

A tribute to all my teachers who taught me
English grammar (traditional) from 8th std
through +2

March 14, 2008

Teacher : Mr Edwin Karunakaran (my teacher for English in 8th and 9th std at Pakala high school, 1975-77)

Teacher : Mr Munirathnam Reddy (my teacher for English (not my English teacher :-)) for 10th std at Chandragiri High School, 1977-78)

1 PARTS of SPEECH

1.1 Noun : It's the name of a person, place, animal or thing.

E.g,

- 1) '*Ashoka*' was a great king.
- 2) '*Bombay*' is a great city.
- 3) '*Krishna*' is a good boy.

1.2 Pronoun : A pronoun shows the relationship of noun to the other words in a sentence.

E.g 1) '*It*' is a ball

2) '*He*' is a good boy.

3) '*We*' are going to school.

1st peson : I, my, me, mine, myself we, us, our, ours, ourselves

2nd peson : You, your, yours, yourself, yourselves

3rd peson : He, his, him, himself, she, her, hers, herself, it, its, itself, they, them, their, themselves

1.3 Adjective : Adjective describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun.

E.g.

- 1) Krishna Devaraya was a *great* king.
- 2) Tiger is a *ferocious* (cruel) animal.
- 3) Gopi is a '*good*' boy.

1.4 Verb : A verb shows an action or a state.

E.g.

- 1) They are *running*.
- 2) She is *eating*.
- 3) He *ran* to the market.

1.5 Adverb : An adverb is added to a verb or an adjective or another adverb to give us more information about them.

E.g.

- 1) He ran very *quickly*.
- 2) She wrote *quickly*.
- 3) She stitched the dress *beautifully*.
- 4) I read (the letter) very *quickly*.

1.6 Preposition : A preposition shows the relationship of a noun or a pronoun to the other words in a sentence.

E.g. :

- 1) There is a book 'on' the table.
- 2) There is a pen 'in' my pocket.
- 3) The is full 'with' mangoes.

1.7 Conjunction : A conjunction joins th words and sentences.

E.g.

- 1) Gopal '*and*' Krishna are good friends.
- 2) He ran fast '*but*' missed the bus.
- 3) He read hard '*and*' passed the examination.

1.8 Interjection : An interjection expresses some sudden feelings.

E.g.

- 1) *Oh!* what a fall, my country men!
- 2) *Alas!* he is dead.
- 3) *Hurrah!* we have won!

2 ARTICLES

2.1 I Definite article : the

E.g

- 1) *The* cat is running on the wall.
- 2) *The* boy is eating a banana.

2.2 II Indefinite article : a, an a, e, i, o, u

E.g.

- 1) He is *a* farmer.
- 2) There is *an* elephant near the temple.

3 KINDS of NOUNS

3.1 Common noun :-

e.g : man, cat, elephant, boys, cot, watch

3.2 Proper noun :-

e.g : Gopal, Chittoor, Godavari, Mount Everest

3.3 Abstract noun :-

e.g : wisdom, kindness, honour, boldness

3.4 Collective noun :-

e.g

- 1) A *bunch* of keys
- 2) A *group* of animals
- 3) An *army* of soldiers
- 4) A *swarm* of bees

4 VERBS

4.1 Transitive verb : is one which doesn't have active and passive forms

E.g

- 1) The elephant is *trumpeting*.
- 2) He is *walking*.

4.2 Intransitive verb : is one which has active and passive forms

E.g

- 1) Gopi is '*eating*' a mango.
- 2) He '*kicked*' the ball very hard.
- 3) Ramu '*wrote*' a small story.

5 SENTENCES

5.1 I Phrase - is two or more words without a verb

e.g : In spite of, in search of

5.2 II Clause - is two or more words with an incomplete verb

e.g

- 1) while I was walking down the road
- 2) Though he studied well

5.3 III Sentence :- A sentence is a group of words which gives complete meaning.

1) Assertive sentence (2) 2) Interrogative sentence (2) 3) Imperative sentence (2) 4) Exclamatory sentence (1)

5.3.1 1. Assertive sentence :- An assertive sentence is one that states about something.

a) **Affirmative sentence :- is one that states something 'positive' about something.** e.g : 1) Rose is a beautiful flower 2) India is a rich/big country. 3) Our school is big. b)

b) **Negative sentence :- is one that states about something in the negative form.** e.g

- 1) He did 'not' pass (in) the examinations.
- 2) They did not win (in) the match.

5.3.2 2. Interrogative sentence :- An interrogative sentence tells about questions.

a) **Question :** E.g.

- 1) Where are you going ?
- 2) What is your name ?
- 3) Why are you running ?

- b) Interrogative sentence :-** e.g.
- 1) Will you play games this evening ?
 - 2) Is your friend good boy ?
 - 3) Are you going to the picture (movie) ?
 - 4) Have you done your home work ?

5.3.3 3. Imperative sentence :- An imperative sentence is one that expresses a command or request.

- a) Request :** e.g
- 1) Please do this work for me.
 - 2) Please bring your book.

- b) Command :** e.g
- 1) Get out of the room.
 - 2) Wash my clothes.
 - 3) Do this work.

5.3.4 4. Exclamatory sentence :- An exclamatory sentence is one that expresses a strong feeling.

- e.g
- 1) How beautiful the Taj Mahal is!
 - 2) What a wonderful building!
 - 3) Hurrah! we have won the match!

5.4 Affirmative to Negative

- E.g .
- 1) India is a rich country. (Affirmative)
India is 'not' a poor country. (Negative)
 - 2) He is a tall boy. (Affirmative)
He is 'not' a short boy. (negative)
 - 3) He always passes the examinations (Affirmative)
He 'never' fails the examinations. (negative)
 - 4) Though small, Japan is a strong cuntry. (affirmative)
Though small, Japan is 'not' a weak country. (negative)

5.5 Negative to affirmative

- E.g.
- 1) I can not forget your help. (negative)
I will remember your help. (affirmative)
 - 2) It is not impossible to solve the problem. (negative)
It is possible to solve the problem. (affirmative)

5.6 Interrogative to assertive

Note : this is not exactly conversion from one form to the other, but 'answer' to 'question'.

E.g.

- 1) Where are you going ? (interrogative)
I am going to school. (assertive)
- 2) Can you pump the ocean dry ? (interrogative)
No, I can not pump the ocean dry. (assertive)

5.7 Exclamatory to Assertive

Note : in the following examples, the adverbs such as 'very', 'great' convey the strength of the feeling expressed by the exclamation.

E.g.

- 1) What a beautiful flower it is! (Exclamatory)
It is a 'very' beautiful flower. (assertive)
- 2) How beautiful the Taj Mahal is! (Exclamatory)
The Taj Mahal is 'very' beautiful.

6 Pronouns

Pronoun : A *pronoun* is a word that stands instead of a noun.

Singular	I person	II person	III person
	I, my, me, mine, myself	you, your, yours, yourself	he, his, him, himself, she, her, hers, t
Plural	we, us, our, ours, ourselves	- ditto -, yourselves	they, them, their, theirs, t

7 Tense

7.1 I Person

7.1.1 Past tense:

- 1) Past indefinite :- I wrote.
- 2) Past perfect :- I had written
- 3) Past continuous :- I was writing
- 4) Past perfect continuous :- I had been writing

7.1.2 Present tense:

- 1) Present indefinite :- I write
- 2) Present perfect : I have written
- 3) Present continuous :- I am writing
- 4) Present perfect continuous :- I have been writing

7.1.3 Future tense:

- 1) Future indefinite :- I will write
- 2) Future perfect :- I will have written
- 3) Future continuous :- I will be writing
- 4) Future perfect continuous :- I will (would) have been writing

7.2 III Person

7.2.1 Past tense, singular :

- 1) Past indefinite :- He ate.
- 2) Past perfect :- He had eaten.
- 3) Past continuous :- He was eating.
- 4) Past perfect continuous :- He had been eating.

7.2.2 Present tense, singular :

- 1) Present indefinite :- He writes.
- 2) Present perfect :- He has eaten.
- 3) Present continuous :- He is eating.
- 4) Present perfect continuous :- He has been eating.

7.2.3 Future tense, singular:

- 1) Future indefinite :- He will write.
- 2) Future perfect :- He will have eaten.
- 3) Future continuous :- He will be eating.
- 4) Future perfect continuous :- He will have been eating.

7.2.4 Past tense, plural :

- 1) Past indefinite :- They spoke.
- 2) Past perfect :- They had spoken.
- 3) Past continuous :- They were speaking.
- 4) Past perfect continuous :- They had been speaking.

7.2.5 Present tense, plural :

- 1) Present indefinite :- They speak.
- 2) Present perfect :- They have spoken.
- 3) Present continuous :- They are speaking.
- 4) Present perfect continuous :- They have been speaking.

7.2.6 Future tense, plural:

- 1) Future indefinite :- They will speak.
- 2) Future perfect :- They will have spoken
- 3) Future continuous :- They will be speaking.
- 4) Future perfect continuous :- They will have been speaking.

8 Prepositions

8.1 Simple preposition :- in, on, out, at, for, to, from etc

8.2 Compound preposition :- behind, around, before, about etc

8.3 Phrase preposition :- in front of, in spite of, in search of etc

Simple :-

- 1) He was here *at* 5PM.
- 2) This house is built *with* bricks.
- 3) Take care to return the book *in* the evening.
- 4) I have not seen him *for* a year.

Compound :-

- 1) He is walking *along* the road.
- 2) The auditor looked *through* the accounts.
- 3) The river flows *under* the bridge.
- 4) There is a tree *between* the houses.

Phrase :-

- 1) The school was closed *on account of* Deepavali.
- 2) There is a garden *in front of* the house.
- 3) *In spite of* heavy rains, children came to the school.
- 4) *Because of* his bad health, he could not come to the school.

9 Comparison of adjectives

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
good, well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less, lesser	least
much, many	more	most
fore	former	first
far	farther, further	fartherest, furthest

10 Voice

I Active Voice

II Passive Voice

10.1 Active Voice to Passive Voice

1. Gopal killed a snake. (A.V)
A snake was killed by Gopal. (P.V)
2. Ravi wrote a story. (A.V)
A story was written by Ravi. (P.V)
3. Kumar broke some glasses. (A.V)
Some glasses were broken by Kumar. (P.V)
4. My friend ate two mangoes. (A.V)
Two mangoes were eaten by my friend. (P.V)
5. He built a house. (A.V)
A house was built by him. (P.V)
6. She will sing a song. (A.V)
A song will be sung by her. (P.V)
7. He will buy some books. (A.V)
Some books will be bought by him. (P.V)

I Past tense

1. Gopal wrote a story. (A.V past indefinite)
A story was written by Gopal. (P.V past ind.)
2. Gopal had written a story. (A.V past perfect)
A story had been written by Gopal. (P.V past per.)
3. Gopal was writing a story. (A.V past continuous)
A story was being written by Gopal. (P.V past cont.)

II Present tense

1. Gopal writes a story. (A.V pre. ind.)
A story is written by Gopal. (P.V pre. ind.)
2. Gopal has written a story. (A.V pre. perfect)
A story has been written by Gopal. (P.V pre. perfect)
3. Gopal is writing a story. (A.V pre. cont.)
A story is being written by Gopal. (P.V pre. cont.)

III Future tense

1. Gopal will write a story. (A.V future indefinite)
A story will be written by Gopal. (P.V Future ind.)
2. Gopal will have written a story. (A.V future perfect)
A story will have been written by Gopal. (P.V future. per.)

More examples

1. My father gave me a rupee. (A.V)
A rupee was given to me by my father. (P.V)
(or) I was given a rupee by my father. (P.V)
2. They are answering that question. (A.V)
That question is being answered by them. (P.V)
3. Someone has stolen my pen. (A.V)
My pen has been stolen by someone. (P.V)
4. He can do this sum. (A.V)
This sum can be done by him. (P.V)
5. I shall send you a gift. (A.V)
A gift shall be sent to you by me. (P.V)
6. The teacher is teaching us grammar. (A.V)
Grammar is being taught to us by the teacher. (P.V)

7. The workers are carrying bricks. (A.V)
Bricks are being carried by the workers. (P.V)
8. He had put the book on the table. (A.V)
The book had been put on the table by him. (P.V)
9. We saw a picture (movie) last night. (A.V)
A picture (movie) was seen by us last night. (P.V)
10. He was watering the plants. (A.V)
The plants were being watered by him. (P.V)

10.2 Questions (A.V to P.V)

1. Who taught you grammar ? (A.V)
By whom was grammar taught to you ? (P.V)
2. Who bought this book ? (A.V)
By whom was this book bought ? (P.V)
(or) This book was bought by whom ? (P.V)
3. Can you do this work ? (A.V)
Can this work be done by you ? (P.V)
4. Did he repair the radio ? (A.V)
Was the radio repaired by him ? (P.V)
5. Have you finished the work ? (A.V)
Has the work been finished by you ? (P.V)

10.3 Passive Voice to Active Voice

1. The dog was knocked by the car. (P.V)
The car knocked down the dog. (A.V)
2. The letters were posted by him. (P.V)
He posted the letters. (P.V)

11 Equivalent phrases and sentence conversions

11.1 Too-to = so-that-not

1. The stone is *too* heavy for me *to* lift.
The stone is *so* heavy *that* I can *not* lift it.
2. He is *too* weak *to* walk.
He is *so* weak *that* he can *not* walk.
3. Those questions are *too* difficult for me *to* answer.
Those questions are *so* difficult *that* I can *not* answer them.

4. A car is *too* costly *to* buy.
A car is *so* costly *that* it can *not* be bought.
5. His hand-writing is *too* bad *to* make it out.
His hand-writing is *so* bad *that* it can *not* be made out.

11.2 Not-only..but-also = as well as

1. I can speak *not only* English *but also* Telugu.
I can speak English *as well as* Telugu.
2. India exports tea *as well as* jute.
India exports *not only* tea *but also* jute.
3. Sanskrit *as well as* Latin are ancient languages.
Not only Sanskrit *but also* Latin are ancient languages.
4. She is *both* a singer and a dancer.
She is a singer *as well as* a dancer.
She is *not only* a singer *but also* a dancer.
5. Iron is a useful metal. Aluminium too.
Iron *as well as* Aluminium is a useful metal.
6. Our country is vast. It is rich in resources.
Our country is vast *as well as* rich in resources.
Our country is *not only* vast *but also* rich in resources.

11.3 Although = though = even though = but

1. He studied well *but* failed in the examinations.
Although he studied well, he failed in the examinations.
2. She sang well, *but* she could not get the prize.
Although she sang well, she could not get the prize.
3. *In spite of* running fast, he could not catch the train.
Although he ran fast, he could not catch the train.

11.4 Neither-nor = (not) either-or

1. Sita is not beautiful. Susi is not beautiful.
Neither Sita *nor* Susi is beautiful.
2. Gandhi did not eat meat. He didn't eat eggs.
Gandhi ate *neither* meat *nor* eggs.
Gandhi did not eat either meat or eggs.
3. He doesn't drink coffee. He doesn't drink tea.
He drinks *neither* coffee *nor* tea.
He doesn't drink *either* coffee *or* tea.

11.5 As soon as = no sooner - than

1. *As soon as* the thief saw the police, he ran away.
No sooner did the thief see the police, *than* he ran away.
2. *As soon as* the teacher entered the class, the pupils stood up.
No sooner did the teacher enter the class, *than* the pupils stood up.
3. *As soon as* I entered the station, the train arrived.
No sooner did I enter the station *than* the train arrived.
4. *As soon as* Krishna had opened the box, the winged creatures flew out.
No sooner had Krishna opened the box *than* the winged creatures flew out.

11.6 If = If-not = unless

1. *If* you read well, you will pass.
Unless you read well, you will *not* pass.
2. *If* you walk quickly, you will catch the train.
Unless you walk quickly, you will *not* catch the train.
3. *If* you do not water the plants, they will die.
Unless you water the plants, they will die.
4. *If* I buy a ticket, I can get into the bus.
Unless I buy a ticket, I can *not* get into the bus.

12 Degrees of comparison

12.1 Model I

- Superlative degree -> the -est
- Comparative degree -> -er - than — any other
- Positive degree -> no other - as - as (or) so - as

Examples :

1. Rama is the *cleverest* (most intelligent) boy in the class. (superlative)
Rama is *cleverer than any other* boy in the class. (comparative degree)
No other boy in the class is *as clever as* Rama. (positive degree)
2. Calcutta is the biggest city in India. (s.d)
Calcutta is bigger than any other city in India. (c.d)
No other city in India is as big as Calcutta. (p.d)

3. Australia is *larger than any other* island in the world. (c.d)
No other island in the world is *as large as* Australia. (p.d)
 Australia is *the biggest* island in the world. (s.d)
4. *No other* state in India is *so* thickly populated *as* Kerala. (p.d)
 Kerala is *the most* thickly populated state in India. (s.d)
 Kerala is *more* thickly populated *than any other* state in India. (c.d)
5. Darjeeling is *the most* beautiful place in India. (s.d)
 Darjeeling is *more* beautiful *than any other* place in India. (c.d)
No other place in India is *as* beautiful *as* Darjeeling. (p.d)
6. Shakunthala is *the best* drama in Sanskrit. (s.d)
No other drama in Sanskrit is *as good as* Shakunthala. (p.d)
 Shakunthala is better than any other drama in Sanskrit. (c.d)
7. Rolex is *the best* of all watches. (s.d)
 Rolex is *better than any other* watch. (c.d)
No other watch is *so* good *as* Rolex. (p.d)
8. Rose is sweeter than any other flower. (c.d)
 Rose is the sweetest of all the flowers. (s.d)
 No other flower is as sweet as rose. (p.d)
9. Hamlet is *the most* popular Shakespearian play. (s.d)
 Hamlet is more popular than any other Shakespearian play. (c.d)
 No other Shakespearian play is as popular as Hamlet. (p.d)
10. Pacific is *deeper than any other* ocean in the world. (c.d)
 Pacific is *the deepest* ocean in the world. (s.d)
No other ocean in the world is *as* deep *as* Pacific. (p.d)

12.2 Model 2

Superlative degree -> *one of the*

Comparative degree -> *many other* (or) *most other*

Positive degree -> *very few*

1. Delhi is *one of the* oldest cities in the world. (s.d)
 Delhi is older *than most* cities in the world. (c.d)
Very few cities in the world are *as* old *as* Delhi. (p.d)
2. Pine is *one of the* tallest trees in England. (s.d)
 Pine is taller *than many other* trees in England. (c.d)
Very few trees in England are *as* tall *as* pine. (p.d)
3. Milton is greater than many other poets in English literature. (c.d)
 Milton is one of the greatest poets in English literature. (s.d)
 Very few poets in English literature are as great as Milton. (p.d)

4. Kashmir is one of the oldest places in India. (s.d)
Kashmir is older than many other places in India. (c.d)
Very few places in India are as old as Kashmir. (p.d)
5. Sobers is one of the best cricketers in the world. (s.d)
Sobers is better than many other cricketers in the world. (c.d)
Very few cricketers in the world are as good as Sobers. (p.d)
6. Very few students in the class are so industrious as Suresh. (p.d)
Suresh is one of the most industrious students in the class. (s.d)
Suresh is more industrious than most (many other) students in the class. (c.d)
7. Harsha is one of the greatest Indian kings. (s.d)
Harsha is greater than many other Indian kings. (c.d)
Very few Indian kings are as great as Harsha. (p.d)
8. Madras is bigger than many other cities in India. (c.d)
Madras is one of the biggest cities in India. (s.d)
Very few cities in India are as big as Madras. (p.d)
9. The tiger is more ferocious than many other animals in the forest. (c.d)
The tiger is one of the most ferocious animals in the forest. (s.d)
Very few animals in the forest are as ferocious as the tiger. (p.d)

12.3 Model III

Note 1 : When two things are compared, superlative degree doesn't occur.

Note 2 : If negative (**not**) occurs in p.d., there will be no negative in

c.d and vice versa.

Present tense	Negative form
want	do not want
wants	does not want

Past tense : wanted ——— did not want

In present tense : I, we, you, they ——— do not
He, she, it ——— does not

Examples:

1. America is bigger than India. (c.d)
India is not as big as America. (p.d)
2. Example is so powerful as teaching. (p.d)
Teaching is not more powerful than example. (c.d)

3. Secret love is not better than open rebuke. (c.d)
Open rebuke is so good as secret love (p.d) (*doesn't sound ok* - KN)
4. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend. (c.d)
A foolish friend is not as good as a wise enemy. (p.d)
5. The pen is mightier than the sword. (c.d)
The sword is not as mighty as the pen. (p.d)
6. Australia is not bigger than Asia. (c.d)
Australia is not as big as Asia. (p.d)
(or) Asia is so big as Australia. (p.d)
7. I know him better than you. (c.d)
You do not know him as good/well as I do. (p.d)
8. Robert bowls faster than Barrot. (c.d)
Barrot doesn't bowl as fast as Robert. (p.d)
9. He speaks so fast as I. (p.d)
I do not speak faster than him. (c.d)
10. Jewels cost more than flowers. (c.d)
FLoweres do not cost as much as jewels. (p.d)

12.4 Model IV

(This is from my 10th std grammar class (Chandragiri))

Note : When the comparison is in the negative in the superlative, 'some other' replaces 'most other' in the comparative degree.

1. My brother is *not* the most intelligent of all the boys. (S.D)
My brother is *not* more intelligent than *some other* boys. (C.D)
2. Some countries are at least as hot as India. (P.D)
India is *not* the hottest *of all* the countries. (S.D)
3. Rice is not the most nutritious of all the grains. (S.D)
Rice is not more nutritious than some other grains. (C.D)
4. Tagore is not the greatest of all the living poets. (S.D)
Tagore is not greater than some other living poets. (C.D)
Some living poets are at least as great as Tagore. (P.D)
5. April is not the hottest month in India. (S.D)
April is not hotter than some other months in India. (C.D)
Some months in India are *at least as* hot *as* April. (P.D)
6. Gold is not the costliest of all the metals. (S.D)
Gold is *not* costlier than *some other* metals. (C.D)
Some metals are at least as costly as gold.

13 Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct speech	Indirect speech
now	then
ago	before
this	that
these	those
hither	thither
hence	thence
thus	so
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the day before
tonight	that night
come	go
here	there

Interchange of words from direct to indirect speech :

13.1 Statements

Note 1 : A statement generally starts with subject and ends with a full stop ('.').

Note 2 : In reporting statements (indirect speech), the connecting word “that” is placed after the reporting verb.

Note 3 : In indirect speech, the reporting verb is changed to *told*, *replied* etc.

Note 4 : If the reporting verb is in the past tense, then all the present tenses change into corresponding past tenses.

- Simple present changes to simple past.
- present continuous changes into past continuous.
- *Will, shall* etc change into
- simple past changes into past perfect
- past continuous remains as past continuous.

Note 5 : When the reporting is in present or future tense, the tenses don't change in indirect speech.

Examples :

1. He said, "My father is ill."
He said that his father *was* ill.
2. "I have bought a new pen", said Sita.
Sita said that she *had* brought a new pen.
3. She said to me, "I will meet you again."
She told me that she *would* meet me again.
4. She said, "We are going to spend our holidays in Bangalore this year."
She said that they *were* going to spend *their* holidays in Bangalore *that* year.
5. "I can not attend the meeting", he said.
He said that he *could* not attend the meeting.
6. The boy said, "I like sweets."
The boy said that he *liked* sweets.
7. I said to him, "I shall pay your wages tomorrow."
I *told* him that I *should (or would ?)* pay his wages the next day.
8. The teachers said to the students, "If you do your work best, you will surely pass."
The teacher told the students that if they did their work best, they would surely pass.
9. Tom said, "Mother, I am hungry."
Tom *told his* mother that he *was* hungry.
10. Rajan says, "I am fourteen years old."
Rajan says that he is fourteen years old.
11. Hari says, "He took my pen."
Hari says that he took his pen.

Note : If the statement is true for all times, the tenses remain unchanged.

1. The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."
The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

13.2 Questions

Note 1 : If the question in direct speech begins with a questions word like *who, what, when, which, why* this word serves as a link between the reporting verb and the reported question.

Note 2 : The question form changes to statement form.

Note 3 : The reporting verb is changed into *asked, enquired* etc. according to the meaning of the question.

Examples :

1. He said to him, "What do you want?"
He *asked* him what he wanted.
2. She said to him, "Which one do you prefer?"
She *asked* him which one he preferred.
3. "Where can I get an application form?", he said.
He *enquired* where he *could* get an application form.
4. The nightengale said, "Why are you weeping?"
The nightengale *asked* him why *he was* weeping.
5. Odysseus said to Euryclia, "Why do you speak like this?"
Odysseus *asked* Euryclia why *she* spoke like *that*.
6. He said to him, "Where are you going?"
He asked him where he was going.
7. He said to her, "When did you come here?"
He asked her when *she* came *there*.

13.3 Model II

Note : If the question begins with verbs like *have, has, may, shall, will, can* etc. the reporting very has to be followed by 'whether' or 'if'.

Examples :

1. The teacher said to the students, "Have you done your home work?"
The teacher asked the students *if* they had done their home work.
2. The officer asked the visitor, "Do you write a good hand?"
The officer asked the visitor if he wrote a good hand.
3. "Were you busy yesterday?", I asked him.
I asked him *whether* he was busy *the day before*.
4. He said to me, "Is your father in?"
He asked me if my father was in.
5. Tom said to his friend, "Will you come and play ball with me?"
Tom asked his friend if he would come and play ball with him.

6. "Can you come to my house tomorrow?", he said to her.
He asked her if she could come to his house the next day.
7. Rajan said, "Why don't you come to the zoo with me?"
Narasimhan said, "Our teacher asked me yesterday to go to his house today."

Rajan asked why he didn't come to the zoo with him.
Narasimhan said that *their* teacher asked him the previous day to go to his house that day.

Indirect to direct :

1. The teacher said that the earth is round.
The children said that they didn't believe it.

The teacher said, "The earth is round."
The children said, "We don't believe it."
2. Mohan said that he is fifteen years old.
Mohan said, "I am fifteen years old."

13.4 Imperative sentences

Note 1 : If the question contains an imperative sentence, in indirect speech, the reporting verb has to be followed by 'to'.

Note 2 : The reporting verb is changed into requested, commanded, ordered etc.

Examples :

1. The mother said to the child, "Keep quiet."
The mother *ordered* the child *to* keep quiet.
2. "Call the first witness", the magistrate said to them.
The magistrate ordered them to call the first witness.
3. He said to her, "Please shut the door."
He requested her to shut the door.
4. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't make fun of others."
The teacher commanded the boys *not to* make fun of others.
5. He said to them, "Don't waste the time".
He ordered them not to waste the time.

13.5 Exclamatory Sentence

Rule: While changing an exclamatory sentence from direct to indirect speech, the main verb changes into *exclaimed* or *wondered and said* and the subordinate conjunction *that* appears in between.

Examples :

1. He said, "How beautiful the Taj Mahal is!"
He exclaimed that the Taj Mahal was very beautiful.
2. He said, "How beautiful the moon light sleeps upon this bank!"
He exclaimed (wondered and said) that the moonlight was sleeping beautifully upon the bank.
3. He said, "Alas! What a fall was there for my country men!"
He exclaimed that there was a great fall for his country men.
4. He said, "Hurrah! We have won the match!"
He exclaimed that they had won the match.

14 Simple, Complex and Compound sentences

14.1 Simple sentence

1. I saw an elephant.
2. Ravi passed (in) the examination.
3. He went to Bangalore.
4. They are playing hockey.

14.2 Complex sentence

1. While I was walking along the road (*subordinate clause*) / I saw an elephant. (*main clause*)
2. Though Ravi studied hard (*s.c*) / he failed in the examination. (*m.c*)
3. As he was ill (*s.c*) / he could not attend the classes. (*m.c*)
4. Unless you sing well (*s.c*) / you can not win the prize. (*m.c*)

14.3 Compound sentence

1. He studied hard (*m.c*) / and / passed in the examination. (*coordinate clause*)
2. He studied hard (*m.c*) / but / failed in the examination. (*cd. s*)
3. You should do the work (*m.c*) / or / you will be punished. (*cd.s*)
4. She sang well (*m.c*) / so / she got a prize. (*cd.s*)
5. She walked fast (*m.c*) / yet / she could not catch the train. (*cd.s*)

14.4 'Compound' to 'Complex'

Examples :

1. He studied hard (*m.c*) / and / passed in the examination. (Cd.S)
As/Because he studied hard (*s.c*) / he passed in the examination. (Cx.S)
2. He studied hard (*m.c*) / but / failed in the examination. (Cd.S)
Although/Though he studied hard, (*s.c*) / he failed in the examination. (Cx.S)
3. You should do the work (*m.c*) / or / you will be punished. (Cd.S)
Unless you do the work, (*s.c*) / you will be punished. (Cx.S)
(or) If you do not do the work, (*s.c*) / you will be punished. (Cx.S)
4. She sang well (*m.c*) / so / she got a prize (*co.c*)
As/Because she sang well, (*s.c*) / she got a prize. (Cx.S)
5. She walked fast, (*m.c*) / yet / she could not catch the train. (Cd.S)
Although/Though she walked fast, she could not catch the train.
6. She left the town (*m.c*) / and / fought outside. (Cd.S)
When she left the town / she fought outside. (Cx.S)

14.5 'Simple' to 'Complex' to 'Compound'

Examples :

1. I went to the town to buy books. (S.S)
When I went to the town, (*s.c*), / I bought books. (Cx.S)
I went to the town / and / bought books.
2. Though the boy was sick, / he came to the class. (Cx.S)
The boy was sick, / but / he came to the class. (Cd.S)
In spite of being sick, the boy came to the class. (S.S)
3. He was a wise man so they elected him as their leader. (Co.S)
As/Because he was a wise man, / they elected him as their leader. (Cx.S)
Because of his wisdom, they elected him as their leader.

4. He was not employed / and / therefore he lived with his brother. (Co.S)
As/Because he was not employed, / he lived with his brother. (Cx.S)
Being unemployed (Because of his unemployment, he lived with his brother. (S.S)
5. He proved / that / he was brave. (Cx.S)
He was brave / and / he proved it. (Cd.S)
He proved his bravery. (S.S)
6. Our soldiers were brave / and so / they defeated the enemy. (Co.S)
As/Because our soldiers were brave, / they defeated the enemy. (Cx.S)
Being brave / Because of our soldiers' bravery, they defeated the enemy. (S.S)
7. We go to the temple to worship the god. (S.S)
We go to the temple and worship the god. (Co.S)
We go to the temple, so that we might worship the god. (Cx.S)
8. Gopal is a poor boy. He is honest.
Gopal is a poor boy / but / he is honest. (Cd.S)
Though Gopal is a poor boy, / he is honest. (Cx.S)
In spite of being poor, Gopal is an honest boy. (S.S)
9. He soon found the ship and stepped onto the plank. (Co.S)
As soon as he found the ship, / he stepped onto the plank. (Cx.S)
Having found the ship, he stepped onto the plank. (S.S)

More examples (from 10th std grammar class)

1. I met a tall man. (S.S)
I met a man / who was tall. (Cx.S)
2. I use my father's bicycle. (S.S)
I use the bicycle *which belongs to* my father. (Cx.S)
3. He failed in spite of studying hard. (S.S)
Though he studied hard, he failed. (Cx.S)
4. *During* the examinations, the school works from 8 o'clock.
When there are examinations, the school works from 8 o'clock.
5. On the arrival of the police, the crowd dispersed. (S.S)
When the police arrived, / the crowd dispersed. (Cx.S)
6. Without spectacles, he can't read. (S.S)
Unless he wears spectacles, / he can't read. (Cx.S)
7. *In the event of* his failure, he will be ruined. (S.S)
If he fails, / he will be ruined. (Cx.S)

8. He hoped *to get* the first prize. (S.S)
He hoped / *that* / he *will* get the first prize. (Cx.S)
9. He confessed his crime. (S.S)
He confessed that he committed the crime.

14.6 Changing 'simple' sentences to 'complex' ones, introducing an adjective clause

1. All *honest* men are trusted. (S.S)
All men, *who are honest*, are trusted.
2. Lazy boys are punished. (S.S)
The boys *who are lazy* are punished. (Cx.S)
3. I was the first to complete the work. (S.S)
I was the one who first completed the work. (Cx.S)
4. A drowning man will catch straw.
A man *who is drowning* will catch a straw.
5. Gowri, the captain, is absent today.
Gowri, who is the captain, is absent today.
6. We must not drink *dirty* water. (S.S)
We must not drink water *which is dirty*.
7. He is the gardener of our school.
He is the person *who is the gardner* of our school.
8. I shall retire to the village of my birth after retirement.
After retirement, I shall return to the village *where I was born*.
9. I still remember the days of my youth.
I still remember the days when I was young.
(or) I still remember the days how I had spent my youth.
10. His honesty is never questioned.
He, who is honest, is never questioned (*doesn't sound ok - KN*)
(or) He is never questioned as to whether he is honest or not.

14.7 Adverb clause

1. At dawn, the farmer went to his fields.(S.S)
When it was dawn, the farmer went to his fields. (Cx.S)
2. You must work hard to get a pass.
You must work hard so that you can get a pass.

3. The problem is too difficult to solve.
The problem is so difficult that it can't be solved.
4. At sunrise, the birds begin to sing.
When the sun rises, the birds begin to sing.
5. After finishing his work, he asked for his wages.
After he had finished his work, he asked for his wages.
6. The day dawning, we arose.
When the day dawned, we arose.
7. Being tired, he will not go out.
As he is tired, he will not go out.
8. The wind being favourable, the ship set sail.
As the wind was favourable, the ship set sail.
9. I am glad to find you here.
I am glad because I found you here.
(or) I am glad that I found you here.
10. He spoke *so* loud *as to be* heard by all.
He spoke *so* loud *that* he was heard by all.
11. He won the first prize to the astonishment of all.
He won the first prize so that everyone was astonished.
(or) Everyone was astonished / that / he won the first prize.
12. In spite of his riches, he is unhappy.
Though he is rich, he is unhappy.
13. Notwithstanding the chill weather, I must leave today.
Although the weather is chill, I must leave today.
14. For all his talents, he is unemployed.
Though he is talented, he is unemployed.

15 Articles

15.1 Use of 'a' and 'an' (the indefinite articles)

Rule 1 : Before words that begin with a consonant, 'a' is used Examples : a boy, a year, a useful metal, a one rupee note, a European etc

Rule 2 : Before words that begin with a vowel, 'an' is used Examples : an egg, an umbrella, an orange, an ink-bottle, an ant, an inn etc

Rule 2.1 : 'An' is also used before words that start with a 'vowel sound' Examples : an hour, an honest man etc.

Rule 3 : The indefinite article is used before a proper noun when an attribute of that proper noun is used to compare/contrast another proper noun. Example : Only 'a' Shakespeare could use the English language like this.

15.2 Use of 'The' (the definite article)

Rule 1 : 'The' is used with names of gulfs, seas, mountains, oceans, groups of islands, rivers Examples : The black sea, The Indian ocean, The Himalayas, The Andamans, The river Ganges etc

For simple peaks and islands, we should not use the definite article
Example : 'Mount Everest', 'Mount Etna', 'Ceylon' etc.

Rule 2 : With the names of well-known books Examples : The Ramayana, The Quran, The Bible etc

Rule 3 : Before superlatives Examples : The best, the greatest etc

Rule 4 : Before names of things which are one of their kind : Examples : The sky, the moon, the north (all directions), the sun etc.

Rule 5 : Before adjectives used in the noun sense. Examples : The poor always with us.

Rule 6 : Before the names of countries with republic kingdom Federation Examples : The U.S.A., The U.S.S.R., The U.K etc

Rule 7 : When we speak of a particular person or thing. Examples :

1. *The* boy, who stood first, was given a prize.
2. Call *the* man waiting outside.

Rule 8 : 'The' is used when a person or thing has been already mentioned earlier. It is used in later references to that particular person or thing. Examples : I saw a beggar near the bus stop. *The* fellow came to me with out-stretched arms.

Rule 9 : Before the singular noun which represents the whole class of things to which it belongs.

1. *The* lotus is a very beautiful flower.
2. *The* camel is the ship of the desert.
3. *The* eskimos live in an igloo.
4. When *the* atom is split, immense energy is released.

Rule 10: Before a proper noun, when it is used as a common noun.

1. Kalidasa is *the* Shakespeare of India.

15.3 Omissions of articles

Rule 1 : Before proper nouns

Rule 2 : Before a noun used in the widest sense. Examples : 1. Man is mortal.

2. Woman is man's mate.

Rule 3 : Before names of metals.

General examples: 1. Gold is a precious metal.

2. Copper is one of the best conductors of electricity.
3. He reads 'the' Bible daily.
4. The world is a happy place.