

"GRAMMAR" IS THE "MATH" OF ENGLISH" - NAZIMA FERROSE

# APPLIED GRAMMAR

A CONTEMPORARY APPROACH  
WITH COMPARATIVE STUDY  
FOR ENGLISH GRAMMAR



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Designed by



## **FOREWORD**

Grammar is considered as the “Math” of English by many. With my experience as a teacher of English for the past two decades, I’ve come up with the most simplified grammar application through this concise handbook “Applied Grammar”.

## **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**



### **INVOLVEMENT**

My experience excels in teaching English for the past decades as TGT and PGT. Handled various boards including Matriculation and CBSE. Instilled English in the minds of the students and inspired their spirits to love and learn English grammar. The students develop confidence in spoken English down the stream to have an edge over others by their grammar foundation. Students write poems and articles. Some write bombastic language. They elevate their standard of English. This book speaks about the Evolution and nuances of certain Topics in Grammar.

## **GRAMMAR IS GRAMMAR**

**TESTIMONIALS**  
**SANDHIYA SOORYA KUMAR**

- This book has various examples and questions to test our knowledge and teach us at the same time....it really helped me in improving my vocabulary and grammar skills...I would totally recommend this to all of those who are trying for competitive exams...

**ROSHINI DEVI**

- This is Roshini Devi currently pursuing final year B. pharm in vistas. This book has given me enough knowledge for appearing in competitive exams it has also helped me lot to develop my personal grammar skills I hope this helps you too.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

## TESTIMONIALS

- [AUTHOR's NOTE](#)
- [The Evolution](#)
- [Why Applied Grammar?](#)
- [Who is the Audience?](#)
- [Teachers' Attention](#)
- [A Request](#)
- [Pointers to notice:](#)
- [How to read this book](#)
- [Basic Tools](#)
- [8- Parts of Speech](#)
- [7-Classification of Nouns](#)
- [2 Types of Noun Transitions](#)
- [3 Types of Pronouns](#)
- [2- Types of Articles, Exceptions, and Omissions](#)
- [PREPOSITIONS](#)
  - **PREPOSITION CLASSIFICATION**
  - **Insights**
  - **Application of prepositions – Error Spotting**
- [SENTENCE PATTERN](#)
  - **What is a sentence?**
  - **What is a Predicate?**
- [Verbs](#)
  - **FORMS of BE and Insights**
  - **INSIGHTS:**
- [TENSES](#)
  - **APPLICATION of PRESENT CONTINUOUS and GERUND**

➤ Voices

- Active voice
- Passive Voice
- By+ Agent – AGENT-LESS PASSIVE VOICE
- Exercise

➤ Degrees of Comparison

- Comparative Degree
- Superlative Degree

➤ Direct and Indirect Speech

➤ TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

➤ CLAUSES and PHRASES

➤ PHRASAL VERBS

➤ WORD CLASSES

➤ Suffix/prefix

➤ QUESTION Tags

➤ Simile Metaphor

➤ Affirmative – Negative

➤ STARTERS

➤ MISCELLANEOUS

- Onomatopoeic words
- cliché'
- Homophones
- Homonyms
- Toponyms
- Eponyms
- Definite article –the –Emphasises the subject
- Indefinite Article
- Exceptions

➤ ADJUNCTS

- Tips to identify Adjuncts
- INSIGHTS FOR DIRECT OBJECT| INDIRECT OBJECT

➤ **RELATIVE PRONOUNS**

- Applications
- Error Spotting - Examples

➤ **ALL UNDER ONE ROOF- Crux cracked**

## AUTHOR'S NOTE

Applied Grammar speaks the essentiality and the importance of Grammar and its general applications in learning and work environment. This book facilitates the readers to understand and enjoy the essence of Grammar.

Rules and exceptions guide the readers to read and write effectively without error.

A thorough knowledge of grammar helps to enhance vocabulary to speak and write proficiently. The book comes handy for MBA, IELTS, TOEFL, GRE, GMAT aspirants and Content writing professionals, News readers, Headline writers and other professionals, as it gives insight into fundamental structure of grammar.

Promoting Communicative Skills and Occupational Skills in English is focused for grooming employability. Certain objectives and applications highlighted here to outline the function of Applied Grammar.

### **The Evolution**

The study of Articles and prepositions taught in the primary classes helps to write correct answers in topics like error spotting in the **competitive examinations**.

Knowledge of Active and Passive voice helps to understand the topic SENTENCE PATTERN in higher secondary level.

Familiarity with Adjectives and adverbs facilitates writing effective headlines for Newspapers and to present concise report of the news using précis writing techniques. As a teacher of English I can understand the difficulties of the students, where they go wrong .in order to redress their problems I have simplified the topics.

Eager to enhance your English skills! Just turn a page ahead.

**Regards**

**Nazima Ferrose**

## Why Applied Grammar?

Have you ever known the literal application of  $(a+b)^2$  in real life? The case is never the same with English and grammar, as the language either spoken or written, its rules are applied practically to make sensible communication. If making sensible communication and acquiring proficiency in English grammar is your thirst, this is the right water.

## Who is the Audience?

“Applied Grammar” the concise handbook is a book for self-learners of any age and to the teachers who look for simple and better methods of teaching English grammar. **Applied Grammar will be useful for the boards Matric/CBSE/IGCSE/ICSE/IB.**

## Teachers’ Attention

### My salutations to the teaching fraternity

In this book **Applied Grammar**; certain important tips are given for the easy way of teaching – learning process. It is in the hands of the teachers to present the chapters in a easier and interesting way to help the students.

## A Request

Before handling the book, kindly understand the vein of the book. The contents may be in the usual order as in other Grammar books. However, this book discusses how understanding one chapter helps to understand the other chapter does. Applied Grammar could also be perceived as an **Evolution of Grammar with Comparative Study.**

## Pointers to notice:

- Learning **pre-positions** would help in fixing errors in **Error Spotting** chapters.
- Understanding the transformation of **Voices** plays a vital role in identifying **Sentence Patterns.**
- **Adjectives** help in constructing **Degrees of Comparison.**
- **Relative Pronouns** form the base in **Transformation of Sentences** (Simple, Complex, Compound).
- **Auxiliary Verbs** (Positive/Negative) in **Question Tags.**

- Evolution of **Present Continuous** Tense into **Gerunds**.
- Knowledge of **Tense** forms facilitates making **Direct and Indirect** Speeches.
- **Intransitive/ Transitive Verbs** are important to find the **Complement** of a sentence

The complexities of different chapters of grammar, thus made easy for the Spoken English aspirants.

### How to read this book?

This whole book is structured to give you Concepts, Cases, Examples and insights to accelerate your mission of Applying grammar for your situation.

- All important **INSIGHTS** are postulated and highlighted with bullets like this.

**Example(s) are enclosed in a box like this.**

**PLEASE DO NOT SKIP EXAMPLES**

Sentences are split into parts to illustrate the parts of speech.

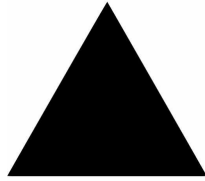
<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>IDO</b>	<b>DO</b>
Subject	Verb	Object	Complement	Adjunct	Indirect Object	Direct Object

## BASIC TOOLS

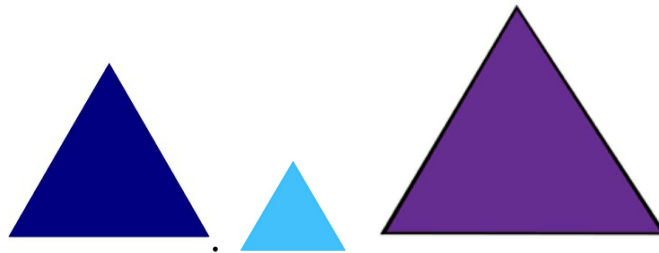
### 8- Parts of Speech

#### PARTS OF SPEECH

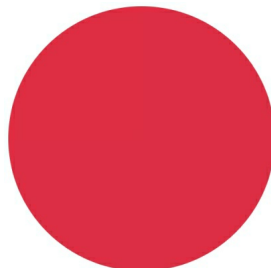
An additional explanation to parts of speech in Montessori approach is as below for further clarity and understanding



The Noun is represented by a black triangle. The triangle represents the pyramid, one of the first human structures, and black is for carbon (coal), possibly the first mineral discovered.



The Adjective (small dark blue triangle) qualifies the noun, Article (smaller light blue triangle), and Pronoun (large purple triangle) are part of The Noun Family and so all have the same triangular shape.



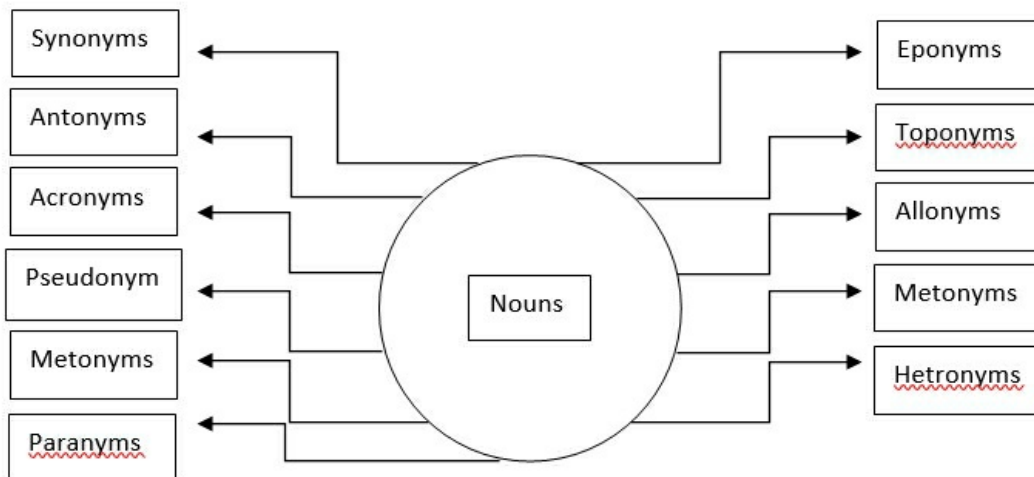
The Verb is a red circle, to represent the shape of the sun which gives life. The red colour also symbolizes life (blood). The verb gives life to the sentence. The Adverb is a smaller circle and is often shown orbiting the verb like a planet; it depends on the verb for existence as it Modifies the verb.

<b>Noun</b>	Names of animals places or things.	Rama ,Sita Rose, tables, cat dog etc
<b>Pronoun</b>	Placed instead of a noun.	He ,she ,it , they ,his ,him , her ,this ,that ,these those
<b>Verb</b>	Doing words or action words denotes the tense	Sit , run sleep ,etc
<b>Adverb</b>	Modifies the verb, gives additional meaning of the verb	Sound sleep neat work, fast growth ,etc
<b>Adjective</b>	Qualifies the noun.	Slim girl fat baby, sweet music ,etc
<b>Pre-position</b>	Placed before the noun, Decides the position of the noun	In Chennai ,along the river
<b>Conjunction</b>	Joining word joins two words or two sentences.	Tom and Sam.
<b>Interjection</b>	Expresses our sudden feelings or emotions	Oh !what a pleasant weather alas ,a sad end

## 7-Classification of Nouns

Common nouns	Men ,woman ,animals ,birds things, city
Proper nouns	China India Rahim Stella
Collective noun	Bunch of keys ,bouquet of flowers
Abstract noun	You can feel it but you can't see it. It is a state of feeling wind sunlight
Concrete noun	Things you can touch and see. Ex :book pen, sofa
Countable noun	What you can count money ,pens ,
Uncountable noun	Rice, stars, water

## NOUN VARIANTS



SYNONYMS ---- A word or phrase that means exactly the same as another word

ANTONYMS ----A WORD that means the opposite of another word

Acronyms ---- A short word made from first letters of a group of words

Pseudonym ---- A name used by writers instead of their own name.

Metonym----- A word or expression used as a substitute with which it is closely associated.

Paronym----- A word that is derived from the same root, having the same stem. Ex: beautiful -> beautiful.

Eponym- A person after whom a discovery, an invention or a place is named.

Toponym- A place name derived from a topographical feature.

Allonym - A name of another person taken by an author

Homonym- A word that is spelt and pronounced like another word but has different meaning. Ex- Address - to speak to ; Address - location

Heteronym - Each of two or more words which are spelt identically but have different sounds as meaning Ex: tear - rip ; tear - a liquid from the eye.

## 2 Types of Noun Transitions

<b>Type 1</b> Adjective to abstract noun	STRONG → STRENGTH	WEAK → WEAKNESS	BOLD → BOLDNESS
<b>TYPE 2</b> VERB- ABSTRACT NOUN	KNOW –KNOWLEDGE CHOOSE -CHOICE	ACT – ACTION	ATTEND – ATTENTION

**NOTE: MORE TYPES LIKE NOUN TO VERB, VERB TO ADVERB, VERB TO ADJECTIVE ARE DISCUSSED UNDER THE HEADING NOUN SUFFIX / PREFIX**

### 3 Types of Pronouns

Personal Pronouns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) I, WE – I st person</li> <li>2) ‘You’ - II person</li> <li>3) he, she, it, they, them, his, her - III person</li> </ol>
Possessive Pronouns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Kamala’s Book</li> <li>2) The pen is mine - Emphatic pronouns</li> <li>3) He is the man who himself built the house - Emphatic pronouns</li> <li>4) They painted the wall themselves (myself, himself ,herself, themselves, ourselves, yourselves, etc; are used as Emphatic pronouns)</li> </ol>
Demonstrative pronouns	<p>Demonstrates the position of the nouns –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) These birds are flying</li> <li>2) Those students are studying</li> </ol>

### 2- Types of Articles, Exceptions and Omissions

Definite article–the –Emphasizes the subject	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He is the man who drew the picture.</li> <li>2. She is the girl who got first rank ‘the’ is used before rivers, sun, moon, sky,i.e., before only one of its kind (before universal objects)</li> <li>3. Before superlatives [ex;] the best, the worst, the least,</li> <li>4. Before the name of famous families –the Nehrus, the Gandhis etc</li> <li>5. Before an adjective with a plural meaning (the rich , the poor , the blind , the deaf etc)</li> </ol>
Indefinite Article	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. (a, an) article a is used before a word</li> </ol>

	<p>beginning with a consonant a boy, a girl .</p> <p>2. 'An' is used before the words beginning with a vowel –an elephant, an umbrella, an Indian.</p>
<p>Exceptions</p>	<p>1) An hour -&gt; here the letter 'h' is silent we pronounce as 'our' hence 'an' is used.</p> <p>2) A one rupee note here 'one', is pronounced as 'won' (consonant) hence the letter 'a' is used.</p>
<p>Omission of Articles</p>	<p>Omit the article before proper nouns, festivals, holidays head line writers try to catch the readers " eye by omitting the articles or auxillary verbs example –IT OFFICIALS RANSACKED THE MINISTER'S HOUSE</p>

## PREPOSITIONS

- Pre-positions are placed before a NOUN.

To, on, above, over, far, across, at, upon, along, from, besides, with, up, since, among, around, before, of,

in, below, under, near, towards, by, beneath, with, for, into, behind, about, between, after, unless ,until etc; are prepositions.

### PREPOSITION CLASSIFICATION

TIME	Place	Movement
The girl was born at 5 am The train arrived on time	The girl was born in India She lives at KK Nagar in Chennai	The cat walked along the wall The bird flew over the tree

### INSIGHTS

- **Reader can learn the prepositions as Opposites for easy remembrance**

The word **IN** answers to----- **Where**

1) THE WORD **OF** answers to -----**WHAT**

2) **UN** is used in -----

1) **non** is used in -----

2) Prepositions are used as **Prefixes** and **Suffixes**

3) Preposition +verb=forms a phrase

4) Prepositions show the relationship between THE **NOUN** and the **OBJECT**

## Application of prepositions – Error Spotting

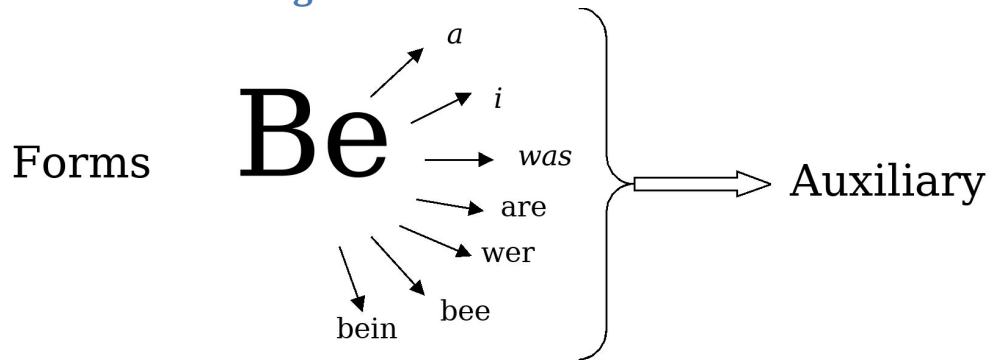
- Prepositions play an important part in Error Spotting
- Is discussed vividly in the form of ERROR SPOTTING -----to speak/write an error free English language.

## VERBS

Transitive Verbs	<p>These verbs are called <b>PASSING VERBS</b> when the action is passed from one person to the other person</p> <p>It is a Transitive verb</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) He cooked food (transitive) – the action passes from the man to the food</li> <li>2) The boys fly kite (transitive) – here the action passes from the boy to the kite</li> </ol>
Intransitive Verbs.	<p>Has, become, all forms of be.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The boy laughs</li> <li>2) She is a student</li> </ol>
Auxiliary Verbs	<p>Forms of Be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All forms of “Be” helps us to find the <b>Complement</b> in a sentence.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Case – 1:</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) She   is   a   nurse – SVC</li> <li>2) He   was   too   late – SVAC</li> </ol> <p><b>Case – 2:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) He ate a cake – Active voice</li> </ol> <p>A cake was eaten by him – Passive voice</p> <p>He   ate   a cake – SVO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Note:</b> Voice can be changed in the sentence above</li> </ul> <p><b>Case – 3:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) They   named   him   Raj – SVOC.</li> <li>2) He   has   a dream – SVC.</li> </ol>

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## FORMS of BE and Insights



### INSIGHTS:

- In these sentences above, the voice cannot be changed into Active and Passive.
- The reader can easily identify the Complement of a sentence.
- Need not confuse in segregating IDO, DO and Complement.
- More tips are discussed in the following topics on how to find out the Complement/ Adjuncts.

## TENSES

**“ Yesterday is past, Tomorrow is indefinite, today is a definite gift, SO, we call it PRESENT.”**

<b>Simple Present</b>	<b>Simple past</b>	<b>Present Continuous</b>	<b>Past -cont</b>	<b>Pre –perfect</b>
She writes He runs We do the work	She wrote He ran We did the work	she is writing He is running We are doing the work	She was writing He was running We were doing the work	She has written He has run We have done the work
<b>Past-perfect</b>	<b>Present perfect continuous</b>	<b>Past – perfect continuous</b>	<b>Future tense</b>	<b>Future continuous</b>
She had written	She has been writing	She had been writing	She will write	She will be writing
He had run	He has been running	He had been running	He will run	He will be running
We have done the work	We have been doing the work	We had been doing the work	We will do the work	We will be doing the work

### APPLICATION of PRESENT CONTINOUS and GERUND

- Both present continuous and gerund have verb + ing.
- But GERUND is a verbal noun.
- present continuous tense when changed into a gerund acts as a NOUN ---mostly in the first part of the sentence as a SUBJECT

## SOME MORE EXERCISES

### FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT TENSES

It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_ all the week. I hope it (stop)\_\_\_\_\_ by Saturday

I (see) -----many pictures of pyramids before I (go)\_\_\_\_\_ to Egypt

If you (work) hard you (pass)\_\_\_\_\_

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE. GERUND

#### **Example(s):**

SHE is swimming -----Swimming is a good exercise.

He is eating fastly -----Eating fast is not good for health.

They are always watching T,V -----Watching T,V always is bad.

He is writing poetry -----Writing poetry is an art.

It is raining cats and dogs -----Raining incessantly causes havoc some times.

# VOICES

## Active voice

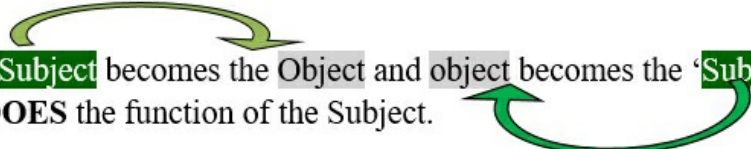
When the action is done by the Subject itself directly the voice is said to be in Active Form.

### Examples:

- The boy is throwing a ball.
- She wrote a letter.

## Passive Voice

When the **Subject** becomes the **Object** and **object** becomes the **'Subject'** the object of the verb **DOES** the function of the Subject.



### Example:

He drew a picture (A.V)  
A picture was drawn by him (P.V)  
SUBJECT                      OBJECT

- **THE VERB TAKES THE PAST PARTICIPLE FORM BUT**
  - **It retains the same tense**
  - **Tense should not be changed when the voice is changed.**

### Example:

The boy is throwing the ball (A. v)

***The ball is being thrown by the boy (P.V)*** - Present continuous tense is used.

When Auxiliary verbs are used in A.V forms of **'Be'** of the same tense is used in (P.V)

The Minister explained the Bill (A.V)

**Ans 1: *The Bill was explained by the minister (P.V)*** (Simple past is used in the nearest past)

**Ans 2: *The Bill had been explained by the minister (P.V)*** (Past perfect continuous tense is used for the long past).

- **LET should be used for the sentences IN ORDER OR COMMAND**

**Example:**

1) bring me a cup of coffee (A.V)

**Ans:** Let me be brought a cup of coffee (P.V)

2) clean the Board

**Ans:** Let the board be cleaned (P.V)

**By+ Agent – AGENT-LESS PASSIVE VOICE**

Agent less passive voice is inherent in the sentence (not explicit).

**Example:**

“The bill was sanctioned.”

“The bus fare was raised.”

- The Agent is not given in the above sentences; you can add/ assume the agent “by the Government”.
- These Agent -less passive voices are used in headlines of the Newspapers/ captions etc.

**Example:**

The match was won (**by whom?**)

The subject is not mentioned here you can add the subject

For example, “They won the match”. The boys won the match (The subject is added here)

## Exercise

Change the Voice in the sentences given below AND identify the SENTENCE PATTERN

### Sample Question:

**Jim gave his wife a gift= (A.V)**

***A gift|was given|by Jim| to his wife = n (SVAA) (P.V)***

### You try!

Q1) HE played guitar (A.V)

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

Q2) Germany declared me a JEW (A.V)

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Q3). They painted the wall (A. V)

Ans\_\_\_\_\_

Now we understand how VOICES play an important role in SENTENCE pattern

## SENTENCE PATTERN

### What is a sentence?

- A sentence is a group of words which has a definite order and gives meaning.
- It has a definite syntax formation.
- The number and the verb should agree.
- These meaningful sentences are segregated into **Subject** and **Predicate** in a broad sense.

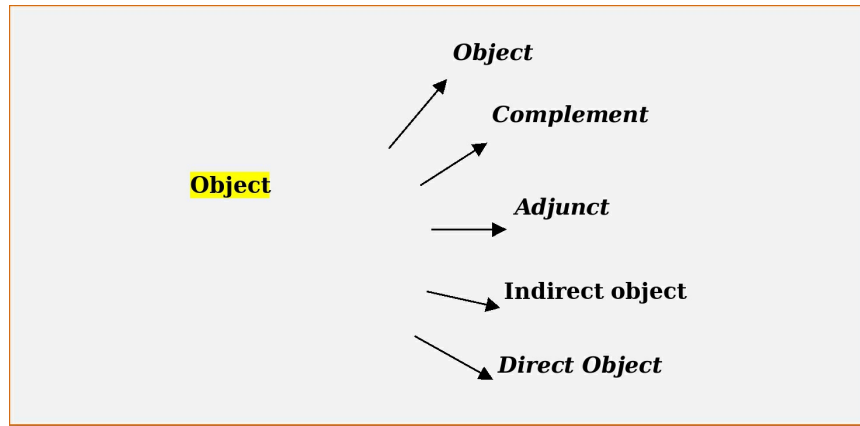
#### Example(s):

- Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.
- Jawaharlal Nehru <= **Subject**; was the first Prime Minister of India <= **Predicate**.

- **Subjects** come in the first part of a sentence mostly they are NOUNS, PRONOUNS, COMMON NOUNS, PROPER NOUNS.
- **Subject** is followed by a **predicate**.

### What is a Predicate?

- The remaining part of a sentence after the subject is the predicate which includes the verb.
  1. The predicate is further segregated into Verb and Object.
  2. OBJECT= Object | Complement | Adjunct | IDO | DO |



**Example(s):**

- S V
- He writes
  - He writes English = **SVO**
  - HE writes English |neatly= **SVOA**
  - Sheela named her Sweety = **SVOC**
  - Sita took the child unconscious to the Hospital= **SVOCA**
  - He got well soon = **SVCA**
  - Dr RAM is famous in his locality = **SVCA**
  - Unusually he was late = **ASVC**
  - Very often she cooks bad = **ASVC**

- **Complement** of a sentence is really a *compliment* for the sentence without which the meaning of the sentence is incomplete.
- It is the compulsory part of the sentence
- **C – Complement \Compulsory \Compliment (gift)**
- Complements follow the Intransitive verbs. Generally, the auxiliary verbs such as “has & become”.

## DEGREES OF COMPARISON

**GOOD BETTER BEST**  
**DO NOT MAKE THEM REST**  
**UNTIL**  
**GOOD BECOMES BETTER**  
**BETTER BECOMES**  
**THE BEST**

### ONLY ADJECTIVES ARE COMPARED

- Adjectives qualify the nouns.
- Only “adjectives” are compared in different degrees.

#### **Rules     Positive Degree**

(as \_\_\_\_\_ as for positive sentence)

So \_\_\_\_\_ as for negative sentence

#### **Comparative Degree**

er + than

#### **Superlative Degree**

the+est

Example: Single Comparison

(a) Rose is a beautiful flower (positive)

No other flower is so beautiful as the Rose (comparative)

Rose is the most beautiful flower (superlative)

(b)The Tajmahal is unique in the world (positive)

No other structure is so unique as Tajmahal (comparative)

The Tajmahal is the most unique structure in the world(superlative)s

#### DOUBLE COMPARISON

## **EXAMPLES**

1. HARRY IS CLEVERER THAN PETER (COMPARATIVE)
2. PETER IS NOT SO CLEVER AS HARRY (POSITIVE)
3. HARRY IS THE CLEVEREST BOY
4. PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD (COMPARATIVE)
5. SWORD IS NOT SO MIGHTY AS THE PEN (POSITIVE)
6. RAMU PLAYED CRICKET BETTER THAN SOMU (COMPARATIVE)
7. SOMU IS NOT SO GOOD AS RAMU IN PLAYING CRICKET (POSITIVE)
8. RAMU IS THE BEST CRICKET PLAYER

## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



**Direct speech**

**Indirect speech**

**Direct speech:**

- When people speak directly to one another it consists of two parts. The introducing part and the reporting part.
- Reporting Part is always within the inverted commas this part is changed into indirect speech

**NOTE:** when a sentence in direct speech is changed into indirect speech,

1. Quotation mark should be removed
2. Same tense should be followed
3. **BEGIN WITH THE CAPITAL LETTER INSIDE THE QUOTATION**

EXAMPLES FOR DIRECT TO INDIRECT WITHOUT CHANGING THE TENSE:

A: Present tense-

She said, "Time and tide waits for none" (direct speech).

She said that time and tide waits for none (indirect speech)

B: Past tense-

The teacher said, "India got freedom in 1947" (direct speech)

The teacher said that India got freedom in 1947 (indirect speech)

**The same TENSE is retained In the above examples.**

TYPES OF SENTENCES	CONJUNCTIONS
ORDINARY STATEMENT	THAT
QUESTION FORMS – FOR WH QUESTION WH FORMS- (when, where,	WH is the conjunction.

<b>which, how, why)</b> <b>VERBAL QUESTION- All modal or auxiliary verbs</b> <b>(is , was, are, were, shall, should, may, might)</b> <b>Order / Request</b>	<b>If / whether</b>  <b>To+ verb</b>
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**TYPES OF SENTENCES :**

**1 EXAMPLES FOR ORDINARY STATEMENT**

Early to bed and early to rise is healthy, wealthy and wise’, said the teacher to the students

Ans: The teacher said to the students that early to bed and early to rise is healthy, wealthy and wise

The teacher said, the sun rises in the East’

Ans: The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

**RULE:**

---

In the above two sentences present tense is not changed into past tense according to the rule when the speech is changed **BECAUSE** only present tense is used for Everlasting Truth to express the facts

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2) Question types-----  
 conjunctions

WH–Questions -----WH

Meenu asked Renu, ’What is the time now?’

Ans: Meenu asked Renu what was the time then

2) Rita asked Sita , ’How many Alphabets are there in English Language’

Ans: Rita asked sita how many alphabets **ARE** there in English Language

---

3) Verbal questions -----  
 conjunctions

Questions beginning with auxillary verbs -----if/whether

Gopi asked Ramu, 'Will it rain today?'

Gopi asked Ramu whether it would rain that day

Gopi asked Ramu if it would rain that day

Leela Asked Rani 'Did you speak the truth?'

Leela asked Rani whether she spoke the truth

"Do you speak the truth always?" she enquired

She enquired whether she speaks the truth always

---

3) Imperatives /command/order/request/ -----  
 ----conjunctions (to+ verb)

**NOTE:** Imperatives or command or order mean the same.

Examples for Imperatives/Command/Order:

The leader said to the soldiers "Behave properly"

The leader commanded the soldiers to behave properly

The Inspector ordered the police men to "Catch the thieves"

The Inspector ordered the policemen to catch the thieves

Examples for Requesting sentences:

**Direct:** "Can you lend me your pen", she asked her neighbor.

**Indirect :** She requested her neighbor whether she would lend her a pen.

**Direct:** "Please bring me some water" the old man said to the boy.

**Indirect:** The old man requested the boy to bring him some water.

**WORD CHANGES**

**RULE: WHEN CHANGING FROM DIRECT TO INDIRECT THE SUBJECTIVE FORM WILL CHANGE TO OBJECTIVE FORM**

<b>SUBJECTIVE</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>ME</b>

<b>WE</b>	<b>US</b>
<b>TODAY</b>	<b>THIS DAY</b>
<b>YESTERDAY</b>	<b>THE PREVIOUS DAY</b>
<b>TOMORROW</b>	<b>THE NEXT DAY</b>
<b>DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY</b>	<b>THE DAY BEFORE THE PREVIOUS DAY</b>
<b>DAY AFTER TOMORROW</b>	<b>DAY AFTER THE NEXT DAY</b>
<b>THESE</b>	<b>THOSE</b>
<b>AGO</b>	<b>BEFORE</b>
<b>HERE</b>	<b>THERE</b>
<b>NOW</b>	<b>THEN</b>

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS


What is a Relative pronoun? All the WH Pronouns Are Relative Pronouns. They are used to join two sentences Example: What, which, why, when, where, how, who, that, etc;

- **Prema is a clever girl. She got first rank | Prema *WHO* got first rank is a clever girl.**
- **This is the costly Rolex watch. I bought it yesterday. | This is the Rolex watch *WHICH* I bought yesterday.**
- **I entered the station. The train had already left | *WHEN* I entered the station, the train had already left.**

### Applications

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS as complex Sentences

8C

R E L A T I V E P R O N O U N S		C O M P L E X S E N T E N C E S
Prema   WHO got first rank  is a clever girl		Prema is a clever girl – <b>Main Clause</b> Who got first rank – <b>Subordinate Clause</b>
This is the Rolex watch  WHICH I bought yesterday	→	This is the Rolex watch – <b>Main Clause</b> WHICH I bought yesterday – <b>Subordinate clause</b>
I entered the station. The train had already left	→	When  I entered the station – <b>Subordinate Clause</b> I entered the station - <b>Main clause</b>

### EXERCISE

Combine the following pairs of sentences as complex sentences using relative

pronouns and distinguish the main clause and the subordinate clause

1. That man is honest. He is trusted - \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the name of the boy? He sang well yesterday - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tell me. He did the mistake - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Show me. The way to the temple - \_\_\_\_\_
5. Give me the book. I gave you last week - \_\_\_\_\_



### Error Spotting – Examples

INCORRECT	CORRECT	REASON
Raj my friend and philosopher have come	Raj, my friend and philosopher <b>has</b> come	Friend, Philosopher refers to the same person Raj. So, singular verb should be used.
I and my friend went for a picnic	Friends and <b>I</b> went for a picnic	Perpendicular pronoun should be used in the last.
He gave an one rupee note	He gave <b>a</b> one rupee note	Consonant O in the word one sounds as W – won rupee .so a article is used
Bible is a holy book	The BIBLE is the HOLY BOOK	The is a definite article it is used because THE BIBLE is only one
She has nine sheeps.	She has nine sheeps <b>s</b>	The noun sheep is used as sheep in singular and plural
The scissor is missing	The scissors <b>are</b> missing	Used in plural only
No news are good	No NEWS <b>is</b> good news	Used in singular only

news		
He is elder than me	He is elder <b>to</b> me	Degree is not compared in family relationship
I prefer tea than coffee	I prefer tea <b>to</b> coffee	Prefer is followed only by to
It was the most wisest decision	It was the most <b>wise</b> decision	No two superlative should be used
Either he or I are brilliant	Either he or I <b>am</b> brilliant	Either -----or—singular should be used
Neither the bus nor the auto are available	Neither the bus nor the auto <b>is</b> available	Neither –nor singular is used
Each of the boys got a toffee	Each of the <b>boy</b> got a toffee	For each, every only singular verb is used
The girls has come	The girls <b>have</b> come	Plural verb takes a plural verb
The boy have come	The boy <b>has</b> come	Singular noun takes a singular verb the number and the verb should agree
I could not say nothing	I could not say <b>anything</b>	Two negatives should not be used in the same sentence
Time and Tide wait for none	Time and Tide <b>waits</b> for none	Time and Tide --taken as a singular concept
He called me as a fool	He called me <b>a</b> fool	The verbs call, choose, appoint do not take as
The chair's leg is broken	<b>The leg of the chair is broken</b>	Apostrophe is not used in inanimate things
He works hardly	He works <b>hardly</b>	Hardly has a negative meaning
If I was a doctor I	If I <b>were</b> a doctor	Only were should be used

		in expressing a wish
He lives in Chennai from 1997	He lives in Chennai <b>since</b> 1997	Pre,cont . tense time is not specified
He lived in Chennai from 2000 to 2002	He lived in Chennai for 3 years	Time is specified
The sweets were divided among the two boys	The sweets were divided between the two boys	for two persons only between is used
The sweets were divided between the group of girls	The sweets were divided among the group of girls	More number of persons –referred
He gets lesser respect in public	He gets less respect in public	Only less is used in uncountable
Sam has few money than John	He has fewer money than John	Fewer is used in countable
He drove his car swifter than his friend	He drove his car swiftly than his friend	Adjective should not be used for adverbs
A chair is wanted for an old lady with three legs	A chair with three legs is wanted for an old lady	Syntax error
His answers were unspecific	His answers were non-specific	Non is used before adjectives, nouns etc
That was an unexpected decision	That was an unexpected decision	Un is normally used before adjectives and participles
I am having a Book	I have a Book	The forms BE generally don't accept present continuous tense
Bible is a holy Book	The Bible is a holy book	the is used because THE BIBLE is only one of its kind

## TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

SIMPLE	COMPLEX	COMPOUND
TO + VERB	AS	and   and so
VERB + ING	Though   Although	Otherwise
ON+VERB+ING	If   as if	Yet, but
TOO.....TO	Unless	or, or else
AS.....as (+VE)   So...as	WH pronouns	Not only.... but also
Inspite of   Despite of	Because 	Since, because 
1 subj + 1 Verb+1	1 M.Cl+1 S.Cl+ any	2 full sentences+ any
No conjunction	No conjunction	Since, because

Reader can follow these simple rules for easy

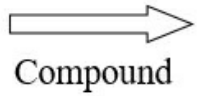
### Examples

- Grace has a sweet voice. She sings sweetly. The audience appreciated her (combine into Compound and complex sentences)
- Grace has a sweet voice and she is appreciated by the Audience for her sweet voice (Compound sentence)
- Grace who has a sweet voice, was appreciated by the Audience when she sang sweetly (complex sentence)

### Example

The cake is soft. It is very tasty (2 Simple Sentences)

Simple



M.Cl

Complex



S.Cl

This soft cake is tasty

This is the soft cake |which is very tasty

This is a soft cake and it is very tasty

It was raining. We went out to play (2 simple sentences)

Simple



Compound

Complex



We went out to play in the rain |When it was raining,| we went out to play. It was raining and we went out to play

## CLAUSES AND PHRASES

- Clause is a part of a sentence which has a verb.
- Phrase is a part of a sentence which does not have a verb.
- The meaning is incomplete in both.
- Clause that is connected to the main clause with a subordinating conjunction it is said to be a subordinate clause.

### Example:

Here is the dress \ which you wanted =which is the conjunction .it joins the subordinate clause to the main clause here is the dress kinds of clauses.

A subordinate clause can be

- (a) NOUN CLAUSE
- (b) ADJECTIVE CLAUSE
- (c) ADVERB clause

- Noun clause does the work of a NOUN

### Example:

#### I expect that it will rain today

- I expect is the main clause.
- The subordinate clause *–it will rain today* is joined by the conjunction *that* .
- Moreover it answers the question *what* and it comes as the object of the word “**expect**” hence it is called as a noun clause.

Noun clauses mostly have conjunctions like *--that ,what, where* etc.,

- An ADJECTIVE CLAUSE –does the work of an Adjective –it describes the noun.

### Example:

### **This the house where the poet was born**

- The clause where the poet was born describes the noun **-house**, so it is an adjective clause.

AN ADVERB CLAUSE – does the work of an Adverb. Example =I was born on the day when India got Independence. when India got Independence does the work of an ADVerb.it indicates the time so it is called an adverbial clause of time different kinds of Adverbial Clauses with Examples

1. adv. –clause of TIME –when it rained \we stopped playing=it answers the question when and denotes the time 2Adv clause of Place –Salem is the place \where we get more mangoes. =it answers the question where.it denotes the place
2. ADV-clause of manner –he explained \ how he did the experiment =it answers the question how .it denotes the manner how the job was done
3. Adverb clause of Degree or comparison =King SOLOMON was wiser than the queen =answer the question ‘how wise’ IT denotes the degree or the extent of wisdom of the king
4. ADV clause of purpose =Put in more effort to your studies\ so that you can score first mark .it answers the purpose
5. ADV clause of result =the Teacher taught loudly \that the students in the last row could hear it answers the question ‘with what result’
6. ADV –clause of REASON – answers the question Why Late coming was the reason \why I punished him
7. this adverbial clauses are usually expressed by, because, as, since, that, why etc

8. ADV clause of condition ---answers the question under “what condition” If you work hard, you will pass
9. ADV clause of concession –Answers the question,”even though What’ even though he has more money \,he doesnot help the poor.these adverbial clauses are expressed by though ,although ,even if where as etc

**Phrases=a verb +preposition =a phrase s\phrasal verbs**

many students do not understand the difference between a verb and a phrasal verb both have different connotation a verb is an action word .where as phrasal verbs take the meaning as a phrase (a saying)

1. cook -=verb –she cooked the food -----cook up (phrasal verb ) -----He cooked up the matter
2. call –verb –she called her son -----call on (phrasal verb ) - -----The minister called on The President to preside over the meeting
3. run –verb -----he ran a race -----run on (phrasal verb ) -----a lorry ran on adog
4. keep –verb -----he keeps a good library -----keep up  
PHRASAL verb –she kept up her promise

**MAKE YOUR SENTENCES OUT OF THE PHRASES**

1. Brush aside -----the students brushed aside(neglected) the teachers advise
2. full-fledged -----the police men had full fledged training
3. Gift of the gab -----marketing executives have the gift of the gab to speak convincingly
4. add a feather to the cap -----Ravi added a feather to the cap of his school by scoring state first

5. An eye wash -----most of the promises of the political parties during the election time are an eye wash to cheat the people and get votes

## PHRASAL VERBS

Phrases=a verb +preposition =a phrase s\phrasal verbs

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PHRASAL verb –she kept up her promise

Try more and more and strengthenyour vocabulary

Make your sentences out of the phrases

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## WORD CLASSES

Type I—by adding suffix -----

Type 2 verb -----to noun

noun -----to noun

1. poet ---poetry-----art---  
-artist
  2. music -----musician -----play -  
player
  3. kind-----kindness-----transform-----  
transformation
  4. cruel----cruelty -----suspect----  
suspicion
  5. agent—agency -----satisfy-----  
satisfaction
- 

Type III (noun to verb) -----Type IV (noun to  
adjective)

1. obedience-----obey -----boy -----boyish
  2. critic -----criticize -----brain-----brainy
  3. class-----classify -----confidence ---  
confidential
  4. runner----run -----imagine-----  
imaginative
  5. payee -----pay -----system -----systematic
- 

more exercises in sentence formation (prefix/suffix increases and  
strengthens vocabulary)

6. He interfered in his problem(verb)

**ans;** He did not like his interference (noun)

7. He appeared in the drama (verb)

**ans;** His appearance in the drama was appreciated (noun)

8. The sentence is wrong(adjective)

**ans** The sentence is wrongly written(adverb)

9. she is a dependent person(adjective)

**ans** Her dependence is inevitable (noun)

10. she spoke in a soft manner (adjective)

**ans; she** spoke softly(adverb)

---

## SUFFIX/PREFIX

prefix/suffix ---help us to know the formation of words 2sentences and classes of words3noun to verb 4noun to adjective, etc

Prefix -----suffix

added in the beginning of the sentence -----added at the end of the sentence suffix change the word class

1. honest -----dis honest-----mum----  
mummy
2. equal -----unequal -----science ---  
scientific
3. moral -----immoral -----slave-----  
slavery
4. possible -----impossible -----child -----  
childhood
5. smoker -----non -smoker -----king -----kingdom
6. challant -----non-challant -----NOUN-SUFFIX-sing -----  
-singer
7. social -----anti—social -----act ---actor
8. prime minister-----ex-prime minister -----write—writer
9. chancellor ----vice-chancellor-----if you add er/or  
with verbs they become NOUNS

10. Known facts-----un is used before adjectives and participles

non—is used before adjectives

most of the pre-fixes help us to form the antonyms

**WORDS, WORDS, MERE WORDS NO MATTER FROM THE**

**HEART**

-Shakespeare

## QUESTION Tags

question tags give an additional weight age to the question asked 2 tags invite the listener's attention more

Rules to follow; 1 positive sentences take a negative tag 2 negative sentences take a positive tag 3 the question (sentence) ends with a comma 4 the first letter of the tag should not be in capital letters 5 same verb should be used

Questions -----tags

1. He will write the exam -----won 't he?
  2. He does the exam well -----does n't he?
  3. He did the exam well -----didn't he?
  4. He will not have any more arrears -----will he?
  5. She does not know drawing -----does she?
  6. WE shan't go for a movie-----do we?
  7. we shall go for a walk -----shan 't we?
  8. iam not ready -----am i?
  9. They have an ambition-----haven't they?
  10. She hasn't any idea -----has she?
-

## SIMILE / METAPHOR

when two things are compared we use as –as and like and we get an elaborated comparison we call it a Simile

metaphor -----when two things are compared and if it is personified as a single phenomenon we get a single idea

and it is said to be a metaphor

---

Simile -----Metaphor

1. she is as beautiful as a rose -----she is a beautiful rose
  2. She is as proud as a peacock -----she is a proud peacock
  3. he does the work as brave as the hercules -----He did a herculean task
  4. his heart is as CLEAN AS A slate -----his heart is a clean slate
  5. she is as short as a pumpkin -----She is a short pumpkin
-

## AFFIRMATIVE – NEGATIVE

The sentences should be changed without changing the meaning

1. The girl is good -----The girl is not bad
2. the pen is very costly -----the pen is not a cheap one
3. The surface is rough here -----the surface is not smooth here
4. He wears clean cloths -----he does wear shabby clothes
5. his had writing is legible -----his hand writing is not clumsy

II Two negatives make one positive

6. This house is costlier -----this house is not but cheaper
  7. Trees have life -----Trees are not without life
  8. He is a genuine person -----he is not without ingenuity
  9. he has innumerable books -----he has not but lesser number of books
  10. this is a white board -----this not but a colour board
-

## MISCELLANEOUS STARTERS

Rewrite the following sentences using the starters in the Bracket

Q1: I want to become the Prime Minister of India (I wish)

Ans: I wish I were the Prime Minister of India

Q2: He did not study well and got low marks (Had)

Ans: had he studied well he would have got high marks

Q3: unless you work hard you cannot succeed (If)

Ans: If you work hard, you can succeed

Q4: there should be rain for the vegetation to flourish (unless)

Ans: Unless there is rain, the vegetation cannot flourish

Q5: No smoke without fire (There) (where)

Ans(a): There is no smoke without fire

Ans(b): where there is no fire, there is no smoke

Q6: The man sat there silently (There)

Ans: There was a man sitting silently

Q7: The robbery was a mystery (how)

Ans: How the Robbers stole was a mystery

Q8: There was rain. we played in the ground (Though/Although)

Ans: Although there was rain, we played in the Ground

Q9: We had bread and Butter (Not only... but Also)

Ans: We not only had bread but also butter

Q10: The thief was punished. He did not realize himself (Yet)

Ans: The Thief was punished yet he did not realize himself

Q11: My cousin studied Hindi. She cannot speak Hindi (But)

Ans: My cousin studied Hindi but she cannot speak it out

Q12: John is a player and a critic (as well as)

Ans: John is a Player as well as a Critic

Q13: It is possible to solve the Problem (How)

Ans: How is it possible to solve the Problem

Q14: He was not Blamed for his folly (in spite of)

Ans: in spite of his folly he was not blamed

Q15: Hear the instructions and do it Properly (On+Verb+ing)

Ans: on hearing the Instructions do it Properly

Q16: Some books are educative (a few)

Ans: Only a few books are educative

Q17: The boy is a young one to vote (too.... to)

Ans: The Boy is too young to vote

Q18: Tell me the reason for you failure (Why)

Ans: Tell me the reason why you failed

Q19: The world will survive for the honest people (As long as)

Ans: The world will survive as long the People are honest

Q20: The Old Building is Demolished to build a new one (For)

Ans: For the Purpose of building a new house, the Old Building is demolished

Q21: People say, Hitler was a Tyrant (It).

Ans: It is said that Hitler was a Tyrant.

Q22: She got the Passport. She flew to Malaysia (No Sooner)

Ans: No Sooner she got the Passport, she flew to Malaysia

## MISCELLANEOUS 2

**Onomatopoeic words** –sounds like their meaning --cat –mews 2cow –moos  
3snake –buzz ah, ooh wow \_\_\_emotions

**cliché** --a stereotyped expression, a sentence or a phrase expressing a popular common thought or idea which has impact by long over use –  
sadder but wiser 2strong as an ox 3sailing in the same boat 4last but not the least –they are neither idiom nor a phrase

**Homophones** –has same sound but different meaning bear \ bear 2 story \storey 3compliment\complement 4hour \our 5knead \need5heir \air 6 sack \sack

**Homonyms** –pronounced the same but different in meaning and spelling –  
1wet \whet 2peace \piece \peace \angle \angels

**Toponyms** – The saying is named after the place

Example =

**Eponyms** – The saying is named after a person

Example: Caesar – Caesarian, Ford (Car) named after Henry Ford

Articles (a, an, the)

**Definite article –the –Emphasises the subject**

1. He is the man who drew the picture
2. She is the girl who got first rank ‘the’ is used before rivers ,sun ,moon ,sky ,i.e., before only one of its kind (before universal objects)
3. Before superlatives [ex ;] the best , the worst ,the least ,
4. Before the name of famous families –the Nehrus ,the Gandhis etc
5. Before an adjective with a plural meaning (the rich , the poor , the blind , the deaf etc)

**Indefinite Article** – (a, an) article a is used before a word beginning with a consonant a boy, a girl

‘An’ is used before the words beginning with a vowel –an elephant, an

umbrella, an Indian,

### **Exceptions –**

1. An hour -> here the letter 'h' is silent we pronounce as 'our' hence 'an' is used.
2. A one rupee notes here 'one', is pronounced as 'won' (consonant) hence the letter 'a' is used

## ADJUNCTS

- 1) Adjuncts are additional words which give additional information.
- 2) All Adjectives and Adverbs are adjuncts.

### Example(s):

- She | sang | sweetly = S V A (sweetly=adverb)
- In a broad day light they played tennis = ASVO

### Tips to identify Adjuncts

- Adjuncts mostly follow **Prepositions**
- Even if you cut off the adjuncts from a sentence the sentence gives meaning whereas if you cut off the compliment it does not give any meaning.
- Time, date and Year are supposed to be Adjuncts

### Examples:

- At 6 o clock | he got up=A S V
- India got freedom in 1947 =SVOA
- Yesterday | we|went |for a walk|=A S V A

- The given sentence can be changed from Active to passive and passive to active

### Examples:

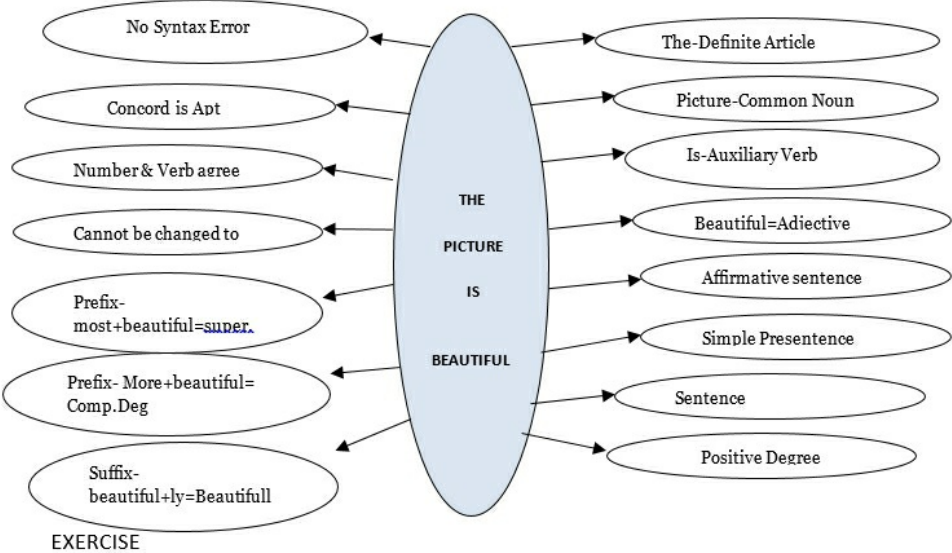
- Yesterday| My Father| gave | me | a Birth day |gift – A S V IDO DO (Active)
- A birth day gift |was given by| my father |to |me | yesterday|=S V A A (passive voice)

- **This is one of the most important verification=2+2=4 | 4-2=2**

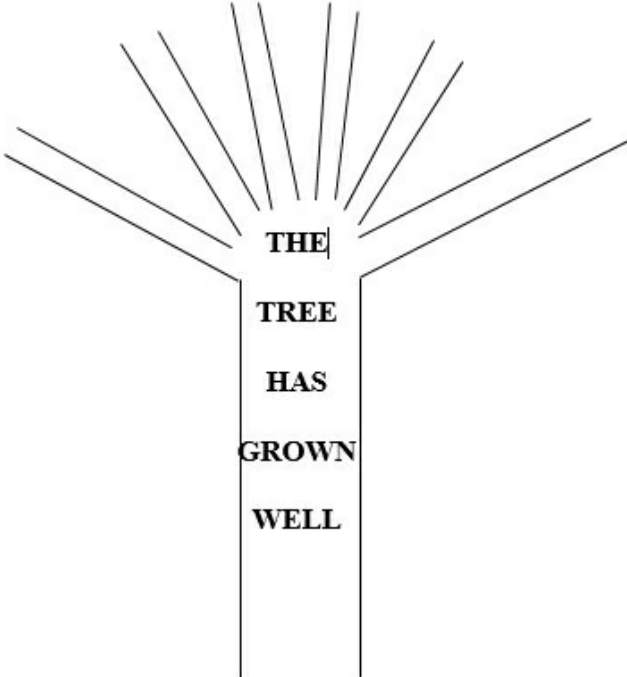
## INSIGHTS FOR DIRECT OBJECT| INDIRECT OBJECT

- The teacher |presented| me | a pen|=S |V| IDO| DO
- The teacher gave me **WHAT**=A pen =**Direct Object**
- The teacher gave **WHOM** =me =**Indirect Object**
- If the sentence answers the question **WHAT**= **Direct Object** (DO)
- If the sentence answers the question **WHOM**= **Indirect Object** (IDO)

# ALL UNDER ONE ROOF- CRUX CRACKED



Try this tree- Add more branches and analyze:



THE

TREE

HAS

GROWN

WELL

## **JUMBLED WORDS**

THE FOLLOWING WORDS ARE JUMBLED

ARRANGE THE LETTERS AND MAKE PROPER WORDS

1. R S C U C I (CLUE ===CLOWNS, ELECTRIC HORSES

\_\_\_\_\_

2 T N O R M A (senior nurse)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 U L I E A T R R E T (LANGUAGE STUDY)

\_\_\_\_\_

## **CONCLUSION**

Applied Grammar captivates the Attention of the readers Inspires the Desire to Act learn the grammar exercises and get Satisfaction

**Volume 2 of Applied Grammar will be creative writing under the heading**

**REVAMP YOUR ENGLISH  
ALL THE BEST**