



ENGLISH

For All Competitive Exams



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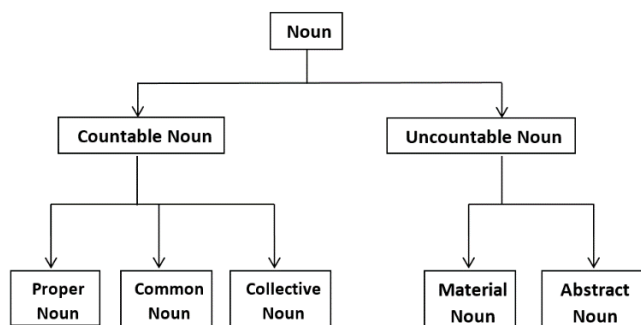
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1 CHAPTER

Noun

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

1. Types –



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

Ex. Akshay, Pooja, Ankita etc.

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

Ex: Boy, girl, company etc.

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

Ex: Class, Staff, Army, Parliament etc.

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

Ex: Iron, gold, silver etc.

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

Ex: Virtue, darkness, kindness, happiness etc.

2. Some other types according to number -

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

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

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

Ex: Book, doctor, horse, apple etc.

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

They mainly denotes substance and abstract things.

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

3. Noun and the Numbers :-

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

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

(a) Is (Singular) – es (Plural) -

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

(b) US (singular) – I (plural)

Cactus	-	Cacti
Focus	-	Foci
Fungus	-	Fungi

Nucleus	-	Nuclei
Syllabus	-	Syllabi, Syllabuses
Radius	-	Radii

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

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

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

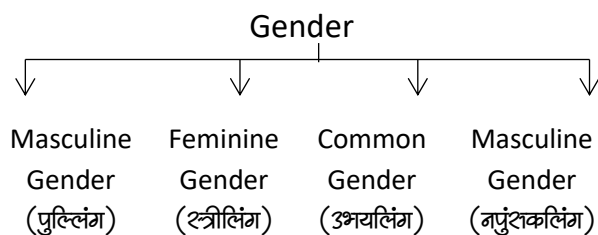
5. Noun and the Gender -

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

Such as – Horse
Dog
Ox
Father
Mare
Bitch
Cow
Mother

To denote male sex

To denote female sex



- (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 is 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 then 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 pocket	Pick pocket
Good name	Name
Big blunder	Blunder (means a big mistake)
Strong breeze	Strong wind
Bad dream	Nightmare
Proudly	Proud
According to me	In my opinion

8. Grammar Rules for Possessive Nouns

Rule 1

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

Ex.

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

Rule 2

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

Ex.

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

Rule 3

Making hyphenated nouns and compound nouns plural –

Ex.

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

Rule 4

- (1) Possessives: Joint or separate ownership –

Ex.

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

- (2) We use 's with living things –

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

- (3) We don't use 's with –

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

Rule 5

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

Ex.

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

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

Rule 6

The double possessive should not be used –

Ex.

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

Rule 7

Possessive sign is also used with the following pronouns –

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

Ex.

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

Rule 8

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

Ex.

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

Exercise

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

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

Answers

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

2

CHAPTER

Pronoun

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

Types of pronoun

1. **Personal Pronoun** - It refers to persons I, me, we, us, you, he, she, her, it, they etc.

Ex. - (i) I am a boy.

(ii) They are boys.

2. **Demonstrative Pronoun** – It points out object. (This, that, these, those etc.)

Ex. - (i) This is a cow.

(ii) That is your house.

3. **Relative Pronoun** – It is related to who, whom, whose, which, that etc.

Ex. - She is a girl who met me yesterday.

4. **Interrogative Pronoun** – It is used for asking questions – who, whom, whose, which, that etc.

Ex. - Who asked you this question?

5. **Indefinite Pronoun** – It is used for general meaning.

(Everybody, somebody, nobody, someone, no one, anyone, everything, all, some, any etc.)

Ex. - (i) Somebody has come to meet you.

(ii) I want some water.

6. **Reflexive Pronoun** – It is used to emphasize myself, ourselves, himself, themselves, yourself.

Ex. - (i) I cook myself.

(ii) You do your homework yourselves.

7. **Distributive Pronoun** – It refers to one at a time.

(None, any, no one, either, neither, each etc.)

Ex. - (i) None has come to meet you.

(ii) Neither of the two boys has come.

8. **Reciprocal Pronoun** – It is used for natural relationship (Each other, One another)

Ex. - (i) We respect each other.

(ii) They love one another.

9. **Possessive Pronoun** – Pronoun that show possessions.

(Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.)

Ex. - Save your time and mine too.

10. **Emphatic or Emphasize Pronoun** – Such pronouns are used to lay stress on the subject.

(Myself, ourselves, themselves, oneself etc.)

Ex. - (i) You, yourself are responsible for your problems.

(ii) I, myself will go to see her.

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

Pronouns in different cases

Uses of Pronouns

(1) Personal Pronouns

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Everyone attended the party except him.

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

Ex. - It is I who am to blame.

Use of It

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

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

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

(iii) It is easy to solve it.

(2) Possessive Pronoun

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

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

(3) Reflexive Pronoun

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

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

(ii) You should avail yourself of this opportunity.

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

Ex. - He hid himself.

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

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

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

(4) Demonstrative Pronoun

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

(a) Usage of 'That' :-

It uses for both persons and things.

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

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

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

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

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

Ex. - All that glitters is not gold.

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

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

(5) Relative Pronoun

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

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

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

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

(c) Antecedent1 + and + Antecedent 2 + that

(Human)

(Nonliving/Animal)

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

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

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

(6) Distributive Pronoun

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

(7) Interrogative Pronoun

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

Ex. - By whom was the Ramayana written?

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

Ex. - Which of the servants do you want ?

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

Ex. - Whose book is this ?

(8) Indefinite Pronoun

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

No one → Singular pronouns are used.

Ex. - Everybody must have his way.

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

Ex. - Everyone likes to have his ways.

Some Rules for Pronouns

(1) Possessive Adjective + Noun

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a helping verb – No Reflexive Pro.

As a main verb → Reflexive Pro.

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

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

(ii) Have anyone got a job?

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

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

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

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

Ans. – (B) me

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

Exercise

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

- Q.5 You will come (A)/ to my party tomorrow (B)/ isn't it (C)?
- Q.6 Whom(A)/ do you want to invite (B)/ to your party besides (C)/ Mr. Rao and I (D).
- Q.7 The two man were (1)/ quarrelling with one another (B)/ claiming the same watch as their own (3).
- Q.8 When we (1)/ reached there (2)/ nobody were (3)/ in the house (4).
- Q.9 India needs a value education system who will indicate (1)/ values among the students and (2)/ enrich their personalities (3).

Answers

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

3

CHAPTER

Adjective

Adjective is a word used to qualify a noun or pronoun.

1. Kinds of adjective -

- (1) Adjective of Quality (Good, bad, honest, kind, short, tall etc)
- (2) Adjective of Quantity (Some, any, much, all, enough etc)
- (3) Adjective of Number (One, two, three, last, first etc)
- (4) Demonstrative Adjective (This, That, These, Those etc)
- (5) Distributive Adjective (Each, every, either, neither)
- (6) Interrogative Adjective (What, Which, Whose)
- (7) Possessive Adjective (My, our, Your, his etc)

2. Order of Adjective of Quality -

[OSAS COMP]

O ↓ Opinion S ↓ Size A ↓ Age S ↓ Shape C ↓ Colour O ↓ Origin M ↓ Material P ↓ Purpose

Ex.

- (i) My sister adopted a big (size), beautiful (opinion), white (Color), bull dog (noun). My sister adopted a beautiful (O), big(S), white(C), bull dog (Noun)
- (ii) I love that really old (A) big(S) green (6) antique /car (Noun) that always parked at the end of the street. (OSAS Comp)
- (iii) A Wonderful old Italian clock (opinion-age- origin)
- (iv) I bought a pair of black leather /shoes. (color material)

3. Comparison of degree of Adjectives –

- (1) **Positive Degree** - This affects no comparison. It just tells about the existence of a quality.
- (2) **Comparative Degree** - This Compares two things to show which has the lesser or greater degree of the quality.
- (3) **Superlative Degree** - This compares more than two thing to show which has the least or greatest degree of the quality.

4. Degree of Comparison list –

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Beautiful	More	Most
Interesting	Beautiful	Beautiful
Expensive	More	Most
Courageous	Interesting	Interesting
Magnificent	More	Most
Splendid	Expensive	Expensive
Useful	More	Most
Famous	Courageous	Courageous
Honest	More	Most
	Magnificent	Magnificent
	More	Most
	Splendid	Splendid
	More	Most
	Useful	Useful
	More	Most
	Famous	Famous

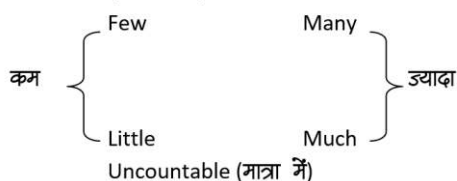
5. Usage of some adjective -

- (1) Use of “Some” and “any”
 - (a) There is a difference between uses of some and any.
 - (b) Some is used before uncountable noun in affirmative sentences to show the quantity and any is used before plural countable noun to show the number.

Ex.

- (i) I have some water.
U.N.
- (ii) I have some friends.
P.C.N.
- (c) Some is used in +ve sentences.
- (d) Any is used in negative and question sense.
- (2) Use of few, little, much and many.

Countable (संख्या में)



(a) Few

- A Few (Not many but some)
- Few (Not many but some)
- The few (Not many but all that is)

(b) Little

- A little (Not much but some)
- Little (Not much, none)
- The little (Not much but all there is)

(3) Use of Elder, Older, Eldest, and Oldest -

Elder and Eldest - are used for members of the same family.

Older and Oldest - are used for persons or things.

Elder takes 'to' after it while 'older' takes 'than'.

Ex.

- (i) I have an older brother. (x)
I have an elder brother. (✓)
- (ii) Mohan is the eldest boy in the town. (x)
Mohan is the oldest boy in the town. (✓)

(4) (Use of less and fewer)

Ex.

Less - quantity

- (i) There is fewer (x) sugar in your tea than in mine.

There is less (✓) sugar in your tea than in mine.

Fewer- Number

- (ii) There are lesser (x) students in the class today

There are Fewer (✓) students in the class today.

(5) 'Equally' is not used before the structure ("As + Positive Degree + as") :-

Ex.

- (i) Maths is equally as important as science. (x)

Maths and science are equally important. (✓)

(6) Some rules for adjective :

Rule 1

Positive Degree

Sub₁ + verb + as/so + Positive degree + as + sub₂

Ex.

A. Jeevan Anand is as beneficial as (as+P.D.+as) Jeevan Labh Policy. (✓)

B. Jeevan Anand is not as/so beneficial/(P.D.) as Jeevan labh Policy. (✓)

As.....As, So.....As (Negative Sentence)

As.....As (Affirmative / Positive Sentence)

No other + Sub₁+Verb+ as/so+ P.D. + as + Sub₂.

Ex.

- (i) No other policy(Sub₁) is(verb) so beneficial(So+P.D.+as) as Jeevan Anand/(Sub₂). (✓)
- (ii) No other policy is as beneficial as Jeevan Anand. (✓)
- (iii) Some Adjective are used as the positive degree only.
(Minor, Major, Interior, Exterior and Ulterior)
The exterior (AdJ) (P.D.) wall of the building is very strong.

Some Adjectives that are never used in comparative and superlative degrees.

(Chief, Unique, Total, whole, Singular, Excellent, Circle, Extreme, Annual, Golden, Deaf, Bind, Right, Wrong, Empty, Perfect, Impossible, Entire, External, Ideal etc.)

Ex.

- (i) This is a more unique/comparative concept, used in this device (x)
This is a unique concept, used in this device. (✓)
- (ii) The board is more rectangular. (x)
The board is rectangular (✓)

Rule 2

Comparative Degree [C.D] -

- (a) Sub₁ + Verb + C.D. + than + any other/ all other/most+ Sub₂.

Ex.

- (i) The Hindu (Sub₁) is (Verb) more popular (C.D.) than any other newspaper(Sub₂).
- (ii) The Hindu is more popular than all other newspapers/ (Noun Plural).

- (iii) With All other Noun (Plural) and with any other Noun (Singular).

- (b) Sub₁ + Verb + as + Pos. Deg + as, if not + Comp. Deg + than + sub₂

Ex.

- (i) Mr. Sharma is as helpful (P.D.)/ if not more helpful (C.D.) than Mr. Kapoor.

- (c) Use 'the' in the case 'of the two'

Ex.

- (i) He is the better of the two players in our team.
- (ii) Coal and Oil industries are the two major public sector units but coal industry is the larger of the two units in the country.

Rule 3 -

Superlative Degree

Comparative degree must be used when the comparison is b/w two persons of things and superlative degree (S.D.) when the comparison is among more than two things.

Ex.

- (i) Who is the tallest of these two brothers/ (x)?
Who is taller (C.D.) + of these two borthers? (✓)
- (ii) He is wise of all students in the class (x)
He is the Wisest (S.D.) of all students in the class (✓)
- (iii) The ozone hole became largest in October (✓)
England is coldest in January every year. (✓)

Rule 4

Gradual increase and decrease –

More and more + pos. degree orer ander.

Ex.

- (i) The price of petroleum is becoming more expensive (x)/ (More and more expensive) (✓) now a days in India.
- (ii) He is becoming more and more intelligent. (Gradual increase).
- (iii) He is getting Faster (x)/ (Faster and Faster) (✓)
- (iv) She is growing taller and taller.

Rule 5

(a) Parallel Increase and decrease Use ('the')

Ex.

Higher you go, Cooler you feel. (x)

The higher you go, the cooler you feel (✓)

(Parallel increased)

The more you learn, the more you earn.

- (b) The comparative ending in 'er' is not used when we compose two qualities in the same person or thing. In that case we use 'more' before the adjective.

Ex.

- (i) Ram is braver than wise. (x)
Ram is more brave than wise.
- (ii) He is wiser than intelligent. (x)
He is more wise than intelligent. (✓)
- (iii) She is more fair than Polite. (✓)
- (c) The comparative adjectives ending with superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, interior, posterior, exterior etc. take 'to' after them and not "than".

Ex.

- (i) He is senior than me. (x)
He is senior to me. (✓)
- (ii) I prefer tea than coffee. (x)
I prefer tea to coffee. (✓)
- (iii) Health is preferable to watch (✓)

Rule 6 –

If different preposition are needed provide

Ex.

- (i) He is junior and less experienced than you (x)
He is junior to and less experienced than you (✓)
- (ii) He is senior and more experienced than you (x)
He is senior to and more experienced than you (✓)

Rule 7

P.D. of adjective/adverb comes in between 'as-----as' and 'so-----as'

Ex. He is as good as his brother.

Rule 8

Adjective +er than → Comparative degree.

Ex. He is better than his brother.

Rule 9

'The' is used before superlative Degree.

Ex. He is the best Player of the team.

Rule 10

When two qualities of a noun or pronoun are compared

More + positive degree is used.

Ex. He is more wise than intelligent.