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For All Banking Exams

ENGLISH



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1 CHAPTER

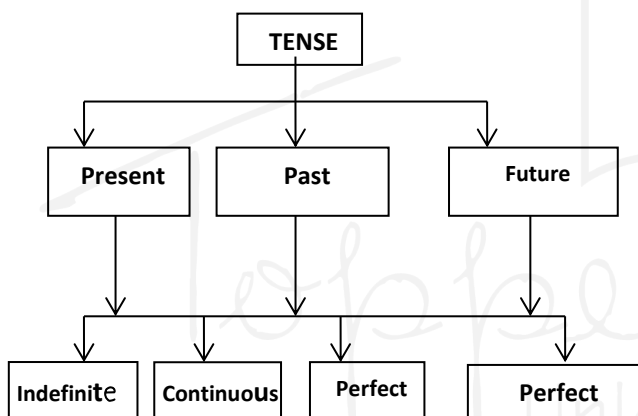
Tense

On the basis of time of an action performed, we can divide sentence into the following **three tenses**:-

- (a) Present Tense
- (b) Past Tense
- (c) Future Tense

Again on the basis of state of an action performed, we can further classify each tense into following **four parts**:-

- (a) Simple Indefinite Tense
- (b) Progressive/Continuous Tense
- (c) Perfect Tense
- (d) Perfect Continuous Tense



Present Tense

Simple/Indefinite Tense

(Subject + Verb₁(s/es) + Object.)

Uses

- (a) Habitual/Repeated/Regular Actions
(Generally these adverbs are used to express habitual or regular actions.)

Always, often, sometimes, generally, usually, occasionally, rarely, never, everymonth, every week, once a month etc.

Ex.-

- (i) I get up at 6 A.M. every morning.
- (ii) He **takes** tea without sugar.

(iii) My father **reads** newspaper everyday.

- (b) Universal truth, principal and permanent activities

Ex.-

- (i) Water **boils** at 100°C. (✓)
- (ii) The earth **moves** around the sun.

- (c) Possession

Ex.-

- (i) This bag **belongs** to me.
- (ii) We **have** a big car.

- (d) Live Broadcast or telecast
Match, Drama, Film and Serial and
Newspaper headlines.

Ex.-

- (i) Sachin **hits** a boundary.
- (ii) In the film, my brother **plays** the role of lord Krishna.

Present Continuous Tense

[Sub + is/am/are + V_{ing} + Object.]

- (a) These are generally used in continuous sentence

Now, at present, at the moment, this morning, this evening, currently etc.

Ex.-

- (i) Mr. Kapoor **is teaching** English language **at present**.
- (ii) My Mother **is knitting** a sweater at the **moment**.

- (b) For fixed programme or plan of the nearest future

[Tonight, tomorrow, next month, next week, 2 O' clock, 9 O' clock etc.]

Ex.-

- (i) We are going to Mumbai tonight.
- (ii) My father **is coming tomorrow**.

(c) Background time taken action like

- **Verbs of Perception**

See, smell, hear, taste, feel, notice, appear, seem etc.

- **Verbs of Emotion**

Hope, want, desire, believe, doubt, detest, fear, love etc.

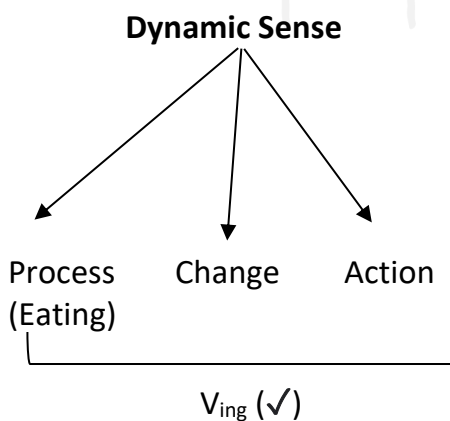
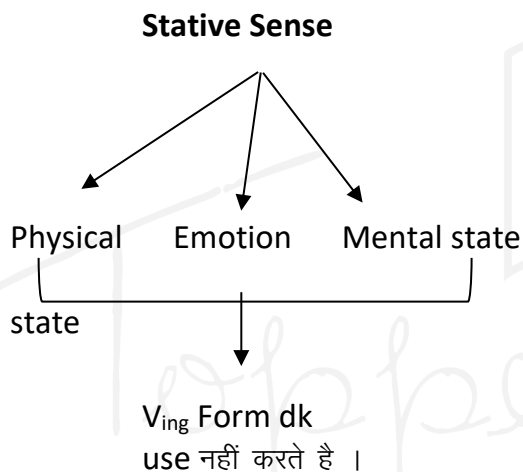
- **Verbs of Thinking**

Think, Suppose, agree, consider, perceive/understand etc.

- **Verbs of Possession**

Belong, have, own, possess, contain, keep, owe, lack etc.

If these verbs used in stative sense or stative sense we never use 'ing' with these verbs.



Ex.-

- (i) **I think** it is wrong to hit children. – thinking (Mental State) (✓)
- (ii) I am **thinking** about buying a new car. – thinking (Process) (✓)

(iii) I like chocolate cake, but I prefer vanilla cake. (✓)

(iv) I cannot talk right now, I am eating dinner. (✓)

Present Perfect

Sub. + Has/have + V³ + Object.

(a) When we use yet, so far, up til now, ever in a sentence to show time expression then we generally use verb in **present perfect tense**.

Ex.-

We sent call letters to many candidates but only a few **had** reported **so far**.

had – have

(X) (✓)

Present Perfect Continuous

Subject + has/have + been + v_{1+ing} + object + since/for + time.

- An action which began at sometime earlier in past and is still continuing.

Ex.-

(i) They **have been playing** cricket since morning. (✓)

(ii) They **have been playing** cricket for 3 hours. (✓)

Since – [Point of time /certain time/origin/starting point].

Ex.-

Since 8 O' clock, Since last month, Since last month, Since last year etc.

For - Use in (Uncertain time/period of time/duration of time/from starting of the period to end of the period.)

Ex.-

For some days, For a decade, For few months, For 10 seconds etc.

Ex.-

(i) They have been doing the job for last year.

For – Since

(X) (✓)

- (ii) She has been doing this work for 2 hours. (✓)
- (iii) She has been singing a song since morning. (✓)

Past Tense

To indicate actions completed in the past.

1. The building was built in 2001.
2. My family came to see me last night.

Past Indefinite

- (a) Subject + V₂ + Object.
- (b) If we use "yesterday, ago and last week" to indicate the time expression

- (c) After these phrasal expressions

It is time ← (To + VI)
 It is high time ← or
 It is about time ← (V₂)
 It is past time ← used after them.

[would/should will not use after them.]

(To+ V₁) OR (V₂) used after them.

Ex.-

- (i) It is high time to tell the truth. (✓)
- (ii) It is high time that we **told** (v₂) the truth. (✓)
- (iii) It is high time you **started** (v₂) your preparation.
- (d) To show a past habit

Ex.-

- (i) She always prayed to god.
- (ii) I played (v₂) cricket in my childhood.

(1)	When + Past cont./ Simple Past	When I <u>was sleeping</u> (Past Cont.), someone <u>knocked</u> (Simple Past) at my door.
(2)	When + Past simple/Past cont.	When I <u>visited</u> (Simple past) her, my mother <u>was cooking</u> (Past cont.) food.
(3)	While + Past cont./Past continue	While I <u>was studying</u> , my brother <u>was playing</u> video game.

in sentence then we generally use verb in simple past (V₂) tense.

EX.-

- (i) I don't know where he is now but I **saw** him yesterday.
- (ii) They went to Agra yesterday.
- (iii) My family **came** (V₂) to see me last night.

(4)	While + Cont./Past Simple	While <u>making</u> thousands of mistakes, Edison <u>invented</u> the light bulb.
-----	---------------------------	---

When two actions occurred in the past at same time then we use past continuous tense for both actions.

Ex.-

While my mother was singing, I was sleeping

Past Perfect

- (a) Sub + had + V₃ + Object.

Ex.-

He had completed his homework before I reached his place.

- (b) To describe an action that go over before the given time in the past.

Ex.-

- (i) The crops **had ruined before** it rained.
- (ii) **I came** (V₂) after he **had gone**.

- (iii) I saw him before he staked his car. (X)
I **had seen** him **before** he staked his car
(✓)
- (iv) She **had reached** his house **much earlier**.

(I)	(II)
First action	Second action
Past Perfect (had +V ₃)	(V ₂)

- (c) To express unfulfilled wish in the past

Ex.-

- (i) I had hoped that he would pass.
(ii) She had expected his arrival, but he did not come.

Past Perfect Continuous

- (a) Subject +had been + (V¹ +ing) + obj. + since/for + time.
(b) To describe an action that began prior to a certain point in the past and continued up to a particular point.

Ex.-

- (i) My friend **had been trying** to solve the sum for more than 2 hours when I reached his home. (✓)
(ii) At that time **she was** sleeping for 7 hours. (X)
At that time **she had been** sleeping for 7 hours. (✓)
(iii) When Mr. Mukerjee came to school in 1995, Doctor Anand **had already been** teaching there for 5 years.
(c) **It is used to express a repeated action in the past.**

Ex.-

- (i) I **had been trying** to contact you.
(ii) He had been trying to get a good job.

Future Tense

Future Indefinite

This tense expresses an action that is expected to be started in near future.

- (a) Subject + will/ shall + object.

Ex.-

- (i) She will call you.
(ii) Will she not call you?
(iii) Will she call you?

Will: - Generally used with 2nd and 3rd person.

Shall: - Generally used with 1st person (I, We).

Note: - If we use promise, threat, determination, law, notice then 1st person with 'will'.

Ex.-

- (i) We shall have our dinner at night. – shall (may be but not fixed)
(ii) We will have our dinner at night. – Fix (will not)
(iii) Will I go? (X) Shall I go? (✓)
(iv) He took his examination next year. (X)
He will take his examination next year (✓)

- (b) To show conditional actions that have adverb clause, Present Indefinite Tense along with 'unless, until, when, if'.

Ex.-

- (i) Unless she works hard, she will not pass.
(ii) If you run fast, you will win the race.

Future Continuous Tense

- (a) Subject + will/shall + be + V₁ + ing + object.

Ex.-

- (i) He will be studying here for the entire weekend.
(ii) They will be staying here for the next one month.
(iii) Will she be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

Future Perfect Tense

- (a) Subject + will/shall + have + V₃ + object.
- (b) To indicate the completion of an action by a certain time in the future.

Ex.-

- (i) His brother will have finished the work by 5 O' clock.
- (ii) They will have come back home by evening.

Note

In Future Perfect Tense, when an action is expected to be completed in near future, 'till' are used before the adverb of future.

Ex.-

"By tomorrow, till next week, by Monday"

- (i) I shall have finished your work by tomorrow.
 - (ii) I shall have written my exercise by than.
- (c) To show an action in which 'when' or 'before' is followed by present Tense.

Ex.-

- (i) I will have completed this work before **she comes** (present tense).
- (ii) He will have reached school before the bell rings.

Future Perfect Continuous

- (a) Subject + will/shall + have + been + V₁ + ing + object + from/for + time.
- (b) To indicate an action that will continue in a period of time in the future.

Ex.-

- (i) He will have been working from morning.
- (ii) He will have been working from next Monday.
- (iii) Will she have been washing cloths for 3 hour?

Note

Future perfect continuous denotes continuous action while future perfect denotes completed action.

Ex.-

- (i) (By the end of this month, I will have been traveling for 6 months. (Continuous Action)
- (ii) By the end of this month, I will have travelled for 6 months. (Completed action)

Exercise

- Q.1. Had you told me (1)/about the problems (2)/I would not involve (3)/Myself in such types of things(4).
- Q.2. If it were (1) possible/to get (2) near when/one (3) of the volcanic eruptions (4) take place/we would (5) see a grand sight (6).
- Q.3. An anarchist is (1)/a person when (2)/is believing in or (3)/tries to bring about anarchy (4).
- Q.4. Shweta is behaving (1)/as if she never (2)/tells a lie (3)/in her life (4).
- Q.5. I wish I (1)/met you when (2)/you were (3)/living in India (4).
- Q.6. Here come (1)/my friend (2)/Ashish when (3)/ he saw Aditya (4).
- Q.7. Akshay hopes (1)/to become a doctor (2)/after he completes (3)/his graduation (4).
- Q.8. I have been (1)/studying in (2)/my room (3)/for last evening (4).
- Q.9. Many studies suggest (1)/that the number (2)/ of cancer patients (3)/is grow day by day (4).
- Q.10. Ram told his mother (1)/that he would not (2)/be able to come back on time (3)/if rains (4).
- Q.11. Some of my friends are working (1)/for our organization (2)/for the last ten years in (3)/the publication department (4).
- Q.12. While he was crossing the (1)/road, the thought had struck (2)/him that he had forgotten to (3)/carry the keys along (4).

- Q.13. The manager told us (1)/that the glasses were broken (2)/in the mid way unless (3)/they were well packet (4).
- Q.14. A misogynist is a person (1)/who is hating woman (2)/but a philogynist is a (3)/person who loves woman (4).
- Q.15. The discreet inquiry revealed (1)/that his investment in (2)/the fraud cases (3)/have been more than what was first guessed (4).
- Q.16. I have pleasure (1)/to certify that (2)/Shivam has been working meritoriously (3)/for last three years in our organisation (4).
- Q.17. When the doctors found (1)/that the player took prohibited (2)/medicines, they reported the (3)/matter of the team manager (4).
- Q.18. The department of modern Indian language (1)/ is running a course in (2) comparative (3)/literature for the last fifteen years (4).
- Q.19. New King (1)/porus leads (2)/his army (3)/and attacked the enemy (4).
- Q.20. Arpit uses to watch (1)/TV till eleven O'clock at night (2)/and then goes (3)/to bed (4).

Answers

- (1) Have involved (✓) (Part- 3)
- (2) Use 'foot' instead of 'take' (part- 4)
- (3) I believing (X) – believes (universal truth (Simple present tense) [Part-3]
- (4) Tells a lie (X) told a lie (✓) – Because 'as if' chance always take "past tense" [Part- 3]
- (5) Part (2)- met (X) – had met (✓) – because in 'unfullfilled wish' condition or desire of past/I wish/asif/if etc. take 'Past Perfect Tense'.

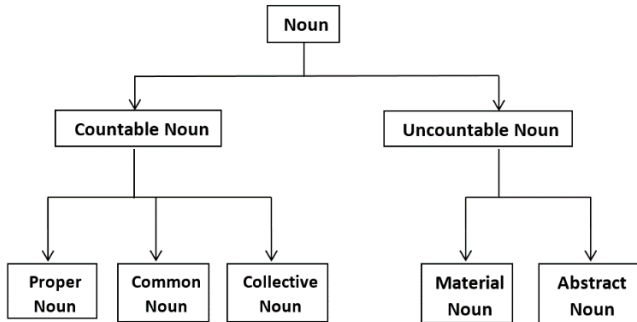
- Ex: I wish I had met Mahatma Gandhi.
- (6) Here came (X) – here comes (✓) – Since present tense is used in exclamatory sentences starting with 'Here/and/there'.
- (7) He has completed should be used in place of he compelets because Akshay would have completed her graduation before becoming a doctor. Hence Present Perfect Tense would be used.
- (8) For (X) – since(✓) last evening.(Part- 4)
- (9) Is grow day by day (X) – is growing day by day (Part- 4)
- (10) If it rains (X) – if it rained (✓) (Because reporting verb in indirect is/in Past Tense). (Part- 4)
- (11) Use 'have been' instead of 'are' (part 1)
- (12) Use 'struck' instead of 'had struck (part 2)
- (13) Use would break instead of were broken (part 2)
- (14) Use 'hates' instead of 'is hating' (Part- 2)
- (15) Use 'had been' instead of 'have been'. (Part-4)
- (16) Use 'for the last' instead of 'for last'. (Part-4)
- (17) Use 'had taken' instead of 'took'. (Part-2)
- (18) Use 'has been running' instead of 'is running'.(Part-2)
- (19) Leads (X) – lead (✓) [Since this past event and past event (historic ones) are expressed in simple past tense] (Part-2)
- (20) Uses to watch (X)led – watches (✓) [Present habits are expressed in 'simple present tense] (Part-1)

2 CHAPTER

Noun

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

1. Types –



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

Ex. Akshay, Pooja, Ankita etc.

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

Ex: Boy, girl, company etc.

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

Ex: Class, Staff, Army, Parliament etc.

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

Ex: Iron, gold, silver etc.

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

Ex: Virtue, darkness, kindness, happiness etc.

2. Some other types according to number -

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

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

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

Ex: Book, doctor, horse, apple etc.

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

They mainly denotes substance and abstract things.

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

3. Noun and the Numbers :-

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

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

(a) Is (Singular) – es (Plural) -

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

(b) US (singular) – I (plural)

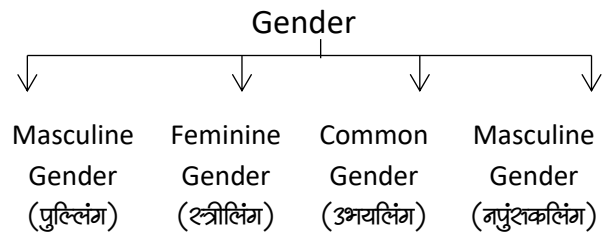
Cactus	-	Cacti
Focus	-	Foci
Fungus	-	Fungi

Nucleus	-	Nuclei
Syllabus	-	Syllabi, Syllabuses
Radius	-	Radii

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

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

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



5. Noun and the Gender -

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

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

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

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

6. Some important Rules of Gender

Rule - 1

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

Like as -

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

Ex.

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

Rule - 2

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

Like as -

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

Ex.

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

Rule - 3

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

Like as -

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

Ex.

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

Rule - 4

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

Ex:

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

Rule - 5

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

Ex.

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

Rule - 6

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

Ex.

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

Rule - 7

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

Ex.

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

Rule - 8

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

Ex.

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

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

Ex.

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

Rule - 9

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

Like as -

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

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

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

7. Important Rules -

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

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

Rule 2 – Certain noun exist in plural forms

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

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

- They take plural verb form.

Like as -

Scissors	Jeans	Tweezers	Shorts
Spectacles	Remains	Congratulations	Pliers
Binoculars	Pajamas	Pants	

Ex.

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

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

Like as -

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

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

Ex.

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

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

Ex.

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

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

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

Like as -

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

Ex.

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

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

Ex.

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

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

Ex.

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

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

Ex.

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

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

Ex.

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

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

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

8. Grammar Rules for Possessive Nouns

Rule 1

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

Ex.

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

Rule 2

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

Ex.

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

Rule 3

Making hyphenated nouns and compound nouns plural –

Ex.

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

Rule 4

- (1) Possessives: Joint or separate ownership –

Ex.

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

- (2) We use 's with living things –

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

- (3) We don't use 's with –

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

Rule 5

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

Ex.

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

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

Rule 6

The double possessive should not be used –

Ex.

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

Rule 7

Possessive sign is also used with the following pronouns –

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

Ex.

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

Rule 8

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

Ex.

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

Exercise

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

Answers

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