



# CUET - UG

**Common University Entrance Test**

**National Testing Agency**

**Section I (A)**

**English**



# CUET (UG)

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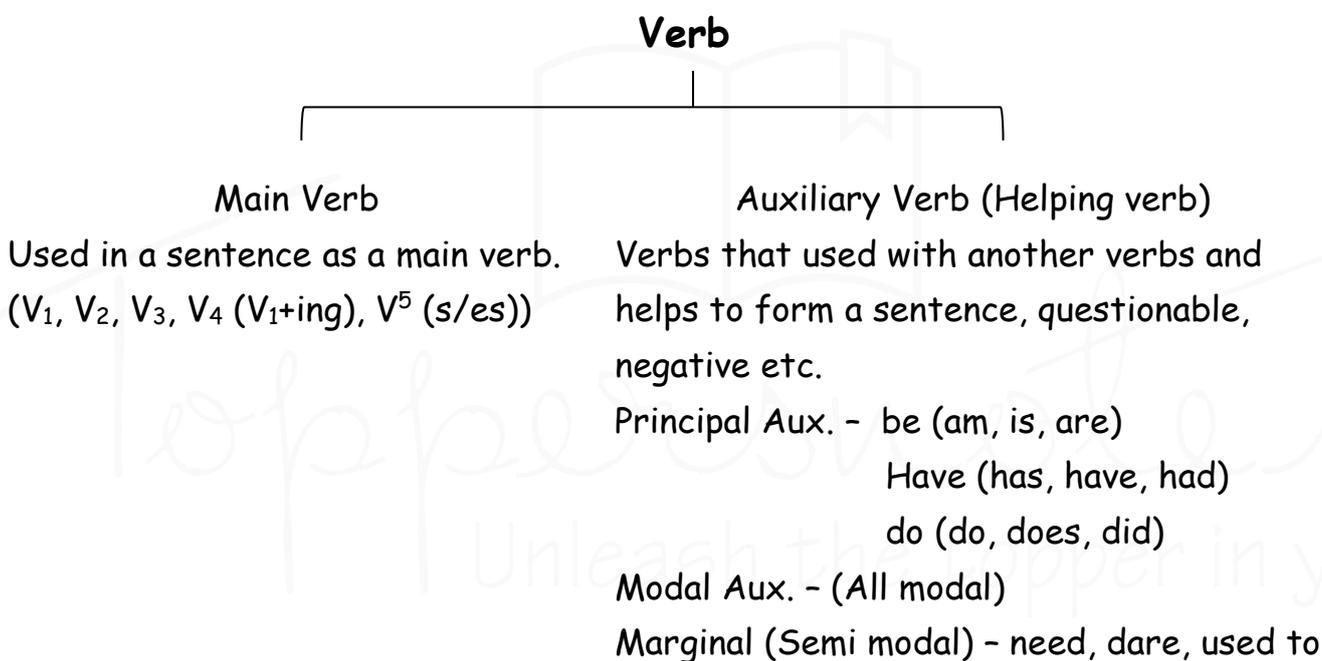
## Verb

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

**Ex.**

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

### Kinds of verb



### Forms of Verb

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

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

Present (1 <sup>st</sup> Form)	Past (2 <sup>nd</sup> Form)	P.Participle (3 <sup>rd</sup> Form)	- ing Form	s/es Form
Arise	arose	arisen	arising	arises
Awake	awoke	awaken	awaking	awakes

Be	was, were	been	being	is/was
Bear	bore	born	bearing	bears
Come	came	come	coming	comes
Dig	dug	dug	digging	digs
Do	did	done	doing	does
Fall	fell	fallen	falling	falls
Find	found	found	finding	finds
Fly	flew	flown	flying	flies
Get	got	got	getting	gets
Give	gave	given	giving	gives
Grind	ground	ground	grinding	grinds
Know	knew	known	knowing	knows
Lie	lay	lain	lying	lies
Ride	rode	ridden	riding	rides
Wear	wore	worn	wearing	wears
Weave	wove	woven	weaving	weaves
Abuse	abused	abused	abusing	abuses
Act	acted	acted	acting	acts
Add	added	added	adding	adds
Bathe	bathed	bathed	bathing	bathes
Beg	begged	begged	begging	begs
Borrow	borrowed	borrowed	borrowing	borrows
Build	built	built	building	builds
Climb	climbed	climbed	climbing	climbs
Clap	clapped	clapped	clapping	claps
Copy	copied	copied	copying	copies
Collect	collected	collected	collecting	collects
Fell	felled	felled	felling	fells
Flee	fled	fled	fleeing	flees
Bid	bid	bid	bidding	bids
Bet	bet	bet	betting	bets

Let	let	let	letting	lets
Put	put	put	putting	puts
Read	read	read	reading	reads
Set	set	set	setting	sets
Shed	shed	shed	shedding	sheds
Shut	shut	shut	shutting	shuts

### CONFUSING PAIR OF VERBS

1.	Bear	bore	born	→	पैदा करना
	Bear	bore	borne	→	बर्दा त करना
2.	Fall	fell	fallen	→	गिरना
	Fell	felled	felled	→	गिराना
3.	Find	found	found	→	पाना
	Found	founded	founded	→	स्थापित करना
4.	Grind	ground	ground	→	पीसना
	Ground	grounded	grounded	→	जमीन पर लाना / उड़ान भरने पर पाबंदी लगाया
5.	Hang	hanged	hanged	→	फांसी पर चढ़ाना
	Hang	hung	hung	→	टांगना, लटकाना
6.	Lie	lied	lied	→	झूठ बोलना
	Lie	lay	lain	→	लेटना
	Lay	laid	laid	→	क्षैतिज (Horizontally) रखना न्यौछावर करना <b>Hens lay eggs-</b> अंडे देना
7.	Rend	rent	rent	→	चीरना / फाड़ना
	Rent	rented	rented	→	किराये पर देना
8.	Rise	rose	risen	→	उगना, बढ़ना, उठना, तरक्की करना
	Raise	raised	raised	→	उठाना (मुद्दा, प्र न इत्यादि)
	Raze	razed	razed	→	ध्वस्त करना
9.	See	saw	seen	→	देखना
	Saw	sawed	sawed/sawn	→	आरी से चीरना / काटना
10.	Wind	wound	wound	→	मोड़ना / लपेटना / चाबी लगाना

	Wound	wounded	wounded	→	घायल करना
11.	Fly	flew	flown	→	उड़ना
	Flow	flowed	flowed	→	बहना

## Verbs can also be classified as

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

### 1. Transitive Verbs

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

Ex. -

- (i) The man killed a snake.
- (ii) The boy opened the window.

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

### 2. Intransitive verbs

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

Ex. -

- (i) The man died.
- (ii) The girl smiled.
- (iii) The sun shines.

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

### 3. Finite Verbs

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

Ex. -

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

#### 4. Non-Finite Verbs

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

#### Types of Non Finite

1. Infinitive full infinitive (To+V<sub>1</sub>), Bare Infinitive
2. Gerund V<sub>1</sub>+ing (Noun) (Smoking)
3. Participle
  - Present
  - Past
  - Perfect

#### Infinitive and gerund

##### (1) As the subject of a verb

Ex. -

- (i) To smoke is injurious to health. (To+v<sub>1</sub>) - Infinitive
- (ii) Smoking is injurious to health.  
(V<sub>1</sub>+ing)→Gerund

##### (2) As the object of a verb

Ex. -

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

##### (3) As the complement of a verb

Ex. -

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

##### (4) As the object of a preposition

Ex. -

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

## Rules for Infinitive

(1) We use bare infinitive means first form of verb (V<sub>1</sub>) [not (to +V<sub>1</sub>)] after these words -

Make, Let, see, Hear, Bid, Need not, dare not, would rather, had better, rather than, had rather, do everything but/except, do nothing but/except etc.

Ex. -

(i) I made him to laugh (x)

Ans. I made him laugh. (✓)  
(V<sub>1</sub>)

(ii) Let me to go there (x)

Ans. Let me go there (✓)

(2) We use Infinitive (to+v<sub>1</sub>) after these for following words: -

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

+ (To +V<sub>1</sub>)

Ex. -

(i) He wanted start his business. (x)

He wanted to start his business (✓)

(ii) They compelled him to leave the room. (✓)

(3) Know verb + how/where/when/why then use infinitive

Ex. -

(i) I know how to write a paragraph. (✓)

↓  
(Infinitive)

(ii) He informed/me that he/knew to play/ on the harmonium. (x)  
(x)

He informed me that he knew how to play on the harmonium. (✓)  
(How will use after knew.)

## Rules for Gerund

(V<sub>1</sub>+ing)- (Function as a Noun)

(1)

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

+

(V<sub>1</sub>+ing)

Ex. -

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

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

Ex. -

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

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

(I appreciate <u>you</u>	<u>helping</u> )
↓	(v <sub>1</sub> +ing)
<u>(Your)</u>	or
(Possessive pronoun)	gerund

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

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

**Participle** → (V<sub>ing</sub> or V<sub>3</sub>)

Function as an adjective.

<p><u>Broken</u> heart</p> <p><u>Frustrated</u> Farmer</p> <p><u>Faded</u> Flower</p>	}	<p>(Past Participte)</p> <p>(V<sub>3</sub>)</p>
---	---	---

Burning train  
Waiting room  
Dancing boy/girl

} (Present Participle)  
(V<sub>1</sub>+ing)

Ex. -

- (i) The bronze idol of the dancing girl was found during excavations in the Indus valley. (Present participle)
- (ii) The Frustrated Farmer committed suicide. (Past Participle)

### Rule

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

Ex. -

- (i) While he was entering the hall, a huge crowd greeted him  
(Present Participle)
- (ii) Being a rainy day, we decided to stay indoors (x)  
It being a rainy day, we decided to stay Indoors.

(2) Verb of Sensation + Present Participle

↓

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

Ex. -

- (i) We saw her carry a box (x)  
Ans. We saw her carrying a box (✓)
- (ii) He heard the boys shouting.
- (iii) We felt the house shaking.

(3) Auxiliary Verbs/Helping

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

Ex. -

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

**Rules:** - Forced action  
Have + (to+V1) Infinitive

Ex. -

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

### Use of Modals

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

Ex. -

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

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

Ex. -

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

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

Ex. -

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

(4) **Must** :- (Compulsion, Determination)

Ex. -

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

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

**Ex. -**

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

(6) **Used to:-** (Be+used to+V1+ing)  
 Habitual actions, daily routing

**Ex. -**

- (i) Having lived in Gujrat for 20 years he is used to speak in Gujrati.  
 Ans. Having lived in Gujrat for 20 years, he is used to Speaking in Gujrati.
- (ii) He is used to walking in the morning(✓)
- (iii) I used to drive on the right. (;g sentence correct) gSA D;kssafd ;g past ds ckjs esa crk jgk gSA Habitual action ds ckjs esa ughA
- (iv) This device is used to operate CCTV cammera (✓)

(7) **Need/Dare**

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

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

**Ex. -**

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

**Main verb :-** (To+ V<sub>1</sub>) (Infinitive)

**Modal verb: -** V<sub>1</sub> (Bare Infinitive)

**Ex. -**

- (i) Do you need to take a rest (Main verb)
- (ii) Need you take a rest? (Modal)
- (iii) Do you dare to speak before hundred of people (main verb)
- (iv) Dare you speak before thousands of people? (Modal)

(8) **Should:** - 'Should' is used to denote duty/ advice.

**Ex. -**

- (i) You should respect your elders. (duty)
- (ii) You should work had to pass the exam. (advice)

**Imp.**

(a) Conjunction 'Lest' is generally followed by ' should'

**Ex. -** Withdraw your money lest you should face losses. (✓)

(b) 'Otherwise' is followed by 'will'

**Ex. -** Withdraw your money Otherwise you will face losses. (✓)

Cannot +help+V(ing)

**Ex. -**

- (i) I cannot help to eat sweets (x)

Ans. I cannot help eating sweets. (✓)

- (ii) I cannot help missing you. (✓)

Q.1 Deepak lay luggage/ aside and lay down/to rest for a while.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

Ans. Part (1) lay - laid

(x) (✓)

ysVuk (Put down)



(Hen's lay eggs.)

Q.2 The criminal will certainly be hanged because the charges brought upon are very serious.

Ans. The criminal will certainly be hanged (✓) because the charges brought upon are very serious.

Ex. -

(i)	(Practise) (x) makes a man perfect.
	<u>Pratice</u> (Noun) (✓) makes a man perfect.
(ii)	I need your <u>advic</u> e. (Noun) (✓)
(iii)	The theif (alluded) (x) arrest.
	The theif <u>elluded</u> (✓) (verb) arrest.
(iv)	Silence <u>precedes</u> the storm.
(v)	Do not <u>advise</u> (verb) me.

### Exercise

- Q.1 His brother was so curious that he rose many questions in the class.
- Q.2 He was borne of poor parents but brought up in an afficent family.
- Q.3 The University was found in 1950 when India was not self dependent in money aspects.
- Q.4 I complaint against him/as in spite of my repeated warnings/he failed to mend his ways.
- Q.5 If I leave now, /I will not be able to/return back before 9 P.M.
- Q.6 When I was young, /I can run/ faster than Mohan.
- Q.7 Harish needs not come here as it is getting dark.
- Q.8 He dare not to go there.
- Q.9 He works hard so that he should please his manage to promote him to the post of sales executive.
- Q.10 It is better to stay at home than to walk in the street when there erupts a communal riot in the town.
- Q.11 "Work hard, lest you will fail", said the father to his son who was taking his M.A. examination that year.
- Q.12 Being a stormy night, you must think of postponing all your programmes till tomorrow morning.
- Q.13 I hope the country's condition may go from bad to worse unless all necessary steps are taken to suppress terrorism.
- Q.14 Without taking proper care, the doctors could not have been saved this patient, who received a bullet in the chest.
- Q.15 The audience still flock to his concerts to hear him to sing as they perceive a sense of purity and piquancy in his music that is hard to come by today.

## Answers

1. 'Raised' is the correct word. 'Rose' means to get up.
2. V<sub>3</sub> of bear (to produce off springs) is born.  
V<sub>3</sub> of bear (to tolerate) is borne. (Born is correct)
3. Use "Founded" in place of 'found'. V<sub>3</sub> of found (to establish) is 'founded'.
4. V<sub>2</sub> and V<sub>3</sub> of complain is complained.  
Complaint is a noun which means grievance or problem.
5. Remove "back", it makes return 'superfluous'
6. Use could as the sentence is in past tense.
7. Use need in place of needs. Need is a modal here, not a main verb.
8. Dare not is followed by 'go' and not  
(√)

'to go'

(x)

9. Should - may

(x) (√)

10. Than to walk - than walk

(x) (√)

(than vkSj to dHkh ,d lkFk ugh vkrs<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>)

11. Lest you will fail - lest you should fail

(x)

12. It being a stormy night.

13. Remove hope- "Fear" is the right word.

(x)

14. Could not save (√)

15. Hear him to sing - hear him sing (√)

(x)

(V<sub>1</sub>)

(Bare infinitive)

## Adverbs

An adverb is a word which qualifies a verb or an adjective or another adverb.

- An adverb is a word that qualifies -

(a) A verb - He walks slowly.

↓     ↓  
verb   adverb

(b) An adjective - He is very good.

↓     ↓  
adverb adj.

(c) An adverb - I write very carefully.

↓     ↓  
adverb   adv.

(d) A preposition -

The Kite flew exactly over my head.

↓     ↓  
Adverb   preposition

(e) A conjunction :-

He hates her simply because she drinks whiskey.

↓     ↓  
Adverb   conjunction

(f) A complete sentence -

(1) Fortunately, the terrorist was caught. (Sentence)

↓  
Adverb

(2) Naturally, Tendulkar played well. (Sentence)

↓  
Adverb

**Note - ( Adjective + ly = Adverb)**

- Beautiful + ly- Beautifully
- Careful + ly- Carefully
- Natural + ly -Naturally
- General + ly - Generally
- Exact + ly - Exactly

- Some noun like coward, niggard, miser, scholar etc. adjective and adverb form.

Noun	Adjective form	Adverb form
Coward	Cowardly	In a Cowardly manner
Niggard	Niggardly	In a Niggardly manner
Miser	Miserly	In a Miserly manner
Scholar	Scholarly	In a Scholarly manner

### Types of Adverb

- (1) **Adverb of time** - Today, last night, next day, late, lately, now, just now, ago, daily, already, recently, presently etc.

**Ex.**

- (i) He saw me yesterday.
- (ii) Karan meets me daily.

- (2) **Adverb of Place** - Tell us the place where something happens and they answer the question somewhere? (Here, There, Hither, Thither, Up, In, Out, Away, Down, Everywhere, Somewhere, Below, Near, Far etc.)

**Ex.**

- (i) He was sitting here.
- (ii) There is air everywhere.

- (3) **Adverb of Number (Frequency)** - Tell us how many times the action occurs or occurred or will occur.

**Ex.**

- (i) Rarely, daily, sometimes, often, seldom, usually, frequently, always, ever, generally, monthly, yearly etc.
- (ii) He has not seen her once.
- (iii) Every person often makes mistakes.

- A. **Adverb of manner** - Tell us the manner or the way in which something happens. They answer the question how?

**Ex.**

- (i) He works honestly.
- (ii) He works slowly.

**B. Adverb of Degree :-** Tell us the degree or extent to which something happens.

They answer the question 'how much'? or 'to what degree'?

(Almost, very, very much, too, enough, so much, just, of course, quiet, rather, hardly, much, more, must, barely etc.)

**Ex.**

(i) He is too ill to go to work.

(ii) He is rich enough to maintain a car.

**C. Interrogative Adverbs -**

Where, why, when, how, how far etc.

**Ex.**

(i) Why are you surprised?

(ii) Where is my passport?

**D. Relative Adverbs\_-** when we use interrogative adverbs to join two sentences then they called relative adverb.

Relative Adverb show the relation of Explicit, Implicit or Antecedent.

**(a) The Antecedent Explicit or expressed -**

**Ex.**

**This is the place where the king lived.**

**Do you know the time when he will come?**

[In above examples 'where' and 'when' are relative adverbs which relate **the place** and **the time** (which are antecedents). Hence **the place** and **the time** are antecedents which are clear.]

**(b) The Antecedent Implicit /omitted/understood:-**

**Ex.**

**This is where the king lived.**

**Do you know when he will come?**

['Where 'and'when' relative adverbs in above sentences are those antecedents which are unclear.]

Where- the place in which

When- the time by which