITTLE

'Little' means nothing. 'A little' means some or a small amount of. 'The little' means not much, all that was there.

- E.g.:
1. There is little water in the pot (no water)
 2. There is a little water in the pot (some water)
 3. The little money I had was stolen

2. FEW, A FEW, THE FEW

'Few' means no one or none. 'A few' means some or a small number of. 'The few' means not many, but all that are there.

- E.g.:
1. There are few oranges in the basket (no orange)
 2. There are a few oranges in the basket (some oranges)
 3. I lost the address of the few friends I have in Chennai.

3. MUCH, MANY

'Much' is used with uncountable nouns. 'Many' is used with countable nouns.

- E.g.:
1. There is much time left.
 2. There are many people present here.

4. MANY, MANY A, A GREAT MANY

'Many' means a large number. 'A great many' also means a large number. 'Many a' ഉപയോഗിക്കുമ്പോൾ singular noun ഉം singular verb ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷേ Meaning plural ആണ്.

- E.g.:
1. Many students were present there
 2. A great many girls failed the exam



3. Many a traveler has lost his luggage

5. SOME, ANY

‘Some’ means a little. Positive sentence ൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ‘Any’ means every. Negative sentence ൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ രണ്ടും ചോദ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

- E.g.:
1. There is some goodness still left in the world.
 2. She won’t give you any support
 3. Will you give her some sugar?
 4. Have you given him any help?

6. ALL, BOTH

‘All’ is used when we refer to a group of people together. ‘Both’ is used when we refer to two people or things together.

- E.g.:
1. All students were present
 2. Both Raju and Ramu were present

7. EACH, EVERY

‘Each’ means one of two or more persons or things. ‘Every’ means one of more than persons or things.

- E.g.:
1. Every student was present (All students were present)
 2. Each student was present (Both of them were present)

8. EITHER, NEITHER

‘Either’ means one of two or each of two. ‘Neither’ means ‘None of two’ (negative)

- E.g.:
1. You can have either tea or coffee
 2. Neither of them visited the place

9. OLDER, ELDER, OLDEST, ELDEST

ഒരേ കുടുംബത്തിലെ അംഗങ്ങളെ പരാമർശിക്കുമ്പോൾ Elder ഉം eldest ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. Elder is followed by to/of as preposition.

- E.g.:
1. Lekha is the elder of my three daughters.
 2. She is my eldest daughter



'Elder than'. 'Older' 'oldest' person നേയും, things നേയും സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. Older നു ശേഷം സാധാരണയായി than ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്.

- E.g.:
1. Kavitha is older than Raju
 2. This is the older of the two books
 3. This is the oldest tree in the garden

10. ONLY, ALONE, LONELY

'Only' means the sole one of a class.

E.g.: He is my only son

'Alone' means exclusively or solitarily

E.g.: She is living alone

'Lonely' means mental state of having no friends or single out.

E.g.: He lives a lonely life there.

11. RESPECTFUL, RESPECTABLE

'Respectful' means showing respect. 'Respectable' means decent or capable of getting respect.

- E.g.:
1. He is a respectful boy (He respects others)
 2. He is a respectable person (He gets respect from others)

12. DISINTERESTED, UNINTERESTED

'Disinterested' means showing no favour to any one. 'Uninterested' means not at all interested or negligent.

- E.g.:
1. A critic must be disinterested
 2. Students should not be uninterested in their studies

Errors in the use of Adjectives

1. Errors of double comparative / superlative

E.g.: 'More' wiser' and 'most wiser'

He is the most wisest man in India (wrong)

He is the wisest man in India (correct)

She is more wiser than her sister (wrong)



She is wiser than her sister (correct)

2. Wrong use of 'any' instead of 'all'

E.g.: Ashoka is the tallest of any boys in the class (wrong)

Ashok is he tallest of all the boys in the class (correct)

3. Wrong use of the superlative

E.g.: Of my two daughters, Maya is the eldest (wrong)

Of my two daughters, Maya is the elder (correct)

4. Error of construction

E.g.: The price of wheat is higher than rice (wrong)

The price of wheat is higher than that of rice (correct)

5. Wrong omission of 'other'

E.g.: Raju is taller than any student in the class (wrong)

Raju is taller than any other student in the class (correct)

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

E.g.: He work sincerely. (അവൻ ആത്മാർത്ഥതയോടെ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നു) Modifies a verb.

He is a very sincere worker. (അവൻ വളരെ ആത്മാർത്ഥതയുള്ള ജോലിക്കാരനാണ്) Modifies a noun = Adjective.

He works very sincerely. (അവൻ വളരെ ആത്മാർത്ഥതയോടെ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നു) Modifies an adverb

FAIRLY, RATHER

'Fairly' means decent, not bad, etc. 'Rather' means not sufficient, bad, improper, etc.

E.g.: He is rather weak

The weather is fairly good

HARD, HARDLY, SCARCELY

'Hard' means very much, totally, etc.

'Hardly' means insufficient.



'Hardly' / 'Scarcely' കഷ്ടിച്ച് എന്തർത്ഥവും . ഇതിനോടൊപ്പം സാധാരണയായി when ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്.

E.g.: Raju worked hard (he worked well)

Raju worked hardly (He did not work)

Hardly / Scarcely had he reached the gate when the bell rang.

FARTHER, FURTHER

'Farther' indicate distance. Further means additional.

E.g.: Delhi is farther from here than Mumbai (കൂടുതൽ അകലെ)

He made further investigations in to the matter.

LATER, LATTER

'Later' shows time. It means just opposite of 'earlier'. 'Latter' shows the second mentioned person or thing. It is just opposite of 'former'.

E.g.: I will come later (After some time)

Raju and Ramu are businessmen. The latter is a leather merchant.

LATEST, LAST

'Latest' എന്നാൽ പുതിയ എന്തർത്ഥം. 'Last' means ഏറ്റവും ഒടുവിലത്തെ.

E.g.: What is the latest news from the capital?

This is the last photo in the album.

FIRST, FORMOST

'First' means first in order (ക്രമത്തിൽ ഒന്നാമത്തെ) 'Formost' means most capable.

E.g.: He was the first person to be trained.

She is the formost player in the city (most capable)

NEAREST, NEXT

'Nearest' means near in space. 'Next' means next in order.

E.g.: Which is the nearest hotel? (Near in space)

I called the next man (In order)

STILL, YET



'Still' means even to this time. 'Yet' means upto this time or so far.

E.g.: Raju is still a bachelor

Ravi hasn't finished his work yet.

TOO

'Too' means more than enough and has a negative sense.

E.g.: He is too proud to apologize. (Too adjective നു മുമ്പ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു)

MUCH, VERY

Do not interchange these adverbs.

'Very' is used before an adjective. 'Much' is used before a past participle.

E.g.: She was very happy

I am much obliged to you.

Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives

1. Can you find solutions? I don't any (**some**, any)
2. He made no comment (farther, **further**)
3. He was transferred to a place (**farther**, further)
4. lucky people got tickets at the last moment (**A few**, few, the few)
5. As she is unemployed, he has money, to buy a car (**little**, a little, the little)
6. I have money than a clerk (**less**, lesser, few, fewer)
7. He is my brother (older, **elder**, elderly)
8. Is there any news? (later, last, **latest**)
9. This is the warning (later, latter, **last**)
10. money he had was stolen (little, a little, **the little**)
11. My father is as as his father. (**strong**, stronger, strongest)
12. She is tha her sister. (pretty, **prettier**, prettiest)
13. You are not as as your brother (**tall**, taller, tallest)
14. That pond is the in this area. (shallow, shallower, **shallowest**)
15. That has to be the Film I have seen. (interesting, more interesting, **most interesting**)
16. Which university offers degree courses? (the good, the better, **the best**)
17. This clown is not as as the other one. (**funny**, funnier, funniest)
18. He is easily the player in the team. (bad,worse, **worst**)
19. The second half of the play was Interesting. (little, **less**, the least)
20. What is distance you have ever run? (far,farther,**the farthest**)



Choose the most suitable adverb to fill each blank.

(angrily, enough, ever, outside, yesterday, down, last week, often, quickly, rarely, always, just, nearly, online, unusually)

21. She left for the university where she is doing a degree course.
22. We are standing his house waiting for him.
23. He told us not to walk on the grass.
24. I am not strong to help him carry that box.
25. She will be happy in that job.
26. I saw him walking to the church.
27. My father is late for work.
28. He drove to avoid being late.
29. I play badminton with my sister.
30. This is the place where he fell
31. It took two hours to get here.
32. They were very friendly.
33. He has strong hands.
34. She has completed her degree course.
35. This dictionary went in 2003.

(21.yesterday 22.outside 23.angrily 24.enough 25.never 26.last week 27.rarely 28. Quickly 29.often 30.down 31.nearly 32.always 33.unusually 34.just 35.online)



SAI EDUCATION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

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PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS

Preposition ഒരു 'Noun'നോ 'Pronoun' നോ മുൻ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഇവ ഒരു Sentences ല മറ്റു വാക്കുകൾ ഉമായുള്ള ബന്ധം കാണിക്കുന്നു. Preposition മാറുന്നതിനനുസരിച്ച് meaning ലും മാറ്റം വരും.

- E.g.: Latha spoke for me (ലത എനിക്കു വേ 1 സംസാരിച്ചു)
- Latha spoke about me (ലത എനെന്നെക്കുറിച്ച് സംസാരിച്ചു)
- Latha spoke to me (ലത എനോടു സംസാരിച്ചു)
- Latha spoke against me (ലത എനിക്ക് എതിരായി സംസാരിച്ചു)

Preposition of Time (AT, ON, IN, BY, FOR, SINCE, FROM)

(i) ഒരു സിദ്ധിത സമയത്തെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ AT ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു .

E.g.: The train is due at 12:15 P.M.

(ii) തിയ്യതിയും ദിവസവും സൂചിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ON ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു .

E.g.: My brother is coming on Monday.

We're having a party on the 4th of July

(iii) ഒരു വർഷത്തിലേയോ മാസത്തിലേയോ ദിവസത്തിലേയോ കാലത്തേയോ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ദിവസത്തേയോ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ IN ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു .

E.g.: In the morning, In September, In 1947 etc.

(iv) ഏതെങ്കിലും കാര്യം നടന്നു കഴിയുന്നതിന്റെ അവസാന സമയമാണ് BY.

E.g.: I will complete my task by evening

(v) ഒരു കാലയളവിനെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ FOR ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: I have been in Delhi for 3 years

(vi) ഒരു സംഭവം നടക്കുന്നതിന്മേയും (Past) അതിന്റെ തുടർച്ചയേയും സൂചിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ SINCE ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു (special time in the past).

E.g.: I have been ill since last Friday.

(vii) ഒരു കാര്യത്തിന്റെ തുടക്കം കാണിക്കാൻ FROM ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു .

E.g.: Sheela has come from USA

Preposition of Place (AT, ON, IN)

(i) ഒരു നിശ്ചിത മേൽവിലാസം സൂചിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ AT ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: Venu lives at Cherussery in Thrissur

(ii) തെരുവുകൾ, അവസ്ഥ എന്തിവയുടെ കൂടെ ON ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: Sowmya's house is on Shornur road.

(iii) നഗരങ്ങൾ, രാജ്യങ്ങൾ, സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ, വൻകരകൾ എന്തിവയുടെ കൂടെ IN ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.



E.g.: She lives in Mumbai
 Mumbai is in India
 India is in Asia

Preposition of Location (BETWEEN, AMONG AND AMONGST)

(i) രണ്ടു വ്യക്തികൾക്കിടയിൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടു വസ്തുക്കൾക്കിടയിൽ എന്നൊക്കെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് BETWEEN ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: Between you and me

(ii) രണ്ടിൽ കൂടുതൽ വ്യക്തികൾക്കിടയിൽ AMONG അല്ലെങ്കിൽ AMONGST ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

Note: Among കഴിഞ്ഞുള്ള വാക്കിന്റെ ആദ്യ അക്ഷരം Consonant (വ്യഞ്ജനം) ആയിരിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ Amongst നു ശേഷം Vowels കൊടുത്തുടങ്ങുന്ന വാക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: Divide the sweets among friends
 Divide the sweets amongst us

(iii) BESIDE AND BESIDES

'Beside' means by the side of

E.g.: Raju stood beside the shop

'Besides' means in addition to.

E.g.: Besides getting the first rank, Ramu passed the entrance exam too.

(iv) മുകളിൽ എന്നർത്ഥം വരാനായി ABOVE ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: The sun rose above the horizon.

(v) UNDER എന്തിന്റെയെങ്കിലും താഴെ എന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: The kitten sat under the table

(vi) BELOW എന്നത് താഴെ എന്ന് കാണിക്കുന്നു

E.g.: Some of our students performance is below average

(vii) OVER എന്തിന്റെയെങ്കിലും മുകളിൽ എന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: The bedroom is over the porch.

Preposition of Directions

(i) ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്ന് മറ്റൊരു സ്ഥലത്തേക്കുള്ള ചലനം സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി To ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: We walked to the river and back

(ii) ദിശ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി Towards ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: We walked towards the west

We are moving towards the light

(iii) INTO എന്നാൽ ഉള്ളിലേക്ക്.

E.g.: She fell into a ditch.

(iv) ലക്ഷ്യം കാണിക്കാനായി AT ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: He aimed at civil service



(v) AGAINST എതിർ എതിരെ എന്ന് കാണിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: The lion leaned against a tree.

(vi) FOR എതിർ direction കാണിക്കുന്നു

E.g.: I will leave for Delhi today

(vii) OFF എന്നാൽ വിട്ട്, ദൂരെ എന്നർത്ഥം വരുന്നു.

E.g.: Kim fell off his chair

(viii) FROM വിട്ടു പിരിയൽ

E.g.: The man parted from his friends

NO PREPOSITIONS: HOME, DOWN TOWN, UP TOWN, INSIDE, OUTSIDE, DOWN STAIRS, UPSTAIRS, COMPRISES എന്നീ വാക്കുകളോടൊപ്പം prepositions ഒന്നും ചേർക്കാറില്ല.

E.g.: Grandma went upstairs

Grandpa went home

They both went outside

This book comprises two volumes

Prepositions of time (FOR AND SINCE)

സമയം കാലയളവായി കാണിക്കുന്നതിന് FOR ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: For 3 seconds, For 2 minutes, For 3 hours, For 5 days, For 3 months, For 3 years, etc.

എന്നാൽ നിശ്ചിത സമയം കാണിക്കേ 1sത്ത് SINCE ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: Since 1947, Since 3.45 PM, etc.

E.g.: He held his breath for seven minutes

She has been sitting in the waiting room since 2.30 PM

Prepositions with NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND VERBS

ചില നാമങ്ങൾ, വിശേഷണങ്ങൾ, ക്രിയകൾ എന്നിവയുടെ കൂടെ Preposition കൾ വന്നാൽ അവ ഒറ്റ വാക്കുകളായി മാറുന്നു.

Nouns and Prepositions: Approval of, Awareness of, Believe in, Concern for, Confusion about, Desire for, Fondness for, Grasp of, Hatred of, Hope for, Interest in, Love of, Need for, Participation in, Reason for, Respect for, Success in, Understanding of etc.

Adjectives and Prepositions

Afraid of, Angry at, Aware of, Capable of, Careless about, Familiar with, Fond of, Happy about, Interested in, Jealous of, Made of, Married to, Proud of, Similar to, Sorry for, Sure of, Tired of, Worried about, etc.

Verbs and Prepositions

Apologize for, Ask about, Ask for, Belong to, Bring up, Care for, Find out, Give up, Grow up, Look for, Look forward to, Look up, Make up, Pay for, Prepare for, Study for, Talk about, Think about, Trust in, Work for, Worry about, Beware of, Blame for, Borrow from, etc.

CONJUNCTIONS

“Conjunctions are connecting words. They connect two nouns or sentences”



E.g.: And, But, For, Because, etc.

Types of Conjunctions

1. CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

തികച്ചും സ്വതന്ത്രമായ രണ്ടു വാക്യങ്ങളെ ബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ Co-ordinating conjunction ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: John and Joseph attended the meeting
(John attended the meeting. Joseph attended the meeting)
She worked hard but failed (She worked hard. She failed)

2. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinate clause main clause **മായി ബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ subordinating conjunctions ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.**
(After, Because, Though, Although, If, Till, Until, Where, While, Since, Under, Before, When, Whenever, etc.)

E.g.: When the work was over, he went out for a walk.
Whenever he opens his mouth, he always says something foolish
Unless you come regularly, you will lose your job.
Since they are poor, they can't buy a car
Although he worked hard, he could not pass the exam

3. CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

ഇവ രണ്ടു പദങ്ങളായിട്ടാണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് (Not only But also, neither....nor, whether.....or, Both...and, Either...or etc.)

E.g.: He is not only a poet but also a famous orator.
I want either a newspaper or a magazine
He is neither willing nor capable
The elephant swallowed both the bag and the buns

4. COMPOUND CONJUNCTIONS

(As far as, As well as, So long as, Even though, As long as)

E.g.: The child looks as though it has a cold
The dog lay as if it were dead

Note:

1. SCARCELY or HARDLY ക്കു ശേഷം WHEN ആണുപയോഗിക്കുക.

E.g.: Scarcely had he entered the room when he heard a scream

2. THOUGH ക്ക് ശേഷം YET മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കാവൂ.

E.g.: Though he studied well yet he failed.

3. NO SOONER നോടു കൂടെ THAN ചേർക്കണം.

E.g.: No sooner did we reached there than it began to rain.

4. NOT ONLY യോടു കൂടെ BUT ALSO ചേർക്കണം.

E.g.: Not only Raju, but also Ramu joined the Army.



5. 'LEST' negative ആണ്. അതിനാൽ SHOULD കൂടെ ഉപയോഗിക്കണം. NOT ഉപയോഗിക്കരുത്.

E.g.: Work hard lest you should fail.

Work had lest you fail. എന്നതും ശരിയാണ്.

എന്നാൽ WOULD അല്ലെങ്കിൽ MAY ആണ് SHOULD നു പകരം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ LEST നു പകരം ELSE ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: Leave me on time, else you would miss the train.

Give him water, else he may die.

6. BOTHനു കൂടെ AND ചേർക്കണം (BOTH...AND)

E.g.: Both Anu and Sanju are good friends

7. SO...AS നെഗറ്റീവ് വാചകങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കൂ. Positive വാചകങ്ങളിൽ AS...AS ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: He is not so tall as his brother

He is as tall as his brother

8. OTHER...THAN. Other നു ശേഷം than ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: He has no other proof than his matriculate certificate

9. REASON...THAT. Reason നു ശേഷം that ആണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കേ ത്. Because ഉപയോഗിക്കരുത്.

E.g.: The reason why they didn't go was that his mother was ill.

10. BECAUSE കാരണമാണ് കാണിക്കുന്നത് (REASON)

IN ORDER THAT കാര്യമാണ് കാണിക്കുന്നത് (PROPOSE)

E.g.: He was absent because he was ill.

He went to Delhi in order that he might see his dear friend.

11. REGARD, DESCRIBE, DEFINE, TREAT, MENTION, DEPICT, POTRAY എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു ശേഷം AS ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

E.g.: I regard her as my friend

He was treated as an alien

12. കാരണം കാണിക്കാൻ (Reason) ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു conjunctionനുകളാണ് ASഉം SINCE ഉം.

E.g.: As the principal was not there. I spoke to the class teacher.

Since he did not come for the show his tickets were distributed to others.

13. NEITHER ... OR

E.g.: Neither Seema nor Bismi was seen.

Neither did it sleep nor did I read

14. EITHER...OR

E.g.: Either you or she is to blame

15. UNLESS, UNTIL, IF NOT, SO THAT എന്നിവയുടെ കൂടെ NOT ഉപയോഗിക്കരുത്.

E.g.: Wait here until I come



Do not go unless I return.

16. മുൻ സംഭവിച്ച കാര്യത്തിന്റെ സമയം കാണിക്കാനാണെങ്കിൽ UNTIL അല്ലെങ്കിൽ TILL ഉപയോഗിക്കും. കാലയളവ് (HOW LONG) കാണിക്കാനായി AS LONG AS ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

E.g.: He continued singing until he was 60 years old.

Sing as long as you live

17. SUCH...AS

E.g.: He wore such clothes as cotton and linen.

ഒരു സംഭവത്തിന്റെ ആഘാതം എത്രത്തോളമെന്നു കാണിക്കാനായി Suchsനാപ്പം that ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

E.g.: The extent of Tsunami was such that not a single person could survive.

18. LIKEനു ശേഷം pronoun ഉം AS നു ശേഷം clause ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: He runs like me

He runs as I do

PSC Previous Questions

1. It looks it is going to rain (If, **As if**, Whether, none of the above)
2. they heard the bell the girls went to their classes (While, Since, **As soon as**, None)
3. She was married she was sixteen. (**When**, While, As, Because)
4. Do not go out you get leave. (Otherwise, **Unless**, yet, Not yet)
5. Take an umbrella with you lest it rain (**Should**, Would, Could, Will)
6. Anil as well as Sunil to blame for what happened. (Has, **Is**, Have, Are)
7. She asked me I could type. (**That**, Who, If, Did)
8. I am sorry being late. (at, **for**, of, None of these)
9. What do they object? (**to**, for , of , None of these)
10. He is always A bad temper. (with, by, for , **in**)
11. We sympathise Those in distress. (**with**, for , to , by)
12. It was a bit careless You to leave your bag at the bus station. (with, for , **to** , by)
13. The children were warned the mistake (to commit, for committing, **against committing** , with committing)
14. I prefer cold water Tea. (rather, than, **to**, better than)
15. This pages consists five paragraphs (**of**, for , to , by)
16. I have been living here 1990. (**since**, for , to , by)
17. he wrote his name the the top of the plate. (**at**, up , in , by)
18. Do you agree What I say? (at, up , in ,**with**)
19. Some dyes are made the leaves of trees. (**from** , up , in , by)
20. I came my grandfather's photography in an old magazine. (**across**, out, about, along)
21. He has been in prison Ten years. (since, **for**, from, in)
22. Mohan is five years senior Jaleel. (**to**, up , in , by)



23. the rain the play continued. (Except for, **in spite of**, because of , with regard to)
24. The mechanic is good Repairing machines. (**at**, up , in , by)
25. He has a great reputation honesty. (**for** , about , in , of)
26. The girl apologized Her mother. (for , about , in , **to**)
27. Leela has been appointed as a substitute Mary. (**for** , about , in , of)
28. The nation was shocked the news of Gandhiji's assassination. (**at** , about , in , of)
29. I have my bed room (**Upstairs** , about Upstairs, in Upstairs, on upstairs)
30. No sooner had he reached home The light went out.(When,**than**, and , None)
31. No sooner did the beggar open the gate the dogs began to bark.(When, until, **than**, as)
32. Neither of them invited to the party. (**was**, were, had, will)
33. No sooner did he touch the switch the motor began to him. (then, **than**, when, soon)
34. Do not go out You get leave. (otherwise, **unless**, yet, not yet)
35. The more you get you spend. (**the more**, more, the most, much)
36. He spoke softly to be heard by the people at the back of the hall. (so, very, **too**, rather)
37. Either ... have come. (he nor his parents, his parents nor he, **he or his parents**, his parents or he).
38. It looks it is going to rain. (if, **as if**, whether, None of these)
39. they heard the bell the girls went to their classes. (while, since, **as soon as**, None)
40. They moved to a bigger house ... They might live more comfortably. (in case, **so that**, as if, as long).



SAI EDUCATION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

THRISSUR, CHERUSSERY, CHALAKUDY, IRINJALAKUDA & THANYAM (9446786631)

QUESTION TAG

1. Tag questions are short forms of questions added to a sentence in order to draw attention to it.
2. The general rule is that if the sentence is '-ve' the tag will be '+ve' and vice versa.

പ്രസ്താവനയിലെ Subject ഉം Tagse Subject ഉം ഒന്നായിരിക്കണം. അതുപോലെ പ്രസ്താവനയിലെ Verb ഉം Tagse Verb ഉം ഒന്നായിരിക്കണം.

E.g.: You are happy, aren't you?

You are not happy, are you?

He is a teacher, isn't he?

She is not an engineer, is she?

Positive

Is

Am

Are

Was

Were

Do

Does

Did

Can

Could

Could

Have

Has

Had

Will

Shall

May

Might

Would

Must

Should

Need

Ought

Negative

Isn't (is not)

Aren't

Aren't

Wasn't

Weren't

Don't

Doesn't

Didn't

Can't

Couldn't

Couldn't

Haven't

Hasn't

Hadn't

Won't (will not)

Shan't

Mayn't

Mightn't

Wouldn't

Mustn't

Shouldn't

Needn't

Oughtn't



Dare Daren't
Used Didn't

E.g.: She will arrive tomorrow, won't she?
Mr. Menon can do it well, can't he?
Sooraj is my friend, isn't he?

3. If any sentence give '-ve' sense, we say that is a '-ve' sentence. Semi '-ve' words such as LITTLE, FEW, HARDLY, NEVER SCARCELY, RARELY, SELDOM, etc. take '+ve' tags.

E.g.: She never learns well, does she?
He rarely goes to school, does he?
Few people know the fact, do they?
There is little water in the glass, is there?
He seldom sees films, does he?

4. A LITTLE, A FEW ഇവയെ +ve ആയി ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: A few people know the fact, don't they?
There is a little water in the bottle, isn't there?

5. 'NONE OF YOU', SOME OF YOU', എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന sentence ൽ question tag ന്റെ subject 'you' ആയിരിക്കും.

E.g.: None of you qualified the test, did you?
Some of you are learning Sanskrit, aren't you?

6. Imperative sentence ൽ '+ve' sentence ലും '-ve' sentence ലും "will you" ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ അപൂർവ്വമായി Won't you, can't you ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

E.g.: Please help me, Will you?
Don't be late for the class, will you?

എന്നാൽ Verb invitations or suggestions ആണെങ്കിൽ 'will you?' ഉം urgency കാണിക്കാനാണെങ്കിൽ 'won't you?' ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

E.g.: Have another cup of coffee, will you?
Try to work hard, won't you?

അതുപോലെ തന്നെ Forceful request നും impatience ആയ commands നും 'won't you?' ഉം 'Can't you?' ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

E.g.: Try to work hard, won't you?
Remember to lock the door, won't you?

7. Let's ഉപയോഗിച്ച് suggestion കാണിക്കുമ്പോൾ shall we? ഉം Let's me വരുമ്പോൾ shall I? ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.

E.g.: Let's go for a movie, shall we?
Let me do it, shall I?

8. EVERYBODY, EVERYONE, NO ONE, NOBODY, SOMEONE, SOMEBODY എന്നിവ singular ആണെങ്കിലും Question tag ൽ plural ആയി കണക്കാക്കുന്നു.



E.g.: Everybody can't come in first, can't they?

9. Formal subject ആയ 'THERE' ഉം pronoun ആയ 'ONE'ഉം question tag ലും ആവർത്തിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: There are some idiots in the class, aren't there?

There are 8 members in our family, aren't there?

One can't do it daily, can one?

10. 'NONE OF THEM' subject ആകുമ്പോൾ tag ൽ subject THEY ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

E.g.: None of them study well, do they?

None of them wrote the exam, did they?

ചില പ്രത്യേകതകൾ

- I am right എന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി aren't I? ആണുപയോഗിക്കേ ത് amn't I എന്നത് തെറ്റാണ്.
- You have to go, don't you? എന്നതാണു ശരി. കാരണം ഇവിടെ Do ആണ് auxiliary verb.
- I have been answering, haven't I. എന്നതാണു ശരി. കാരണം ഇവിടെ Have ആണ് auxiliary verb
- He'd better do it, hadn't he? എന്നാണുപയോഗിക്കേ ത്. കാരണം He'd എന്നാൽ he had എന്നാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ Had ആണ് auxiliary verb
- We'd never have known, would we? എന്നതാണു ശരി. We'd എന്നാൽ we would എന്നർത്ഥം. Would ആണ് auxiliary verb
- The weather's bad, isn't it? എന്നതാണു ശരി. Weather's എന്നാൽ weather is ആണ്. ഇവിടെ Is ആണ് auxiliary verb
- No body knows, do they? എന്നതാണു ശരി. Does they എന്നതു തെറ്റാണ്. Know എന്നാൽ does + know ആണ്. Does ആണ് auxiliary verb എങ്കിലും subject they ആയതിനാൽ plural auxiliary verb ആയ do ആണുപയോഗിക്കേ ത്.
- Awful weather, isn't it?
- Keeping well, are you?
- Nobody at home, is there? എന്നിങ്ങനെയാണുപയോഗിക്കേ ത്.

PSC Previous Questions

1. She is very beautiful,? (isn't it, **isn't she**, is she, is it)
2. None of them arrived in time,? (**did they**, didn't they, wasn't it, didn't he)
3. He will not come now,? (Does he, **will he**, doesn't he, won't he)
4. I'm late,? (Am I, Are I not, **Aren't I**, Isn't I)
5. I am older than you,? (Amn't I, **Aren't I**, Isn't I, Don't it)
6. Everyone is liable to make mistake,.....? (Isn't he, Is he, Don't they, **Aren't they**)
7. Few people knew the answer,.....? (Didn't they, **Did they**, Don't they, Will they)
8. Mohan works hard,? (does he, **doesn't he**, is he, isn't he)
9. It is interesting,? (is it, was it, **isn't it**, does it)
10. 80 years old,? (Isn't it, **Isn't he**, Is he, Is it)
11. I am right,? (Am I, Amn't I, Was I, **Aren't I**)
12. Poor people hardly get loans from nationalised banks,? (don't they, Didn't they, **Do they**, Did they)
13. Lets meet him,? (Can we, Can't we, Do we, **Shall we**)
14. Your son had promised to call you to USA,? (Didn't he, Did he, **Hadn't he**, Had he)



15. I shouldn't have lost my temper,? (Shouldn't I, Have I, **Should I**, Havent' I)
16. The gate keeper would not let them in,? (Won't he, Wouldn't he, **Would he**, Will he)
17. Be polite,? (Do you, Didn't you, Can you, **Can't you**)
18. They play well,? (**don't they**, do they, did they, didn't they)
19. Raju swims like a fish,.....? (is he, was he, didn't he, **doesn't he**)
20. He looks like a hero,? (has he, **doesn't he**, does he, don't he)
21. Enemies fight against each other,? (**don't they**, weren't they, do they, were they)
22. They are kind hearted,? (do they, are they, don't they, **aren't they**)
23. I am a good boy,? (am't I, **aren't I**, am I, are I)
24. He was a bank manager,? (has he, was he, **wasn't he**, didn't he)
25. Most of the villagers were soldiers,? (**weren't they**, were they, didn't they, hasn't they)
26. The captain has arrived,? (has he, **hasn't he**, does he, doesn't he)
27. None of them arrived in time,? (**did they**, didn't they, wasn't it, didn't he)
28. Nobody phoned while I was away,? (**did they**, did any, didn't they, isn't it)
29. I am too impatient,? (**aren't I**, amn't I, isn't I, do I)
30. We must not abuse others,? (should we, **must we**, mustn't we, shall we))
31. Some people have never seen the sea,? (**have they**, haven't they, did they, aren't they)
32. Please give me some money,? (shall you, should you, **will you**, can you)
33. Use your common sense,? (won't you, **can't you**, will you, can you)



SAI EDUCATION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

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DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

STATEMENTS (Assertive Sentences)

Anil said, "I have completed my work" (D.S)

Anil said that he had completed his work (I.S)

ഒരാൾ പറഞ്ഞ കാര്യം അതേ പടി പറയുന്നതിനെ Direct Speech എന്നും അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസം കൂടാതെ 3-ാമത് ഒരാളോട് പറയുന്നതിനെ Indirect Speech എന്നും പറയുന്നു.

Direct Speechന് രണ്ട് ഭാഗങ്ങളുണ്ട്

- (i) The reporting part / Reporting verb
- (ii) The speech Part

Reporting Verb-ന് Speech Part ൽ നിന്ന് വേർതിരിച്ചു കാണിക്കാൻ സാധാരണയായി ഒരു comma ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

1. Report Verb Present Tense ലോ Future Tense ലോ ആയിരുന്നാൽ Report Speech ലെ Tense ന് മാറ്റം ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല.

- E.g.:
- 1. He says, "I am sorry"
 - He say that he is sorry
 - 2. He will say, "I can solve the problem"
 - He will say that he can solve the problem

2. Reported Speech Universal Truth നെ കാണിക്കുമ്പോൾ Reported Speech-ലെ Tense മാറുകയില്ല.

- E.g.:
- He said, "The earth moves round the sun"
 - He said that the earth moves round the sun

3. Reported Speech Historical Events (ചരിത്ര സംഭവങ്ങൾ)നെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ Tense ൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തില്ല.

- E.g.:
- He said, "Bapu's Dandi march was against the salt law"
 - He said that Bapu's Dandi march was against the salt law

4. ഒരേ സമയത്ത് നടന്ന രണ്ട് സംഭവങ്ങൾ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോഴും Tense ൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തില്ല.

- E.g.:
- Sobha said, "I sang while Suma danced"
 - Sobha said that she sang while Suma danced

5. Reporting Verb നേയും Reported Speech നേയും connect ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് THAT ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ Modern tendency പ്രകാരം പലപ്പോഴും ഇത് ഒഴിവാക്കി കാണുന്നു.

- E.g.:
- He said, "I am going to school"
 - He said (that) he was going to school

6. സാധാരണയായി 1st person pronoun ഉം 2nd person pronoun ഉം 3rd person pronoun ആയി മാറുന്നു.

<u>DIRECT</u>	<u>INDIRECT</u>
I	He/She



Me	Him/Her
My	His/Her
Mine	His/Hers
Myself	Himself/Herself
We	They
Us	Them
Our	Their
Ours	Theirs
Ourselves	Themsevles
You	He/She/They
Your	His/Her/Their
Yours	His/Hers/Theirs

E.g.: He said, "I have lost my purse"
 He said that he had lost his purse

7. ഒരാൾ ആയാളുടെ വാക്കുകൾ Report ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ first person മാറ്റം വരുമ്പില്ല.

E.g.: I said, "I like my old watch"
 I said that I liked my old watch

8. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ Reporting Verb ൽ me വരുകയാണെങ്കിൽ second person first ആയി മാറുന്നു.

E.g.: He said to me, "You can do it if you try again"
 He told me that I could do it if I tried again

9. Reporting Verb Past Tense ൽ ആയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ താഴെ പറയുന്ന മാറ്റം Speech Partലെ Tense ൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു.

<u>DIRECT</u>	<u>INDIRECT</u>
Simple Present Tense	Simple Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Simple Past	Simple Past / Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future	Conditional

E.g.: 1. "I like the cakes", said the boy
 The boy said that he liked the cakes
 2. "I am waiting for Thomas", said Mohan
 Mohan said that he was waiting for Thomas
 3. Syam said, "I have done my homework"



Syam said that he had done his homework

4. He said, "I have been waiting for two hours"

He said that he had been waiting for two hours

5. She said, "I wrote a letter yesterday"

She said that he had written a letter the previous day

6. He said, "Man landed on the Moon in 1969"

He said that man landed on Moon in 1969.

7. She said, "I was reading a letter"

She said that she had been reading a letter

8. She said, "I shall answer the question"

She said that she would answer the question

10. ഇവ കൂടാതെ താഴെ കാണുന്ന മാറ്റങ്ങളും സംഭവിക്കുന്നു.

DIRECT

INDIRECT

Here

There

Hereafter

Thereafter

Now

Then

This

That

These

Those

Today

That day

Tonight

That night

Yesterday

The previous day / The day before / Two days before

Tomorrow

The next day / The following day

Day after tomorrow

In two days time

Next week

The following week

Next year

The following year

Last week

Previous week

Last year

Previous year

A year ago

A year before

Thus

So

E.g.: 1. She said, "I wrote to him the day before yesterday

She said that she had written to him two days before

2. Tom said to me, "I am leaving for Madras Tomorrow"

Tom told me that he was leaving for Madras the next day

3. The photographer said to me, "You can get the photos day after tomorrow"

The photographer told me that I could get the photos in two days time.



INTERROGATIVE WORDS (QUESTION WORD)

11. ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ Report ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ‘That’ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നില്ല. Reporting Verb ന് അനുസരിച്ച് Asked, Enquired, wanted to know, Advised, Demanded എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

- E.g.:
1. “Where is the post office”, said the stranger
The stranger wanted to know where the post office was
 2. “How old is the student”, the teacher asked
The teacher asked how old the student was
 3. “How is the patients condition today”?, I asked the doctor
I enquired the doctor how the condition of the patient was that day

12. Yes or No question report ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ Reporting Verb നു ശേഷം if അല്ലെങ്കിൽ whether ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

- E.g.:
1. “Did you take any decision”? He asked
He asked me whether I had taken any decision
 2. “Will you take my luggage to the bus stand”, He asked
He asked me if I would take his luggage to the bus stand
 3. “Are there enough buses on this route”? asked the traveller
The traveler enquired whether there were enough buses on that route.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES (Command or Request)

13. Imperative sentence indirect ആക്കുമ്പോൾ connecting word ആയി ‘To’ ചേർക്കണം.

- E.g.:
1. “Do it again”, My sister said
My sister told me to do it again.
 2. “Pick it up”, father said to me
Father asked me to pick it up.
 3. “Get out of the class”, the teacher said to the boy.
The teacher ordered the boy to get out of the class.
 4. “Don’t play with fire”, said the old woman to the children.
The old woman warned the children against playing with fire.
 5. He said to me, “come to my house if you are free”
He invited me to go to his house if I was free.

EXCLAMATION SENTENCES

14. Exclamatory sentences reported speech ലേക്ക് മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ അവ statement ആയി മാറുന്നു. സാധാരണയായി Exclaimed, Remarked, Said etc. എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് sentence കളെ യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

- E.g.:
1. “What a delightful scene”, said the foreigners.
The foreigner exclaimed that it was a very delightful scene
 2. “Oh dear ! I have cut my finger”, said Susan
She exclaimed bitterly that she had cut her finger



3. She said, “what a fine flower it is”!.

She exclaimed that it was a fine flower

4. “Hello! Where are you going?” said Mohan

Mohan greeted me and asked where I was going

1. Mohan asked the boy

(**what was he doing**, what he was doing, what he would done, shat he did)

2. I asked him how

(**he had come**, had he come, he will come, he is coming)

3. He asked me

(where my book is, where was my book, where is my book, **where my book was**)

4. The lady asked

(why the child is crying, why is the child crying, **why the child was crying**, why was the child crying)

5. I asked the porter where

(was the ticket counter, **the ticket counter was**, the ticket counter were, is the ticket counter)

6. I asked him how

(**he had played**, had he played, he will play, he is playing)

7. “When are you leaving for Trivandrum”, Mr. Rao asked me.

(Mr. Rao asked me when he was leaving for Trivandrum, **Mr. Rao asked me when I was leaving for Trivandrum**, MR. Rao asked me when was I leaving for Trivandrum, Mr. Rao asked me when I am leaving for Trivandrum.)

8. Choose the correct reported speech form of the given sentence. Lekshmi said, “I am going to town”.

(Lekshmi said that I was going to town, Lekshmi said if she was going to town, Lekshmi said that she is going to town, **Lekshmi said that she was going to town**)

9. “Did you see the exhibition?”, the teacher said to me.

(The teacher asked her if I saw the exhibition, The teacher asked me if I had saw the exhibition, **The teacher asked me if I had seen the exhibition**, The teacher asked me had I seen the exhibition.)

10. “It is a pleasure for me to help you”, said my friend.

(**My friend said that it was a pleasure for him to help me**, My friend had said that it has been a pleasure for him to help me, My friend said that it had been a pleasure for him to help me, My friend said that it is a pleasure for him to help me)

Choose the correct reported speech form of the given sentences.

11. The teacher said, “Geetha, if you come late again, I will punish you”.



- (The teacher said that if Geetha come late again, he will punish her., The teacher said if Geetha come late again, he will punish her., **The teacher told Geetha that if she came late again, he would punish her.**, The teacher told Geetha that if she come late again, he would punish her.)
12. "I saw this book on your table yesterday", Mary told George.
(**Mary told George that she had seen that book on his table the day before.**, Mary told George that she saw that book on his table the previous day., Mary told George that she had seen this book on his table yesterday., Mary told George that she seen that book on his table the day before.)
13. "Where did you go yesterday?" the man said to his servant.
(The man said to his servant where he had gone the previous day., **The man asked his servant where he had gone the previous day.**, The man asked his servant where he went the previous day., The man asked his servant where he had gone yesterday.)
14. The teacher asked, "Who are absent today?"
(The teacher asked who were absent today., The teacher asked who had been absent today., **The teacher asked who were absent that day.**, The teacher asked who was absent today.)
15. "Has your father gone to the office?", I asked the boy.
(I asked the boy whether his father went to the office., I asked the boy that his father has gone to the office., I asked the boy whether his father is gone to the office., **I asked the boy whether his father had gone to the office.**)
16. I asked her, "Can you swim?"
(**I asked her if she could swim.**, I asked her that if she could swim., I asked her if she can swim., I asked her she can swim.)
17. The judge said, "Guards, take him back to the prison".
(The judge said that guards take him back to the prison., The judge asked the guards take him back to the prison., **The judge ordered the guards to take him back to the prison.**, The judge wished that he should be taken back to the prison.)
18. "Help me out of this difficulty", he said to his brother.
(**He begged his brother to help him out of that difficulty.**, He begged his brother to help me out of this difficulty., He asked his brother please help him out of this difficulty., He said to his brother to help him out of this difficulty.)
19. The king said, "What a powerful man I am!"
(The king exclaimed what a powerful man he was., **The king exclaimed that he was a very powerful man.**, The king said that he was a very powerful man., The king ordered that he was a very powerful man.)
20. John said, "How deep the wound is!"
(John exclaimed that the wound is very deep., John said that the wound was very deep., **John cried out in sorrow that the wound was very deep.**, John exclaimed the wound is very deep)



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THRISSUR, CHERUSSERY, CHALAKUDY, IRINJALAKUDA & THANYAM (9446786631)

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Conditional വാചകങ്ങളെയാണ് conditional clauses അല്ലെങ്കിൽ if clause എന്നു പറയുന്നത്.

E.g.: If you work hard, you will succeed.

ഈ വാചകത്തെ രണ്ടായി തിരിക്കാം. If ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭാഗം (If you work hard) If ചേർക്കാത്ത ഭാഗം അഥവാ main clause (you will succeed). If ചേർത്ത clauses condition സാധ്യമായാൽ മാത്രമേ main clause ൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യം സംഭവിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ.

Conditional sentences മൂന്നു തരത്തിലുണ്ട്.

1. If you invite, I will come (Type 1)
2. If you invited, I would come (Type 2)
3. If you had invited, I would have come (Type 3)

Conditional Sentence Type-1

സംഭവിക്കാൻ ഏറ്റവും സാധ്യതയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളാണ് Type 1 വാചകങ്ങളിൽപ്പെടുന്നത്. ഭാവിയിൽ സംഭവിക്കാൻ സാധ്യതയുള്ള രണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങളാണ് ഇതിൽ പറയുന്നത്.

E.g.: If you invite, I will come (നീ ക്ഷണിച്ചാൽ ഞാൻ വരും)

If clause Type 1 ൽ Simple Present Tense ആയിരിക്കും. Main clause WILL/SHALL/CAN/MAY + BASE VERB ചേർക്കണം.

Conditional Sentence Type-2

സംഭവിക്കാൻ സാധ്യത കുറവുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളാണ് Type 2 വാചകങ്ങൾ.

E.g.: If you invited, I would come. (നീ ക്ഷണിച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ വരുമായിരുന്നു)

ഇവിടെ If clause ൽ Tense Simple Past ആയിരിക്കും. Main clause ൽ WOULD/SHOULD/COULD/MIGHT + BASE VERB.

Conditional Sentence Type-3

ഒരിക്കലും സംഭവിക്കാൻ സാധ്യതയില്ലാത്ത കാര്യങ്ങളാണ് Type 3 വാചകങ്ങൾ.

E.g.: If you had invited, I would have come. (നീ ക്ഷണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ വരുമായിരുന്നേനെ)

ഇവിടെ If clause ൽ Past Perfect Tense ആയിരിക്കും. Main clause ൽ WOULD/SHOULD/COULD/MIGHT + HAVE+P.P.

PSC Previous Questions

1. If he agrees, I inform you. (**will**, would, would have, should)
2. He would not have failed, if he (worked hard, **had worked hard**, was working hard, would work hard)
3. If I had a type writer, I it myself. (**would have typed**, type, typed, had typed)
4. If you take rest, your health (would improve, **will improve**, would have improved, would be improved)
5. I wish, I rich. (was, **were**, am, will be)



6. If you helped me, I help you. (will, should have, **would**, shall)
7. If we provided better comforts, we (attract, would have attracted, **could attract**, attracted)
8. If he had enough money, he buy a car (will, shall, **would**, would have)
9. If you have enough money, you buy a car. (would, should, **can**, would have)
10. She asked me, I could type. (that, who, **if**, did)
11. If I saw him, I invite him. (would have, **would**, will, would be)
12. I would hurry up, if Iyou. (will, would, **were**, should)
13. If he had consulted a doctor, (his disease would have cured, **he would have been cured**, the doctor would cure the disease, he would cure the disease)
14. If he had challenged me, I him a lesson. (would teach, will teach, **would have taught**, would have been taught)
15. If you had locked the car, the bag stolen. (will not have been, cannot have been, may not have been, **wouldn't have been**)
16. If I were you, I that old scooter. (will not buy, **wouldn't buy**, shall not buy, didn't buy)
17. If you had telephoned I to your house. (**would have come**, would come, shall come, will come)
18. If you had contested, you won the election. (would, will, will have, **would have**)
19. If I had seen him, I Invited him. (will, would, **would have**, shall)
20. If you had left before seven, you Caught the bus. (can, could, **could have**, must)



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ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Only a Transitive Verb has two voices. The Active Voice and The Passive Voice. Object സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന ക്രിയകളെയാണ് Transitive Verb എന്നു പറയുന്നത്. An Intransitive Verb has no object. Therefore it has no passive voice.

E.g.: The principal presented the report (Active)

The report was presented by the principal (Passive)

NOTE Active Voice ൽ നിന്ന് Passive Voice ലേക്കു മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ Active Voice ൽ Subject Passive Voice ൽ Object ആയി മാറുന്നു.

- Active Voice ൽ Object Passive Voice ൽ Subject ആയി മാറുന്നു.
- Passive Voice ൽ Verb ന്റെ 3-ാമത്തെ രൂപമായ Past Participle മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കൂ.
- Do/does/did എന്നിവ Passive Voice ൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കില്ല. പകരം is/am/are/was/were ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.
- Has/have/had നോടൊപ്പം been നിർബന്ധം.
- Modal auxiliaries നോടു കൂടെ BE നിർബന്ധം.
- Verb നോടു കൂടെ ing ഉടെ ക്കിൽ അത് being ചേർത്ത ശേഷം (PP) ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.
- Active ൽ നിന്ന് Passive ലേക്കു മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ താഴെ പറയുന്ന മാറ്റങ്ങൾ സംഭവിക്കുന്നു.

<u>ACTIVE</u>	<u>PASSIVE</u>
I	Me
He	Him
She	Her
You	You
They	Them
We	Us
Who	Whom

Simple Present Tense (S + is/am/are + PP + By + O)

<u>ACTIVE</u>	<u>PASSIVE</u>
1. He teaches them	They are taught by him
2. He runs the business	The business is run by him

Present Continuous Tense (S + is/are being + PP + By + O)

1. I am writing a letter	A letter is being written by me
2. Vinod is singing a song	A song is being sung by Vinod

Present Perfect Tense (S + has/have been + PP + By + O)

1. I have done the work	The work has been done by me
2. They have invited us to the party	We have been invited to the party by them

Simple Past Tense (S + was/were + PP + By + O)

1. They completed the work yesterday	The work was completed by them
2. She wrote a letter	A letter was written by him

Past Continuous Tense (S + was/were being + PP + By + O)

1. He was eating banana	Banana was being eaten by him
2. The police were checking the vehicles	The vehicles were being checked by



the police

Past Perfect Tense (S + had been + PP + By + O)

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | She had written stories | Stories had been written by her |
| 2. | The clerk had give out the secret | The secret has been give out by the clerk |

Simple Future Tense (S + will/shall be + PP + By + O)

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | I shall tell you the truth | The truth will be told to you (by me) |
| 2. | I will write a letter | A letter will be written by me |

Future Perfect Tense (S + will/shall have been + PP + By + O)

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. | He will have written a letter | A letter will have been written by him |
| 2. | He will have finished the work | The work will have been finished by him |

Imperative Sentences (Let + O + Be + PP)

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Hang him | Let him be hanged |
| 2. | Let us buy that house | Let that house be bought by us |
| 3. | Open the door | Let the door be opened |
| 4. | Kill the snake | Let the snake be killed |
| 5. | Arrest him | Let him be arrested |

Interrogative Sentence (QW + Aux + S + PP + By + O)

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | How does she solve this problem? | How is this problem solved by her? |
| 2. | Have they attended the meeting? | Has the meeting been attended by them? |
| 3. | Are they organizing an excursion? | Is an excursion being organized? |

Previous Questions

1. "I ate a banana" is the active form of (A banana has eaten by me, I was eaten by a banana, I had been eaten a banana, **A banana was eaten by me**)
2. The passive voice of the sentence – "Some one has locked the room" is (**The room is being locked**, The room has been locked, The room is locked, The room locked)
3. The passive form of 'He issued the orders' is" (**The orders were issued by him**, He was issued the orders, He had been issued the orders, The orders was issued by him)
4. 'People always admire this portrait' is the active for of (**This portrait is always admired**, This portrait has been always admired, This portrait was always admired, This portrait always admire people)
5. "People all over the world speak English" is the active form of (English was spoken by people all over the world, English has been spoken by people all over the world, People are spoken b English, **English is spoken all over the world**)

Change the voice

6. "He hurt his leg in an accident". (**His leg was hurt in an accident**, His leg is hurt in an accident, his leg has been hurt in an accident, An accident has hurt his leg.)
7. "I am reading a book". (A book is read by me, **A book is being read by me**, A book has been reading by me, An accident has hurt his leg.)



8. "I was given a book" (Someone has given me a book, Someone is given me a book, **Someone gave me a book**, A book gave me someone.)
9. "They make a book of paper". (A book is being made of paper, A book of paper was made by them, A book of paper is being made by them, **A book of paper is made by them.**)
10. "He is painting a picture". (A picture is painted by him **A picture is being painted by him**, A picture has been painted by him, A picture was being painted by him)
11. "Open the door". (**Let the door be opened**, A door is opened, A door was opened, Let the door being opened)
12. "Let it be done soon". (It soon be done, **Do it soon**, It was done soon, It was being done soon)
13. "Do the cats attack the snakes?" (**Are the snakes attacked by the cats?**, Were the snakes attacked by the cats? Does the snakes attacked by the cats?, Had the snakes attacked by the cats?)
14. "Has your question been answered?" (Had anybody answered your question?, **Has anybody answered your question?**, Did anybody answer your question?, Are your question answered by anybody?)
15. "Will the government build a ridge?" (**Will a bridge be built by the government?**, Will be a bridge built by the government?, The government will be built a bridge)
16. "Did the noise frighten you?" (Is you frightened by the noise?, Are you frightened by noise?, **Were you frightened by the noise?**, Do you frightened by the noise?)
17. "When does he close the door?" (When was the door closed by hem?, **When is the door closed by him?**, Does the door closed by him?, The door closed by him When?)
18. "How can he be helped by you?" (**How can you help him?**, How could you help him?, You can help him how?, How did you help him?)
19. "She cooks our food". (**Our food is cooked by her**, Our food was cooked by her, Our food is being cooked by her, Our food is cooking by her)
20. "The boy caught a big fish" (A big fish is caught by the boy, A big fish has been aught by the boy, **A big fish was caught by the boy**, A big fish was being caught by the boy.)
21. "Our team will certainly win the match". (**The match will certainly be won by our team**, The match would certainly be won by our team, The match would be win by our team, Certainly the match our team will win)
22. "Finish the work immediately" (**Let the work be finished immediately**, Let the work be being finished immediately, Let the work is finished immediately, Let not the work be finished immediately)



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DEGREE OF COMPARISON

നമ്മൾ വ്യക്തികളെയോ വസ്തുക്കളെയോ താരതമ്യം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ വിശേഷണങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിശേഷണങ്ങളിലുള്ള മാറ്റത്തെയാണ് Degree of Comparison എന്നു പറയുന്നത്. അവ (ശ) Positive Degree (ii) Comparative Degree (iii) Superlative Degree.

വിശേഷണത്തിന്റെ ലളിതമായ രൂപമാണ് Positive Degree. Positive Degree യേക്കാൾ ഉയർന്ന Degree യാണ് Comparative Degree. ഇത് രണ്ടു വ്യക്തികളെയോ വസ്തുക്കളെയോ താരതമ്യം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. രണ്ടിൽ കൂടുതൽ വ്യക്തികളെയോ വസ്തുക്കളെയോ താരതമ്യം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ Superlative Degree ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

- E.g.:
1. Hari's car is new (Positive)
 2. Uma's car is newer than Hari's (Comparative)
 3. Joseph's car is the newest of all (Superlative)

Comparative ഉം Superlative ഉം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന വിധം

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Short	Shorter	Shortest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Wonderful	More wonderful	Most wonderful

NOTE

എന്നാൽ ഒരു വ്യക്തിയുടെ രണ്ടു Qualities compare ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ 'er' form ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

E.g.: She is more sad than happy

Some Comparative form ഉം Superlative form ഉം Adjective ന്റെ positive form ൽ നിന്നല്ല രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നത് അവയെ Irregular comparison എന്നു പറയുന്നു.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
Little	Less/Lesser	Least
Much	More	Most
Many	More	Most
Good/well	Better	Best
Bad/ill	Worse	Worst

NOTE

'Or' ൽ അവസാനിക്കുന്ന Comparative adjectives ന്റെ കൂടെ 'To' എന്ന preposition ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. (Junior, Superior, Senior, Prior, Anterior, Posterior, etc)

E.g.: Manu is senior to Mohan

NOTE

1. ഒരേ Qualityയിലുള്ള രണ്ടു വസ്തുക്കൾ compare ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ 'as....as' ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.



2. ഒരേ Qualityയിലുള്ളതല്ലാത്ത രണ്ടു വസ്തുക്കൾ compare ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ 'Not as...as' or 'Not so...as' ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.
3. Comparative degree യിലേക്ക് മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ 'Adjective + more/er + Than' ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.
4. രണ്ടിലധികം Unequal quality യിലുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളെ positive degreeയിലേക്ക് മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ 'No other + Object' ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.
5. രണ്ടിലധികം Unequal Quality യിലുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളെ comparative degree യിലേക്ക് മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ 'Adjective + more/er + of' ഉപയോഗിക്കണം.
6. Superlative Degreeയിൽ 'one of the' എന്നു തന്നിട്ടുവെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ comparative ലേക്കു മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ 'than'നു ശേഷം 'most other' ചേർക്കണം.

E.g.:

1. She is tallest girl in the class (Superlative)
 No other girl in the class is so tall as she (Positive)
 She is taller than any other girl in the class (Comparative)
2. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world (Superlative)
 No other peak in the world is so high as Mount Everest (Positive)
 Mount Everest is higher than any other peak in the world (Comparative)
3. The Taj Mahal is the most magnificent building in the world (Superlative)
 No other building in the world is so magnificent as the Taj Mahal (Positive)
 The Taj Mahal is more magnificent than any other building in the world (Comparative)

1. Kolkata University is older than Universities in India. (All other, **all the other**, all, every other)
2. He is the best man for the job. Make positive degree. (**No other person is as good as he for the job**, He is better than other men for the job, He is the best among all others for the job, He is not so good as others for the job)
3. Gold is not so useful as iron. Make comparative degree. (Gold is more useful than iron, **Iron is more useful than gold**, Gold is the best useful metal, No other metal is as useful as gold)
4. I was feeling tired last night. So I went to bed usual. (**earlier than**, earlier to, earliest than, early)
5. I am not so tall as he. Make comparative form (He is taller to me, He is the taller than me., **He is taller than me.**, He is not taller than me)
6. Chennai is the biggest south Indian city. Make positive degree (Chennai is bigger than all other South Indian city, Chennai is the bigger South Indian city, Chennai is a big South Indian city, **No other South Indian city is as big as Chennai**)
7. He cannot play better than you. Make positive degree. (He can play as good as you, **He cannot play as good as you**, You cannot play as good as he, You are the best player)
8. Hamlet is the best play that Shakespeare has written. Make comparative degree. (No other play of Shakespeare is as good as Hamlet, **Hamlet is better than all other plays that Shakespeare has written**, Hamlet is not better than all other plays that Shakespeare has written, Hamlet is better to all other plays that Shakespeare has written)
9. Few students are so bright as Raju. Make superlative degree. (Raju is brighter than all the students, No other student is as bright as Raju, **Raju is the brightest student**, Raju is not the brightest student.)
10. Kashmir is more beautiful than any other part of India. Make superlative degree. (**Kashmir is the most beautiful part in India**, Kashmir is the beautiful part in India, No other part of India is as beautiful as Kashmir, Kashmir is beautiful than any other part in India)



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ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. One who is interested in the prehistoric remains and ancient buildings – ARCHAEOLOGIST
2. A person who believes that the worst will happen – PESSIMIST
3. A person who believes that the best will happen – OPTIMIST
4. Identification of disease by means of its symptoms – DIAGNOSIS
5. The aggregate of surrounding things, conditions or influences – ENVIRONMENT
6. Specialist in the skin and its diseases – DERMATOLOGIST
7. A person who writes or speaks several languages – POLYGLOT
8. Something that calms the nerves – SEDATIVE
9. Killing of one's own mother – MATRICIDE
10. Killing of one's father – PATRICIDE
11. Killing of one's wife – UXORICIDE
12. The killing of one human being by another – HOMICIDE
13. Killing of one's brother – FATRICIDE
14. A person who is kind and helpful to those who are poor – PHILANTHROPIST
15. One who does not believe in God – ATHEIST
16. One who believes in God – THEIST
17. Person having profound knowledge – SCHOLAR
18. Scientific study of soil – PEDOLOGY
19. A person of long experience in any field – VETERAN
20. One who collects and studies of postage stamps – PHILATELIST
21. A person who does research in Physics – PHYSICIST
22. Rule by one person with ultimate power – AUTOCRACY
23. The branch of zoology that deals with insects – ENTOMOLOGY
24. The belief that there is only one God – MONOTHEISM
25. The suffering and death for a noble cause – MARTYRDOM
26. One who never takes alcoholic drinks – TEETOTALLER
27. A period of thousand years – MILLENNIUM
28. A place where coins are made – MINT
29. A list of all kinds of food available for a meal in a restaurant – MENU
30. One who has suddenly risen to wealth and importance – UPSTART
31. A group of people having control of a country – OLIGARCHY
32. One who dishonestly claims to have medical knowledge and skill – QUACK
33. The practice of those in power of favouring relatives – NEPOTISM
34. The condition of self government – AUTONOMY
35. A trusted person to whom one speaks about one's private affairs – CONFIDANT
36. A literary work published after its author's death – POSTHUMOUS
37. The art of hand writing – CALLIGRAPHY
38. Calamity means DISASTER
39. Unmarried woman – SPINSTER
40. Wool Gathering means DAY DREAMING
41. One who grows flower and plants – HORTICULTURIST
42. One who walks along the street – PEDESTRIAN
43. A number followed by 100 zeroes – GOOGOL
44. A journey by sea – VOYAGE
45. A disreputable member of a family or a group – BLACK SHEEP
46. Member of a band of robbers – BRIGAND
47. One who plays against for his pleasure and not professionally – AMATEUR
48. A speech by an actor at the end of the play – EPILOG
49. A person claiming to be superior in culture and intellectual to others – HYBROW



50. Study of coins – NUMISMATIC
51. Study of fossils – PALIANTOLOGY
52. Study of rode soil – PETROLOGY
53. Study of fruits and seeds – CARPOLOGY
54. Study of moon – CELENOLOGY
55. Study of cancer – ONCOLOGY
56. Study of seashell – CHONCHOLOGY
57. Study of teeth – ODONTOLOGY
58. Study of mountains – OROLOGY
59. Study of bones – OESTOLOGY
60. A poem written to lament the dead – ELEGY
61. One who having more than one wife – POLYGAMY
62. One who having only one wife – MONOGAMY
63. One who having more than one husband – POLYANDRY
64. The belief that there are many God – POLYTHEISM
65. Medical examination of the dead body proved that it was a murder – POST-MORTEM
66. The leading character in a drama, film or novel – PROTOGONIST
67. A cartographer makes – MAPS
68. An official who carries out a sentence of death – EXECUTIONER
69. One who hates mankind – MISANTHROPE
70. PSEUDONYM means False Name
71. One who loves mankind – PHILANTHROPIST
72. One who loves books – BIBLIOPHILE
73. A man whose wife is dead – WIDOWER
74. An animal able to live both in land and water – AMPHIBIAN
75. Dried food for horse and farm animals – FODDER
76. To carry off a person illegally – ABDUCT
77. A person who is habitually kind of others – ALTRUIST
78. Remedy against poison – ANTIDOTE
79. A place where birds are kept – AVIARY
80. A person who wants to create lawlessness – ANARCHIST
81. A place where navel or military weapons are made or stored – ARESENAL
82. A former student of a school / college – ALUMNUS
83. A letter or a book which does not bear the names – ANONYMOUS
84. Artificial pond or tank for keeping live fish, water plants – AQUARIUM
85. A sport of shooting with bow and arrow – ARCHERY
86. A person appointed by two parties to settle a dispute – ARBITRATOR
87. The art of understanding the influence of heavenly bodies – ASTROLOGY
88. Loss of memory – AMNESIA
89. The scientific study of heavenly bodies – ASTRONOMY
90. A child whose parents are not married – BASTARD
91. A list of books on a subject – BIBLIOGRAPHY
92. A Government where the power is concentrated in the hands of one person – AUTOCRACY
93. One who flies a space vehicle – ASTRONAUT
94. An uncivilized person – BARBARIAN
95. A person who cannot pay his debts – BANKRUPT
96. Happening every two years – BIENNIAL
97. An animal which eat flesh – CARNIVOROUS
98. An animal which eat plants – HERBIVOROUS
99. An animal which eat plants and flesh – OMINVOROUS
100. An animal which eats its own species – CANNIBAL
101. A liquid for drinking – BEVERAGE
102. A state of long unnatural deep unconsciousness – COMA
103. Agreement of opinion among different groups and parties – CONSENSUS
104. One who is prepared to take dangerous risk – DARE DEVIL



105. The art of establishing relations between nations – DIPLOMACY
106. Song sung by two people together – DUET
107. One who speaks too much about himself – EGOTIST
108. A place where one lives permanently – DOMICILE
109. To kill by passing electricity – ELECTROCUTE
110. A speech made without any previous thought – EXTEMPORE
111. The animals of a particular region – FAUNA
112. All the plants of a particular place – FLORA
113. One who is going to marry – FIANCE
114. Goods carried by ship/train/plane – FREIGHT
115. Government by old people – GERONTOCRACY
116. Seeing something which is not actually present – HALLUCINATION
117. That which cannot be imitated – INIMITABLE
118. A pleasant song sung to send children to sleep – LULLABY
119. Something chosen as a symbol to bring good luck – MASCOT
120. A soldier who fights of weather conditions – MERCENARY
121. Scientific study of weather – METEOROLOGY
122. The scientific study of speech sound – PHONETICS
123. The murder of a king – REGICIDE
124. The killing of one's sister – SORORICIDE
125. One who likes to work too hard – WORKAHOLIC
126. A large group of insects moving in a mass – SWARM
127. The study and science of growing grapes – VITICULTURE
128. One who hates marriage – MISOGAMIST
129. One who hates women – MISOGYNIST
130. A few words taken as the guiding principles – MOTTO
131. A lie told in court – PERJURY
132. One who flirts with ladies – PHILANDERER
133. A short biographical sketch of someone – PROFILE
134. Something old that reminds us of the past – RELIC
135. Money paid by the Government to make prices lower – SUBSIDY
136. The local language of a place – VERNACULAR
137. The meaning of Euthanasia – MERCY KILLING
138. One who gives medical care and treatment for old people – GERIATRICIAN
139. WHITE PAPER means official documents
140. Power held by an authority – JURISDICTION
141. Animal which creeps – REPTILE
142. Animal which feeds on breast milk – MAMMALS
143. Animal kept as companion and treated with intense care and love – PET
144. Animal foot that has huge claws or nails – PAW
145. Fear of wild animals – AGRIZOOPHOBIA
146. Fear of cats – AILUROPHOBIA / FELINOPHOBIA
147. Fear of bacteria – BACTERIOPHOBIA
148. Fear of dogs – CYNOPHOBIA
149. Fear of insects – EUTOMOPHOBIA
150. Fear of reptiles – HERPETOPHOBIA
151. Fear of snakes – OPHIDIOPHOBIA
152. Fear of birds – ORNITHOPHOBIA
153. Fear of animals – ZOOPHOBIA

IDIOM AND PHRASE

1. To turn a deaf ear – Disregard
2. To smell a rat – To suspect a trick



3. A dark horse – An unforeseen competitor / A person of hidden qualities
4. To beat a retreat – To run away in fear
5. Red letter day – Happy and significant day
6. Have the last laugh – To be victorious at the end of an argument
7. At one's back and call – To be always at one's service
8. To fight tooth and tail – To oppose firmly
9. In the long run – Ultimately
10. A bread and butter letter – A letter to thank a host
11. Read between the lines – Understanding the sense rather than the actual words
12. Talking through one's hat – Talking ignorantly
13. To turn an honest penny – Make a legitimate living
14. To face the music – to bear the consequences
15. To blow one's own trumpet – To praise one's own self.
16. To end in smoke – To come to nothing
17. To be in the pink – To behave in harsh manner
18. To take to one's heels – To run away from
19. At snail's pace – To do things very slowly
20. To hook or by crook – By any means
21. Capital punishment – Death sentence
22. A grass widow – A woman whose husband is temporarily away from her
23. To miss the boat – To miss an opportunity
24. At arm's length – To keep at a distance
25. Black sheep – Good for nothing person
26. A laughing stock – An object of ridicule
27. To die in harness – To work till the last day of one's life
28. To leave no stone unturned – To do one's best
29. To burn the candle at both ends – To waste money lavishly
30. Put up with – Endure
31. Kith and kin – Friends and relatives
32. A big gun – An important person
33. Dog days – Hottest period of the year
34. To dig one's own grave – To do something which results in one's own downfall
35. A dead lock – A position when no progress can be made
36. A dog's lock – A life of hard work
37. A dare devil – A person who does not care for any consequences
38. To get rid of – To give up
39. To fall out – To quarrel
40. To turn a deaf ear to – To ignore
41. To burn one's fingers – To suffer for one's mistake
42. To burn the midnight oil – Hard work
43. Tooth and nail – With all power
44. A wild goose chase – A wasteful search
45. Bad blood – Ill feeling
46. To make a clean breast of – To confess
47. To rain cats and dogs – To rain heavily
48. To bell the cat – To face the risk
49. The law of the jungle – Exploiting others
50. To cry for the moon – Ask for impossible

FOREIGN EXPRESSIONS

1. ADHOC – Made for a special purpose
2. LINGUA FRANCA – Language adopted for local communications
3. BONAFIDE – In good faith
4. EUREKA – I have found out
5. ENROUTE – On the way



6. ETAL – Other people or things
 7. EXPARTE – One sided
 8. DE JURE – According to law
 9. DE FACTO – Existing
 10. SINE DIE – Indefinitely
 11. SINE QUA NON – As essential condition
 12. IN TOTO – Totally
 13. MODUS OPERANDI – The mode of working
 14. ALUMNI – Old students of an institution
 15. MALA FIDE – With a bad intention
 16. CARTA BLANCHE – Full authority
 17. EN PASSANT – In brief
 18. AD INFINITIUM – Without limit
 19. ZEIT GEIST – The spirit of the age
 20. TOUR DE FORCE – Performance of distinction
 21. PRIMA FACIA – On the first view
 22. LAISSEZ FAIRE- Without interferences of the Govt.
 23. PER CAPITA – Per head
 24. SOTTO VOCE – In a low voice
 25. STATUS QUO – State of affairs as it is now
 26. FAUX PAS – A false step in behavior
 27. AD NAUSEAM – To the point of disgust
 28. AD SUMMUM – To the highest point
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