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Department of Employment and Training.**

TNUSRB General English Material Index

SL.NO	TOPIC	PAGE NO
1	Synonyms Antonyms Questions with Explanation	2
2	List of Figure of Speech	4
3	Prefix and Suffix	12
4	Article	15
5	Question Tag Correct Tense Sentence Pattern	17
6	Sentence Pattern	25
7	Active voice, Passive voice Infinitive, Gerund & Participle odd words spot the errors	27
8	Identify the sentence, blending the words and form compound words	31
9	IMPORTANT BOOKS AND ITS AUTHORS	35
10	ABBREVIATIONS	36
11	DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH	37

1. Synonyms Antonyms Questions with Explanation

What is Synonyms? – Meaning of a word.

What is Antonyms? – Opposite meaning of a word.

The question paper will be multiple choice questions with four options. Let's discuss the type of questions. The Mostly they won't ask any direct questions on synonyms and antonyms like as follows below,

Choose the best synonyms for the word – '**Private**'

- a) Public b) Open c) Personal d) Sociable

Ans: Personal

Type: 1

Instead of the above question, they will ask as follows which is given below,

Do not tell him all my **private** affairs

- a) Public b) Open c) Personal d) Sociable

Type: 2

Match It:

1. Give up –Yield
2. Give in–Return
3. Get Back – Abandon an attempt to do something

Try this question and give answers by yourself.

Type: 3

Select the word for correct idioms given below,

'Follow something up'

- a) Dedication b) Withdraw c) Pursue d) Demand

Answer: Pursue

One more type is giving questions in fill in the blanks format. Got cleared about all types of questionnaire in **synonyms?** Come, now let's discuss about **Antonyms**

Type: 1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable Antonyms of the word bolded.

The settings were **impressive**, but the performance of the artists was_____.

- a) Irreverence b) Discouraged c) Dethroned d) Unimpressive

Answer: Unimpressive

Type: 2

Match the correct answer

1. Inability –Common
2. Piteous –ability
3. Rare – Indifferently
4. - Joyous

Answers: 2, 4, 1.



2. List of Figure of Speech:

1. Alliteration
2. Simile
3. Metaphor
4. Idioms
5. Personification
6. Homophones
7. Allusion
8. Oxymoron
9. Onomatopoeia
10. Anaphora
11. Ellipsis

Alliteration:

In a same poetic line, there repetition of the same consonant sound in several words is called as Alliteration. The Alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter of the word in same line.

Example: So we must laugh and drink from the deep blue cup of the sky.
Here the alliteration is drink and deep, where it sounds "d".

Ex: 1 Join the **J**ubilant song

Ex: 2 **Better** the world with a **b**low in the teeth of a wrong.

Ex: 3 **Piles** of **P**urple crystals.

Sparkling in the light.

Ex: 4 Yet when a **c**rack **c**auses.

Water to seep slowly through

Simile:

It compares one thing with another thing of a different kind.

The Simile can be found by those two words: "as **brave as** " a lion (or)

Like brave lion

The Poetic line which has simile is given below,

Your summer invited me into your fields to be present at your labour, at the birth of your jewel like fruits.

You appeared to me like a giant armed with furious tempests.

This line is taken from the Poem "Earth" underneath our heavy eye-lids drooping

The reddest flower would look **as pale as** snow.

This line is taken from the poem "Going for Water"

Metaphor: The Metaphor that compares 2 subjects **without the use** of 'like' and 'or'

Ex: 1 In the beginning was the word And the **word was God**.

Ex: 2 Here, **Captain! Dear father!**

Ex: 3 A notes as from a single place, a **slender tinkling fall** that made.

Ex: 4 Then what gems would we see? Perhaps a **beautiful heart**.

Idioms:

It is a group of words which has **different meaning from the actual meaning** of it.

Example: Idioms with its meanings are given below

1. A penny for your thoughts – tell me what you're thinking about
2. As good as gold –Very well behaved
3. Drag up a child–bring up a child without proper training.
4. Still waters run deep – Never Judge anything by its appearance.
5. In hot water – in serious trouble

Homophones:

The words that sound similar but have different spelling and meaning.

Ex: 1 I thought you guys were going to **desert** me!

The Cherry pie looks so good for **dessert**!

Here **desert means an uninhabited land** and dessert means **eatable at the end of a meal**.

Ex: 2 I'm trying hard to not **lose** patience with her.

The knot might not hold, since it's sort of **loose**.

Now justify the difference by yourself.

Ex: 3 I Had no_. He gave me a___of advise (Piece/Peace)

Answer: Peace, Piece

Personification:

The Non - Human Objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have ability to act like human beings.

In simple words, Human qualities are given to animals, objects or ideas

Example:

1. You pose the **cosmic riddles**
2. Within his **bending sickle's** compass come.

Here do riddles relates to cosmic? No. So it is personification.

We would like to give another 5 more figures of speech in our next article. So please stay with us for General English tips and explanation. The Question will be asked as follows,

- 1my manhood is cast down in the flood of remembrance'.

Choose the right answer. The Figure of speech in this line is_.

1. Simile b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Anaphora

Ans: Metaphor

Here Metaphor is flood of remembrance, where it compares memory with flood.

2. More welcome notes to weary bands

- a) Alliteration b) Homophones c) Idioms d) Simile

Ans: Alliteration. Here the alliteration is **welcome** and **weary** because it has same letter in 2 different words in same line.

3. The delicious cake in a Pastry shop makes one's mouth watery.

1. Desire something that one loves to eat.
2. A person who does not fit in.
3. To manage a different situation with courage.
4. Something one may feel to buy it.

Ans: a. It means, tempt to eat.

4. It is the stare to every wandering bark

- a) Alliteration b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Idioms

Ans: Here Idioms is **wandering bark**. Because it means '**lost boat**'.

1. But ranged **as** infantry

And staring face to face

- a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Alliteration d) Allusion

Ans: Simile. Here "**as**" is used. So it is simile.

5. While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring

- a) Oxymoron b) Ellipsis c) Personification d) Simile

Ans: Personification. Because it describes victory.

6. The Male candidates have alone received the mail from telecommunication department.

- a) Homophones b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Oxymoron

Ans: Homophones. Because, the male and mail differs in spelling and also has different meaning such as **Male represents a Boy** and **Mail** represents a Electronic mail.

7. I don't know ____ to go for a hike or a swim in the rainy ____ condition.

- a) Wether, whether b) weather, wether c) Whetheir, whether d) whether, weather.

Ans: Whether, Weather.

Allusion

The statement refers to something, without mentioning it directly. Allusion is an indirect statement.

Ex: "15mins of fame" – It means someone receive a great deal of media attention.

"Catch 22" – It means defeat.

"Don't act like Romeo in front of her"– It refers a character named Romeo, who loved Juliet in the Shakespeare play of "Romeo and Juliet" indirectly.

Onomatopoeia

It refers to words which sound similar to the sound they describe.

Ex:1-Meow sound of cat

Ex:2-Roar sound of Lion

Ex: 3 – Caws sound of crows

Ex: 4 – Rumble sound of Thunder

Poetic line example for Onomatopoeia:

So now it is vain for the **singer to burst into clamor**

Here the Onomatopoeia is burst into clamor; it means the loud noise made by many people.

Oxymoron

It is a striking opposition or contrast of a word.

Ex: Dark light, Living dead, Mad wisdom & Falsely True.

Here the opposite of dark is light. Likewise, you can see opposite meaning of a word to put together to give sense for the word.

Ex: "why, then, O brawling love! O **Loving hate** !

Here loving hate is a figure of speech – Oxymoron. This kind of Oxymoron is used by Shakespeare in his plays. These lines are taken from " **Romeo and Juliet**" Play.

Anaphora

It creates Rhythm. The Anaphora is a Repetition of a word or a phrase at the beginning of a successive clause.

Ex: You blossomed into a nascent loveliness

You ripened into nectar in Fruit – Jars.

Here these two lines looks **repeated in same sense** or format. Thus it is Anaphora–Figure of Speech.

Ellipsis

The Ellipsis is a series of dots. That indicates an intentional omission of words. Ellipsis is nothing but using "-----" in between sentences to fill the gaps while reading it out.

The Ellipsis are mostly used to give signal confusion, disapproval, hesitation or to show more to come on the way.

Ex:1 So what happened?

Ex: 2 But if thought he was.....

Mostly this figure of speech didn't cover in our Poem syllabus. But chances are there to ask in exams to confuse the aspirants. So please don't ignore any segment in General English. Knowing new concepts is not wrong. It is also knowledge.

Repetition

From the word 'repetition' itself, one can identify the repeated words in same poetic line.

Ex: But O heart! heart! heart!

Here heart is repeated 3 times, so it comes under Figure of speech – Repetition.

Ex: On a hot, hot day and I in pajamas for the heat.

This is a poetic line from 'The Snake'. Here hot is repeated twice in same line. So "Hot" is repetition in the above poetic line.

Apostrophes

It is an exclamatory passage in a speech or poem addressed to a person. It is a special form of Personification.

Ex: O Judgement! Though art fled to brutish beast.

Here **O Judgement!** Is a special personification in case of Apostrophes?

Hyperbola

Hyperbola compasses or describes things in an exaggerated way for the sake of emphasis.

Ex: 'I'm starving' – When one is merely Hungry

I'm Freezing – When one is quite cold.

Type of Questions in TNPSC exam:

1. You loved me with a never-failing love

You gave me strength and sweet security

Find the figure of speech of the above mentioned Poetic line.

- a) Simile b) Personification c) Anaphora d) Repetition

Answer: C

Here You loved me... You gave me... those two lines are same in format. So it is ticked as **Anaphora**.

2. But the young, young children, O my brothers

- a) Metaphor b) Allusion c) Repetition d) Ellipsis

Answer: C

Here the word 'young' is repeated twice. So, the figure of speech is **repetition**.

3. Success is failure turned inside out

- a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Hyperbole d) Oxymoron

Answer: b

Here the success and failure are compared without the usage of 'like' and 'as'. So it is metaphor.

4. We ran as if to meet the moon

- a) Simile b) Metaphor c)Hyperbole d)Oxymoron

Answer: c

Here, the moon is personified. It means; the actual ran is for water, but the poet described as exaggerated as they ran for moon. So it is Hyperbole.



3. Prefix and Suffix

What is Prefix?

It means something has to be fixed before the meaning or meaningless words to make it as "**complete meaning**". It is better to know the meaning of prefix word before using it.

Meanings of Prefix word are follows,

1. Pre –Before
2. Un – Not, against
3. Contra –Against
4. Counter –opposite
5. Fore –Before
6. Dia – Passing through or across
7. Pan – Pertaining to all
8. Less – To a smaller extent

Examples for Prefix are follows,

1. Cycle: Bi-Cycle

Here Prefix is "Bi". It means Cycle with 2 wheels

2. Work: **Hard**-work

Here prefix "hard". It forms adjective. It means working hard.

1. Reliable : **Un**-reliable
2. Kind : **Un**-kind
3. Biography : **auto**-biography
4. Meter : **dia**-meter
5. Thinking : **Over**-thinking
6. Phone : **Tele**-Phone
7. Impose : **Super**-impose
8. Conductor : **Semi**-Conductor

Questions will be asked in following types

3. Select the word with the correct prefix

- a) Illegible b) Illtechno c) Illmarine d) Illviolence

Answer: a

4. Match the correct Prefix

1. In –Possible
2. Post –Pod
3. Tri –Complete
4. Im –Modem

Answer: 4 3 1 2

5. Fix the correct Prefix for the word: '**Grade**'

- a) Un b) less c) de d) super

Answer: c

Be aware of "**un,less,ful,in,-a-**" terms before using, because it may create confusion due to lack of knowledge. So it's good to know the exact meaning before usage. Now, it's time to check on Suffix.

What is Suffix?

It means something has to be fixed at last of a word to give meaningful word.

Example:

1. Incred –Incred**ible**

Here suffix is 'ible' . It means "ability or worth"

2. Depend –depend**ent**

Here Suffix is "**ent**" . It means "Indicating"

1. Terror –Terror**ism**
2. Neighbour –Neighbour**hood**
3. Diction –Diction**ary**
4. Fore –Fore**noon**
5. Slave –Slavery
6. Prefer –Prefer**able**
7. Awe –Awe**ful**
8. Impress –Impression

The question will be asked as such as Prefix types which were given above.

Meanings of Some Suffix:

1. **-Let:** Indicates smallness. **Example: Booklet**
2. **-ile :** **Express capability. Example: Fragile**
3. **-ette:** To refuse something small and tiny. Example: Kitchenette
4. **-ly:** Changing adjective into adverb. **Example: Slowly.**
Here adjective is slow and adverb is adding 'ly'
5. **-ise:** **Used to indicate quality, condition or function.**
Example: Verbalise.

Questions

1. Write Suffix for “**involve**”

- a) Ed b) less c)ly d)ment

Answer: d

2. Select the word with correct suffix.

- a)Bookful b) Playful c) roomful d)hallful

Answer: b

- 3.Select the word with correct suffix

- a)Heal b) soal c) nominal d) seal

Answer: c

4. Article

What is article?

The articles are "a, an, the" should be used in appropriate blank in the sentence. The article **"an"** is used before a word with vowels (a,e,i,o,u).

Article "The":

Article **'The'** usually point out some particular few countries includes **"the"**.

Example:

The United Kingdom

The Irish republic

The Ukraine

The Netherland

1. 'The' is used in certain unique things such as

1. The Sky
2. The Sun
3. The Ocean
4. The Sea
5. The Earth

Before Proper noun – Article **'the'** issued.

The Great Caesar

The Immortal Shakespeare

"the" article is used before adjective.

The Poor are always with us

Here **Poor** is adjective. So **'the'** article is used.



No Article

The article is omitted before substance names and abstract noun which are uncountable such as **Example:** Ram, India, Tamil

- It is also omitted before language.

Example: English

- It is omitted before names of relations

Example: Father, Mother, Aunt, Etc

Article "a"

A word begins with consonant sound '**yu and w**', where article '**a**' is used.

Example: a yard, a horse, a university, a union, a European and a unicorn.

Questions:

1. He gave____ **one** – rupee coin.
a) No article b) the c) a d) an

Answer: c. because, one – rupee coin is singular. So article 'a' is used.

2. He finished the work__hour ago.
a) A b) no article c) the d) an

Answer: d. because **h** is silent and starts with vowels letter **o**.

3. Radium was discovered by__women scientist.
a)a b)an c) the d) no article

Answer: a. Here the consonant is '**w**'.

4. Mohan and his mother went to_____to meet their relatives
a) A b) an c) the d) no article

Answer: Guess it

5. Rahim met_____boy in the street.
a) a b) the c) no article d)an

Answer: a. same singular is used.

5. Question Tag Correct Tense

Sentence Pattern

What is Preposition?

A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun.

Types of Preposition

Simple: At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up and with.

Compound: About, against, as, at, above, across, along, amidst, among, after, amongst, around, by, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, underneath, within, without, during, except, for, from, in, into, like, near, on, over, part, since, upon & unlike, Etc.

Phrase Preposition:

Groups of words used with the force of a single preposition.

Example: according to, in accordance with, in place of, in addition to, in reference to.

Example Questions

1. Leave your books **on** the table at the centre of the room.
2. Wait there **until** I come.
3. **Behind** the cupboard, there is a narrow gap.
4. There is not enough space **between** the desk and the bench.
5. Unroll them and hang them **on** the walls of the room.

Questions

1. The Book comprises_____seven lessons.
a) Of b) No preposition c) for d) in

Check your answer: b.

2. The cat hid_____the door.
a) Below b) behind c) under d) into

Check your answer: b

3. Many wanted to be____him.

- a) Near b) over c) before d) like

Check your answer: d

4. Let's meet____noon.

- a) Around b) in place of c) before d) between

Check your answer: c. here **before** is preposition. **Noon** is its object.

5. Which of the following option is correct with preposition?

1. Do as I ask b) Does as I ask c) Do I ask d) did I ask.

Check your answer: a.

Question Tag

What is Question tag?

Question tags are the short question that we use at the end of sentences.

Points to remember

- If the main part of the sentence is positive, then the question tag will be negative and vice versa.
- Wherever 'I am' is used, you need to use aren't I?

Example 1:

1. It is very hot today, isn't it?
2. Are you John, Aren't you?
3. She cannot play, can she?

Here the statement is negative, so the question tag is positive with auxiliary + subject.

1. Nitin does not work hard, does he?

Here you can see pronoun used at the end of each sentence. Here **"Pronoun"** are **you, she, he & it.**

Example2:

I am fine, **aren't I?**

Open the door for me, will you? – It is imperative question tag.

Wait for some time, **can you?**

Example 3:

If no auxiliary verb in sentence, then use "do" in question tag.

1. You like red wine, **don't you?**
2. You don't speak Japanese, **do you?**

Here auxiliary verb is not used, so 'do' and 'don't' is used.

Questions:

1. They have gone abroad__.

- a) Have they? b) Had they? c) Haven't they? d) Hadn't they?

Answer: c

2. I'm not late__?

- a) Are I b) Am I c) Am Not d) Isn't you

Answer: b

3. Nobody came to your party, _

1. Does they? b) Don't they? c) did they? d) Didn't they?

Answer: c

4. Don't forget, ____

- a) Would you? b) Won't you? c) Do you? d) Will you?

Answer: d

5. Some body has come to meet you, _

- a) Have they b) has they c) haven't they d) do they

Answer: c

Tense

Tenses refer to the state of the verb. The state (or) tense of the verb explains the time of the action.

Correct Tense

In this portion, the question will be asked to select the correct tense. These are 3 types of tenses such as Present tense, Past tense and Future tense. Each tense will be classified into 4 types. The candidates need to learn & understand all these terms with interest. Because this will be difficult, if you don't know the rule of all these tenses.

Present tense

The Simple present tense expresses events that happen in the present but are not actions happening now. This is used for facts, habits, general truth. State of being.

Example:

1. I wake up early in the morning – Simple Present tense
2. The earth moves round the sun. - Simple Present tense
3. She always goes to bed early - Simple Present tense

Present Continuous tense

The present continuous (also called present progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an ongoing action is happening now, either at the moment of speech or now in a larger sense.

Example:

1. **Rama is typing**
2. **Are playing cricket?**
3. **The universe is expanding at a tremendous speed.**

Present perfect tense

The present perfect is used to indicate a link between the present and the past. The time of the action is **before now but not specified**, and we are often more interested in the **result** than in the action itself.

Example:

1. **Vimala has completed the assignment promptly.**
2. **Thirunavalar has written poems.**
3. **Have you seen the recent bollywood films?**
4. He has been ill since last week

Present perfect continuous tense

The present perfect continuous tense (also known as the present perfect progressive tense) shows that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time. The present perfect continuous is formed using the construction has/have been + the present participle (root + -ing).

Example:

1. **The electrician has been installing an air conditioner since all morning.**
2. **It has been raining heavily.**

Simple past tense

The simple past tense expresses events (or) actions that already occurred. These actions are finite in that they have both starting and a stopping point.

Example:

1. **They ran fast.**
2. **Mahatma Gandhi was born in porbandor**
3. **Asoka was a mauryan king**

Past Continuous tense

The past continuous tense, also known as the past progressive tense, refers to a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past.

Example:

1. We were sleeping undisturbed
2. The doctor was attending on the king all the morning.

Past perfect tense

The **Past perfect tense** indicates that an action was completed (finished or "perfected") at some point in the past before something else happened.

Example

1. The bus had left
2. The patient had died before the doctor's arrival.

Past perfect Continuous tense

The past perfect continuous (also called past perfect progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an action started in the past and continued up to another point in the past. The past perfect continuous is formed using had + been + present participle.

Example

1. I had been reading a novel last Friday night.
2. He had been sleeping so soundly last week Sunday.
3. It was getting darker
4. At that time he had been writing a novel for two months

Future Tense

The **Future Tense** indicates that an action is in the future relative to the speaker or writer.

Example

1. They shall go to London next month
2. I shall visit the book fair tomorrow
3. It will rain soon.
4. I shall be twenty tomorrow

Future Continuous Tense

The future continuous tense, sometimes also referred to as the future progressive tense, is a verb tense that indicates that something will occur in the future and continue for an expected length of time. It is formed using the construction **will + be + the present participle (the root verb + -ing)**.

Example

1. He will be running
2. We shall be in meeting
3. I shall be sleeping

Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect Tense indicates that an action will have been completed (finished or "perfected") at some point in the future. This tense is formed with "will" plus "have" plus the past participle of the verb (which can be either regular or irregular in form): "I will have spent all my money by this time next year."

Example

1. She will have finished this work by the end of this month
2. Hari would have reached delhi by this time.
3. The builder will have finished RCC roofing by the end of February.

The future perfect continuous, also sometimes called the future perfect progressive, is a verb tense that describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future. The future perfect continuous consists of will + have + been + the verb's present participle (verb root + -ing).

- 1. He will have been smiling.**
- 2. In November, I will have been working at my company for three years.**

1. Choose the correct alternative from the option given below.
He used to visit us every week, but ____ now.

a) Rarely comes b) was rarely coming
c) Has rarely come d) had rarely come

2. Fill out the blank with the suitable option given below

I went there _

- a) To examine personally the situation
- b) To examine the situation personally
- c) Personally examining the situation
- d) Examining personally the situation

3. I _____ all the tourist spots in Tamil Nadu.
a) Had visited b) visited c) have visited d) has visited

4. He_____ (read) the newspaper.
a) Was reading b) has been reading c) must read d) is reading

5. It _____ raining heavily since last night.
a) Has been b) have been c) shall be d) could be

24 | Page

6. Sentence Pattern

The Sentence Pattern is nothing but identifying subject(S), Verb (V), Complement(C), Direct Object (DO), Indirect Object (IO), Object(O) and Adjunct (A) in a sentence.

Explanation:

Subject(S): The Person who does the action in the sentence.

Verb (V): Action done by the subject

Complement(C): It completes the meaning of a word or phrase.

Object (O): The word which receives the action from the subject.

Adjunct (A): Word which provides answers to the subject. (How?, When?, Why? Or Where?)

1. My Uncle gave a present.
Here "**DO**" is Present
2. My Uncle gave me a Present.
Here "**IO**" is me

Example:

1. She went home.

S V A

2. He became the leader.

S V C

3. My uncle gave a present.

S V DO

4. Ram studies well.

S V C

5. Reading made him a complete man.

S V O C

Questions

Choose the correct sentence pattern

1. Ravi is cooking

- a) SO b) SV c) SA d) SC

Answer: A

2. His father gave him his schoolbag.

- a) SVO b) SVOC c) SVIODO d) SVA

Answer: C

3. He was going to school

- a) SVA b) SVO c) SVC d) SV

Answer: A

4. Mr. Raj is a teacher

- a) SVA b) SVO c) SVC d) SV

Answer: C

5. Brutus is an honorable man.

- a) SVC b) SVO c) SVIO d) SVDO

Answer: A

6. The Committee appointed him the chairperson on Friday.

- a) SVIODOA b) SVCA c) SVOCA d) SVIODOC

Answer: C

7. Due to gravity the earth could hold everything

- a) AVSO b) ASVO c) SVOC d) SVOA

Answer: b

8. We always work hard

- a) SAVC b) SVAC c) SVOC d) SAVA

Answer: d

7.Active voice Passive voice Infinitive, Gerund & Participle odd words spot the errors

Select the correct voice

There are two types of voice. One is **active voice** and another one is **Passive voice**. In active voice, the subject is not active it suffers or receives some action.

Example for AV:

1. Who did this?
2. You surprise me
3. Rama helps Hari
4. We refused them admission
5. Post this letter

Example for Passive Voice:

1. By whom was this done?
2. I am surprised
3. Hari is helped by Rama
4. Admission was refused to them by us
5. Let this letter be posted.

Rules:

Active Voice to Passive Voice

1. Subject of AV should be written as the agent.
2. Object of AV should be changed into subject
3. Verb – Past participle form
4. Tense should not be changed.

Questions:

1. Pick out the sentence which is in active voice.
 1. He is loved by all
 2. The field is ploughed
 3. The Thief was caught
 4. The man cut down the tree

Answer: D

2. Select the sentence which is passive voice

1. Sita was loved by Rama
2. Rama loves Sita
3. Sita is loved by Rama
4. Sita loving Rama

Answer: C

3. The field was overgrown with grass Rewrite the above line into Active Voice

1. Grass grow over the field
2. The field was grown by grass
3. Grass was over grown in the field
4. Over grown grass in the field.

Answer: A

Fill in the blanks: (Infinitive, Gerund & Participle)

Before getting into questionnaire section, first know "What is infinitive". Infinitive is a **Verbal Noun**.

Explanation:

1. He 'refused' to study the lesson.

Here **infinitive** is "**To Study**".

To + (Verb/Noun) is Infinitive.

Example:

1. I haven't anything **to wear**.
2. It is good **to talk**.
3. I had too many books **to carry**
4. He wants **to learn**.
5. The three bear went into the forest **to find** fire wood.

What is Gerund?

The Verb which ends with **-ing** which has the force of a noun and a verb.

Example:

1. He is fond of **driving**.
2. **Hunting** tigers is dangerous.
3. **Flying** makes me nervous.
4. She is good at **painting**.
5. **There's no point in waiting**.

What is Participle?

Participle is a combine word of verb + Adjective. The Participle either ends in **-ing** or **-ed**. Two types are present participle and past participle.

Present Participle ends: **-ing**

Past Participle ends in **-ed, -en, -d, -t, -n or -ne**

Example: asked, eaten, saved, dealt, seen and gone.

1. The crying baby had a wet diaper.
2. Shaken, he walked away from the wreck.
3. The burning log fell off the fire.

Questions:

1. I went there _____ the situation
a) To examine b) personally to c) out of d) to

Answer: A. because infinitive suits more.

2. Mani noticed her cousin _____ along the shoreline. Find the correct Gerund.
a) Walked b) walking c) walk d) walkout

Answer: B. because gerund fits in the blank.

3. _____ a gymnast, Raja knew the importance of exercise.
a) Having been b) has been c) have been d) had been

Answer: A. It is present Participle

Spot the errors

You need to spot the grammatical errors in the given line. It is simple, but need to be very careful while answering.

Example:

Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error. If there is any error, make the part A,B,CorD as the case may be.

Most of the victims has underwent first aid by the time the ambulance van reached the accident site.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | B | C | D |
| a) A | b) B | c) C | d) D |

Answer: B

Examples:

1. For what you are here?
What are you here for? – CORRECTED
2. I am a bit in a hurry
I am in a bit of a hurry – CORRECTED
3. How to you think to learn the English?
What is your point on learning English? – CORRECTED
4. Open the last but one page of the book.
Open the last page but one of the book – CORRECTED
5. One of his family members is dead.
A member of his family is dead. – CORRECTED

Find out the odd words

In this section, you are asked to find out the odd word out.

Example:

Find out the odd word from the list given:

- a) Common b) Strange c) Usual d) Regular.

Answer: B. because other option gives same meaning than B.

So it is ODD.

8. Identify the sentence, blending the words and form compound words

Identify the sentences

It is otherwise called as Transformation of sentence. There are 3 types of sentences such as Simple, Compound and Complex sentence.

What is Simple Sentence?

A Sentence which has only one subject and one verb or one main clause.

Ex: Rama is a good boy

Here you can see very well that, it is simple sentence with one main clause.

What is Complex Sentence?

It has one main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clause.

Ex: We went when the rain stopped.

Here, we went out is a **main clause**

When the rain stopped is a **subordinate clause**.

What is Compound Sentence?

It consists of two or more main clauses.

Ex: The sun rose and the fog disappeared.

Both underlined phrase are main clause with link word of "**and**" in mid.

Easy Identify: To know the concepts in easier way, go through below short cuts.

Simple: It consists only one finite verb.

Inspite of, despite of, being and on account of, are used in simple sentence to identify it in easier way.

Complex: 1 MC + More No. Of Subordinate clause

Eventhough, although, since, unless, through are used in complex.

Compound: 2MC + Conjunction + 1MC

But, so, still, yet & and etc are used in compound sentence.

Examples:

1. As priya was intelligent everyone praised her.
It is complex, because **as Priya was intelligent is Subordinate clause** and **every one praised her is main clause.**
2. Every one praised Priya for her intelligence.
It is simple, because one finite verb is used.
3. Priya was intelligent and everyone praised her
It is compound, because **2main clauses are** there.
(i.e) Priya was intelligent is **1st MC**
Everyone praised her is **2nd MC.**
Also Conjunction "and" is used between 2 main clauses.

Is that easy to identify? Want to check more examples? Read further and answer by yourself.

Examples:

1. You must help me or I can do nothing
2. On account of bandh today is a holiday.
3. Being hungry, he became angry
4. As soon as the lady heard the news she fainted.
5. Spare the rod and spoil the child.

Questions from TNPSC Previous Papers

1. Choose the complex sentence out of the 4 sentences given below?
 1. Failing prompt payment, the goods must be returned by you.
 2. He was a mere boy but he offered to fight the giant.
 3. He must have done his duty, for he is a conscientious man.
 4. He succeeded although his success was not expected.

Answer: D

You guys will get one or two questions from this segment.

Blending the Words

Blending two different words to form a new word. There are many words in this section; the newly formed word must also be meaningful. So try to browse and learn all possible blending words. In books, they will be few examples. It is all common and you all might know it. We have given few more examples for your interest.

Example: News + Broadcast = Newscast

Here News is one meaningful word.

Broad is also another meaningful word. By blending both words, to form new word called "**Newscast**".

Examples

1. Clash = Clap + Crash
2. Stagflation = Stagnation + inflation
3. Cosmeceutical = Cosmetic + Pharmaceutical
4. Staycation = Stayhome + Vacation
5. Docudrama = Documentary + drama
6. Faction = Fact + Fiction
7. Emoticon = Emote + icon
8. Workaholic = Work + alcoholic
9. Telegenic = Television + Photogenic
10. Textpectation = Textmessage + expectation

- motorway + hotel = motel
- **motor** + bike = mobike
- **television** + broadcast = telecast
- travel + **catalogue** = travelogue
- international + **police** = interpol
- **teleprinter** + exchange = telex
- **electro** + execute = electrocute
- **binary** + digit = bit
- motor + **pedal** cycle = moped
- news + **broadcast** = newscast
- agitprop (agitation + propaganda)
- alcopop (alcohol + pop)
- bash (bat + mash)
- biopic (biography + picture)
- Breathalyzer (breath + analyzer)
- camcorder (camera + recorder)
- chexting (cheating + texting)
- clash (clap + crash)
- cosmeceutical (cosmetic + pharmaceutical)

- fanzine (fan + magazine)
- flare (flame + glare)
- flirtationship (flirting + relationship)
- glimmer (gleam + shimmer)
- Globish (global + English)
- guitarthritis (guitar + arthritis)
- infotainment (information + entertainment)
- moped (motor + pedal)
- palimony (pal + alimony)
- pornacopia (pornography + cornucopia)
- pulsar (pulse + quasar)
- sexcapade (sex + escapade)
- sexploitation (sex + exploitation)
- sitcom (situation + comedy)
- slanguage (slang + language)
- smash (smack + mash)
- sportscast (sports + broadcast)
- stagflation (stagnation + inflation)
- staycation (stay home + vacation)

Questions

1. Cull out the word formed by combining adjective and verb from the following option

- a) School Boy b) Dry Clean c) Out run d) radio active

Answer: B

2. Here **Dry is adjective** and **clean is Verb**.

Which one of the following compound noun is wrong?

- a) Coat-of-mails b) Governors-General c) Runner-up d) Grown -ups

Answer: A

IMPORTANT BOOKS AND ITS AUTHORS

S.No	Books	Author
1	My experiment with Truth	Mahatma M.K.Gandhi
2	Far from the Madding Crowd	Thomas Hardy
3	Geetanjali	Rabindranath Tagore
4	One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch	Alexander Solzhenitsyn
5	The Merchant of Venice	William Shakespeare
6	The Moon and Six pence	Somerset Maugham
7	Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come	John Bunyan
8	A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens
9	Utopia	Sir Thomas Moor
10	Origin of Species	Charles Darwin
11	David Copper field	Charles Dickens
12	A Passage to India	E.M. Forster
13	Gulliver's Travels	Jonathan Swift
14	Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru
15	The Vicar of Wake field	Oliver Goldsmith
16	The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire	Edward Gibbon
17	The Lady of the Last Minstrel	Sir Walter Scott
18	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
19	Time Machine	H. G. Wells
20	Arthashastra	Kautilya
21	Le Contract Social	Jean Jacques Rousseau
22	AvigyanSakuntalam	Kalidas

23	Anand Math	BankimchandraChattopadhyay
24	Raghuvamsa	Kalidas
25	BenHur	Lewis Wallace

Abbreviations

1. PA - Personal Assistant
2. PS _ Personal Secretary / Post script
3. BPO - Business Process Outsourcing
4. KPO – Knowledge Process Outsourcing
5. B.Tech – Bachelor of Technology
6. SBI – State Bank of India
7. RRB – Railway Recruitment Board
8. TAFE – Tractor and Farm Equipment
9. TANSI – Tamilnadu Small Scale Industries
10. RAM – Random access memory
11. ROM – Read only memory
12. LAN – Local Area Network
13. AIR – All India Radio
14. UFO – Unidentified Flying Object
15. CA – Chartered Accountant
16. UAE – United Arab Emirates
17. RBI – Reserve Bank of India
18. SSC – Staff Selection Commission
19. UNESCO–United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization
20. CAT – Common Admission Test.

DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

S.No	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1.	Direct speech reports (or) quotes the exact words spoken	Indirect speech is also known as reported speech
2.	Its purpose is to report exactly what was said by someone by using quotation marks	Its purpose is to report on what someone said in the past
3.	It is accompanied by a reporting verb, signal phrase (or) quotative frame	It uses reporting verbs such as 'say', 'till', 'said', "talk" and "speak"
4.	You will keep the verb tense the same in the quotations	Normally you will change the verb tense when using Indirect speech.

S. No	Words in Direct speech	Changed into in Indirect speech
1.	This	that
2.	these	those
3.	here	there
4.	now	then
5.	sir/ madam	respectfully
6.	today	that day
7.	yesterday	previous day
8.	tomorrow	following day (or) next day
9.	tonight	that night
10.	Good morning/ Good evening/ Good day	Greeted

A) Assertive Sentence

Sentences that make a statement are called assertive sentences.

Example

	Direct speech	Indirect speech
1	She says, "I am writing a letter to my brother".	She says that she is writing a letter to her brother.
2	He said, "I go for a walk every morning".	He said he goes for a walk every morning

B) Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentences are sentences that give an order (or) a direct command.

	Direct speech	Indirect speech
1	The teacher said to me, "Shut the door".	The teacher ordered me to shut the door.
2	He said to me, "You should work hard to pass the exam".	He advised me that I should work hard to pass the exam.

C) Interrogative Sentence

The sentences which ask questions are called interrogative sentences.

	Direct speech	Indirect speech
1	I said to her, "When do you do your homework?"	I asked her when she did her homework.
2	Rashid said to me, "Why are you late?"	Rashid asked me why I was late.
3	He said to her, "Will you go to the Peshawar Radio station?"	He asked her if she would go to the Peshawar Radio station.

D) Exclamatory Sentence:

The sentences which express our feelings and emotions are called exclamatory sentences.

	Direct speech	Indirect speech
1	You said to him, "What a beautiful drama you are writing".	You said to him in great wonder that he was writing a beautiful drama.
2	He said, "Alas! My brother failed in the test".	He exclaimed with great sorrow that his brother had failed in the test.

E) Optative sentence

The sentences which express hope, prayer, (or) wish are called optative sentence

	Direct speech	Indirect speech
1	He said to me, "May you live long".	He prayed that I might live long.
2	You said to me, "May you find your lost camera".	You prayed that I might find my lost camera.

