

**SOME IMPORTANT RULES OF GRAMMAR****Rule 1:**

Everybody / Everything / Nobody / Nothing /
Somebody / Something / Anybody / Anything

Ex:

- 1) Everybody **is/are** ready to do **his/their** work.
- 2) Anybody can do the work if they try.
- 3) Nothing but some books **was/were** available.
- 4) Nothing but some students was present.
- 4) Everyone section of (1) / the society is feeling (2) / the pinch of rising prices and corruptions (3). / No Error (4).

Note:

- 1) Somebody was present,..... ?
- 2) Something was present,..... ?
- 3) Nobody was present,..... ?

Rule 2:

Each / Every / Either / Neither / Any / None /

Ex:

- 1) Each girl was present.
- 2) Each of the girls was present.
- 3) Every girl was present.
- 4) Every of the girls was present.
- 5) Each **student/students wish/wishes** to complete **his/her/their** work on time.
- 6) Each of the **students/student wish/wishes** to complete **his/her/their** work on time.
- 7) Every class **is/are** ready to attend the seminar.
- 8) Practically **every part** of the banana tree is used by man.
 - a. Each part
 - b. Any part
 - c. Most part
 - d. No improvement
- 9) None of the two students did the work.
- 10) Mr. Sharma has three sons, neither of them is hardworking.
- 11) Any of the two students will complete the project.
- 12) None of the pens **is/are** working.
- 13) Neither of them attended the function, ?

Rule 3:

Both (Used in Positive Sentences)

Both And

Ex:

- 1) Both the students as well as the teacher attended the meeting.
- 2) **Neither of them went** to the cinema.
 - (a) Both of them did not go
 - (b) Both did not go
 - (c) Neither went
 - (d) No improvement
- 3) Both the wife and the husband were not on good terms.

Rule 4:

Either – or / Neither – nor / Not only – but also

Ex:

- 1) Neither the colour or the size of the clothes **suits/suit** me.
- 2) Not only Ram but also his friends **was/were** present.
- 3) Not only Ram but his friends were also present.
- 4) Neither of the scout leaders know (a)/ how to trap wild animals (b) or how to prepare them of mounting. (c)/ no error (d)

Rule 5:

Words like hundred, thousand, million, dozen etc are used in singular form when preceded by a numeral (number)

Ex:

- (1) She has donated five-thousand rupees.
- (2) She has donated five-thousands rupees.
- (3) She has donated thousands of rupees.
- (4) She brought two dozens eggs.
- (5) She bought two dozen eggs.
- (6) She bought two dozens of eggs.
- (7) She bought dozens of eggs.
- (8) Two-thousands people were present.
- (9) Thousands of people were present.

Rule 6:

Until / Unless / If / Whether / That

Until – time

Unless – condition

If – 1. Condition 2. Doubt



Whether – doubt

That – certainty

Ex:

- 1) I will wait unless/until he comes.
- 2) Unless / Until he works, he will not succeed.

Note:

- 1) _____ he doesn't work, he will not succeed.

a. Unless b. If

Ex:

- 1) One can't succeed in life (a)/ unless one are (b)/ not punctual in one's work. (c)/ no error (d)

Note:

- 1) If he will come, I will go.
- 2) I don't know if he will come.

Ex:

- 1) I don't know if / whether he will come.
- 2) I don't know if / whether he will come or not.
- 3) I have few doubts that/whether he will come.
- 4) I have a few doubts that/whether he will come.

Note:

- 1) I don't know that if he will complete the work on time.
- 2) I know that if he helps me, I will be able to do the work.

Rule 7:

Avoid using double comparatives and double superlatives.

Ex:

- i) He is more wiser than his brother.
- ii) Sachin is capable of doing more better work.
- iii) She is the most smartest girl in the class.
- iv) She is the most intelligent girl in the class.

Note:

more better
much better

Ex:

- 1) She is feeling much better.

Rule 8:

The words "comparatively" and "relatively" take adjectives of POSITIVE DEGREE.

Ex:

- 1) The weather is comparatively hot/hotter.

- 2) The train is relatively slow/slower.

- 3) Earlier job opportunities were comparatively good/better.

Rule 9:

- (1) He is twice taller than his brother.
- (2) He is two times taller than his brother.
- (3) He is two times as tall as his brother.
- (4) He is equally as smart as his brother.
- (5) How many eggs and money do you need ?
- (6) These all mangoes are ripe.

Rule 10:

If two qualities of the same person/thing are compared, the comparative degree is made not by using **er** but by using **More**

Ex:

- 1) She is smarter than her sister.
- 2) She is smarter than beautiful.
- 3) He is braver than his brother.
- 4) He is braver than wise.

Rule 11:

Ensure that the verb is according to main subject (and not qualifier)

Examples:

- (a) The box of Nestle's chocolates **is/are** missing.
- (b) The boxes of Nestle's chocolates **is/are** missing.
- (c) The decoration of the rooms **is/are** beautiful.

1. From my hotel I could see that a flock of birds were flying over the lake.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. From my hotel | b. I could see |
| c. over the lake | d. were flying |

2. The prices of tomatoes has soared up to Rs. 65-70 per kg in many parts of the country.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. soared up | b. No error |
| c. The prices of tomatoes has | d. in many parts of the |

3. A letter of recommendation (1) / from the principal and (2) / the head of English department have helped him to get the lucrative job. (3) / No Error (4).

4. The latest global snapshot of (1) / student performance show decline in scores (2) / in the US and stagnant performance in science and reading. (3) / No Error (4).

5. One-third of the pillar has/have rotted away.

6. One-third of the pillars has/have rotted away.



7. Two-thirds of the pillar has/have rotted away.
8. Two-third of the(1)/pillar has(2)/rotted away(3)/no error(4)
9. A third of us (a)/ feels compelled to check our phones (b)/ in the middle of the night. (c)/ no error (d)

Rule 12:

Rule 12:

SUBJECT

1. MANY,NUMBER
2. A MANY, A NUMBER
3. Many A
4. THE MANY, THE NUMBER
5. MORE THAN ONE
6. MORE THAN TWO
7. MORE PERSONS THAN ONE

NOUN

1. PLURAL
2. PLURAL
3. SINGULAR
4. PLURAL
5. SINGULAR
6. PLURAL
7. PLURAL

VERB

1. PLURAL
2. PLURAL
3. SINGULAR
4. SINGULAR
5. SINGULAR
6. PLURAL
7. PLURAL

Ex.

- (i) Many a girl/girls go/goes to college in time.
- (ii) A good many girl/girls go/goes to college in time.
- III. Many a man have (a)/ come to India form Canada (b) / to live here permanently.(c)/ no error (d)
- IV. A great many student (a) have been declared (b)/ successful (c)/ no error (d)
- V. More than one room/rooms is/are vacant.
- VI. More than two room/rooms is/are vacant.
- VII. More rooms/room than one is/are vacant.

Rule 13:

1. Mr. Sharma is one of our only officers who is/are always alert.
2. Mr. Sharma is only one of our officers that is/are always alert..
3. Mr. Sharma is one of our only officers that is/are always alert.
4. It is I who is/am responsible for the mistake.
5. He is one of the best writers that has/have ever lived.

Rule 14:

- (a) If he comes, I will help him.
- (b) If he came, I would help him.
- (c) If he had come, I would have helped him.
- (d) If I had money, I would help the poor.
- (e) If I had had money, I would have helped the poor.

NOTE:

- (I) If he would have read (a) / the instructions carefully (b) / he would not have committed mistakes.(c) / No Error.(d)
- (ii) If we had Mohan (a) / in our team (b) / we would have won the match. (c) / No Error. (d)

Rule 15:

(a)

- I. He has left for London last night.
- II. He has left for London.

(b) She had seen the movie yesterday.

(c) Two years ago, the earthquake had destroyed the city.

(d) I was hearing the dog barking last evening.

(e) Newton has discovered that the force of gravitation makes apples fall.

(f) I have taken my lunch.

(g) I have taken my lunch an hour ago.

Rule 16:

With expressions such as "IT'S TIME", "IT'S HIGH TIME", "IT'S ABOUT TIME" Simple past is used.

Ex:

- (a) It's time he goes / went / had gone to school.
- (b) It's time to do the work.
- (c) It's high time he does / did the work.



Rule 17:

Suppositional sentences having phrases like "I wish", "He / She wishes", "as if", "as though", and indicating some unfulfilled wish / desire take simple past.

Ex:

- (a) I wish I was / were a doctor.
- (b) If she was / were a bird, she would fly.
- (c) He behaves as if he knows / knew everything

Rule 18.

If two nouns are joined by preposition, the noun on either side is **SINGULAR** and the verb is also **SINGULAR**.

Ex:

- 1. Women after women spoke against the cruel practices of dowry.
- 2. Days by days, he is becoming weaker.
- 3. Piles on piles of books was/were arranged.
- 4. Pages after pages of the Gita was/were read.
- 5. He enquired from doors to doors.

Rule 19:

If pronouns like somebody, anybody, everyone, something etc are followed by "else", apostrophe 's' is used with "else".

Ex:

- (a) Somebody's purse has been stolen.
- (b) Somebody's else's purse has been stolen.
- (c) Somebody else's purse has been stolen.

Note:

- 1. Ram's uncle's friend.

Rule 20:

Two or more nouns joined by "and" implying separate possession must take separate possessive sign or apostrophe

Ex:

- a. I went to Ram's and Sita's house and found the couple missing.
- b. Mala's and Priya's account.
- c. Mala's and Priya's joint account.

Rule 21:

- 1. One and a half hour.
- 2. One and a half hours.
- 3. An hour and a half.

- 4. Two and a half kilometers.
- 5. Two kilometers and a half.

Ex:

- 1. One and a half years was/were wasted.
- 2. A year and a half was/were wasted.

Rule 22:

Compound noun is a noun which is made of two or more words. In order to make compound noun plural, we have to add s/es/ies to the root words.

SINGULAR

- 1. Son-in-law
- 2. Brother-in-law
- 3. Commander-in-chief
- 4. Passer by
- 5. Onlooker
- 6. Maid-servant
- 7. Step-daughter
- 8. Book fair
- 9. Spoonful
- 10. Member of Parliament
- 11. Chief Minister
- 12. Landlord
- 13. Girl student
- 14. Man athlete
- 15. Woman athlete
- 16. Man servant
- 17. Man hater
- 18. Woman lover
- 19. Bed-room
- 20. Book-shelf
- 21. Man-of-war

PLURAL

- 1. Sons-in-law
- 2. Brothers-in-law
- 3. Commanders-in-chief
- 4. Passers by
- 5. Onlookers/lookers-on
- 6. Maid-servants
- 7. Step-daughters
- 8. Book fairs
- 9. Spoonfuls
- 10. Members of Parliament
- 11. Chief Ministers
- 12. Landlords
- 13. Girl students
- 14. Men-athletes
- 15. Women athletes
- 16. Men-servants
- 17. Man haters
- 18. Woman lovers
- 19. Bed-rooms
- 20. Book-shelves
- 21. Men-of-war

NOTE:

- 1) Haves and haves not
Haves and have nots
- 2) Whereabout
whereabouts

Ex:

- (a) He refused to divulge any information regarding her whereabouts.
- (b) The population of India is divided into two classes - Haves and Have nots.
- (c) All his sister in laws are married and settled in London.

Note:

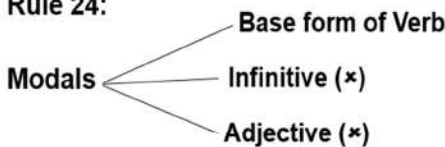
- 1. The commander's in chief orders arrived late and the forces had to retreat.
- 2. I attended my sister's in law marriage yesterday.



Rule 23:

1. He is my cousin brother.
2. She is my cousin sister.
3. I went to the temple with my cousin sister.
4. It was a blunder mistake.
5. The angry mob attacked the police officers.
6. He is a coward person.
7. What is the passing/pass marks in Mathematics?
8. Which is the link/linking road to the city?
9. Put your sign/signature on the documents.
10. The documents should have your photo/photograph attached to it.
11. He is a pick pocket/pick pocketeer.
12. The house is made up of bricks.
13. I already have the equipments required for the work.
14. The train which met with an accident was carrying some army personnels.
15. The authority didn't pay heed to his matter.

Rule 24:



1. You should not boasting of your achievements.
2. The pedestrians 'should to be' cautious while crossing the road.

Rule 25:



Ex:

1. If he works, he will succeed.
2. Should he works, he will succeed.
3. We should obey the rules of the country

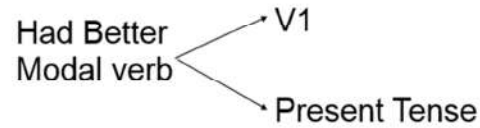
Ex:

- a. He should have done the work.
- b. It was very cold, he should bring his woolen clothes, but he didn't.
- c. He said, " I shall do the work."
He said that he should/would do the work.

d. He said, "We should respect our elders."

He said that they would/should respect their elders.

(3) **Note:** → Should == Had better (duty/advice)



Ex:

1. You had better gone/go to school on time.
2. You should go to school on time.

Rule 26:

Used To (It denotes habit of the past)

1. Modal Verb
2. Adjective
3. Main Verb

Ex:

1. He used to work hard.
2. He is used to work/working hard.
3. He is used to hard work.
4. He got used to work/working hard.
5. Camels are used to carry/carrying loads.

Rule 27:

Can / Could / May / Might

- (a) He may possibly attend the party.
- (b) It may likely rain.
- (c) I can be able to do the work.
- (d) Because of heavy rain, the students could not be able to attend the meeting.

Rule 28:

The phrases " with a view to" and "looking forward to" take Gerunds.

- (1) Looking forward to – expect / anticipate something positive
- (2) With a view to – with the purpose of

Ex:-

- 1) I come here to teach.
- 2) I come here with a view to teach/ teaching.
- 3) I hope to meet you.
- 4) I am looking forward to meet/ meeting you.
- 5) I am looking forward to good results.



- 6) We are looking forward (a) / to hear news (b) / about the missing fisherman. (c) / No error (d)
- 7) With a view to avoid (a) / traffic accidents (b) / the road was blocked. (c) / No error (d)

Rule 29:

Gerund :-

When verb acts as a noun. (Verbal Noun)

Ex:

- Swimming is good for health.
- He enjoys swimming.
- He is fond of swimming.
- No smoking.

Participle :

When Verb acts as an adjective. (Verbal Adjective)

- Present Participle
- Past Participle

Ex:

- The book is interesting.
- The broken glasses were repaired.

Gerund – Possessive Case

Participle – Objective Case

Ex:-

- I don't mind him/ his staying late hours.
- My father appreciates me/ my working hard.
- Due to me (a) / being a new comer (b) / does not excuse your fault. (c) / No error (d)
- I don't mind (a) / Rohan staying (b) / late hours with his friends. (c) / No error (d)
- I saw him/ his leaving the house.
- My father appreciated me/ my working hard.
- He saw us/ our parking the car.
- a. I insisted his going there.
b. I insisted him to go there.

Rule 30:INFINITIVE (T0+V¹)

An infinitive is the base form of a verb.

- It acts as a Noun (sub/object) in a sentence.

Ex:-

- To learn a new language is difficult.
- To err is human and to forgive is divine.
- He wishes to earn money quickly.
- He comes to see me everyday.

- The train is about to enter the station

Note:

Bare infinitive (Without "to")

Certain verbs/ phrases take Bare Infinitives.

Ex:-

make/ made, Bid/ Bade, See/ Saw, hear/ heard, let, but, than, except, would rather, sooner than.

Ex:-

- I ordered him to do the work.
- I bade him to do the work.
- I was bade to do the work.
- The cruel lady made her servant to do all the household chores.
- I was made to do all the work.
- I let him to enter the room.
- He does nothing else but to play.
- I would rather go to school than to stay at home.
- To die with honour is better than to live with dishonor.

Note:

1. Help

- I helped her do the work.
- I helped her to do the work.

2. See:

- I saw her do the work.
- I saw her to do the work.
- I saw her doing the work.

d) Note:

- (a) He couldn't help but shed / to shed / shedding tears.
- (b) He couldn't stop himself from shed / to shed / shedding tears.

Rule 31:

- He lay / laid in the shade of the tree.
- He lied / lay to me yesterday.
- The hens have laid / lain eggs.
- He lay / laid the luggage aside.
- The water level raised / rose by two feet.
- He raised / rose many questions.
- The rivers have overflowed / overflowed the banks.
- The clothes were hanged / hung.
- The prisoner was hanged / hung.



10. He hanged / hung his face in shame.

11. Such inequalities can be founded/ found in the constitutions of other countries.

Note:

1) ADVICE: -

ADVISE: -

2) PRACTICE: -

PRACTISE: -

3) LICENCE: -

LICENSE: -

4) EFFECT: -

AFFECT: -

5) COMPLAINT: -

COMPLAIN: -

6) AVENGE: -

REVENGE: -

Ex:

1. He lied on the grass (a) / for hours (b) / enjoying the cool breeze. (c) / no error (d)

2. The process of (a) / receiving figures of damage (b) / to get additional compensation has began. (c) / no error (d)

3. The assassin was convicted (a) / and ordered to (b) / be hung last month. (c) / no error (d)

4. He was so inquisitive (a) / that he rose many (b) / questions in the class. (c) / no error (d)

5. After the allotted time was over (a) / they torn of all (b) / the papers which they had used (c) / no error (d)

6. This pen is (a) / very good but (b) / it costed me ten rupees. (c) / no error (d)

Rule 32:

1. Two were killed and one injured.

2. One was killed and two injured.

3. He has and will help the poor.

4. His assistants have and are still doing great job.

Rule 33:

Questions based on stative and action verb

a. Stative Verb → It always takes an ADJECTIVE.

b. Action Verb → It takes an ADVERB.

Ex:

(i) The birds sang sweet/sweetly.

(ii) He was smiling sweet/sweetly at me.

(iii) The food tasted sweet/sweetly.

(iv) He was weeping bitter/bitterly.

(V) The food tasted bitter/bitterly.

(VI) He was bitter/bitterly disappointed.

(VII) She looks beautiful/beautifully.

(VIII) She was feeling hungry/hungrily.

(IX) She ate all the food hungry/hungrily.

(X). He is being (a) / very politely (b) / for the reason best known to him (c) no error (d)

(XI). Mangoes taste (a) / more sweetly than (b) / any other fruit of this world (c) / No error. (d)

Note:

1. The flowers smell so sweetly that I want to pluck them.

a. Smelling so sweetly b. will smell so sweet

c. smell so sweet d. no improvement

2. The old man is blindly, (a) / so don't call him a liar when (b) / he says that he can't read. (c) / no error (d)

3. He is having a meeting tomorrow.

4. I am having dinner.

5. He is seeing the movie.

6. He is seeing the PM tomorrow.

7. Seeing is believing.

Note:

1. Every year our association is having a meeting to elect the officer.

a. has a meeting b. are having a meeting

c. having a meeting d. no improvement

2. I think our furniture needing to be polished.

a. needs to be polished b. need to polish

c. is needing to be polished

d. no improvement

3. I can't go out in the rain as I am not having an umbrella.

a. have no umbrella b. don't have an umbrella

c. don't have the umbrella

d. no error

4. I am thinking (a) / you were aware (b) / of the rules and regulations before joining. (c) / no error (d)

5. Some people are believing (a) / that women cannot (b) compete with men. (c) / no error (d)

6. Ramesh smiled when he was remembering (a) / his hard early years (b) / and his long road to success. (c) / no error (d)



PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Rule 34

Cases of personal pronouns

Nominative/subjective case		Objective Case	Possessive Case	
			Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
1st Person	1. I 2. WE	1. ME 2. US	1. MY 2. OUR	1. MINE 2. OURS
2nd Person	1. YOU	1. YOU	1. YOUR	1. YOURS
3rd Person	1. HE 2. SHE 3. IT 4. THEY	1. HIM 2. HER 3. IT 4. THEM	1. HIS 2. HER 3. ITS 4. THEIR	1. HIS 2. HERS 3. _____ 4. THEIRS

7. People who are not belonging to (a)/ any nationalist party (b)/ want to divide the country. (c)/ no error (d)

(b) If they were I/me, they would not oppose their boss.
(c) I supposed Ram to be Shyam.

USES OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

(1) If two or more pronouns are joined by "AND", "OR", they should be in the same case.

Ex:

- a) These books are for you and I.
- b) You and I will do the work.
- c) Ram or myself will do the work.

D. There is an understanding between Ram and I.

(2) After the word "LET", the pronoun is always in objective case.

Ex:

- (a) Let him do the work.
- (b) Let us attend the meeting.
- (c) The principal ordered the peon to let Ram and I enter his chamber.

(3) After the phrases "It is" or "It was", the pronoun is in subjective case.

Ex:

- (a) It was him/he who helped me to do the work.
- (b) It is me/I who is responsible for the mistake.

NOTE:

Ex:

- (a) If I were he/him, I would help her with money.

(d) I supposed Ram to be he/him.

(4) After the word "THAN", the pronoun can be in subjective as well as in objective case.

Ex:

- (a) I know better than he/him.
- (b) I know you better than he/him.
- (c) I know you better than he/him.

Rule 35:

Reciprocal Pronouns

EACH OTHER / ONE ANOTHER

(1) Each other → For two persons/things.

(2) One another → For more than two persons/things.

Ex:-

- (a) The two cats were fighting with each other / one another.
- (b) All the students of the class help each other / one another.

(c) He was so afraid that his knees knocked against each other / one another.

Rule 36

WHO → Subject

WHOM → Object



Ex:

- 1) Marie curie was a scientist who / whom won two nobel prizes.
- 2) The person who / whom helped him is my old friend.
- 3) I will visit my parents who / whom lives in Delhi.
- 4) He is not one of those who / whom will help everyone he meets.
- 5) The person to who / whom I am speaking is my old friend.
- 6) By who / whom was the Ramayana written ?
- 7) With who / whom did you travel ?

Note:

- 1) The person who / whom I met yesterday is my friend
- 2) The person who / whom met me yesterday is my friend.
- 3) He is the person who / whom, everyone thought, has stolen the purse.
4. He identified a girl who\whom we found to be the main culprit.
5. He is the person who/whom we appreciate for

Rule 37

NOTE → Concept of ONE / ONES / ONE'S



Ex:-

- (a) One of the students was present.
(Pro)
- (b) One student was present.
(adj)
- (c) One should help others.
(Pro)
hardwork.
6. I know the boy who/whom they say has stolen the purse.

One (pronoun) → One in number.

One (pronoun) → Everybody.

Ex:-

- (d) One should do one's / their duties oneself / themselves.
- (e) Gandhiji said that one should respect their / one's religion.
- (f) One of the students forgot to bring his / her / their book.
- (g) I dont want the blue pen. I want red one.
- (h) I don't want the blue pens. I want red ones.

Rule 38:

Pronoun and Subject-verb agreement

- (1) The students as well as the teacher did his / their work.
- (2) He was one of those students who completed his / their project on time.
- (3) Neither Ram nor his friends brought his / their documents.
- (4) The treasurer and secretary gave his / their consent.
- (5) The treasurer and the secretary gave his / their consent.
- (6) He was only one of the students who completed his / their work on time.
- (7) One of the students forgot to do his / their work.
- 8) Everybody should respect his / their elders.
- 9) All should do his / their work.
- 10) Nobody was ready to leave his / their seat.

Rule 39:

ARRANGEMENT OF PRONOUNS

- (1) When in a sentence there are 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons, the arrangement is 231

Ex:-

1. I, you and he shall complete the work on time.

Note:



(a) But in confessional sentences (sentences expressing some mistake or guilt), the arrangement is **123**

(c) He is enough tall to be selected in the basketball team.

(d) He is wiser enough to do the work on time.

Ex:-

1. You, he and I are responsible for the mistake.

(b) In case of plural pronouns, the arrangement is **123**

Ex:-

1. We, you and they will attend the meeting.

(2) When in a sentence, there are 1st and 2nd persons, the arrangement is **21**

Ex:-

1. I and you are ready for the task.

(3) When in a sentence, there are 2nd and 3rd persons, arrangement is **23**

Ex:-

1. He and you have finished the work.

(4) When in a sentence, there are 1st and 3rd persons, the arrangement is **31**

Ex:-

1. I and Priya will complete the work on time.

Note:

(a) You, he and I will complete your/his/my/our work.

(b) You and I will complete your/my/our work.

(c) Ram and I will complete your/my/our work.

Rule 40:

USE OF ENOUGH

ENOUGH
 Adjective
 Adverb

Ex:

(a) We haven't got enough money to complete the project.

(d) You and he will complete your/his work.

(e) You as well as I is/are ready to do the work.

(f) Ram and I is/are/am intimate friends.

(g) Ram or I is/am/are intimate friends.

(b) She is smart enough to handle the situation.

Rule 41:

USE OF VERY / MUCH

VERY:-

(a) It takes adjective of positive degree.

(b) It takes Present Participle.

MUCH :-

(a) It takes adjective of comparative degree.

(b) It takes Past Participle.

Ex:-

(a) She is very good / better at painting.

(b) He is very / much smarter than his brother.

(c) I was much / very shocked to see her pathetic condition.

(d) The incident was very shocked / shocking.

(e) The book is very / much interesting.

(f) The matter has been much / very discussed.

Rule 42:

TOO MUCH / MUCH TOO

Too Much :-

It takes a NOUN with it.

Much Too:-

It takes an ADJECTIVE with it.

Ex:-

(a) The task given to him is too much / much too difficult.

(b) There was too much / much too snow on the road.

(c) I haven't had too much / much too sleep today.

(d) The boys are too much / much too lazy to volunteer for extra work.

Rule 43:

Use of So / such

1. So :-

It takes an adjective / adverb with it.

2. Such :-

It takes a noun with it.



Note:-

Such + A / An + Noun
So + Adjective / Adverb

Ex:-

- (a) He spoke such / so clearly that everybody understood his point.
 (b) He is so / such an idiot that he doesn't know the capital of his country.
 (c) He is so / such strong that he can do the work easily.

Rule 44:

Position Of Adverbs

(1) Adverb of frequency is always used before a VERB.

Ex:

1. He helps me never.
2. He comes often to my house.
3. She is always making the same mistake.

Rule 45:

MPT → (1) Adverb of Manner
 (2) Adverb of Place
 (3) Adverb of Time

Ex:

- (a) The girl sang beautifully last night at the party.
 (b) Come at 7 o' clock to my house.
 (c) They last evening went to Jaipur.
 d) He spoke loudly yesterday at the meeting.

Rule 46:

USE OF "ONLY"

The word "ONLY" should be placed immediately before the word it modifies or describes.

Ex:-

- (a) Only she can speak.
 (b) She can speak only.
 (c) He only spoke and everybody was silent.
 (d) She only answered two questions.
 (e) The only death of her son was shocking.
 (f) She only eats strawberries for dinner.
 (g) They only work when they need money.

Rule 47:

Adverbs and Inversion

(a)

- (i) He never helps me.
 (ii) Never he does help me.
 (iii) Never does he help me.
 iv) Never I have met a person like him.

(b)

- (i) He hardly attended the classes.
 (ii) Hardly he did attend the classes.
 (iii) Hardly did he attend the classes.

Rule 48:

Use Of Articles:

1. A Mr. Ram has come to meet me.
2. Mr. Ram has come to meet me.
3. The Newton was a great scientist.
4. He is the Newton of our class.
5. The Shakespeare was a great dramatist.
6. Kalidas was the Shakespeare of India.
7. Judge in him prevailed upon and he sentenced his own son to death.

Rule 49:

1. With Superlatives

Ex:

- 1) He is the best boy in the class.
- 2) She is the tallest girl in the family.

2. With Ordinal

Ex:

- 1) The first chapter of the book is interesting.
- 2) Our class is on the second floor.

3. Before Comparative degree

Ex:



1. He is the better of the two boys
2. He is the better than the two boys.

Note:

- a) The higher you go, cooler you feel.
- b) Greater the demand, the higher the price.
- c) The more electricity you use, higher your bill will be.

Rule 50:

3. When two subjects or things are thought of as a single unit, article is used before the first subject.

Ex:

1. He was ready with a cup & a saucer.
2. He was ready with a cup and saucer.
3. He introduced me to his friend who is a singer and a scientist.
4. He introduced me to his friend who is a singer and scientist.

Rule 51:

When we talk about a person or thing in general sense, no article is used. But when a person or thing is particularised, article is used,

Ex:

1. Man is mortal.
2. I saw the man in the forest.
3. Water is essential for life.
4. The water of the river is dirty.
5. Gold is a precious metal.
6. The gold of this ring is of inferior quality.

Rule 52:

No article with certain idiomatic phrases like – in danger, in demand, on fire, in problem, by mistake, in detail, in conclusion, in difficulty, in hope, by train, in confusion, in debt, in anger etc.

Ex:

1. The house was on a fire.
2. The house was on fire.

Rule 53:

No article is used before the names of languages.

Ex:

1. He studied the English at home.
2. He studied English at home.

Ex:

1. The English defeated the French.
2. Here, The English refers to 'The British'

Rule 54:

SINCE / FOR

SINCE :- It denotes definite "POINT OF TIME."

FOR :- It denotes "LENGTH OF TIME." (Duration)

Ex :-

- (a) He has been living here since/ for a month.
- (b) He has been living here since/ for January.
- (c) I have known him since/ for 2014.
- (d) I have known him since/ for a year.
- (e) He has been working since / for Monday.
- (f) He has been working since / for a week.
- (g) He has been working since / for last week.
- (h) He has been working since / for last two weeks.
- (i) The custom has been in prevalence since / for

Note:

Since / For (Tense)

For

Since

1. Indefinite

1. Perfect

2. Perfect

2. Perfect Continuous

3. Perfect Continuous

time immemorial.

(j) He has been playing cricket since / for childhood.

(k) This custom has been in prevalence since / for ancient times.

Ex:

1. He worked for two days.
2. He has worked for two days.
3. He has been working for two days.
4. He has worked since Monday.
5. He has been working since Monday.

Rule 55:

Ex :-

- (1) The thief attacked on the boy.



- (2) There was an attack on the boy.
- (3) He ordered for two cups of coffee.
- (4) He gave an order for two cups of coffee.
5. Will you order for a cup of coffee?
6. He emphasized on the point.
7. He put emphasis on the point.
9. Television affects on our eyes.
10. The poet described about the spring season.
11. The students are awaiting for the result.
12. Despite of hard work, he didn't succeed in the exam.
13. The police investigated into the matter.
14. He violated against the rules.
15. The king invaded on the territory.
16. He resembled to his parents.

Rule 56:

MADE OF / MADE FROM

MADE OF :- When the basic material doesn't change in the process of making an object.

MADE FROM :- The basic material changes.

Ex :-

- (1) Paper is made of / from wood.
- (2) The almirah is made of / from iron.
- (3) Curd is made of / from milk.
- (4) Flour is made of / from wheat.
5. Glass is made of / from melted sand.

Rule 57:

BESIDE / BESIDES

BESIDE :- By the side of

BESIDES :- In addition to

Ex:

1. Beside / Besides English, he speaks French.
2. The pilgrims took some medicines beside / besides food.
3. There is a temple beside / besides my house.

Rule 58:

BETWEEN / AMONG

Between :- For two persons/things. It is used when we talk about things which are "SEPARATE" / "DISTINCT."

Among :- For more than two persons/things. It portrays the idea of being part of a "GROUP."

Ex:

- (1) The two cats divided the bread between / among themselves.
- (2) Innovation distinguishes between / among a leader and a follower.

Note :- "Between" can also be used with more than two persons / things as long as they are separate and distinct.

Ex:

1. The negotiations between / among England, America and Russia are going well.
2. There is a match between / among India, Australia and England.

Note :- There are certain words which are followed by "**BETWEEN**"

Ex :-

Distinguish, differentiate, connection, difference, link, relationship.

- (1) I didn't want to choose between / among the singers.
- (2) Is there any difference between / among the brothers?
- (3) There is no connection between / among all the incidents.
- (4) Divide the property between / among the members of the family.

Rule 59:

IN / INTO

IN :- No change of medium/state

INTO :- Medium/state changes

Ex :-

- (1) He dived in / into the river.
- (2) He was swimming in / into the river.
- (3) The students walked in the room.
- (4) The students walked into the room.
5. The frog was lying in / into the well.
6. The frog jumped in / into the well.
7. The water was in / into the bottle.
8. He poured the water in / into the bottle.
9. The residents were in / into trouble.
10. The residents got in / into trouble.
11. The pen was in / into the pocket.
12. He put the pen in / into the pocket.



13. The filthy roads were changed in / into clean roads.

14. Translate the passage in / into English.

Note :-

(1) ENTER (Place) – INTO

(2) ENTER(Place) – IN

(3) ENTER(Place) – NO Preposition

Ex :-

(a) He entered in/into the classroom.

(b) He entered in/into the bank.

But,

enter into an alliance

enter into an agreement

enter into a discussion

THROW / THREW –

INTO

IN

Ex :-

(a) He threw the paper in/into the dustbin.

(b) He threw the bucket in/into the river.

Rule 60:

OF / OFF

OF :-

(1) It shows possession/ownership

(2) It shows cause/reason

(3) It shows what something is made of

Ex :-

1. The dramas of Shakespeare are very interesting.

2. He died of cancer.

3. The water of the Ganga is dirty.

4. She wore a necklace made of gold.

Note :-

(1) He died of Malaria. (disease)

(2) He died in an accident. (accident)

3. He died from wound. (injury/over-eating)

4. He died of hunger. (starvation/thirst)

5. He died with grief. (shame/sorrow)

6. He died by violence.

7. He died in the Gujarat riots.

8. He died for his country.

Rule 61:

WITH / BY

WITH :-

(1) It is used to indicate “being together.”

Ex :-

(a) I will be with you shortly.

b. He was working with his sister.

(2) With instruments / weapons used by the doer.

Ex :-

(a) He opened the box with / by a screwdriver.

(b) He cut his finger with / by a knife.

(c) I wrote the answers with / by a blue pen.

(d) I wrote the answers in blue ink.

BY :-

(1) It is used in sense of NEAR /CLOSE / BESIDE / NEXT TO

Ex :-

(a) The house is by the lake.

b. She came and sat by me.

c. I will stand by you through thick and thin.

(2) “BY” also indicates the “DOER” in passive voice.

Ex :-

(a) The work was done by him.

(b) She was taken to the hospital by her friends.

(c) He was killed by / with a dagger by / with a highwayman.