

Weekly Test 68

Date :21-Nov-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

1. Structures:

The structure of a sentence or text is how it is organised and how its parts (parts of speech, abbreviations, and any other parts) fit together. Writers structure their texts deliberately to have an effect on the reader.

Or

Construction of Sentences-structure.

1.1. Verb Patterns (Types / Modes Of sentences):

It is better to learn One New Verb Pattern per Class and Patterns of all of the above classes.

0. LKG:	One Word Sentences. Use One word of Any Parts of Speech. <u>Example</u> : 1. Mummy. 2. She 3. Come / Go/Take. 4. Oh . 5. Good
1. UKG and Class-1:	Pattern 1
2. Class-2:	Pattern 2 (and above Patterns):
3. Class-3:	Pattern 3 (and above Patterns):
4. Class-4:	Pattern 4 (and above Patterns):
5. Class-5:	Pattern 5 (and above Patterns):
6. Class-6:	Pattern 6,7,8 (and above Patterns):
7. Class-7:	Pattern 9,10,11 (and above Patterns):
8. Class-8:	Pattern 12,13,14 (and above Patterns):
9. Class-9:	Pattern 15,16,17 (and above Patterns):
10. Class-10:	Pattern 18,19,20 (and above Patterns):
11. Class-11:	More Structures (and above Patterns):
12. Class-12:	Usage of all Structures

1.2.1 Pattern 1 : (UKG and Class-1) Subject + Verb

This is the simplest of verb patterns. The subject is followed an intransitive verb. Which expresses complete sense without the help of any other words.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>
1. Birds	fly.
2. Fire	burns.
3. Moon	is shining.
4. baby	is crying.
5. Kamala	was singing.
6. bell	has rung.
7. sun	rose.

1.2.2 Pattern 2 : (Class-2) Subject + Verb + Subject Complement

The complement usually consists of noun, pronoun or an adjective.

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Subject Complement</u>
1.	This	is	a pen.
2.	My Brother	became	a soldier.
3.	It	is	me.
4.	That book	is	mine.
5.	Gopal	looks	sad.
6.	The children	kept	quiet.
7.	The milk	has turned	sour.

1.2.3 Pattern 3 : (Class-3) Subject + Verb + Direct Object

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Direct Object</u>
1.	I	know	his address.
2.	The Boy	has lost	his pen.
3.	Mohan	opened	the door.
4.	Who	broke	the jug ?
5.	Mr. Pitt	has bought	a car.
6.	You	must wash	yourself.
7.	We	should help	the poor .

1.2.4 Pattern 4 : (Class-4) Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Indirect Object</u>	<u>Direct Object</u>
1.	I	lent	her.	my pen.
2.	The Teacher	gave	us	homework.
3.	We	have paid	him	the money.
4.	The old man	told	us	story.
5.	You	must tell	the police	the truth.
6.	I	have bought	my sister	a watch.
7.	-	show	me	your hands.

Questions:

- Writers _____ their texts deliberately to have an effect on the reader.
A. structure
- Pattern 1 is the simplest of verb patterns. The subject is followed _____ verb.
A. an intransitive.
- Birds fly. The word Fly is a _____.
A. Verb
- Kamala _____ was singing. The word Kamala is a _____.
A. Subject
- This is a pen. "a pen" is a _____(Subject / Subject Complement).
A. Subject Complement
- My Brother _____ became a soldier. "My Brother " is a _____(Subject/ Subject Complement).
A. Subject
- We should help the poor . "the poor" is a _____(Direct Object / Subject)
A. Direct Object
- show me your hands. "me" is a _____(Subject / Indirect Object).

A. Indirect Object.

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Date :28-Nov-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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1.2.5 Pattern 5 : (Class-5)

Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Preposition + Prepositional Object

Pattern 5 is preferred when 1. the direct object is less important or
2. The indirect object is longer than the direct object

Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Direct Object</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Prepositional Object</u>
1.	I	lent	my pen	to	a friend of mine.
2.	The Teacher	gave	homework	to	all of us.
3.	We	have paid	the money	to	the proprietor.
4.	He	told	the news	to	everybody in the village.
5.	I	have bought	a watch	for	my sister.
6.	John	sold	his car	to	a man from mumbai.
7.	She	made	coffee	for	all of us.

1.2.6 Pattern 6 : (Class-6)

Subject + Verb + Noun/Pronoun + Adjective

Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun/Pronoun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>
1.	The boy	pushed	the door	open.
2.	The Smith	beat	it	flat.
3.	She	washed	The plates	clean.
4.	The thief	broke	The safe	open.
5.	You	have made	your shirt	dirty.
6.	He	turned	the lamp	low.
7.	I	like	my coffee	strong.
8.	We	found	The bag	empty.

1.2.7 Pattern 7 : (Class-6)

Subject + Verb + Preposition + Prepositional Object

Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Prepositional Object</u>
1.	We	are waiting	for	Suresh.
2.	He	agreed	to	our proposal.
3.	You	can't count	on	his help.
4.	These books	belong	to	me.
5.	She	complained	of	his rudeness.
6.	He	failed	in	his attempt.

1.2.7 Pattern 8 : (Class-6)

Subject + Verb + to-infinitive (as object of the verb)

Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>to-Infinitive</u>
1.	She	wants	to-go
2.	I	forgot	to-post the letter.
3.	He	fears	to-speak into public.
4.	They	intend	to-postpone the trip.
5.	Ramesh	proposes	to-go into business.
6.	He	desided	to-go home.

Questions:

- Pattern 5 is preferred when 1. the direct object is ____
A. less important
- The Teacher gave homework to all of us. 'all of us' is the ____
A. Prepositional Object
- The boy pushed the door open. 'open ' is the ____
A. adjective
- We found The bag empty. 'empty' is the ____
A. adjective
- We are waiting for Suresh. 'Suresh' is the ____ object.
A. prepositional
- He failed in his attempt. 'his attempt' is ____ object.
A. prepositional
- She wants to-go. 'to-go' is _____.
A. to-Infinitive
- He decided to go home. 'go' is _____.
A. Infinitive.

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Date :5-Dec-2021

 COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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1.2.8 Pattern 9 : (Class-7)

Subject + Verb + noun/pronoun + to-infinitive

Note: to-infinitive is a Verb noun.

Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun/Pronoun</u>	<u>To-infinitive</u>
1.	I	would like	you	to-stay.
2.	We	asked	him	to-go.
3.	He	helped	me	to-carry the box.
4.	She	advised	him	to-study medicine.
5.	They	warned	us	not to-be-late.
6.	I	can not allow	you	to-smoke.

1.2.9 Pattern 10 : (Class-7)

Subject + Verb + Gerund

Note: gerund is a Verb noun. It is the ing form verb, verb role dominates.

Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Gerund , etc.</u>
1.	She	began	singing.
2.	He	has finished	talking.
3.	I	hate	borrowing money.
4.	Teacher	loves	teaching.
5.	My brother	enjoys	playing cricket.
6.	-	do not keep	saying that.

1.2.10 Pattern 11 : (Class-7)

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>noun/pronoun</u>	<u>Present participle</u>
Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun/pronoun</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>
1.	I	saw	him	crossing the bridge.
2.	We	smell	something	burning.
3.	She	caught	him	opening your letters.
4.	They	found	him	playing cards.
5.	She	kept	the fire	burning.
6.	-	start	the clock	going.

1.2.11 Pattern 12 : (Class-8)

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>noun/pronoun</u>	<u>Plain infinitive</u>
Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun/pronoun</u>	<u>Plain Infinitive</u>
1.	I	saw	him	go out.
2.	She	watched	him	steal the watch.
3.	We	heard	her	sing.
4.	-	let	me	go.
5.	We	made	John	behave well.

Questions:

- I would like you to-stay. 'to-stay' is the ____
A. to-Infinitive
- I can not allow you to-smoke. 'I' is the ____
A. Pronoun used as the subject.
- She began singing. 'singing' is the ____
A. present participle used as the Gerund.
- do not keep saying that. Speaker is the ____ of the sentence.
A. Subject
- I saw him crossing the bridge. 'crossing' is the ____
A. Present participle
- They found him playing cards. 'playing' is the ____
A. Present participle
- I saw him go out. 'go' is the ____
A. Plain Infinitive
- let me go. 'go' is the ____
A. Plain Infinitive.

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Date :12-Dec-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

1.2.12 Pattern 13 : (Class-8)

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>noun/pronoun</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun/pronoun</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
1.	I	heard	my name	called.
2.	I	want	this letter	typed.
3.	She	felt	herself	lifted up.
4.	You	should get	that tooth	pulled out.
5.	He	had	his suit	cleaned.
6.	We	found	the house	deserted.

1.2.13 Pattern 14 : (Class-8)

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>noun/pronoun</u>	<u>(to be +) Complement</u>
Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun/pronoun</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
1.	I	consider	the plan	(to-be) unwise.
2.	We	thought	him	(to-be) foolish.
3.	People	supposed	him	(to-be) patriot.
4.	They	reported	Robert	(to-be) a reliable person.
5.	The Court	appointed	her	guardian of the orphan-child.
6.	The club	choose	Mr. Sunder	deserted.
7.	She	called	him	a fool.

1.2.14 Pattern 15 : (Class-9)

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>that-clause(object of the verb)</u>
Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>that-clause(object of the verb)</u>
1.	I	suppose	(that) he is not at home.
2.	I	expect	(that) it will rain.
3.	We	hopped	(that) you would succeed.
4.	He	says	(that) he has met your uncle.
5.	The teacher	said	he was very busy.
6.	Padma	suggested	(that) we should go to the park.
7.	He	admitted	(that) he had written the letter.

1.2.15 Pattern 16 : (Class-9)

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>noun/pronoun + that-clause</u>
Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>noun/ that-clause</u> <u>pronoun</u>
1.	He	told	me (that) he was coming on sunday.
2.	I	warned	him (that) there were picpocketers.
3.	She	has assured	me (that) she is ready to-help.
4.	Venu	promissed	us (that) he would be here at five.
5.	We	have informed	him (that) we are leaving today.

Questions:

- I heard my name called. Its pattern number is ____
A. 13
- We found the house deserted. Its pattern number is ____
A. 13
- I consider the plan (to-be) unwise. Its pattern number is ____

A. 14

4. She called him a fool. Its pattern number is ____

A. 14

5. I suppose (that) he is not at home. Its pattern number is ____

A. 15

6. He admitted(that) he had written the letter. Its pattern number is ____

A. 15

7. He told me (that) he was coming on sunday. Its pattern number is ____

A. 16

8. We have informed him (that) we are leaving today. Its pattern number is ____

A. 16

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Date :19-Dec-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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1.2.16 Pattern 17 : (Class-9)

	<u>Subject</u>	+	<u>Verb</u>	+	<u>interrogative</u>	+	<u>clause</u>
Examples	<u>Subject</u>		<u>Verb</u>		<u>interrogative</u>		<u>+ clause</u>
1.	I		asked		where		he was going.
2.	Nobody		knows		when		he will arrive.
3.	I		wonder		what		he wants.
4.	She		showed		how		annoyed she was.
5.	Tom		could not		what		he should do next.
			decide				
6.	I		can not		why		she has behaved like that.
			imagine				
7.	-		Find-out		when		the train is due.

1.2.17 Pattern 18 : (Class-10)

	<u>Subject</u>	+	<u>Verb</u>	+	<u>noun/pronoun</u>	+	<u>interrogative</u>	+	<u>clause</u>
Examples	<u>Subject</u>		<u>Verb</u>		<u>noun/pronoun</u>		<u>interrogative</u>		<u>+ clause</u>
1.	I		asked		me		when		you had gone.
2.	-		Tell		us		what		it is.
3.	I		showed		them		how		they should do it.
4.	-		(please)		me		what		I should do.
			advise						
5.	-		(please)		me		where		I should turn-off the road.
			inform						
6.	I		can not				why		she has behaved like that.
			imagine						
7.	(Can)you		tell		me		where		he lives.

1.2.18 Pattern 19 : (Class-10)

	<u>Subject</u>	+	<u>Verb</u>	+	<u>interrogative</u>	+	<u>to-infinitive</u>
Examples	<u>Subject</u>		<u>Verb</u>		<u>interrogative</u>		<u>+ to-infinitive, etc.</u>
1.	I		do not know		how		to-do it.
2.	I		wonder		where		to-spend the weekend.

3. She knows how to-drive a car.
4. He forgot when to-turn.
5. We must find-out where to-put it.
6. - Remember how to-do it.

1.2.19 Pattern 20 : (Class-10)

	Subject	Verb	noun/pronoun	interrogative	+ to-infinitive
Examples	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	noun/pronoun	interrogative	+ to-infinitive
1.	I	shall show	you	how	to-operate it.
2.	He	has taught	me	how	to-play chess.
3.	They	informed	us	where	to-turn-off the road.
4.	-	(please) advise	me	what	to-do.
5.	-	(please) tell	me	how	do-get there.
6.	We	asked	him	where	to-get tickets.

Questions:

1. I asked where he was going. Its pattern number is____
A. 17
2. Find-out when the train is due. Its pattern number is____
A. 17
3. I asked me when you had gone.Its pattern number is____
A. 18
4. Can you tell me where he lives. Its pattern number is____
A. 18
5. I do not know how to-do it. Its pattern number is____
A. 19
6. Remember how to-do it. Its pattern number is____
A. 19
7. I shall show you how to-operate it. Its pattern number is____
A. 20
8. We asked him where to-get tickets. Its pattern number is____
A. 20

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Date :26-Dec-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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1.3 More Structures): Usually These are for Under Graduates(Inter) and Revision for Graduation Students.

1.3.1 UG Pattern 1 : Preparatory There + be + subject

Examples	There+be	Subject, etc.
1.	There is	a book on the desk.
2.	There is	a hotel near the station.
3.	There is	a lamp beside the bed.

4. There was someone at the door.
5. There are twelve months in a year.
6. There are plenty of pins in a drawer.

1.3.2 UG Pattern 2 : to-infinitive after adjectives expressing emotion and desire.
 Subject+verb +adjective + to-infinitive etc.

Examples	<u>Subject+verb</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>to-infinitive etc.</u>
1.	We were	glad	to-see him.
2.	She is	afraid	to-go alone.
3.	My brother is	eager	to-join the army.
4.	I shall be	happy	to-accept your invitation.
5.	He was	anxious	to-meet you.
6.	They are	impatient	to-start.

1.3.3 UG Pattern 3 : it+ be+adjective+of+noun/pronoun+ to-infinitive.

Adjectives which can be used in his pattern are: kind, good, generous, considerate, foolish, stupid, unwise, clever, wise, nice, wrong, polite, brave,cowardly, silly, wicked, cruel, careless, etc.

Examples	<u>It+be</u>	<u>+Adjective</u>	<u>of+noun/ pronoun</u>	<u>+ to-infinitive</u>
1.	It is	kind	of you	to-help us.
2.	It was	clever	of Mohan	to-find his way here.
3.	It was	careless	of her	to-make a mistake.
4.	It was	unwise	of me	to-lend him money.
5.	It was	foolish	of Mr. Ramesh	to-accept the offer.
6.	It is	wicked	of him	to-say such things.

1.3.4 UG Pattern 4 : To-infinitive after easy, difficult, hard, impossible.

Examples	<u>Subject+verb</u>	<u>+Adjective</u>	<u>+ to-infinitive</u>
1.	This book is	easy	to-read.
2.	This rug is	difficult	to-wash.
3.	His actions are	impossible	to-justify.
4.	The subject is	hard	to-understand.
5.	His speech was	difficult	to-follow.
6.	The food is	difficult	to-digest.
7.	This medicine is	pleasant	to-take.

Questions:

1. There is a book on the desk. Its UG pattern number is____
A. 1
2. There are plenty of pins in a drawer. Its UG pattern number is____
A. 1
3. We were glad to-see him..Its PG pattern number is____
A. 2
4. She is afraid to-go alone. Its UG pattern number is____
A. 2
- 5.It is kind of you to-help us. Its UG pattern number is____
A. 3
6. It was foolish of Mr. Ramesh to-accept the offer. Its UG pattern number is____

A. 3

7. This book is easy to-read. Its UG pattern number is ____

A. 4

8. His speech was difficult to-follow. Its UG pattern number is ____

A. 4

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Date :2-Jan-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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1.3.5 UG Pattern 5 : It + be + adjective + to-infinitive

Examples	<u>It+be</u>	<u>+Adjective</u>	<u>+ to-infinitive</u>
1.	It is	easy	to-learn Hindi.
2.	It will be	difficult	to-give-up smoking.
3.	It may be	difficult	to-get the job.
4.	It is	bad	to-borrow money.
5.	It is	cruel	to-treat animals in that way.
6.	It was	impossible	to-lift the box.

1.3.6 UG Pattern 6 : It + be + no good, etc. + Gerundial (present participle) phrase.

Examples	<u>It+be</u>	<u>+Gerundial phrase</u>
1.	It is no good	asking-him-for-help.
2.	It was no good	talking-to-her.
3.	It is no use	worrying-about-it.
4.	It is worth	seeing-the-film.
5.	It is amusing	watching-monkeys.
6.	It has been a pleasure	meeting-you.

1.3.7 UG Pattern 7 : It + be + adjective/noun + noun clause

Examples	<u>It+be</u>	<u>+adjective/ noun</u>	<u>+Noun Clause</u>
1.	It is	strange	that-he-should-have-behaved-like-that.
2.	It is	likely	that-there-will-be-rain-this-after-noon.
3.	It is	possible	that-he-does-not-understand-Hindi.
4.	It is	doubtful	whether-he-will-be-able-to-come.
5.	It is	a pity	that-you-did-not-try-harder.
6.	It is	fortunate	that you-escaped-the-accident.
7.	It was	a mystery	who-can-have-taken-my-book.

1.3.8 UG Pattern 8 : It + to take + me, him, etc. + time phrase + to-infinitive

Examples	<u>It+to take + me, him, etc.</u>	<u>+time phrase</u>	<u>+ to-infinitive</u>
1.	It took me	fifteen-minutes	to-reach the stadium.
2.	It will take you	only-five-minutes	to-walk to the park.
3.	It took him	two-months	to-recover from his illness.
4.	It will take us	ten-minutes	to-get there.
5.	It has taken me	one-hour	to-write my composition.

Questions:

1. It is easy to-learn Hindi.Its UG pattern number is____
A. 5
2. It was impossible to-lift the box. Its UG pattern number is____
A. 5
3. It is no good asking-him-for-help. Its PG pattern number is____
A. 6
- 4.It has been a pleasure meeting-you. Its UG pattern number is____
A. 6
5. It is strange *that-he-should-have-behaved-like-that*.
Its UG pattern number is____
A. 7
6. It was a mystery *who-can-have-taken-my-book*.
Its UG pattern number is____
A. 7
7. It took me fifteen minutes to-reach the stadium.
Its UG pattern number is____
A. 8
8. It will take us ten minutes to-get there. Its UG pattern number is____
A. 8

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Date :9-Jan-2021

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1.3.9 UG Pattern 9 : Subject+verb+too + adjective/adverb + to-infinitive etc.

Examples	<u>Subject+verb</u>	+ <u>too+adjective/</u> <u>adverb</u>	+ <u>to-infinitive</u>
1.	She is	too weak	to-carry the box.
2.	I am	too busy	to-attend the party.
3.	He talks	too fast	to-be-understood.
4.	My syster is	too young	to-go to school.
5.	The boy is	too lazy	to-work.

1.3.10 UG Pattern 10 : Subject+verb+adjective/adverb enough + to-infinitivem etc.

Examples	<u>Subject+verb</u>	+ <u>adjective/</u> <u>adverb+enough</u>	+ <u>to-infinitive</u>
1.	She is	strong enough	to-carry the box.
2.	He is	clever enough	to-understand it.
3.	The police ran	fast enough	to-catch the burglar.
4.	You are	old enough	to-know better.
5.	He is	tall enough	to-reach the picture.

1.3.11 UG Pattern 11 : Subject+verb+so +adjective/adverb enough + to-infinitivem etc.

Examples	<u>Subject+verb</u>	+ <u>so+adjective/</u> <u>adverb</u>	+ <u>that clause</u>
1.	It is	so dark	that-I-can-see-nothing.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. | He talks | so fast | that-you-can-hardly-follow-him. |
| 3. | The box fell | so heavily | that-it-was-broken. |
| 4. | It is | so hot | that we had to postpone our trip. |
| 5. | He walked | so quickly | that we could not catch him up. |
| 6. | I was | so tired | that I could not walk any further. |

1.3.12 UG Pattern 12(i) : What +(adjective+) noun (+subject+verb)

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Examples | <u>What (+adjective+) Noun</u> | <u>(Subject+verb)</u> |
| 1. | What a charming girl | (she is) ! |
| 2. | What a lovely garden | (it is) ! |
| 3. | What a good idea! | |
| 4. | What a terrible noise! | |
| 5. | What a fool | you are ! |
| 6. | What a (large) nose | he has ! |
| 7. | What beautiful music | they are playing ! |
| 8. | What a pity ! | |

Questions:

- She is too weak to-carry the box. Its UG pattern number is ____
A. 9
- The boy is too lazy to-work. Its UG pattern number is ____
A. 9
- She is strong enough to-carry the box. Its PG pattern number is ____
A. 10
- You are old enough to-know better. Its UG pattern number is ____
A. 10
- It is so dark that-I-can-see-nothing. Its UG pattern number is ____
A. 11
- He walked so quickly that we could not catch him up.
Its UG pattern number is ____
A. 11
- What a charming girl (she is) !
Its UG pattern number is ____
A. 12
- What beautiful music they are playing !
Its UG pattern number is ____
A. 12

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

1.3.12 UG Pattern 12(ii) : How + adjective / adverb + subject + verb

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Examples | <u>How+adjective/adverb</u> | <u>Subject+</u> | <u>verb</u> |
| 1. | How charming | she | is ! |
| 2. | How lovely | the garden | is ! |
| 3. | How clever | you | are ! |

4. How sweet the song is !
5. How tall you have grown !
6. How well she dances !
7. How quickly the holiday passed !

1.3.13 UG Pattern 13 : Conditionals:Type-1 (Open condition)

Conditionals of this type tell us that something will happen if certain condition is fulfilled. The condition may or may not be fulfilled.

Examples	<u>If-clause</u>	<u>Main clause</u>
	<u>Simple Present</u>	<u>Can/may/shall/will + plain infinitive</u>
1.	If you study hard	you will get a first-prize.
2.	If it rains	we shall postpone our picnic.
3.	If I find the pen	I shall give it to you.
4.	If he runs all the time	he can get there in time.
5.	If her uncle arrives	she may not come with you.
6.	If you hit the dog	it will bite you.

1.3.14 UG Pattern 14 : Conditionals:Type-2 (Imaginary/improbable condition)

Conditionals of this type are used when we talk about something which we don't expect to happen or which is purely imaginary.

Examples	<u>If-clause</u>	<u>Main clause</u>
	<u>Simple Past(subjunctive)</u>	<u>Could/might/should/would + plain infinitive</u>
1.	If you studied hard	you would get a first-prize.
2.	If I were you	I sould not do it.
3.	If we started now	we could be in time.
4.	If you were a millionaire	how would you spend your time ?
5.	If he stopped smoking	he might get fat.
6.	If I had a degree	I could get a job easily.

1.3.15 UG Pattern 15 : Conditionals:Type-3 (Unfulfilled condition)

Conditionals of this type say that something did not happen because a certain condition was not fulfilled.

Examples	<u>If-clause</u>	<u>Main clause</u>
	<u>Past perfect</u>	<u>Could/might/should/would + perfect infinitive</u>
1.	If you had studied hard	you would have got a first-prize.
2.	If I had tried again	I should have succeeded.
3.	If I had seen him	I could have saved him from drowning.
4.	If you had left that wasp alone	it might not stung you.
5.	If you had come to me	I would not have got into trouble.

Questions:

1. How charming she is !. Its UG pattern number is____
A. 12(ii)
2. How quickly the holiday passed ! Its UG pattern number is____
A. 12(ii)
3. If you study hard you will get a first-prize. Its PG pattern number is____
A. 13 : Conditionals:Type-1 (Open condition)
4. If you hit the dog it will bite you. Its UG pattern number is____
A. 13 : Conditionals:Type-1 (Open condition)

5. If you studied hard you would get a first-prize. Its UG pattern number is ____
 A. Conditionals:Type-2 (Imaginary/improbable condition)
6. If he stopped smoking he might get fat. Its UG pattern number is ____
 A. Conditionals:Type-2 (Imaginary/improbable condition)
7. If you had studied hard you would have got a first-prize. Its UG pattern number is ____
 A. 15 : Conditionals:Type-3 (Unfulfilled condition)
8. If you had left that wasp alone it might not sting you. Its UG pattern number is ____
 A. 15 : Conditionals:Type-3 (Unfulfilled condition)

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 COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

1.4 Question Tags, Short Answers, Etc.

1.4.1 Question Tags: It is a common practice in conversation to make a statement and ask for confirmation: For Example , ' It's very hot, isn't it? '
 The later part (isn't it?) is called a question tag.
 The pattern (i) : auxiliary(helping verb) + n't + subject. If the statement is positive.

Note that the subject of the question tag is always a pronoun, never a noun.

- Examples: 1. It's raining, Isn't it ? (' It's raining' is the positive statement)
 2. You are free Aren't you ?
 3. She can swim well, can't she ?
 4. Gopi broke the glass. didn't he ?

The pattern (ii) : auxiliary + subject. If the statement is negative.

- Examples: 1. You are not busy, are you ? (' you are not busy ' is the negative statement)
 3. She can't swim well, can she ?
 4. Mohan does not work hard. does he ?
 5. They have not come yet, have they ?

Note these peculiarities:Examples:

1. I'm right, aren't I ?
2. Let's go to the beach, shall we ?
3. Wait a minute, can you ?
4. Have some more rice, will you ?
5. Somebody has called, haven't they ?

1.4.2 Short Answers: short answers to verbal questions(questions beginning with an auxiliary).
 Yes + pronoun + auxiliary

or

No + pronoun + auxiliary + n't (not)

- Examples: 1. Are you going to school ? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.
 2. Can you drive a car ? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
 3. Is your son married ? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
 4. Does Venu work hard ? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
 5. Did he say anything ? Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

1.4.3 Agreements and disagreements with statements:

(i) Agreements with affirmative statements are made with:

Yes/So/Of course + pronoun + auxiliary

- Examples: 1. It is a good film. Yes, it is.
2. Mohan has already come. So he has.
3. Can he speak Hindi very well. Of course he can.
4. He looks dishonest. Yes, he does.

(ii) Disagreements with negative statements are made with:

No/Oh no + pronoun + auxiliary + n't/not

'but' is used in disagreement with question or an assumption.

- Examples: 1. He is drunk. No, he isn't.
2. You are joking. Oh no, I am not.
3. Why did you beat him ? -But I didn't.
4. I suppose she knows bengal. -But she doesn't.

1.4.4 Additions to Remarks:

(i) Affirmative additions to affirmative remarks are made with:

So + auxiliary + subject

- Examples: 1. Anand likes oranges. So do I.
2. She must go home. So must I.
3. He was late for the meeting. So were you.
4. I have finished my homework. So has my sister.

(ii) Negative additions to affirmative remarks are made with:

But + subject + auxiliary + n't/not

- Examples: 1. He knows German. But I don't.
2. I understood the joke. But Mary didn't.
3. He knows how to cook. But his wife doesn't
4. I can play chess. -But my brother can't.

(iii) affirmative additions to negative remarks are made with:

But + subject + auxiliary

- Examples: 1. He does not know Her. But I do.
2. I didn't see the film. But Gopi did.
3. She wasn't late. But you were.
4. I can't play cricket. -But I can.

Questions:

1. ' It's very hot, isn't it? ' The later part is called a ____
A. question tag.
2. The subject of the question tag is always a pronoun, never a ____
A. Noun
3. It's raining, Isn't it ? The statement is ____
A. Positive
4. You are not busy, are you ? The statement is ____
A. Negative
5. questions beginning with an auxiliary usually are called ____
A. Verbal questions
6. Are you going to school ? It is a short answer ____
A. Question
7. It is a good film. Yes, it is. This is _____ with affirmative statement.

A. agreement

8. Anand likes oranges. So do I. This is Affirmative addition to _____

A. affirmative remark