

SECTION – B READING AND GRAMMAR

“GRAMMAR”

DETERMINERS

Determiners are broadly classified into the following categories:

Determiners

1. Articles
2. Possessive
3. Demonstratives
4. Quantifiers
5. Distributives
6. Interrogatives

1. **Articles**-There are two types of Articles:

Definite Article-The

Indefinite Articles-A and An

2. **Possessives**-his, her, my, your, their, its, our.
3. **Remonstrative**-This, That, These, Those, Such.
4. **Quantifiers**-Much, more, many, some, several, any, a lot of little, few, a little, any.
5. **Distributive**-Each, every, either, neither.
6. **Interrogatives**-Which, whose, what.

Solved Example

1. **Fill in the Blanks appropriately.**

- (a) And that was only.....Beginning.
(b) Till.....lunch break he had scored 40.
(c) I want.....tea.....coffee. Just get me a glass of chilled juice.

Ans. (a) the (b) the (c) Neither, nor

Questions for Practice

1. **Fill in the Blanks appropriately.**

I have (a)urgent work at home. So I can't go with you. I really want to come with you but every time I am having (b)work or (c).....meeting. I hope you will try to understand (d).....problem

and believe me. There are many things I want to share with you. There will be (e).....time when (f).....problems will be solved.

2. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank numbers. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.

	Error	Correction
(a) One evening, during the informal
(b) game on a ground, Ranji's friend
(c) Bhim slipped while running after a ball
(d) and cut his hand on the sharp stone.
(e) Ranji took him to doctor near
(f) the clock tower where a wound was washed and bandaged.
(g) he come home limping.
(h) the cut helled after a week

3. In the sentences given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before it and the word that comes after it against the correct blank numbers. Underline the word that forms your answer.

	Before	Word	After
(a) I went to church to admire its architecture
(b) Pen is lost. I have been looking for it for two hours
(c) I hit him on head
(d) I met the students of that class students well behaved
(e) You can take of the two books.
He has enough money to buy the gift. So, he left it.		
(f) The side of the river is very clean.
(g) The ring was stolen has been found.

4. Complete the following sentences with one word each.

Example: - She istall and beautiful girl.

- She is a tall and beautiful girl.

I saw two movies last night (a).....movie had (b)..... murder plot.

Have you got (c).....eggs?

How (d)pencils are there in your pencil box?

While the boys were playing on the roadside, two speedy cars approached. Both (e).....cars were black.

The poor boy was beaten to death for (f).....rupees.

5. Look at the words phrases given below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences.

Example:- age/an/this/mobile/of/phones/is

This is an age of mobile phones.

i) essential/have/mobile/become/now a days/phones

(ii) use/restricted/its/is not/only/communication/to

(iii) has/an instrument/it/become/of photography/information technology/and

Tenses (Verb Forms)

There are three main tenses:

1. Present Tense
2. Past Tense
3. Future Tense

PRESENT TENSE

(a) Simple Present

Usage. It is used:

- To talk about a present action
- To talk about a habitual action
- To talk about a universal truth.
- To talk about a permanent condition
- To talk about a scientific fact.
- To express proverbs

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Root form of verb, root form + 's' or 'es'

(b) Present Continuous Tense

Usage. It is used;

- To talk about an action that is going on at the time of speaking.
- For future time reference if we are sure of the action.

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	am+present participle are+present participle is+present participle

(c) Present Perfect Tense

Usage. It is used;

- To talk about an action that has just been completed.

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Have+past participle Has+ past participle

(d) Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Usage. It is used;

- To express an action that began in the past and has been in progress till the time of speaking.
- To express an action that finished just a short while ago.

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Have been + present participle Has been+ present participle

Use of 'since' and 'for'

- 'since' is used to denote 'point of time'
- 'for' is used to denote 'period of time'

For example,

- I have been living in Delhi for five years.
- She has been living in Agra since birth.

PAST TENSE

(a) Simple Past

Usage. It is used:

- To talk about a past action.
- To talk about some past habit

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Second form of verb

(b) Past Continuous Tense

Usage. It is used

- To talk about an action which was in progress at some point of time before the time of speaking

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Was +present participle Were + present participle

(c) Past Perfect

Usage. It is used

- To talk about an action that was completed before a given moment in the past
Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Had +past participle

(d) Past Perfect Continuous

Usage. It is used.

- To talk about an action that began before a definite moment in the past, had continued up to that moment and was still in progress at that moment, or had recently finished

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Had been + present participle

FUTURE TENSE

(a) Simple Future

Usage. It is used;

To talk about an action that will take place in future

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Shall + root form of 'Verb' Will + root form of verb

Note: in modern English 'will' is used with 'T' and 'we', too.

(b) Future Continuous

Usage. It is used.

To express an action that is almost certain to take place in the future.

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Shall be + present participle Will be + present participle

(c) Future Perfect

Usage. It is used:

To talk about an action completed before a given moment in the future.

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Shall have+ past participle Will have + past participle

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Usage: it is used.

To talk about an action that will begin before a definite moment in the future, will continue up to that moment and will be in progress even at that moment.

Form

Subject	Verb
I, You, We, They, He, she. It	Shall have been + present participle Will have been +present participle

Solved Example

1. **Fill in the blanks in the following passage by using the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets, choosing the appropriate options from the given ones.**

Once Martin Luther King (a) (address) a public meeting. Suddenly someone (b).....(throw) a shoe at him. But king (c) (not lose) his cool. He (d)(pick) up the shoe and told the gathering that some kind gentleman, knowing that he could not afford shoes, (e).....(throw) one for him. He (f)..... (request) the gentleman to throw him the other one too. After he said so, a man appeared before him and apologized.

Ans. (a) was addressing (b) threw (c) did not lose (d) picked (e) had thrown (f) requested

Questions for Practice:

1. **Fill in the blanks in the following passage by using the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

A diesel tanker (a) (catch) fire last evening when it (b).....(fill) up the underground tank of a petrol station situated on the G.T. Road. Soon the fire from the tanker (c)..... (reach) the station's administrative block. Suddenly the driver of the tanker (d)..... (get) into it and (e)..... (driver) it 25 yards ahead of the station. A big tragedy (f)..... (avert) due to his brave act.

2. **Fill in the blanks in the following passage by using the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

A forty-year old man (a).....(kill) and six others (b).....(injure) when the van in which they (c)(travel) overturned after colliding with a truck last evening. Soon after the incident a huge crowd (d).....(gather) on the spot and (e) (start) beating the driver as he (f).....(find) to be under the influence of alcohol. The police arrived on the scene and arrested the driver.

MODALS

Modals are those auxiliary (helping) verbs which express the 'mode' or 'manner' of the actions indicated by the main verbs. They express modes such as ability, possibility, probability, permission, obligation, etc.

The following are modal auxiliaries: -

Shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, used to, need, dare.

Use of Modal Auxiliaries

(a) Shall and Will

1. 'Shall' is used with the first person subject (I, we) and 'will', used with all person subject, to express simple future.
2. 'Shall' with the first person subject, expresses:
Intention e.g. I shall go home today,
promise e.g. I shall try to do better.
Threat e.g. I shall kill him.
Determination e.g. I shall do or die.
3. 'Will' with the second & third person subject, expresses:
order e.g. You will do it just now.
threat e.g. You will be punished
promise e.g. You will have a holiday
determination e.g. You will work for me.
Intention e.g. Will he go with you?

(b) 'Would' is used to express:

Determination e.g. I would have my way.
habitual action e.g. he would sit all day with the book in his hand.
willingness e.g. I would do my best to satisfy you.
wish e.g. Would that I were healthy.

(c) 'Should' is used to express:

Duty e.g. We should keep our word.
advice e.g. you should take rest.'
after 'lest' e.g. Work hard lest you should fail.
polite request e.g. Should I help you to solve this problem?

(d) 'May' is used to express:

Possibility e.g. he may succeed in his work.
Permission e.g. may I come in?
Wish e.g. may you live long.
Purpose e.g. he works hard so that he may pass.

(e) Can is used to express:

Power/ability e.g.
He can swim
He cannot speak English
Permission e.g.
You can go now.
Can I use your bicycle?

(f) Might (past tense of May) is used to express:

Suggestion e.g. he might join a college.
Possibility e.g. it might rain.
Purpose e.g. he works hard that he might win a scholarship.

(g) Could (past tense of can) express:

Power/ability e.g. he could run fast when he was young.
Polite request e.g. Could you please help me?

(h) Must express:

Compulsion e.g. You must carry out my orders.

(i) Ought to:

It is used to denote duty or moral or social obligation. It is used nearly in the same sense as 'should'. The verb that follow ought always takes the to +V1 form e.g.

We ought to obey our teachers.

We ought not to speak ill of others.

(j)Need:

It is used in the sense of 'require' or 'want'. Need not expresses the idea that there is no compulsion,

E.g. You needn't leave today, you can leave tomorrow.

You needn't pay the whole amount in one installment.

Need I wait till he comes?

(k) Dare:

It means 'to have the courage to do something'.

e.g. he dare not go there.

(l)Used to +v1

It expresses a habit in the past'

Used to +V1

e.g. I used to swim when I was young.

I used to live in Mumbai. (Now I live in Delhi).

We used to go to Shimla in winter but now we don't.

(m)Has to/Have to:

It expresses 'some compulsion, obligation or necessity in the present or future tense'.

Has to/have to +V1

E.g. Mohan has to finish his work in time.

I cannot come with you because I have t finish my work in time.

(n) Had to:

It is used to express 'compulsion, obligation or necessity in the past.' The expression 'had to' is the past tense of 'have to'

Had to +V1

e.g. Yesterday my servant did not come. I had to wash my clothes myself.

The enemy had to accept defeat at last.

(o) Will have to:

It is used to express compulsion, obligation or necessity in the future. The expression 'will have to' is the future tense of 'have to'

Will have to +V1

e.g. Next week you will have to deposit your fee.

Solved Examples

1. Complete the passage, with the appropriate answer.

Self-miracle refers to your need to change your life to what you really (a)..... create. The simple truth is only you possess the power to improve your conditions in line with everything you (b).....like to carry out. You (c) live your dreams to be able to improve your life permanently. This must be done immediately if you wish to attain what you have targeted.

Ans. (a) must (b) may (c) need to

1. Complete the passage, with the appropriate answer.

One (a).....meditate every day. When I say meditate, one (b)..... not perform yoga exercise. You (C) Honour your spirit by witnessing the peace with a view of truthfulness and gratitude. With practice, the noise(d).....silence itself. The solutions you seek out are within. You (e)..... worry for it. You just.....concentrate within.

2. Look at the words and phrases below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences.

- (a) River/when I/could/ I swim/ was/young/across/the
- (b) Parents/their/children/obey/should
- (c) Dare/how/you/to him/talk/like/this

3. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word/phrase that you have supplied.

	Incorrect	Correction
(a) We can have a half holiday tomorrow Jyotish is going to be awarded for his
(b) bravery tomorrow. He tells why he is
(c) being awarded. He once asked
(d) if you has worked sincerely and courageously
(e) you will have won everything.
(f) Let he have God's grace always. His
(g) younger brother, Sunil, says, "Will I go to school tomorrow?"Jyotish gets angry
(h) and says, "How would you say such a thing to me? Do not you like to see me receiving the award?"

NON- FINITES

There are three kinds of non-finites:

- Infinitives
- Gerunds
- Participles

INFINITIVES.-it is also referred to as the 'to-verb'for example.

She wants **to play**.

They need **to renovate** their house.

Note. But the infinitive can also be used without to .when we use an inventive without 'to' it is called a 'a bare infinitive'. For example,

She **made** me repeat after her.

You must not **do** the sum again.

The omission of the to-infinitive the use of 'to-infinitive- is avoided-

- After the verbs like shall,, will, did, do, might, may, could. Can,
- After the verbs like bid, let, make, need, see, hear, know, feel, watch, etc.

THE PARTICIPLE.-It is called a verbal adjective' that is, a verb that forms the work of an adjective.

There are two types of participles:

- The Present Participle
- The Past Participle

The present Participle is formed by adding 'ing' to the root form of the verb. For example,

- Hearing the news, the children shouted with joy.

The Past Participle is also called the third form of the verb. It usually ends in ed, d, t, en, n. for example:

Having entered the house stealthily, the thief broke the safe door open

THE GERUND.-a Gerund is verbal noun, that is, it is verb that does work of a noun. For example:

- Swimming is a good exercise.
- Smoking is bad for health.

Solved Example

1. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by writing the most appropriate non-infinite forms of the verbs given in bracket.

While (a)(read) tips for health, I learnt that (b).....(takes) tea is not good for health. I tried (c)(think) about the ways of (d).....prepare) tea. Regular intake of tea is sure (e).....(injure) one's health. I decided to leave my habit of (f)..... (consume) tea.

Ans. (a) Reading (b) taking (c) to think (d) preparing

(d) To injure (f) consuming

Questions for Practice

2. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by writing the most appropriate non-infinite forms of the verbs given in bracket.

Mughal kings had the habit of (a)..... (rise) vbery early and (b).....(take) a bath with hot water. They never liked (c)..... (use) cold water as they thought that cold water would make them (d)..... (catch) cold. The Mughal Kings were fond of (e)..... (were) very clothes (f)..... (makes) of wool.

3. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by writing the most appropriate non-infinite forms of the verbs given in bracket.

(a).....(win) the first prize in the debate competition, Raghu decided (b).....(put) in his maximum effort in all the (c).....(come) inter-school competitions. His teacher advised him not (d)..... (feel) overconfident. (e) (win) is not that matters always. (f).....(be) a good student, he knew the meaning of what his teacher advised him.

SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD

A verb agrees with the subject in number and person. A singular takes a singular verb and a plural subject takes a plural verb.

(I) She is a good speaker.

(II) They are good speakers.

In sentence (I) the subject 'she' is in the singular number; the verb 'is' also in the singular. But in sentence (II) the subject 'they' is in the plural number; the verb 'are' is also in the plural.

For example:

(a) Girls are taking a test.

(b) Boys were weeping bitterly.

(c) They have not finished the task.

(d) Geeta is reciting a poem.

(e) My sister does not tell lies.

In the above sentences, the verbs have changed according to the person of the subject. Thus, we know that the verb agrees with the subject in number and person. This is known in grammar as subject-verb concord.

1. Two or more singular subject joined by 'and' takes a plural verb. For example:
You and I are friends.
2. When two subjects are joined by as well as the verb agrees with the first subject. For example:
Her friends as well as she are talkative
3. Either, neither, each, every and everyone are followed by a singular verb. For example
Each of them is lovable.
4. When two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular. For example
My sister and friend has come.
5. When two subjects together express one idea, the verb may be in the singular. For example
Two and two makes four.
6. When a plural noun expresses some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb is in singular. For example
Twenty kilos of rice is not much for the month.
7. When two or more singular subjects are connected by 'with', together with' 'and not', 'besides' no less than' the verb is in singular. For example
He and not you is to blame.
8. The verb agrees with the number of the nouns that follow the verb. For example:
There are five girls in the office.
9. Some nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning, take a singular verb.
For example
English is my favorite subject

- 10.** A plural noun which is the name of a country or province or the title of a book, is followed by a singular verb. For example:
West Indies is a black country.
'Human values' is written by M.K. Diwan.
- 11.** A collective noun generally takes a singular verb when the subject stands for the collection as a whole and a plural verb when the subject stands for the individuals of which is composed. For example:
The whole class is present. The teams are celebrating their victory.
- 12.** A relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent gender, number and person. For example:
It is I who is to blame.

Solved Example

1. Fill in the blanks appropriately.

- (a) Neither you nor your friends.....passed the examination and it is really shameful.
- (b) None of the conspiracy.....succeeded and this is really great.
- (c) All of the food.....been consumed.
- Ans.. (a) have (b)has (c)has

Questions for Practice

1.Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Her friends as well as Rama.....studying for last one Hour.
- (b) Each of you.....responsible for the tragedy.
- (c) Your cousin and friend.....come.

2. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer.

- (a) None of the plans..... succeeded.
- (b) Some of these books.....really in bad position.
- (c) Some of the water..... Finished.

3. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Most of the money.....spent.
- (b)there any food left?
- (c) All of it.....been eaten.

4. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Bread and butterher favorite breakfast.
- (b) Bread and buttervery costly nowadays.
- (c) Twenty kilos of flour.....insufficient for such a large family.