ENGLISH

“ English is a Window to see the World.”
“Without English No Job & No Career”



TET & DSC
స్టడీ మెటీరియల్
(ఆన్‌లైన్‌లో)

కంటెంట్ రైటర్స్

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To state a fact..!

ఉపాధ్యాయ ఉద్యోగాలకు నిర్దేశించిన సిలబస్‌లో ఇంగ్లీష్ కంటెంట్‌కి 40 మార్కులు, మెథడ్స్‌కి 20 మార్కులు కేటాయించారు. పరీక్షల కోణంలో ఆంగ్ల భాషలో అతి ప్రధానమైన కాలాల గురించి మొదట తెలుసుకుంటే మిగతా అధ్యాయాల ప్రిపరేషన్ తేలిక అవుతుంది.

Types of Sentences

Sentences 4 రకాలు అవి:

1) Affirmative 2) Interrogative 3) Imperative
4) Exclamatory Interchanges గురించి తెలుసుకోవాలి. తర్వాత Sentenceలో రకాల (simple, complex, compound) గురించి, వీటితో పాటు వీటి Interchanges గురించి పూర్తిగా తెలుసుకోవాలి.



Writer

M. Veerababu
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Tenses, వాటి రకాలు, ఉపయోగించే విధానం, నిత్య జీవితంలో వాటి ఉపయోగానికి సంబంధించి ప్రశ్నలు వచ్చే అవకాశముంది.

TENSES

Tense అనేది Verb కాలాన్ని (time) సూచించే రూపం.

★ Tenses are three kinds.

1. Present tense (వర్తమాన కాలం - జరుగుతున్న కాలం)
2. Past Tense (భూత కాలం - జరిగిపోయిన కాలం)
3. Future Tense (భవిష్యత్ కాలం - జరగబోయే కాలం)

★ Every tense has 4 forms i.e, there are 12 tenses. They are

1. Simple Tense
2. Continuous Tense
3. Perfect Tense
4. Perfect Continuous Tense

★ The following are the 12 tenses.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
1. Simple Present Tense	5. Simple Past Tense	9. Simple Future Tense
2. Present Continuous Tense	6. Past Continuous Tense	10. Future Continuous Tense
3. Present Perfect Tense	7. Past Perfect Tense	11. Future Perfect Tense
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense	8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense	12. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Tense

1. Simple Present tense

Subject + V_1 (S, es) + Object

Uses:

General Truths

The Present Simple tense is very often used to express general truths and factual statements.

eg: ★ The earth is round.

★ The earth goes around the Sun.



టెట్ కమ్ టీఆర్‌టీ ప్రత్యేకం

English

★ Water freezes at 0 degrees.

★ Kangaroos live in Australia.

★ The Sun sets in the west.

★ Most babies learn to speak when they are about two years old.

★ Water boils at 100° Celsius.

★ Trees lose their leaves in the fall.

★ Few people live to be 100 years old.

★ Wood floats on water.

★ Does it snow in the Sahara desert?

★ Do elephants live longer than humans?

★ Money doesn't guarantee happiness.

★ Flowers don't grow in winter.

Habitual Activities and Likes & Dislikes

When we want to state a fact or ask a question without any time reference, we use the Present tense.

eg: ★ She plays football but she doesn't play tennis.

★ For breakfast he eats rice and drinks cold milk.

★ She works very hard.

★ My friend hates fish.

★ I never drink coffee with milk.

★ I don't like horror films!

★ Do you smoke?

Regularly Repeated Actions and Daily Routines

Statement about rules of nature and the way the world is are in the Present Simple Tense.

eg: I usually get up at 9' O Clock in the morning.

★ He goes to work by bus every day.

★ Tim sometimes works till 10 PM in the evening.

★ The banks in Turkey open at 9.00 am. and close at 5.00 PM.

★ The bus No. 29 arrives at the station at 8'O Clock in the morning.

★ It rains very often in the spring.

Verbs of the senses, mental processes

The Present Simple Tense is used for many verbs of thinking, feeling and sensing. The most common words are :

like, love, prefer, know, understand, hate, need, want, believe, remember, see, hear, taste, smell, look

eg: I love lying in bed late on Sunday mornings.

★ I need to know the truth right now.

★ She says she doesn't know who did it, but I don't believe her.

★ He doesn't want to speak to you again.

★ This doesn't taste very good, does it?

★ Do you remember the first time we met?

★ Do you smell something funny?

★ Does he understand which way to go?

In jokes, anecdotes, film or book summaries

The Present Simple Tense is very often used in jokes and when telling a story to make the jokes or stories seem more immediate. This use of the Present Tense is some times called the graphic present. The present simple is also used to retell happens in a book or film.

eg: In his new film Robert Redford plays the part of a brave cowboy.

To refer to the future

The Present Simple is often used to refer to future events that are schedule (and outside of our control).

eg: Hurry up! The train departs in 5 minutes.

★ I leave Frankfurt at 5 in the morning and arrive in New york at midnight the next day.

★ She has a piano lesson after school today.

★ There's no need to hurry. The train doesn't leave for another 10 minutes.

★ When does the meeting begin?

For instructions and directions

eg: Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.

★ To start the machine, press the yellow button and turn the arrow to the right.

Newspaper Headlines

eg: India wins the freedom test series.

★ The killer strikes again.

Previous Questions

1. Identify the correct sentences that contains all the words in bold. [TET, Jan, 2012]
Sun, clouds, makes, the the, us, for:
1) The sun makes us for the clouds.
2) The sun makes the clouds for us.
3) The clouds makes the sun for us.
4) The sun clouds makes for us.

2. "She likes mangoes" [If you change the sentence, into the negative correctly you will get: .....] [APTET, SA, 2014]
1) She did not like mangoes
2) She will not like mangoes
3) She don't like mangoes.
4) She does not like mangoes.

3. A: I don't like cucumbers. B: ..... [Identify the grammatically correct response of "B".] (TET - Jan 2012)
1) Neither I do 2) I don't either
3) I do too 4) I nor do

4. Choose the correct form of the verb to fill in the blank. Small boys ..... ice cream. [APTET, 2014]
1) will liked 2) likes 3) are liking 4) like

5. Find the correct sentence that contains the words "birds, distances, fly, long, migrating" (TET - July 2011)
1) Migrating birds fly distances long.
2) Birds fly long migrating distances.
3) Migrating birds fly long distances.
4) Birds fly migrating long distances.

6. A: Vimala likes singing. B: She likes dancing. [Identify the correct sentence you will get if you combine the above sentences.] [AP Dsc(SA) - 2015]
1) Vimala likes singing and as well as dancing.
2) Vimala likes singing but dancing too.
3) Vimala likes singing and she likes dancing as well as.
4) Vimala likes dancing and singing.

7. Identify the correct word that can fill in the blank in the sentence. The miller ..... his son onto the donkey. [AP Dsc (SA) - 2015]
1) lift 2) lifting 3) lifts 4) lifted

8. This factory ..... some of the best watches in the world. [Asst. Engineer Exam - 2015]
1) manufactures
2) is being manufactured
3) manufactured 4) manufacturing

9. What time ..... ? [TSPSC Exam, 2015]
1) the train leaves 2) leaves the train
3) is the train leaving
4) does the train leave

10. Some people (A)/ are interested (B)/ but the majority (C)/ Doesn't care (D).
Find out which part of the sentence has an error. [DSC - 2009]
1) A 2) C 3) B 4) D

Answers

1) 2 2) 4 3) 2 4) 4 5) 3
6) 4 7) 3 8) 1 9) 4 10) 4

The first letter of such noun..

ARTICLES

- Article is a demonstrative adjective / a determiner.
- It is a structural word.
- In other Indian languages like in Telugu or Kannada, articles are not used.
- The concept of 'article' is only used in English language or English linked languages.
- It is always used before nouns or adjective nouns in a sentence.
- Article is used to demonstrate about nouns as following
- It describes the nature of a noun followed, so it is called a demonstrative adjective.
- It indicates the below aspects
- Whether a noun is singular or plural.
- Whether a noun is definite or indefinite.

Ex: 1. The Bible is a holy book.
'The' tells that 'Bible' is definite and singular. 'A' tells that 'holy book' is indefinite and singular.
2. I saw an owl yesterday. [singular& indefinite]
3. We arranged all the chairs. [plural& indefinite]
4. The rose [definite & singular] is a beautiful flower. [indefinite, singular]
5. The stars [indefinite & plural] shine in the sky. [definite& plural]

Articles are two types. They are

1) Definite Article : The
2) Indefinite Article : A and an

Note: 'The' denotes singularity or plurality and also definity or indefinitysituationally, but a or an indicates only singularity and indefinity.

Let us move to the usage of articles.

Indefinite articles are also used in case of a proper noun used as a common noun

AN

1. 'An' is used before a singular and indefinite noun.
2. The first letter of such noun should produce vowel sound.
3. Here Vowel(V)/consonant(C)letters are not considered. Vowel sounds (VS) are observed.

An apple	(V-VS)
An aeroplane	(V-VS)
An eagle	(V-VS)
An egg	(V-VS)
An Indian	(V-VS)
An interesting story	(V-VS)
An owl	(V-VS)
An orange	(V-VS)
An umbrella	(V-VS)
An utter waste fellow	(V-VS)
An FIR room	(C-VS)
An LIC agent	(C-VS)
An MLA	(C-VS)
An M.P	(C-VS)
An NCC student	(C-VS)
An NSS camp	(C-VS)
An RTC bus	(C-VS)

A

1. 'A' is used before a singular and indefinite noun.
2. The first letter of such noun should produce consonant sound.
3. Here consonant(C)/Vowel(V)letters are not considered, Consonant sounds(CS) are observed.

A bad boy	(C-CS)
A cat	(C-CS)
A doll	(C-CS)
A fantastic story	(C-CS)
A gun	(C-CS)



A king	(C-CS)
A queen	(C-CS)
A little box	(C-CS)
A wonderful scene	(C-CS)
A foolish girl	(C-CS)
A stupid	(C-CS)
A lion	(C-CS)
A mango	(C-CS)
A net	(C-CS)
A sat	(C-CS)
A student	(C-CS)
A Xerox machine	(C-CS)

Ex: 1. Sonia Gandhi feels, she is an Indira Gandhi.
2. Ravindra plays chess well, so he thinks he is a ViswanathAnand.
3. Vishnu boasts himself that he is a Balu in singing.

Indefinite article 'a' or 'an' is used in exclamations.

Ex: 1. What an innocent girl she is !
2. What a tremendous victory it is!
3. What an ideal!
4. What a smooth writing pen it is!

But What a sort of....? (wrong) - What sort of....? (correct)
What a type of....? (wrong) - What type of....? (correct)
What a kind of....? (wrong) - What kind of....? (correct)
Which a type of....?(wrong) - Which type of....?(correct)

'A' or 'An' is used in the below phrases

- A plenty of - A bit of
- A lot of - A view of
- A piece of - A unit of

Indefinite article is used in some proverbs or morals.

Ex: 1. A thing of beauty is joy forever.
2. A little knowledge is dangerous.
3. A pen is mightier than a sword.
4. A living dog is better than a dead lion.In case of surnames or uncertain name of a famous family 'a' or 'an' is used.

Ex: 1. An Ambani is waiting for you.
2. A Danniel came to judgement.
3. A Birla can only afford such expensive thing.

DEFINITE ARTICLE – 'THE'

Definite article 'the' is used under the below conditions

CODE: 'GEOGRAPHICALS'

1) Geographical Elements
2) Eminent things (famous)
3) Ordinals and Positions

DSc Special English

4) Group indication
5) Relative Pronouns
6) Abbreviations (definite)
7) Public Places / Parts of human body
8) Historical monuments or events /Holy books
9) Instruments of music / Inventions
10) Comparative Degrees(two)
11) Languages in sense of people
12) Adjectives in plural sense
13) Superlative Degree, Special cases & Specification

1. Before the names of Geographical elements such as rivers, seas, oceans, gulfs, ranges of islands, forests, canals, coastal lines, borderlines, planets, directions, deserts, equator, volcanoes, earthquakes, cyclones, greater winds, satellites...etc

Ex: 1. London was located on the bank of the Thames river.
2. The Moon moves around the Earth.
3. The Sun sets in the west.
4. We find so many metals in the earth.
5. Rajesh is the tallest man on earth.
6. I like sun

Note: in case of the 5th and 6th examples, earth and sun are used in general sense but not in geographical sense, so articles are not used.

2. Before the names of eminent (famous) things such as famous ships, famous companies, famous families, famous circle, famous trains, famous flights, harbours, missiles,airlines and also news paper, weeklies, monthlies magazines, political parties, government offices, research centres,... etc.

Ex: 1. They went to New Delhi by the Shatabdi Express.
2. I subscribed for the monthly magazine, the Frontline.
3. We read the Hindu news paper daily.

3. Group Indication: If a person or an animal or a fruit or a flower or a thing represents his or its whole kind.

Ex: 1. The computer is an advanced version of a calculator.
2. The rose is a beautiful flower.
3. The camel is the ship of the desert.
4. The Eskimos build their houses with snow.
5. The cow is a docile animal.

4. Relative Pronouns: In case of the relative pronouns, the preceded nouns are added article 'the' before them. Relative pronouns are what, which, where, who, whom, whose and that.

Ex: 1. This is the bag which I asked for yesterday.
2. That is the only way that will give solution to the problem.
3. She was the girl whom they kidnapped last night.

5. Abbreviations: In case of definite abbreviations, 'the' is used. Before indefinite abbreviations 'a' or 'an' is used.

Ex: 1. The WHO (World Health Organisation) has warned the countries towards global warming.
2. India has been trying hard to get permanent membership in the UNO (United Nations Organisation)
3. The SAARC has decided to fight against terrorism.
4. My brother is an S.I in the one town police station.
5. His son is a B.com graduate.

6. 1) If Proper noun is used as a common noun in case of comparison.

Ex 1. Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.
2. Mumbai is the Manchestor of India.
3. Nelson Mandela is the Gandhi of South Africa.

2) Before the public places such as railway station, bus stand, airport, theatre, function hall, museum, exhibition, park, zoo, circus,... etc.

Ex: 1. We are playing in the park now.
2. They saw an elephant in the zoo.
3. I lost my watch in the circus yesterday.

7. Before the names of historical monuments and historical events.

Ex: 1. The Golkonda fort was built by Nizam kings.
2. The Tajmahal is the most beautiful monument.
3. He died for nation in the second world war.
4. Ashoka converted as a buddist after the Kalinga war.

8. Before the names of holy books, awarded books and controversial books.

Ex: 1. The Ramayana is a holy book of Hindus.
2. The Githanjali was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
3. The lazza, written by ThasleemaNasreena was controversial and so it was banned in some countries.

9. Before the names of musical instruments such as guitar, piano, violin, flute, drums, thabala,... and Inventions such as Radio, Television, Aeroplane,..etc

Ex: 1. Mani Shankar plays the drums excellently.
2. Venumadav has played the flute well.
3. The Radio was invented by Marconi.

10. If two comparative degrees are used in a sentence, both should be preceded with article 'the'

Ex: 1. The younger a child, the easier to mould it.
2. The higher it goes, the colder it gets.
3. The more we read, the less we remind.


E. Suresh Kumar
Senior Faculty

I *have* known his address!

PRESENT TENSE

The Simple Present Tense

Mode of the verb: I / We / You / They లు subjects గా ఉంటే వాటి తర్వాత verb యొక్క plain form ను రాయాలి. He /She / It లు subjects గా ఉంటే వాటి తర్వాత verb యొక్క plain form కి 's' లేదా 'es' ను చేర్చి రాయాలి.

Uses of the Simple Present Tense:

(a) To describe your habits (అలవాట్లను తెలియజేయడానికి)

★ I always brush my teeth before 7 am daily.

★ I meet my best friend every Sunday.

(b) To describe factual information - things that are true. (సత్యాన్ని తెలియజేయడానికి)

★ Red meat is a good source of iron.

★ Walking in the mornings gives you good health.

(c) To describe things that are true for a long time. (దీర్ఘకాలంగా వాస్తవంగా ఉన్న విషయాన్ని తెలపడానికి)

★ He works in this office.

★ He lives in this street.

(d) We can make present simple questions with do (do before I/ we/ you/ they and does before he/ she/ it). (Simple present tense లో interrogative sentence ను రాయడానికి I / we / you / they లకు ముందు do, he / she / it లకు ముందు does ను ఉపయోగించాలి.)

★ Do you like your job?

★ Do they come here regularly?

★ Does he go to temple on Sundays?

★ Does your teacher give you excessive homework?



Writer

Navuluri Peraiah

Subject Expert

(e) We make negative sentences with don't (I/ we/ you/ they don't) or doesn't (he/ she/ it doesn't). (Simple present tense లో negative sentence ను రాయడానికి I / we / you / they ల తర్వాత do, he / she / it ల తర్వాత does ను ఉపయోగించాలి.)

★ I don't like sweets.

★ She doesn't work hard.

★ He doesn't come to office by bus.

The Present Continuous Tense

Mode of the Verb: I తర్వాత am + verb (ing) ను, We / You / They తర్వాత are + verb (ing) ను, He / She / It తర్వాత is + verb (ing) ను రాయాలి.

Uses of the Present Continuous Tense:

(a) To describe something happening at the time of speaking. (మనం మాట్లాడుతూ ఉన్న సమయానికి జరుగుతున్న పనులను తెలపడానికి Present Continuous Tense ఉపయోగించాలి.)

Examples:

★ I am reading this email.

★ Look! She is sleeping at her desk!

★ They are working in the fields now.

★ Rithwik is making a kite at present.

★ We do not have to be doing the action as we are speaking.

★ I need to go back to work. I'm writing a report on absenteeism.

★ I'm doing two courses at night school this year.

(b) We use the present continuous tense when describing actions that are temporary.



(తాత్కాలికమైన పనులను present continuous tense లో చెప్పవచ్చు.)

Examples:

★ I am studying for my last exam.

★ She is living in the quarters at the moment.

(c) The present continuous can also be used to talk about a current trend. (Present Continuous Tenseను ప్రస్తుత పోకడలను తెలియజేయడానికి ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.)

Examples:

★ People are thinking more about how work will affect their families now.

★ Work absenteeism rates are increasing.

(d) The present continuous tense can be used to talk about a future action using the verb 'going to'. (Present Continuous Tense లో 'going to' ని ఉపయోగించి future actions ను తెలపవచ్చు)

Examples:

★ He is going to buy a new car. (Indicates future action)

★ I am going to meet my childhood friend next week. (Indicates future action)

(e) Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous tense or in any other continuous tense. These verbs are not actions. (కొన్ని verb లను present continuous tense లో లేదా ఏ ఇతర continuous tense లోనూ వాడకూడదు. ఈ verb లు పనులను సూచించవు.)

Examples:

hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish, appear, feel, hear, see, seem, smell, sound, taste, agree, deny, disagree, mean, promise, satisfy, surprise, believe, imagine, know, mean, realise, recognise, remember, understand.

(f) We can make present continuous questions with am/ is/ are (I/ we/ you/ they) + verb + ing (Subject కు ముందు am / is/ are ను ఉపయోగించి interrogative sentences ను రాయవచ్చు.)

Examples:

★ Are you writing anything?

★ Are they preparing for examinations?

★ Is she working long hours at the moment?

★ Is your boss making you work long hours during the New Year Sales?

(g) We make negative sentences with (I/ we/ you/ they) am/ is/ are + not + verb + ing. (Is / am/ are ల తర్వాత not ను ఉపయోగించి negative sentence ను రాయవచ్చు.

Examples:

★ I'm not sleeping! I'm taking rest.

★ She isn't sitting at her desk. She's standing by the computer.

టెట్ కమ్ టీఆర్‌టీ ప్రత్యేకం

English

The Present Perfect Tense

Mode of Verb: The present perfect tense is made with 'has/ have + the past participle'. (I / We / You / They లు subjects గా ఉంటే వాటి తర్వాత have + the past participle ను రాయాలి. He / She / It లు subjects గా ఉంటే వాటి తర్వాత has + the past participle ను రాయాలి.)

✪ Negative sentence లో have / has తర్వాత not ను ఉపయోగించాలి. Interrogative sentenceలో have / has ను subject కు ముందు ఉంచాలి.

Examples:

★ I have worked in this office since 2005.

★ She has not passed the exam yet.

★ He has watched the movie several times.

★ We have just completed our work.

Uses of the Present Perfect Tense:

(a) To talk about an action that began in the past and continued to the present.

★ I have worked for this company for the last six years.

★ I have sent a lot of emails in the last few minutes.

★ How long have you worked here?

Note: It is used with words like '*since, this week/ year/ month, over the last few weeks, for the last six months*' etc. and *today.* These words describe an unfinished time.

★ I have worked here since 2000.

★ I have interviewed four applicants this morning.

★ I have worked with her for two years.

Note: *It is **never** used with time words like last week, last year, yesterday, five minutes ago, in 1998 etc. These words describe a finished time. We use the past simple with these words.*

Examples:

★ I have worked for this company last year. (Wrong)

★ I worked for this company last year. (Correct)

(b) To talk about an action that happened in the past where the time is not mentioned. (పని జరిగిన సమయాన్ని ప్రస్తావించకుండా, ఒక పని జరిగిందని తెలియజేయటానికి ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.)

Examples:

★ I have had three different offices at ABC.

★ She has completed her homework.

Note: If the time is mentioned, the simple past tense is used. (పని జరిగిన సమయాన్ని ప్రస్తావించినట్లయితే simple past tense ను ఉపయోగించాలి.)

(c) To talk about experiences without indicating time. (సమయాన్ని ప్రస్తావించకుండా అనుభవాల గురించి తెలియజేయటానికి ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.)

Examples:

★ I have worked for three other companies but this company is the best!

The present perfect simple is used in questions with ever. It is used with **never** and **yet**.

★ Have you ever slept at work?

★ No, I've never slept at work.

(d) To talk about something that has happened using the adverbs 'just, already, several times, yet, just now, recently, before, this week, this morning, this month' etc.

Examples:

★ My sister has just come home.

★ She has resigned to her job just now.

★ I have met him recently.

★ She has not passed her examination yet.

★ We have watched that movie several times.

★ I have seen him before somewhere.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Mode of the Verb: have been + verb (ing) after the subjects, 'I / We / You / They and has been + verb (ing) after the subjects, He / She / It.

Use of the Present Perfect Tense:

(a) To express an action that started in the past and still it has not been finished. (గతంలో ప్రారంభమై మాట్లాడుకునే సమయానికి పూర్తి కాకుండా ఇంకా జరుగుతున్న పనిని చెప్పటానికి వాడొచ్చు.)

Examples:

★ She has been waiting for me for two hours.

★ They have been living in this town for ten years.

★ She has been writing letters since morning.

★ It has been raining since yesterday.

Note: hate, hear, know, forget, remember, understand, want మొదలైన verb లను present perfect continuous tense లో ఉపయోగించరాదు. Present perfect tense లో ఉపయోగించాలి.

Examples:

★ I have been knowing his address for a long time. (Wrong)

★ I have known his address for a long time. (Correct)

Note: Present Perfect Continuous Tense లో సమయాన్ని సూచించటానికి since మరియు for ను ఉపయోగిస్తారు. Exact time or point of time ను తెలపడానికి since ను, period of time or amount of time ను సూచించటానికి for ను ఉపయోగించాలి.

I wish I had a car

The Past Tense

The Simple Past Tense

Mode of Verb: Use the 'past tense form of the verb (V2)' after all singular and plural subjects. (అన్ని singular, plural subjects తరువాత verb past tense రూపాన్ని (V_2) అంటే verb రెండో రూపాన్ని ఉపయోగించాలి.)

Examples:

★ I slept well last night.
★ She slept well last night.
★ We slept well last night.
★ He slept well last night.

Note: Negative sentence ను రాయడానికి subject తర్వాత did not + Verb (1) ను రాయాలి.

Examples:

★ She did not go to temple last Sunday.
★ They did not come to India in 2005.
★ Sujatha did not cook food last night.

Note: Interrogative sentence ను రాయడానికి subject కు ముందు did ను, subject తర్వాత verb ఒకటో రూపాన్ని (present tense form) రాయాలి.

Examples:

★ Did you see him last night?
★ Did he meet you yesterday?
★ Did they write their exams last Monday?



Writer
N. Peraiah
Subject Expert

Uses of the Simple Past Tense

a) To talk about the finished actions in the past. (గతంలో జరిగిన లేదా పూర్తయిన పనులను తెలపడానికి ఉపయోగించాలి.)

Examples:

★ She passed her examination last year.
★ They watched a movie last night.
★ It rained yesterday.
★ Pavani visited this city ten years ago.
★ Sindhu won a silver medal in 2016 in Olympics.

b) To express an unreal past after 'It's time / would rather / wish, use the simple past tense (V2). (Unreal past ను తెలియజేసే సందర్భంలో It's time , would rather, wish తర్వాత simple past tense ను ఉపయోగించాలి.)

Examples:

★ It's time they went to office. (ఈ సమయానికి వారు ఆఫీస్‌కు వెళ్లి ఉండవలసింది.)
★ I would rather you came with us. (నువ్వు మాతో వచ్చి ఉంటే బాగుండేది.)
★ I wish I had a car. (నాకు ఒక కారు ఉంటే బాగుండేది.)

The Past Continuous Tense

Mode of Verb: Use 'was + verb (ing)' after I / He / She / It and 'were + verb (ing)' after We / You / They. (Subjects గా I / He / She / It ఉన్నప్పుడు was + verb (ing) ను, We / You / They ఉన్నప్పుడు were + verb (ing) ను రాయాలి.

Uses of the Past Continuous Tense

a) To talk about an action which was going on at some point in the past. (గతంలో ఒక నిర్ణీత



సమయానికి ఒక పని జరుగుతూ ఉన్నట్లుగా చెప్పడానికి ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.)

Examples:

★ I was watering the plants at 4 p.m. yesterday.
★ They were watching the television at 8 p.m. last night.

b) To describe something that was happening continuously in the past when another action interrupted it. (గతంలో ఒక పని జరిగే సమయానికి మరో పని జరుగుతూ ఉన్నట్లయితే ఆ జరుగుతూ ఉన్న పనిని past continuous tense లో చెప్పాలి.)

Examples:

★ When I was sleeping, my father came into my room.
★ While she was singing, I cried happily.
★ He was silent when they were dancing on the stage.
★ While they were playing cricket, it rained heavily.

Note: The following verbs are not normally used in the past continuous tense. If necessary, use them in the simple past tense. (ఈ కింది verbs ను past continuous tense లో ఉపయోగించకూడదు. అవసరమైతే వీటిని simple past tense లో ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.)

List of Verbs: hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish, appear, feel, hear, see, seem, smell, sound, taste, agree, deny, disagree, mean, promise, satisfy, surprise, believe, imagine, know, mean, realize, recognize, remember, understand, be, belong, concern, depend, involve, matter, need, owe, own, possess etc.

Examples:

★ a) He was wanting my address. (wrong)
b) He wanted my address. (correct)
★ a) She was believing him. (wrong)
b) She believed him. (correct)

The Past Perfect Tense

Mode of Verb: Use 'had + past participle of the verb (V3)'after all singular and plural subjects. (అన్ని singular, plural subjects తర్వాత had + past participle of the verb (V3) ను రాయాలి.)

Examples:

★ He had done his work.
★ They had completed their match.
★ I had finished my project work.

Uses of the Past Perfect Tense

a) To talk about a finished action by certain time in the past.

Examples:

★ She had slept by 6 p.m. yesterday.
★ We had finished our supper by 8 p.m. last night.

b) When we talk about two actions that took place one after another in the past, we use the past perfect tense (had + V3) to express the action which happened first. The second action is expressed through the simple past tense. (గతంలో ఒక దాని వెంట మరోటిగా జరిగిన రెండు పనులను గురించి చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినప్పుడు, మొదట జరిగిన పనిని past perfect tense లో, తర్వాత జరిగిన పనిని simple past tense లోనూ చెప్పాలి.)

Examples:

★ She had completed her homework before she went to bed.
★ We had reached the station before the train left.
★ When I arrived at home, my father had already slept.
★ He had finished his classes so, he left his college.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Mode of Verb: Use 'had been + verb (ing)' after all singular and plural subjects. (అన్ని singular, plural subjects తర్వాత had been + verb (ing) ను రాయాలి.)

Examples:

★ She had been working.
★ We had been writing letters

Use of the Past Perfect Continuous Tense

a) Used to describe an action that started in the past, continued up until another time in the past. (గతంలో ఒక పని ప్రారంభమై కొంత సమయం వరకు జరిగిందని తెలపడానికి ఉపయోగించాలి.)

★ The boy had been drinking milk when Mom walked into the kitchen.
★ I had been working at the company for five years when I got the promotion.
★ Mohan had been walking three miles a day before she broke his leg.
★ The program, that was terminated in 1955, had been working well since 1945.

టెట్ కమ్ టీఆర్‌టీ ప్రత్యేకం

English

EXERCISE

1. It was found that some students ..... not attending their classes.
   1) was 2) were
   3) do 4) is
2. When you phoned, I .....
   1) was working in the garage.
   2) were working in the garage.
   3) are working in the garage.
   4) have been working in the garage.
3. She opened the door after I ..... the bell for six times.
   1) had not rung 2) had rung
   3) was ringing 4) is ringing
4. I was sure that I .....
   1) had seen him tomorrow.
   2) had seen him next week.
   3) had seen him before.
   4) have seen him tomorrow.
5. My brother and sister ..... tennis at 11 am. yesterday.
   1) were played 2) was played
   3) were playing 4) have been playing
6. ..... at 7 pm. last night?
   1) Did you work
   2) Did you worked
   3) Have you still worked
   4) Were you still working
7. We ..... when the police came.
   1) were not sleeping 2) were not sleep
   3) were sleep 4) are sleeping
8. It's high time .....
   1) you will come here.
   2) she goes to school.
   3) they went to office.
   4) it has rained.
9. Soumya ..... to me last Sunday.
   1) did not spoke 2) did not speak
   3) does not speak 4) does not speaks
10. How long ..... waiting here?
    1) have you 2) did you
    3) have you been 4) has been you

ANSWERS

1 - 2;	2 - 1;	3 - 2;	4 - 3;	5 - 3;
6 - 4;	7 - 1;	8 - 3;	9 - 2;	10 - 3

వ్యతిరేక 'వాక్యాన్ని' సృష్టించండి..!

SENTENCES

వాక్య నిర్మాణం, వాక్యం ముగింపులో ఉపయోగించే విరామ చిహ్నం (punctuation mark) ఆధారంగా వాక్యాలను 4 రకాలుగా పేర్కొనవచ్చు.

1) Statements / declarative sentences
2) Questions / Interrogative Sentences
3) Exclamations / Exclamatory sentences
4) Imperatives



Writer

Navuluri Peraiah
Subject Expert

Statements

Sentence structure: వాక్య నిర్మాణంలో Subject + Verb + Object . వరుసక్రమంలో ఉంటాయి.

End punctuation mark: వాక్యం Full stop (.) తో ముగుస్తుంది.

Purpose: Used to state information and useful in academic writing.

Example Sentences:

★ Madhavi has a new car.
★ A student is standing under the tree.
★ She has written a novel.
★ He will come here tomorrow.

Questions

Sentence Structure: వాక్య నిర్మాణంలో Helping Verb + Subject + Main verb + Object + ? వరుస క్రమంలో ఉంటాయి.

End Punctuation mark: వాక్యం question mark (?) తో ముగుస్తుంది.

Purpose: Used to ask direct questions and



టెట్ కమ్ టీఆర్‌టీ ప్రత్యేకం

English

useful in conversations and seeing information

Example Sentences:

★ Have you completed your work?
★ What are you doing now?
★ Who will come here tomorrow?
★ Are you waiting for me?

Exclamatory Sentences

Sentence Structure: వాక్య నిర్మాణంలో Subject + Verb + Object + ! లేదా wh-element + an adjective / a noun phrase + Subject + verb ! లు వరుస క్రమంలో ఉంటాయి.

End Punctuation mark: వాక్యం exclamation mark (!) తో ముగుస్తుంది.

Purpose: Used to express a strong emotion or a sudden feeling.

Example Sentences:

★ He has won the prize! (beginning with a subject)
★ How long is the queue! (beginning with a wh-element + an adjective)
★ What a pretty girl she is! (beginning with a wh-element + a noun phrase)

Imperatives

Sentence Structure: వాక్య నిర్మాణంలో Main verb + Object వరుస క్రమంలో ఉంటాయి.

End Punctuation mark: వాక్యం full stop (.) తో ముగుస్తుంది.

Purpose: Used to give commands and make requests and useful in giving directions, instructions or advice

Example Sentences:

★ Don't go there. (Command)
★ Please go there. (Request)
★ Take the first left and then look at the first house (Giving a direction)
★ Answer all the questions in the question paper. (Giving an instruction)
★ Use a good dictionary to improve your English. (Giving some advice)

Interchange of Sentences

✪ వాక్యాలను positive format నుంచి negative format లోకి మార్చడం అంటే, వ్యతిరేక అర్థాన్ని (negative sense) సృష్టించడం కాదు. వ్యతిరేక వాక్యాన్ని (negative sentence) సృష్టించడం అని అర్థం చేసుకోవాలి.

✪ వాక్యాలు ఒక format నుంచి మరొక format లోకి భావనలో మార్పు చేయకూడదు.

Examples:

i) He is a good man. (positive sentence + positive meaning)
ii) He is not a bad man. (negative sentence + positive meaning)
iii) He is not a good man. (negative sentence + negative meaning)

పై వాక్యాల్లో మొదటి వాక్యానికి రెండో వాక్యం negative వాక్యం అవుతుంది. ఈ వాక్యంలో మొదటి వాక్యంలో భావం మారలేదు. వాక్యం మాత్రమే negative అయ్యింది. మూడో వాక్యం మొదటి వాక్యానికి negative కావడమే కాదు, భావం కూడా negative అయ్యింది. కాబట్టి మూడో వాక్యం సరైంది కాదు.

✪ Positive వాక్యంలో ఉండే everybody ని negative వాక్యంలో nobody గా మార్చాలి.
✪ If conditional వాక్యంలో ఉండే main clause ని negative గా మార్చాలి.
✪ Interrogative వాక్యంలో ఉండే ever ని statement వాక్యంలో never గా మార్చాలి.

➔ **Positive వాక్యాన్ని మార్చేటప్పుడు...**

✪ Ever ని negative వాక్యంలో never గా మార్చాలి.
✪ Only ని negative వాక్యంలో None but / not more than గా మార్చాలి.
✪ As soon as ని negative వాక్యంలో No sooner గా మార్చాలి.
✪ Always ని negative వాక్యంలో never గా మార్చాలి.
✪ Too....to ని negative వాక్యంలో so... that.... not గా మార్చాలి.

EXERCISE - 1

1. Choose the negative sentence of the following.
Everybody wishes to be happy.
1) Nobody wishes to be happy.
2) Everybody do not wishes to be happy.
3) Nobody does not wish to be happy.
4) Don't wish to be happy.
Clue: Everybody becomes nobody in negative statement.

2. I can never forget you. (Choose the interrogative form of the above sentence).
1) Can I never forget you?
2) Can I ever forget you?
3) Do you forget me?
4) Can you forget me?
Clue: Never becomes ever in a positive question.

3. If you poison us, we shall die. (Choose the interrogative form of the above sentence).
1) If you poison us, we shall not die?
2) Do you poison us if we shall die?
3) If you poison us, shall we not die?
4) If do you poison us, shall we die?
Clue: In an if conditional sentence, only the main clause is to be turned to interrogative, not the subordinate clause.

4. You are a coward. (Choose the negative interrogative sentence of the above sentence)
1) Are you a coward?
2) Are you not a coward?
3) Do you not a coward?
4) Don't be a coward?
Clue: Use the helping verb before the subject and add not to make negative.

5. Will he ever forget that experience? (Choose the statement form of the above sentence).
1) He will never forget that experience.
2) He will ever forget this experience.
3) He would not forget this experience.
4) Will he never forget that experience.
Clue: 'Ever' becomes 'never' in a statement.

6. Why do you waste time like a fool? (Choose the declarative form of the above question).
1) You always waste time.
2) You do not waste time.
3) It is your foolishness to waste time like this.
4) You are a fool. There is no doubt.
Clue: Change the sentence without change in meaning. As this is a rhetorical question, the answer is obviously 'No'.

7. She reads books daily. (Choose the negative sentence of the above sentence which gives negative meaning).
1) She do not read books daily.
2) She does not reads books daily.
3) She does not read books daily.
4) She did not read books daily.
Clue: To change a simple present sentence, use 'do not / does not (for third person singular subjects) + verb (1)' to make negative.

8. What is the use of waiting for her? (Choose the statement form of the above sentence without changing the meaning and purpose).
1) It is useful to wait for her.
2) It is wise to wait for her.
3) It is no use waiting for her.
4) Everybody will wait for her.
Clue: Change the sentence without change in meaning. As this is a rhetorical question, the answer is obviously 'No'.

9. Open the door first. (Choose the purpose of using this imperative sentence).
1) Giving an order 2) Giving some advice
3) Giving a suggestion.
4) Expressing a wish.

10. Would you like to come with us? (Choose the purpose of using this sentence.)
1) Giving information.
2) Seeking information.
3) Giving a warning.
4) Giving a suggestion.

11. Choose the sentence that express a strong emotion from the following.
1) How old are you?
2) How good of him to help a poor man!
3) I don't know how to make tea.
4) How is your health?

12. Choose the sentence that can be used to make a suggestion.
1) Why don't you meet your doctor?
2) Why do you meet your doctor?
3) Why do you like to sit here?
4) Why are you not in a good mood?

13. It's kind of you to invite us. (Choose the interrogative form of the above sentence).
1) You are not kind enough to invite us?
2) Are you kind enough to invite us?
3) Isn't it kind of you to invite us?
4) How kind are you to invite us?

14. How careless of him to leave the door unlocked! (Choose the assertive sentence of the above sentence).
1) He was very careless to leave the door unlocked.
2) The door was very careless to be unlocked.
3) He left the door unlocked.
4) He was very careful to leave the door unlocked.

15. She did not give up hope. (Choose the interrogative form of the above sentence).
1) She gave up hope.
2) Did she give not up hope?
3) Did she gave up not hope?
4) Did she not give up hope?

ANSWERS

1 – 1; 2 – 2; 3 – 3; 4 – 2; 5 – 1; 6 – 3; 7 – 3; 8 – 3; 9 – 1; 10 – 2; 11 – 2; 12 – 1; 13 – 3; 14 – 1; 15 – 4

He was caught by the teacher for..



Ch. Srinivas
Subject Expert

PREPOSITIONS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions.

1. The board was sitting ___ a solemn meeting, when he rushed ___ the room ___ great excitement.
1) at, in, into 2) in, into, into
3) in, at, with 4) in, into, in

2. I went to school ___foot yesterday, but I returned home ___ college bus.
1) by, by 2) on, by
3) on, in 4) on, on

3. We must ___ the values of our society.
1) adhere with 2) adhere in
3) adhere for 4) adhere to

4. She took her gloves ___ before coming out ___the operation theatre.
1) off, of 2) of, off
3) with, off 4) from, of

5. Technology is necessary in the present scenario ___ digitization in every field.
1) for adopting
2) in adopting 3) for adopt
4) from adopting

6. He quarrelled __ me ___ nothing
1) with, for 2) to, at
3) by, for 4) to, for

7. The tiger was killed ___ the hunter ___ the sword.
1) with, with 2) by, by
3) with, by 4) by, with

8. He is familiar ___ me but Iam unfamiliar ___ his achievements.
1) to, to 2) with, with
3) to, with 4) with, by

9. **Notwithstanding** the resistance offered by him, he was arrested by the police. The meaning of the underlined Preposition is ___
1) because of 2) As a result of
3) inspite of 4) In favour of

10. Every child is fond ___ sweets
1) for 2) of 3) with 4) on

11. The profits will be equally divided ___all the share holders.
1) to 2) between
3) Among 4) For

12. Identify the sentence in which preposition is used correctly.
1) America attacked on Iraq
2) I await for your instructions
3) I shall accompany with you
4) The secret is known to all

13. He has been looking ___ and enquiring ___ you for a long time.
1) at, about 2) for, about
3) at, after 4) into, about

14. I have been thinking ___ and waiting ___ you since the morning.
1) about, for 2) of, for
3) for, for 4) over, for

15. Lavanya is coming here again ___ next Sunday.
1) on 2) at
3) by
4) no preposition required

16. The river flows ___ the bridge.
1) across 2) under
3) along 4) on

17. We should abstain ___ all alcoholic liquor.
1) on 2) with
3) at 4) from

18. Read the following two sentences.
A) We stayed in Mumbai for five days.
B) Our plane stopped at Mumbai on the way to Iran.
Choose the correct option.
1) Sentence A is correct, B is incorrect
2) Sentence B is correct, A is incorrect
3) Both A and B are incorrect
4) Both A and B are correct

19. He goes ___ church ___ Sunday.
1) to, in 2) on,to
3) to, on 4) on, on

20. Choose the appropriate word to fill in the given blank: I have known him ___ a long time.
1) Since 2) for
3) from 4) to

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21. The children ran ___ the bank, ___ the bridge and ___ the path.
1) over, across, under
2) down, over, with
3) with, over, on
4) down, over, along

22. Choose the appropriate word to fill in the given blank. The burglar jumped ___ the compound wall.
1) into 2) over
3) along 4) across

23. ___ yesterday's fire, there are many rumours in the bazar.
1) Not with standing
2) Regarding
3) Respecting 4) Excluding

24. The public are cautioned ___ pickpockets.
1) about 2) against
3) among 4) of

25. I congratulated her ___ her success.
1) about 2) on
3) in 4) of

26. I will call ___ your office some time ___ the evening.
1) at, in 2) on,in
3) no preposition, in
4) to,in

27. Nobody knows the answer ___Murali.
1) for 2) against
3) except 4) than

28. The Nizam subscribed a handsome sum ___ the Flood Relief Fund.
1) at 2) to
3) with 4) on

29. He arrived ___the station ___ the 3.30 bus.
1) at, in 2) to, by
3) at, on 4) at, by

30. The portrait was painted ___ a famous artist who flourished ___ the Sixteenth century.
1) with, in 2) by, into
3) with, during 4) by, during

31. The blanket will protect you ___ cold.
1) for 2) by 3) from 4) in

32. I'm writing an essay ___ blue ink.
1) with 2) from
3) in 4) by

33. He sprinkled a pinch of salt ___ pepper, on the egg. (choose the correct phrase from the options given)
1) inspite of 2) in addition to
3) along with 4) together with

34. The hotel is adjacent ___ the railway station.
1) to 2) by
3) with 4) at

35. His comment ____ the speech was very apt.
1) in 2) on
3) of 4) by

36. Take the book ___ the table.
1) of 2) In
3) into 4) off

37. Iam anxious ___ my son's safety.
1) about 2) to
3) for 4) of

38. A judge should deal ___ equal justice to all.
1) out 2) in
3) with 4) into

39. He is trying to adapt himself ___ the regrettable occasion.
1) for 2) to
3) with 4) by

40. This always appealed ___ me.
1) for 2) to
3) with 4) into

41. I said___you, "Iam thinking ___ going to America. I have actually dreamt ___ it." Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.
1) to, of, of 2) to, about, of
3) again, over, off
4) for, over, of

42. Sriram continued his batting carefully ___ his team though he was hungry.
1) in addition to 2) infront of
3) for the sake of
4) inspite of

43. We often go fishing ___ the river bank.
1) towards 2) inside
3) along 4) around

44. He was caught by the teacher for copying ___ the exam.
1) during 2) after
3) near 4) outside

45. The detective chased the killer ___ the streets.
1) since 2) through
3) during 4) beyond

46. When we get ready for dinner, I have to take my books ___ the table.
1) off 2) from
3) out 4) of

47. They have achieved so much ___ the difficulties they have had to overcome.
1) regarding 2) against
3) considering 4) besides

48. ___ his perverse attitude, he estranged his best friends.
1) Instead of 2) Incase of
3) by reason of
4) ahead of

49. He is averse ___ my advice.
1) for 2) to
3) with 4) by

50. ___ a great sigh ___ relief the tiger crawled ___ the thatched roof and lay down ___ the door.
1) in, of, into, on
2) with, in, under, upon
3) with, of, under, by
4) against, of, over, into

KEY

1) 4	2) 3	3) 4	4) 1	5) 1
6) 1	7) 4	8) 3	9) 3	10) 2
11) 3	12) 4	13) 2	14) 1	15) 4
16) 2	17) 4	18) 4	19) 3	20) 2
21) 4	22) 2	23) 2	24) 2	25) 2
26) 2	27) 3	28) 2	29) 3	30) 4
31) 3	32) 3	33) 3	34) 1	35) 2
36) 4	37) 4	38) 3	39) 2	40) 2
41) 2	42) 3	43) 3	44) 1	45) 2
46) 1	47) 2	48) 3	49) 2	50) 3

IBPS POs, Clerks
REASONING

Directions (Q.No.1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Six flights of different companies Emirates, Jet - Airways, Indigo, Spicejet, Air - India and Vistara are to be scheduled to fly from Khajuraho to Bangalore starting from 2nd August and ending on 8th August with Sunday being an off day. Each of the flight take different time to reach Bangalore: 40 minutes, 50 minutes, 60 minutes, 75 minutes, 90 minutes and 100 minutes, again not necessarily in the same order. 8th August is not Sunday and a flight which take 40 minutes is scheduled on that day. Emirates take less than 60 minutes and is scheduled immediately before Air -India flight. Indigo flight is scheduled before Spicejet flight. There are two flights scheduled between Vistara which take 100 minutes and Indigo which is for 60 minutes. Air - India is before Sunday and there are two days between Sunday and Emirates flight to fly. Spicejet flight which take 75 minutes is not scheduled on 2nd August. Emirates is not scheduled on even numbered date. The flight scheduled on Saturday takes 100 minutes.

1. Which flight is scheduled on 7th August?
a) Spice jet b) Indigo
c) Jet - Airways d) No Flight
e) None of these

2. How much time a flight take which is scheduled on 4th of August to reach Bangalore?
a) 60 Minutes b) 90 Minutes
c) 50 Minutes d) 40 Minutes
e) 75 Minutes

3. What is difference in time taken by flights which scheduled on Saturday and Monday?
a) 40 Minutes b) 60 Minutes
c) 50 Minutes d) 10 Minutes
e) 25 Minutes

4. Which of the following combination is false?
I. Friday - Air India - 90 minutes - 4th August
II. Sunday - Off day - 6th august
III.Tuesday - Indigo - 60 minutes - 7th August
a) Only I b) Only II
c) Only III d) Both II and III
e) Both I and II

5. Tej's flight is scheduled from Bangalore to Delhi on 3rd August which take 50 minutes to reach Delhi from Bangalore and there are 10 minute to change flight in Bangalore except that there are no delay, then what is minimum time that Tej will take to reach Delhi from Khajuraho?
a) 120 Minutes b) 150 Minutes
c) 110 Minutes d) 135 Minutes
e) None of these

Solutions

Date	Days	Flight	Time
2	Wed	Indigo	60
3	Thu	Emirates	50
4	Fri	Air India	90
5	Sat	Vistara	100
6	Sun	Off Day	Off day
7	Mon	Spicejet	75
8	Tue	Jet-Airways	40

1) a; 2) b; 3) e; 4) c; 5) c;

Have you decided what to do?



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Subject Expert

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TENSES

1. Choose the part that best completes the following sentence.
I wish you would tell me ____
1) who is being lived next door
2) who does live in the next door
3) who lives next door
4) who next door was living

2. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
1) What were the men been doing when the policemen arrived?
2) What were the men doing when the policemen had arrived?
3) When the policemen arrived what were they doing?
4) What had the men been doing when the policemen arrived?

3. Neither Sudha nor her brothers _____ a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.
1) need 2) needs
3) is needing 4) has need

4. With which of the following forms would you fill the blank put in the sentence below?
He has _____ the foundation of the building.
1) laid 2) lain
3) lay 4) lied

5. He _____ in the field when suddenly a dog ____ and ____ him.
Choose from the sets given below to fill in the blanks:
1) is walking, comes, bite
2) was walking, came, bit
3) walks, comes, bites
4) walked, came, bit

6. Fill in the blank of the following sentence by choosing from the options given below:
The river has _____ its banks.
1) overflowed 2) overflown
3) overflew 4) flown

7. Choose the option which contains the correct sequence of words to be filled.
Ranjith _____ himself and ____ his leg while he _____ from a bus.
1) slips, injured, is alighting
2) slipped, injures, was alighting
3) slipped, injured, was alighting
4) has slipped, injures, was alighting

8. The train left at 9 a.m. Gopi reached the station at 9.10 a.m.
Convey the same idea as in the two sentences above correctly.
1) When the train had left, Gopi had already reached the station
2) When Gopi had reached the station, the train already left
3) When Gopi had already reached the station the train left
4) When Gopi reached the station, the train had already left

9. Kohli _____ completed his century when we reached the stadium.
Choose the correct phrase from the following to fill in the blank.
1) has now 2) was already
3) had alread y 4) is still

10. The chief cashier, together with all his men, _____ dismissed.
Fill in the blank with right form of the verb.
1) have been 2) has been
3) are being 4) were

11. Every Sunday, Ravi and Mohan meet in the same cafe. They <u>are going</u> there for years.
The underlined part should be replaced by:
1) have been going
2) have gone
3) have not been going
4) have not gone

12. You no less than Mohan _____ at fault.
Choose the appropriate verb to fill in the blank.
1) are 2) is
3) am 4) was

13. Mrs. Lavanya is teaching them Science. She began to teach them Science some time ago and she is still teaching.
The above sentences can be said in a single sentence without changing the meaning. Choose the correct expression from the following.
1) Mrs. Lavanya is teaching them Science a long time.
2) Mrs. Lavanya has been teaching them Science since a long time
3) Mrs. Lavanya is being taught them Science for a long time
4) Mrs. Lavanya has been teaching them Science for a long time.

14. Your friend has been wearing the same clothes for a long time. You think that he should buy some new ones. What do you say to him?
1) It is time you will buy some new clothes
2) It was time you bought some new clothes
3) It is time you buy some new clothes
4) It is time you bought some new clothes

15. Don't ask Sheela to help you. It is no good. The two sentences can be combined as:
1) It is no good to ask Sheela to have helped you
2) It is no good asking Sheela to help you
3) It is no good in asking Sheela helping you
4) It is no good in asking Sheela to have helped you

16. Praveen phoned me while we _____ dinner.
Choose the appropriate verb form.
1) would have 2) were having
3) have had 4) are having

17. Didn't he _____ his leg last summer?
1) breaking 2) broken
3) broke 4) break

18. Identify the grammatically correct sentence.
1) These grapes are tasting sour
2) I am thinking you are wrong
3) She is seeming sad
4) She is tasting the soup to see if it needs more salt

19. Identify the grammatically incorrect sentence.
1) I have been knowing him for a long time
2) He has been ill since last week.
3) We have lived here for ten years
4) I haven't seen Persis for several months.

20. Identify the grammatically incorrect sentence.
1) He hinted that he wanted money.
2) She replied that she felt better.
3) I found out that he is guilty.
4) He saw that the clock had stopped.

21. Which of the following phrases given below the sentence should replace the underlined phrases to make the sentence grammatically correct?
He <u>is carrying</u> the books for several months before the examination <u>is conducted</u> in October 2015.
1) has been carrying, was conducted
2) had carried, conducted
3) had been carrying, was conducted
4) had carried, has been conducted

22. Which of the following statements has the subject in agreement with verb?
1) The minister along with the bodyguards were killed.
2) In China, 80% of the population live in rural areas.
3) Each of the Williams sisters are the terrific tennis players.
4) The fact that in our party itself there are many dissidents, who attempt to destabilise the government, is quite disheartening.

23. Look. The cracker ____ to explode.
1) Will be going to 2) Going to
3) Is going to 4) Was going

24. One of the drug traffickers _____ sentenced to death by the high court. He will be ___ in December.
Fill in the blanks with suitable verb forms.
1) Sentenced; hang
2) is sentenced; hung
3) Has been sentenced; hanged
4) Have been sentenced; hanged

25. Identify the second person's response.
Person I: Have you decided what to do?
Person II: _____.
1) Yes, I have decided to resign the job
2) No, I have decided to resign the job
3) Yes, I have not decided
4) Yes, I did not decide

26. If someone ____ me, I would inform the police immediately.
Fill in the blank with appropriate phrase.
1) try to cheat me 2) tried to cheat
3) tries to cheat
4) had tried to cheat

27. By the end of 2018, Sanvi _____ for the UPSC exam for one year.
1) Has been preparing
2) Will be preparing
3) Will have been preparing
4) Will prepare

28. The show begins at 6:30 PM, we reached the theatre at 6:45 pm.
Express the same idea.
1) When we reached the theatre, the show had already begun.
2) We reached the theatre, the show began.
3) The show already begun when we reached the theatre.
4) After we reaching the theatre, the show began.

29. Moving from one place to another place frequently _____ us to succeed in any field.
1) do not help 2) does not help
3) did not help 4) are not helping

30. Unless we _____ at 7a.m. tomorrow, we can't be on time.
1) will start 2) start
3) are starting 4) visited

31. I usually _____ shorts and jeans at home, but today I _____ on a new dress.
Choose the appropriate Verb forms to fill in the blanks.
1) wear, have put
2) have worn, have put
3) wore, has put 4) wears, has put

32. I wish I _____ a car.
Choose the correct verb form.
1) have 2) had
3) am having 4) were having.

33. When I got to the office, I ____ that I ____ to lock the front door.
1) had realized; forget
2) realized; had forgotten
3) realized; forget
4) had realized; had forgotten

34. As soon as he _____ his driving test, he _____ a car.
1) passed; bought
2) had passed; bought
3) passes; had bought
4) passed; had bought

35. Let me show the picture that I ____ this week.
1) am drawing
2) shall be drawing
3) have drawn 4) drew

36. It became dark. Then I reached the village.
Choose the sentence that expresses the same meaning.
1) When I reached the village, it become dark
2) When I reached the village it became dark
3) When I reached the village it was become dark.
4) When I reached the village it had become dark

37. When I switched on the TV, the programme _____ I was just in time.
Choose the appropriate verb form to complete the sentence.
1) would start 2) started
3) might start 4) had started

38. Either he or I _____ mistaken.
Choose the appropriate verb to fill in the blank.
1) are 2) is
3) am 4) was

39. Read the following two sentences.
A. Not she but her friends are guilty.
B. She, not her friends, is guilty.
Now choose the correct statement.
1) Both are correct
2) Only A is correct
3) Both are incorrect
4) Only B is correct

40. Choose the part that has an error.
The prime minister accompanied by his attendants(a)/ are coming here tomorrow (b)/ to address the sensational (c)/ and controversial issues of terrorism (d)
1) d 2) b 3) c 4) a

41. Select the correct option to complete the given sentence.
If you do not submit your assignment today, _____
1) the teacher will have punished you
2) the teacher will punish you
3) the teacher punished you
4) the teacher had punished you.

42. If she had requested me, I would have solved the problem. It means that _____
1) she did not request me, I did not solve it.
2) she requested me, but I did not solve it.
3) she did not request me, but I solved the problem
4) she requested me and I solved the problem.

KEY

1) 3	2) 3	3) 1	4) 1	5) 2
6) 1	7) 3	8) 4	9) 3	10) 2
11) 1	12) 1	13) 4	14) 4	15) 2
16) 2	17) 4	18) 4	19) 1	20) 3
21) 3	22) 4	23) 3	24) 3	25) 1
26) 2	27) 3	28) 1	29) 2	30) 2
31) 1	32) 2	33) 2	34) 1	35) 3
36) 4	37) 4	38) 3	39) 1	40) 2
41) 2	42) 1			

He likes to picture himself as..



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ARTICLES

Fill in the blanks with suitable Article.

1. She was ill, so she was taken to ___ hospital.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no Article

2. We have Valmiki's ___ Ramayana in our syllabus.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

3. ___ dinner we had at ___ Taj Hotel was very nice.
1) a, the 2) the, the
3) the, a 4) no Article, the

4. There lived ___ man who always went to ___ same hotel at ___ same time every day and asked for ___ cup of coffee.
1) a, the, the, no Article
2) a, the, the, a
3) a, the, no article, no article
4) the, the, the, the

5. ___ Himalayas are ___ highest mountains in ___ world.
1) a, the, no Article
2) the, the, no Article
3) the, the, the
4) no article, the, no Article

6. There's ___ giant tortoise in ___ Galapagos Islands nicknamed ___ Lonesome George who has never found ____ mate.
1) the, no article, no article, a
2) a, no article, the, a
3) a, the, no article, a
4) a, the, the, the

7. In 1987, M.S. Swaminathan was awarded ___ Ramon Magsaysay Award.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

8. He was elected ___ chairman of the Board.
1) an 2) a
3) the 4) no article

9. ___ darkest cloud has ___ silver lining.
1) a, the 2) the, the
3) the, a 4) no Article, the

10. She presented me ___ guitar.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

11. ___ father in him came to his support at last.
1) an 2) a
3) the 4) no article

12. __ faster you go, ___ earlier you reach.
1) the, an 2) the, the
3) a, an 4) the, a

13. I saw ___ one eyed man crossing ___ road near our college.
1) an, a 2) an, the.
3) a, the 4) the, the

14. A camel is ___ ship of the desert.
1) an 2) a 3) the
4) None of the above

15. My favorite subject is ___ history, but I'm not very good at ___ maths.
1) an, an 2) The,a
3) a, the 4) No Article

16. On ___ first day they stopped at ___ river and decided to make ___ camp.
1) the, no article, an
2) the, a, a
3) the, the, a 4) no Article

17. Pick out the sentence that has an error in articles
1) I always fight like a hero.
2) A book you mention is out of print
3) I met a European.
4) Twelve inches make a foot.

18. I gave him ___ flute and he is learning to play ___ flute.
1) the, a 2) a, a
3) a, the 4) no article

19. ___ word to ___ wise is sufficient.
1) the, a 2) a, a
3) a, the 4) no article

20. ___ .bird in ___ hand is worth two in ___ bush.
1) a, the, a 2) the, a, a
3) a, the, the
4) no article, the, the

21. ___ gold of Kollar fields is not of high quality.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

22. ___ horse is ___ noble animal.
1) the, a 2) a, a
3) a, the 4) no article

23. He is ___ gentleman whom I introduced to you last year.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

24. They never fail who die in ___ great cause.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

25. We started late in ___ afternoon.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

26. He likes to picture himself as ___ original thinker.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

27. Time makes ___ worst enemies friends.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

28. ___ umbrella is of no avail against ___ thunderstorm.
1) the, a 2) an, the
3) a, the 4) no article

29. I have not seen him since he was ___ child.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

30. For Brutus is ___ honorable man.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

31. Neil Armstrong was ___ first man to walk on ___ moon.
1) the, a 2) a, a
3) the, the 4) the, no article

32. ___ man has no more right to say ___ uncivil thing than to act one.
1) the, a 2) a, a
3) the, an 4) no article, an

33. Like true sportsmen they would give ___ enemy ___ fair play.
1) the, a 2) a, a
3) an, the 4) no Article

34. ___ Nile is ___ longest river of ___ world
1) a, the, the 2) the, the, the
3) the, a, the
4) no Article, the, the

35. He eats a lot of ___ meat.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

36. We saw ___ film yesterday and ___ film was about an explorer.
1) a, a 2) a, the
3) the, a 4) The, the

37. Do you like ___ weather here? Isn't it too hot during ___ day and cold at night?
1) a, a 2) a, the
3) the, a 4) the, the

38. He went out soon after ___ breakfast to pay his insurance.
1) an 2) a 3) the
4) None of the above

39. M.S. Swaminathan worked at ___ Indian Agricultural Research Institute.
1) the 2) an
3) a 4) no article

40. Rekha bought ___ long notebook yesterday.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

41. I bought ___ horse, ___ ox, and ___ buffalo.
1) a,a,a 2) an,an,a
3) a, an, a 4) no Article

42. ___ Daniel comes to judgment !
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

43. ___ English is ___ language of ___ people of England.
1) an, the, an
2) an, a, the
3) no Article, the, the
4) no Article, the, no Article

44. The guide knows ___ way to the fort.
1) an 2) the
3) a 4) no Article

45. Sri Lanka is ___ island.
1) an 2) the
3) no Article 4) a

46. ___ able man has not always a distinguished look.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no Article

47. ___ water in that stream is very cold.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

48. ___ wisdom of Solomon is great.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

49. I have never seen such ___ beautiful picture.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) no article

50. Mrs.Elizabeth, ____ most popular lady detective of ____ twenty-first century, was born in ____ United Kingdom in ____ 1960s.
1) the, a, a, the
2) the, the, the, the
3) the, the, an, no Article
4) the, a, a, no Article

Key

1) 4	2) 4	3) 2	4) 2	5) 3
6) 3	7) 3	8) 4	9) 3	10) 1
11) 3	12) 2	13) 3	14) 3	15) 4
16) 3	17) 2	18) 3	19) 3	20) 3
21) 3	22) 1	23) 3	24) 1	25) 3
26) 2	27) 3	28) 2	29) 1	30) 2
31) 3	32) 4	33) 1	34) 2	35) 4
36) 2	37) 4	38) 4	39) 1	40) 1
41) 3	42) 1	43) 3	44) 2	45) 1
46) 2	47) 3	48) 3	49) 1	50) 2

డీఎస్సీ - బయాలజీ

1. వ్యాధులకు సంబంధించి కింది వాటిలో సరి కానిది ఏది?
1) చెరకు - ఎర్రకుళ్ళు - శిలీంధ్రం
2) పొగాకు - మొజాయిక్ వ్యాధి - బాక్టీరియా
3) వేరు శెనగ - టిక్కా తెగులు - శిలీంధ్రం
4) వరి - అగ్ని తెగులు - శిలీంధ్రం

2. కింది వాటిలో సరైనవి ఏవి?
ఎ) ఈజిప్ట్ పిరమిడ్లు ఫారానిఫెర అనే జీవుల అస్థిపంజరాలతో నిర్మితమైనవి
బి) స్పంజికాల్లో కణాంతర జీర్ణక్రియ కొయనోసైట్స్‌లో జరుగుతుంది
సి) నిడేరియా జీవులు కణజాల స్థాయికి ఎదిగిన త్రిస్తరిత జీవులు
డి) జంతురాజ్యంలో రెండో అతిపెద్ద తరగతి - అనిలిడా
1) ఎ, సి మాత్రమే 2) బి, డి మాత్రమే
3) బి, సి మాత్రమే 4) ఎ, బి మాత్రమే

3. కవాటాలకు సంబంధించి కింది వాటిలో సరికాని అంశాలు ఏవి?
ఎ) అగ్రత్రయ కవాటం లేదా త్రిపత్రి కవాటం - కుడి కర్ణికా జఠరికా రంధ్రం
బి) అగ్రద్వయ లేదా ద్విపత్ర కవాటం - ఎడమ కర్ణికా జఠరికా రంధ్రం
సి) పుపుస కవాటాలు - ఎడమ జఠరిక నుంచి పుపుస మహా ధమని బయలుదేరే స్థానం
డి) మహా ధమని కవాటాలు - కుడి జఠరిక మహా ధమని బయలుదేరే చోటు
1) ఎ, డి మాత్రమే 2) బి, డి మాత్రమే
3) సి, డి మాత్రమే 4) ఎ, బి మాత్రమే

4. పట్టుపురుగు గుడ్డను ఉత్పత్తి చేసే కేంద్రాలు?
1) హేచరీలు 2) గ్రైనేజెస్
3) మెకింతోష్ 4) ఓకూనేజస్

5. జతపరచండి.
జాబితా - I
i) మామిడి ii) ద్రాక్ష
iii) జామ iv) అరటి
v) కమలం
జాబితా - II
ఎ) సహజ సిద్ధమైన, బలమైన యాంటీ ఆక్సిడెంట్
బి) మల బద్ధక నివారిణి, యాంటీ ఆక్సిడెంట్స్ ఉంటాయి
సి) విటమిన్లు, యాంటీ ఆక్సిడెంట్స్, ఖనిజాలు సంపృద్ధిగా ఉంటాయి
డి) శరీరంలోని జీవక్రియ లోపాలను సరి చేస్తుంది
ఇ) గుండె కొట్టుకునే వేగాన్ని, రక్తపోటును అదుపులో ఉంచుతాయి
1) i- ఎ, ii- సి, iii- బి, iv-డి, v-ఇ
2) i- బి, ii- డి, iii- సి, iv-ఇ, v-ఎ
3) i- డి, ii- సి, iii- ఇ, iv- బి, v-ఎ
4) i- ఇ, ii- డి, iii- బి, iv-సి, v-ఎ

6. స్త్రీ జీవుల్లో విడుదలైన అండం ఫెలోపియన్ నాళాల్లోకి ప్రవేశించడానికి తోడ్పడే హార్మోన్ ఏది?
1) FSH 2) LH
3) పెరుగుదల హార్మోన్ 4) ప్రొజెస్టిరాన్

7. కాంతి వర్య తుది ఉత్పన్నాల్లో స్వాంగీకరణ శక్తి అని దేన్ని పిలుస్తారు?
1) ATP, ADP 2) ADP, NADP
3) ATP, NADP 4) ATP, NADPH

8. కంటిలోని ఏ భాగాన్ని 'స్టెరోతిక్ పొర' అని పిలుస్తారు?
1) మొదటి భాగం లేదా కార్నియా లేదా శుక్లపటం
2) రెండో పొర లేదా రక్త పటలం
3) నేత్ర పటలం లేదా రెటీనా
4) అంధ చుక్క ప్రాంతం

9. సేకరించిన మట్టిని కడ్డీలు చేయడానికి వీలుగా వలయంగా చేసినప్పుడు వగుళ్ల వస్తే అది ఏ రకమైన నేల?
1) తేలికైన బంకమట్టి 2) బంక మట్టి
3) లోమ్ 4) బరువైన లోమ్

10. మిరప, వత్తి పంటల్లో ఉండే కలుపు మొక్క?
1) గడి 2) సుఖభోగి
3) గోలగండి, జీలుగ 4) పులిచింత

సమాధానాలు

1) 3	2) 4	3) 3	4) 2	5) 4
6) 2	7) 4	8) 1	9) 1	10) 4

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Five men were swimming in the river



Ch. Srinivas
Subject Expert

ADJECTIVE - ITS TYPES

- ***Look at the underlined words:***
  Sanvi is a beautiful innocent girl. She is also very intelligent.
  మొదటి వాక్యంలో beautiful, innocent అనే పదాలు girl అనే Noun గురించి, రెండో వాక్యంలో intelligent అనే పదం She అనే pronoun గురించి తెలుపుతున్నాయి కాబట్టి వాటిని Adjectives అంటాం.
- Adjectives are describing words.
- Adjectives can modify and describe Nouns and Pronouns by giving some information about their size; shape, age, colour, origin, material, taste etc.
  (Noun లేదా Pronoun size, shape, age, colour, origin, material, taste మొదలైన వాటి గురించి వివరించే పదాలను Adjectives అంటారు.)
  e.g:
  » The tree is tall. (size)
  » The earth is round. (Shape)
  » She is a young girl of 15. (Age)
  » The mangoes are sweet. (Taste)
  » Lavanya was dressed in a blue silk saree. (Colour)
  » We like Indian tradition. (Origin)
  » He gave his wife a gold ring. (material)
  » He is a brave soldier. (opinion)

Types of Adjectives

1) Proper Adjectives:
The Adjectives formed from Proper Nouns are called Proper Adjetives. (Proper Nouns నుంచి ఏర్పడే Adjectivesని Proper Adjectives అంటాం.
Shankespearen sonnets, Kancheepuram saree, Indian soldier , African culture, English language,

2) Adjectives of Quality :
- These Adjectives tell about the size, shape, colour, form, good qualities, bad qualities, opinions etc (Adjectives of Quality అనేవి Noun లేదా pronoun కి ఉన్న quality, size, shape, colour, material, మొదలైన వాటిని గురించి వివరిస్తాయి.)
  eg:
  » Vani is a tall girl.
  » I saw a round object in the sky.
  » I have a red car.
  » It is a hot day.
  » Mohan is an honest man.
  » She is a dishonest woman.

3) Adjectives of Quantity :
- These adjectives express the quantity of an Uncountable Noun. (Adjectives of Quantity అనేవి uncountable noun పరిమాణాన్ని గురించి వివరిస్తాయి)
- **These Adjectives include:**
  Much, some, whole, more, any, half, little, enough, less, no, sufficient, a lot of, none, all, plenty of etc.
  e.g.:
  » Do you need any help?
  » There was sufficient rain last year.
  » I have some water.
  » I gave him enough money.
  » There is little milk in the jug.
  » She ate the whole loaf.

4) Adjectives of Number :
- These adjectives express the number of an Countable Noun. (ఇవి ఒక countable noun సంఖ్యను గురించి వివరిస్తాయి)
- These are used to show numbers, like...One, first, a, few, a few, two, second, an, some, all, three, third, many, several, many etc.

  eg:
  » Five men were swimming in the river.
  » Two aeroplanes carried few passengers.
  » There are some mangoes in the basket.
  » They have several problems.
  » A few students are clever.
  » Many questions were unanswered.

5) Demonstrative Adjectives :
- Demonstrative adjectives are words that modify nouns and identify a specific noun or nouns. (నిర్దిష్టమైన Nouns గుర్తించడానికి ఉపయోగించే పదాలు)
- The common demonstrative adjectives are "This, that, these, those, such"
  » I like this story.
  » That problem is too difficult to be solved.
  » These books are very informative.
  » Those students are intelligent.
  » I have never seen such accidents.

6) Distributive Adjectives :
- These are used to refer to members of a group as individuals.
- Distributive adjectives are normally used with singular nouns.
- The words, "each, every, either, neither" are called Distributive Adjectives.
  » Each boy and every girl should pass this examination.
  » Neither girls played well.
  » Either title is appropriate to the story.

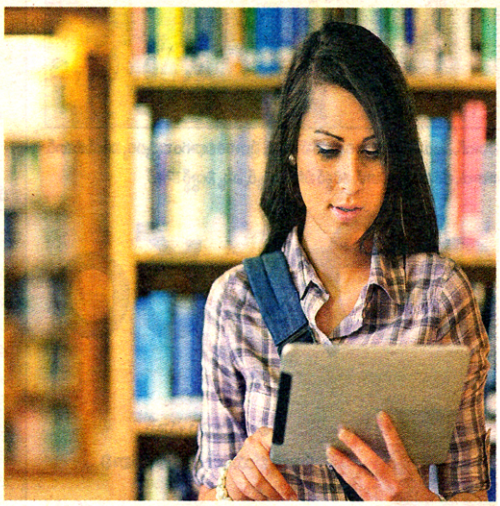
పోటీ పరీక్షల ప్రత్యేకం
ఇంగ్లీష్ లాంగ్వేజ్

7) Interrogative Adjectives :
- These adjectives modify nouns and are used in interrogative sentences (i.e., questions). (Interrogative sentencesలో ప్రశ్నలు అడగటానికి ఉపయోగించే adjectivesని interrogative adjectives అంటారు)
- The words like "what, which, whose".
  eg:
  » Which book do you like to read?
  » Whose car is this?
  » What car will they give us?

8) Possessive Adjectives:
- A possessive adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun to show who (or what) owns something. (కలిగి ఉండటాన్ని తెలిపే Adjectiveని Possessive Adjective అంటాం)
- These adjectives show the possession.
- They are: **My, our, your, his, her, its, their**
  Eg:
  » My brother lives in the USA.
  » Your success depends on your work.
  » His brother is a teacher.
  » Our dog never irritates us.

9) Emphasizing Adjectives :
- The words used to emphasize a noun are called Emphasizing Adjectives.
  (ఒక Noun గురించి నొక్కి చెప్పడానికి ఉపయోగించే పదాన్ని emphasizing adjective అంటారు)
- 'Very' and 'own' are the most commonly used emphasizing adjective.
  eg:
  » I posted the letter with my own eyes.
  » She is the very girl who passed the exam.

10) Relative Adjectives :
- These words are used to modify nouns and introduce subordinate clauses.
- The common relative adjectives are: what, whatever, which, whichever
  Eg:
  » I couldn't remember which book I read.
  » She will choose what musical the drama club stages this summer.



Hints to Identify Adjectives

- ఏదైనా పదం ఈ కింది Suffixesతో ముగిసినట్లైతే దానిని adjectiveగా గుర్తించవచ్చు.

1. -able - preferable, portable
2. -ible - legible, incorrigible
3. -cal - lexical, magical
4. -an - African, Indian
5. -ar - popular, spectacular
6. -ent - independent , negligent
7. -ful - beautiful , skillful
8. -ic - terrific, scientific
9. -ial - beneficial, artificial
10. -ine - famine, feminine
11. -ive - positive, native
12. -less - senseless, selfless
13. -ous - injurious, melodious
14. -some - troublesome, handsome
15. -que - unique, antique

Order of Adjectives

In order to modify a Noun, if more than one Adjective is used in a sentence, the order of Adjectives should be in the following way:
(ఒక Noun గురించి వివరించడానికి ఒకటి కంటే ఎక్కువ adjectivesని వాడినప్పుడు, వాటి order కింది విధంగా ఉండాలి.)

1. **Determiner;** one, two, any, a, an, the, my, his, your, some etc.
2. **Opinion;** pretty, honest, intelligent , good, bad etc.
3. **Size;** large, long , big, small, tiny
4. **Age;** Old, new, ancient, modern
5. **Shape;** round, square, circular,
6. **Colour;** blue, black, red
7. **Origin;** African, Indian, European
8. **Material;** cotton, gold, iron, copper
9. **Purpose:** hunting, walking, reading
10. **Noun;**

eg:
i) I have a beautiful small young black American hunting dog.
ii) He married a lovely young European girl.
iii) My friend has bought two beautiful red Sports cars

Practice Questions

1. The eldest was only eight years old. The underlined words are?
   1) Adverbs 2) Adjectives
   3) Verbs 4) Nouns
2. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words.
   I would prefer someone with more experience for the job.
   1) an adjective and a noun
   2) An adjective and an adverb
   3) Both are adjectives
   4) A noun and an adjective
3. I have invited all____ friends I have. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.
   1) Few 2) Little
   3) a few 4) the few
4. There were trees on either side of the road. The underlined word is a/an?.
   1) Noun 2) Adjective
   3) Adverb 4) Adjective
5. Choose the sentence with correct order of adjectives.
   1) Lavanya was dressed in saree Kancheepurm expensive an silk.
   2) Lavanya was dressed in an expensive Kancheepuram silk saree.
   3) Lavanya was dressed in an expensive silk Kancheepuram saree.
   4) Lavanya was dressd in an silk expensive Kancheepuram saree.
6. Under existing condition railway travel is expensive.
   1) Noun, Adjective
   2) Adjective, Noun
   3) Noun, Noun
   4) Adverb, Adjective

Answers

1) 2 2) 1 3) 4
4) 2 5) 2 6) 2

Do you know when I was born?



Ch. Srinivas
Subject Expert

Adverb - Its Types

Look at the following three sentences:

» Lavanya watched a movie yesterday.
» The mango is so sweet.
» Kavitha speaks very fluently.

(మొదటి వాక్యంలో yesterday అనే పదం watched అనే Verbని, రెండో వాక్యంలో so అనే పదం sweet అనే Adjectiveని, మూడో వాక్యంలో very అనే పదం fluentlyఅనే adverbని modify చేయడం మనం గమనించవచ్చు. ఈ విధంగా Verb, Adjective, Adverbలను modify చేసే పదాలను Adverbs అంటారు)

- The word that modifies or adds to the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb is called an Adverb.

For example,

» Sanvi is reading a book now. (Adds meaning to a verb reading)
» The mango is so sweet. (Adds meaning to the adjective sweet)
» Amith works very hard. (Adds meaning to the adverb hard)

Types of Adverbs

There are 9 kinds of Adverbs.

1. Adverb of Time

It tells us at what time or when an action is done. (ఇది ఒక పని ఏ సమయానికి జరుగుతుందో తెలుపుతుంది. When అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు) సాధారణంగా కింది పదాలు Adverbs of Time అవుతాయి.

Now, then, before, after, since, ago, soon, late, early, presently, instantly, immediately, already, afterwards, never, when, whenever, today, tomorrow, yesterday, ever.

» He reads newspaper daily.
» I shall go tomorrow.
» She came late.
» Vijay passed degree six years ago.

2. Adverb of Place

It tells us where an action is done.(ఇది ఒక పని ఏ ప్రదేశంలో జరుగుతుందో తెలుపుతుంది. Where అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు) సాధారణంగా ఈ కింది పదాలు Adverbs of place అవుతాయి.

Here, there, where, hence, thence, hither, thither, in, out, within, without, above, below, inside, outside, far, near, everywhere, away, forward, backward.

» Gopi went there.
» We are sitting outside.
» God is found everywhere.
» She will come here.

3. Adverb of Frequency

It tells us how often an action is done. (ఇది ఒక పని ఎంత తరచుగా లేదా ఎన్నిసార్లు జరుగుతుందో తెలుపుతుంది. How often లేదా how many times అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు) సాధారణంగా కింది పదాలు Adverbs of frequency అవుతాయి.

Once, twice, thrice, often, seldom, frequently, rarely, again, always, firstly, secondly, thirdly, sometimes, usually, occasionally, daily, never, how often



» I usually come late to college.
» Persis always tells lies.
» We have met the CM once.
» I never take coffee.

4. Adverb of Quantity/Degree

It tells us how much something is done. (How much అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు) కింది పదాలు Adverbs of Quantity or Degree అవుతాయి.

Completely, too, almost, fully, very, enough, so, altogether, no better, pretty well, any, quite, rather, partly, wholly, as...as.

» He is very brave.
» The class is almost full.
» The story is quite interesting.
» The tea is too hot to take.

5. Adverb of Manner

It tells us how an action is done. (ఒక పని ఎలా జరిగిందో తెలిపితే వాటిని Adverb of Manner అంటారు. How అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు) కింది పదాలు Adverbs of Manner అవుతాయి.

fluently, cleverly, hard, well, ill, cheerfully, unwillingly, clearly, soundly, strongly, bravely, hard, thus, so, cowardly, slowly, quickly, actively, fast, nobly, proudly, lovingly.

» Srinivas speaks politely, fluently and accurately.
» Kohli played well.
» He worked hard to get a job.
» Rama fought bravely.

6. Adverb of Reason or Cause

It tells us why an action is done. (కారణాలను తెలిపే పదాలను Adverb of Reason అంటారు. Why అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా వీటిని గుర్తించవచ్చు)

The Adverbs of Reason or cause are....

Owing to, due to, consequently, hence, therefore.

» I am sick hence I request to finish the work.
» She failed since she hardly worked.
» He was, hence, divided towards other party.
» The match was cancelled due to heavy rains.

7. Adverb of Affirmation or Negation

An adverb of affirmation is an adverb that affirms a statement or fact. An adverb of negation is an adverb that negates a statement. (ఒక విషయానికి సంబంధించి అంగీకారాన్ని లేదా వ్యతిరేకతను తెలిపే పదాన్ని Adverb of Affirmation or Negation అంటారు.) ఉదాహరణకు కింది పదాలను గమనించండి:

yes, no, not, certainly, certainly not, yea, may, by all means.

» He does not know my ability.
» Sheela certainly finished her work.
» Yes, I can speak Urdu.
» Surely, she is correct.

8. Interrogative Adverb

When adverbs are used to ask questions, they are called Interrogative Adverbs. (interrogative adverbsను ప్రశ్నలు అడగడానికి వాడతాం)

The following are the common Interrogative Adverbs.

Why, when, where, how, how many, how long, how far.

» Why do you come late?
» How did Mohan pass the test?
» Where is she working at present?
» When are you going to finish the work?

9. Relative Adverb

These Adverbs have antecedents which may be either expressed or understood. They show relationship.

The following are the usual Relative Adverbs:

What, when, where, why, how,whence, whither, whatever, wherever.

» I do not know where our teacher lives.
» We know the reason why he comes here.
» She does not know how I passed the exam.
» Do you know when I was born?

Position of Adverbs

1. Adverb of Mannerని verb తర్వాత వాడాలి. కానీ ఒకవేళ object ఉంటే మాత్రం Object తర్వాత వాడాలి.
   1) Haritha walks gracefully.
   2) My father drives cautiously.
   3) Read the instructions carefully.
   4) I love my wife heartily.

2. Adverbs of Time and Placeని కూడా verb తర్వాతే వాడాలి.
   1) He will return soon.
   2) He goes there.
   3) I go home next week.
   4) There were flowers everywhere.

3. ఒక వాక్యంలో ఒకటి కంటే ఎక్కువ adverbs వాడినపుడు వాటి వరుస క్రమం adverb of manner, adverb of place, adverb of timeగా ఉండాలి.
   1) The minister spoke impressively at the function yesterday.
   2) Swathi wept bitterly at the playground last evening.
   3) The captain comes regularly at the stadium every morning.
   4) I must go home by tomorrow.

4. always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally, almost, already, hardly, nearly, just, quite లాంటి పదాలను సాధారణంగా Main Verbకి ముందు వాడతాం.
   1) I just saw him at the gate.
   2) He has already finished his work.
   3) We usually go there.

   ఇవే పదాలను Main Verb లేనప్పుడు, helping verbsకు తర్వాత వాడాలి.
   1) I am always happy.
   2) He is often late.
   3) We were never happy there.

Practice Questions

1. Identify the sentence in which the adverb is NOT used correctly.
   1) I just saw him at the gate.
   2) He has already finished his work.
   3) I frequently meet her in the park.
   4) She is ready always.
2. I'm going to ___, because the exams are getting closer.
   1) study hard 2) hardly study
   3) study hardly
   4) studying hard
3. Identify the sentence that contains an adverb:
   1) Praveen writes neatly
   2) French is an easy language
   3) The tallest building is on fire
   4) He looks as stupid as an owl
4. Which word in the following words is an adverb?
   Ramya plays the violin beautifully.
   1) plays
   2) violin
   3) beautifully 4) Ramya
5. She___ because she didn't want to damage any of them. Choose the appropriate words.
   1) arranged the flowers very carefully
   2) the flowers very carefully arranged
   3) arranged the flowers very careful
   4) the flowers very careful arranged
6. This sum is more difficult. The underlined words are?
   1) Adverb, Adverb
   2) Adjective, Adjective
   3) Noun, Adejctive
   4) Adverb, Adjective

Answers:

1) 4 2) 1 3) 1
4) 3 5) 1 6) 4

Negative Sentenceలో do/does ఉన్నట్లయితే..



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Subject Expert

పోటీ పరీక్షల ప్రత్యేకం
ఇంగ్లిష్ లాంగ్వేజ్



Conversion of Negative Sentences into Passive Voice

Negative sentencesను Passive Voiceలోకి మార్చడానికి Declaritive Sentenceలో వాడిన రూల్స్‌ను వాడుతూ, Helping Verb తర్వాత NOTను ఉపయోగించాలి.

1. **AV:** Ramu is not playing chess now.
   PV: Chess is not being played by Ramu.
2. **AV:** Swetha has not paid the fee.
   PV: The fee has not been paid by Swetha.
3. **AV:** He will not help you.
   PV: You will not be helped by him.
4. **AV:** Ashok cannot speak English.
   PV: English cannot be spoken by Ashok.

Negative Sentenceలో do/does ఉన్నట్లయితే వాటిని am/is/areగా మార్చుకోవాలి. Did ఉన్నట్లయితే was/wereగా మార్చుకోవాలి.

5. **AV:** I do not take milk.
   PV: Milk is not taken by me.
6. **AV:** Sridhar does not play cricket.
   PV: Cricket is not played by Sridhar.
7. **AV:** We did not invite them.
   PV: They were not invited to the party.

Conversion of "To Infinitives" into Passive Voice

- To infinitive అంటే To+V1.
- వీటిని passive voiceలోకి మార్చడానికి మిగతా అన్ని రూల్స్‌ని వాడుతూనే to+V1ని to be + V3గా మార్చాలి.

1. **AV:** She is to post a letter.
   PV: A letter is to be posted by her.
2. **AV:** She has to complete the work.
   PV: The work has to be completed by her.
3. **AV:** The house is to let.
   PV: The house is to be let.
4. **AV:** I have to borrow some money.
   PV: Some money has to be borrowed by me.
5. **AV:** You have to choose a bride.
   PV: A bride has to be chosen by you.
6. **AV:** I have to take the final decision.
   PV: The final decision has to be taken by me.

Conversion of "Infinitives" without To

To లేనటువంటి infinitive వచ్చినప్పుడు ఈ కింది విధంగా మార్చాలి.

1. **AV:** I saw her open the door.
   PV: She was seen to open the door.
2. **AV:** We heard her sing a song.
   PV: She was heard to sing a song.
3. **AV:** The teacher let me go.
   PV: I was let go by the teacher.

Passive Voice without "By+Agent"

If the subject in the active voice sentence is unknown or unimportant or obvious, by + object is omitted.

Subject ఎవరో స్పష్టంగా తెలియనప్పుడు, బాగా తెలిసినప్పుడు లేదా ముఖ్యమైంది కానప్పుడు passive voiceలో by+agent వాడాల్సిన అవసరం లేదు.

1. **AV:** Someone has stolen my purse.
   PV: My purse has been stolen.
2. **AV:** People speak English all over the world.
   PV: English is spoken all over the world.
3. **AV:** The police arrested the thief.
   PV: The thief was arrested.

Conversion of Verbs that do not take "By"

మనం ఇప్పటి వరకు గమనించిన అన్ని వాక్యాల్లో preposition "by" రావడం చూశాం. కానీ కొన్ని verbs "by" కాకుండా at, in, with, to లాంటి prepositionsని కూడా తీసుకుంటాయి.

1. **At:** కింది Verbs తర్వాత passive voiceలో atను వాడండి.
   Alarmed at, astonished at, Surprised at, amazed at, Shocked at, wondered at, Annoyed at (something), Hurt at something
2. **In:** Interested in, contained in, consisted in, embodied in
3. **With:** Charmed with, crammed with, decorated with, impressed with, Disgusted with, enthorned with, pleased with, satisfied with, Dissatisfied with, annoyed with (a person)
4. **To:** Married to, known to, obliged to

For example,

i. **AV:** The news surprised all of us.
   PV: All of us were surprised at the news.
ii. **AV:** This job interests me.
   PV: I am interested in this job.
iii. **AV:** Your honesty has pleased me.
   PV: I have been pleased with your honesty.
iv. **AV:** I know the secret.
   PV: The secret is known to me.

Conversion of Imperatives into Passive Voice

Orders, commands, request, advice, మొదలైన వాటిని గురించి తెలిపే వాక్యాలను Imperative Sentences అంటారు.

AV: Object +V1
PV: Let+Object+Be+V3

1. **AV:** Close the door.
   PV: Let the door be closed.
2. **AV:** please help him.
   PV: Let him be helped.
3. **AV:** Return this mobile
   PV: Let this mobile be returned.

ఒకవేళ Imperative Sentence గనుక Advice లేదా Request గురించి తెలిపితే Should be ఉపయోగించి passive voiceలోకి మార్చాలి.

4. **AV:** Help the poor.
   PV: The poor should be helped.
5. **AV:** Respect elders.
   PV: Elders should be respected.

Do notతో మొదలయ్యే imperative sentencesని Passive Voiceలోకి మార్చడానికి Let notతో మొదలుపెట్టాలి.

6. **AV:** Do not open the gate.
   PV: Let not the gate be opened.
7. **AV:** Do not forgive him.
   PV: Let not him be forgiven.

Imperative sentenceలో object లేనట్లయితే You are requested to, You are ordered to, You are advised లాంటి వాటితో మొదలుపెట్టాలి.

8. **AV:** Please wait.
   PV: You are requested to wait.
9. **AV:** Get out.
   PV: You are ordered to get out.

Conversion of Sentences with Double Objects

కింది వాక్యాన్ని గమనించండి.
Cows give us milk.
ఇందులో రెండు Objects ఉన్నాయి.

1. Direct (or Inanimate) Object (పై వాక్యంలో Milk అనేది direct object)
2. Indirect (or Animate) object. (పై వాక్యంలో Us అనేది indirect object)

ఇలాంటి వాక్యాలను రెండు objects ఉపయోగించి passive voiceలోకి మార్చవచ్చు.

i. **AV:** Cows give us milk.
   PV: Milk is given to us by cows. (లేదా) We are given milk by cows.
ii. **AV:** Sharma taught me Hindi.
   PV: Hindi was taught to us by Sharma. (లేదా) I was taught Hindi by Sharma.
iii. **AV:** We shall offer Mohan a job.
   PV: A job will be offered to us by Mohan. (లేదా) Mohan will be offered a job by us.
iv. **AV:** Jyothi told me a nice story.
   PV: A nice story was told to me by Jyothi. (లేదా) I was told a nice story by Jyothi.

Conversion of Yes/No Questions into PV

ఈ కింది విధంగా Yes/No Questionsని passive voiceలోకి మార్చాలి.

1. BE formతో మొదలుపెట్టాలి.
2. Active Voiceలోని Objectని, Passive Voiceలో Subject స్థానంలో వాడాలి.
3. 'V3 -Verb formను వాడాలి.
4. Preposition 'by'ను ఉపయోగించాలి.
5. Active Voiceలోని Subjectని, Passive Voiceలో Object స్థానంలో వాడాలి.

i) **AV:** Do you play chess?
   PV: Is chess played by you?
ii) **AV:** Does she eat meat?
   PV: Is meat eaten by her?
iii) **AV:** Did you prepare lunch?
   PV: Was lunch prepared by you?
iv) **AV:** Have you posted the letter?
   PV: Has the letter been posted by you?

Conversion of Wh- Questions into PV

కింది విధంగా Wh- Questionsని passive voiceలోకి మార్చాలి.

1. Wh-wordతో మొదలుపెట్టాలి.
2. Be form వాడాలి.
3. Active Voiceలోని Objectని, Passive Voiceలో Subject స్థానంలో వాడాలి.
4. 'V3 & Verb formని వాడాలి.
5. Preposition 'by' ని ఉపయోగించాలి.
6. Active Voiceలోని Subjectని, Passive Voiceలో Object స్థానంలో వాడాలి.

i. **AV:** When do you play chess?
   PV: When is chess played by you?
ii. **AV:** How did you prepare lunch?
   PV: How was lunch prepared by you?

Whoతో మొదలైన ప్రశ్నను By whom తో, Whatతో మొదలైన ప్రశ్నను By What లేదా With whatతో మొదలుపెట్టాలి.

iii. **AV:** Who wrote the Ramayana ?
   PV: By whom was the Ramayana written?
iv) **AV:** What pleased you so much?
   PV: With what were you pleased so much?

Conversion of Verbs followed by Adjectives

Sub+Verb+Adjective కలిగిన వాక్యాలలో ఈ కింది Structure ప్రకారం PVలోకి మార్చాలి.

AV: Subject+Verb+Adjective
PV: Subject + Verb + Adjective + when + pronoun + H.V + V3

i) AV: Rose smells sweet.
PV: Rose is sweet when it is smelt.

ii) AV: Those mangoes tasted sour.
PV: Those mangoes were sour when they were tasted.

Conversion of "That + Noun Clause"

i) **AV:** We know that Srinivas is a great scholar.
   PV: Srinivas is known to be a great scholar.
   (Or)
   It is known that Srinivas is a great scholar.
ii) **AV:** People believe that he is a thief.
   PV: He is believed to be a thief.
   (Or)
   It is believed that he is a thief.

Note: ఒకవేళ Noun Clause కనుక Passive Voiceలో ఉన్నట్లయితే వాటిని ఈ కింది విధంగా మార్చాలి.

iii) **AV:** Srujana wants that she should be recognized as a great singer.
   PV: Srujana wants to be recognized as a great singer.

Which disease caused Jane Austen's death?



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ఏపీ డీఎస్సీ
School Assistant/TGT
ఇంగ్లిష్
Special

Pride and Prejudice
- Jane Austen

1. The Bennet family lives in the village of ___
   1) Pemberley 2) Longbourn
   3) Rosings 4) London
2. Why does Jane's visit to the Bingleys end up lasting for days?
   1) She gets soaked in a rainstorm and becomes ill
   2) Mr. Bingley proposes to her.
   3) Mrs.Bennet forgets to send a carriage to bring her home.
   4) Jane is hoping to make Mr. Darcy fall in love with her.
3. What reason does Wickham give Elizabeth for his dislike of Darcy?
   1) Darcy killed his cousin in a duel.
   2) Darcy would not let Wickham marry his sister.
   3) Darcy betrayed his country.
   4) Darcy cheated him out of an inheritance.
4. To which Bennet daughter does Mr. Collins propose marriage?
   1) Elizabeth 2) Jane
   3) Mary 4) Lydia
5. Where do the Bingleys and Darcy go for the winter?
   1) Pemberley
   2) London
   3) They remain at Netherfield
   4) France
6. Where does Lydia spend the summer, and why?
   1) Netherfield, to be near Darcy
   2) London, because she enjoys the opera
   3) Brighton, to be near the militia regiment
   4) Barbados, for her health
7. Who spearheads the search for Lydia after Mr. Bennet returns home in defeat?
   1) Mr. Gardiner
   2) Sir William Lucas
   3) Charlotte Lucas
   4) Mrs. Phillips
8. Who pays off Wickham, convincing him to marry Lydia?
   1) Bingley 2) Darcy
   3) Mr. Gardiner
   4) Mr. Collins
9. Elizabeth's feelings toward Darcy begin to change when he
   1) Sends her a letter explaining his actions
   2) Fights a duel with Wickham
   3) Sends money to Jane
   4) Marries Miss Bingley
10. Darcy's estate is called
    1) Rosings 2) London
    3) Pemberley 4) Brighton
11. When he returns to Netherfield, Mr. Bingley
    1) Has just married Miss Darcy
    2) Pursues the priesthood
    3) Begins courting Elizabeth
    4) Resumes courting Jane
12. The novel ends with
    1) Darcy marrying Elizabeth, and Bingley marrying Miss Darcy
    2) Darcy marrying Elizabeth, and Wickham marrying Jane
    3) Bingley marrying Jane, and Elizabeth marrying Wickham
    4) Bingley marrying Jane, and Darcy marrying Elizabeth
13. What is the surname of the five sisters in *Pride and Prejudice?*
    1) Barratt 2) Bartram
    3) Bennet 4) Burrell
14. Which of the following activities features frequently in novels of Jane Austen?
    1) Swimming
    2) Wrestling 3) Dancing
    4) Playing football
15. What ultimately happens to heroines in Jane Austen's novels?
    1) They leave the country.
    2) They die.
    3) They remain spinsters.
    4) They get married.
16. Which disease caused Jane Austen's death?
    1) Addison's
    2) Leukemia
    3) Parkinson's
    4) Alzheimer's
17. What description was used by Jane Austen instead of her name when her novels were published?
    1) George Elliot
    2) A Lady
    3) Maid of Honour
    4) Ice Maiden
18. Which of the following novels was not completed by Jane Austen?
    1) The Watsons
    2) The Kennedys
    3) First Impressions
    4) Love and Friendship
19. Which novel of Jane Austen has the characters Fitzwilliam Darcy and Elizabeth Bennett?
    1) Emma
    2) Pride and Prejudice
    3) Sense and Sensibility
    4) Mansfield Park
20. When did Jane Austen write ' Pride and Prejudice' ?
    1) 1813 2) 1814
    3) 1812 4) 1817

KEY

1) 2	2) 1	3) 4	4) 1	5) 2
6) 3	7) 1	8) 2	9) 1	10) 3
11) 4	12) 4	13) 3	14) 3	15) 4
16) 1	17) 2	18) 1	19) 2	20) 1

Where the Mind is Without Fear
- Rabindranath Tagore

Poem:

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
By narrow domestic walls
Where words come out from the depth of truth
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit
Where the mind is led forward by thee
Into ever-widening thought and action
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake

Figures of Speech:

Personification: *Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection*

Metaphor: *Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way*
Into the dreary desert.

Apostrophe: *Into ever-widening thought and action*
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake

Model Questions

1. Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) was the son of ___
   1) Jayendranath Tagore
   2) Bhupendranath Tagore
   3) Narendranath Tagore
   4) Debendranath Tagore
2. Rabindranath Tagore was awarded Nobel Prize for literature for
   1) Gitanjali
   2) Gitimalya
   3) The Post Office
   4) The Gardener
3. Tagore started an experimental school at
   1) Viswa Bharati
   2) Prashantiniketan
   3) Sarada Niketan
   4) Shantiniketan
4. Tagore was knighted by the ruling British Government in
   1) 1913 2) 1915
   3) 1919 4) 1921
5. Rabindranath Tagore died in
   1) 1939 2) 1941
   3) 1945 4) 1949
6. Which of the following was not written by Rabindranath Tagore?
   1) Gora
   2) The Post office
   3) The Golden Threshold
   4) The Gardener
7. Rabindranath Tagore was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in___
   1) 1913 2) 1917
   3) 1919 4) 1921
8. Who is the poet of the poem 'Where the Mind is Without Fear'?
   1) Aurobindo
   2) Toro Dutt
   3) Sarojin Naidu
   4) Rabindranath Tagore
9. The poet wishes that knowledge should be
   1) free 2) rich
   3) infinite 4) limited
10. The poet wants knowledge should be accessible to
    1) all people
    2) ignorant people
    3) intellectuals
    4) celebrities
11. According to the poet the mind should be without
    1) phobia 2) mania
    3) fear 4) desires
12. what does the poet mean by narrow domestic walls
    1) caste 2) religion
    3) race 4) all the above
13. The poet wants our country to be a heaven of
    1) luxuries
    2) freedom
    3) knowledge
    4) treasures
14. 'dead habit' is compared to
    1) dreary desert
    2) narrow domestic wall
    3) clear stream of reason
    4) All the above
15. When the mind is without any fear then the head is held
    1) high
    2) low
    3) steady
    4) None of the above

KEY

1) 4	2) 1	3) 4	4) 3	5) 2
6) 3	7) 1	8) 4	9) 1	10) 1
11) 3	12) 4	13) 2	14) 1	15) 1

Of Truth
- Francis Bacon

1. Who wrote the prose work 'of Truth'?
   1) R.W. Emerson
   2) Fransis Bacon
   3) Isac Asimov
   4) Tagore
2. Fransis Bacon was a / an _____
   1) British writer
   2) Irish writer
   3) Irish-British figurative partner
   4) novelist
3. When was Fransis Bacon born?
   1) 28th April 1592
   2) 27th January 1561
   3) 19th March 1599
   4) 20th February 1529
4. Who posed the question "What is truth'?
   1) Pilate
   2) Isac Asimov
   3) Emerson 4) Bond
5. Truth is as value as _____
   1) diamond 2) Carbuncle
   3) light 4) Pearl
6. When did Francis Bacon publish 'Advancement of Learning'?
   1) 1605 2) 1600
   3) 1598 4) 1596
7. How much fine Francis Bacon had to pay when found guilty of corruption?
   1) 20,000 2) 30,000
   3) 40,000 4) 50,000
8. With what logical method is Bacon associated?
   1) exclusion
   2) Induction
   3) convection
   4) Deception
9. Which method did Francis Bacon establish to investigate natural science?
   1) Baconian method
   2) progress method
   3) natural method
   4) artificial method
10. What is Bacon's overall project known as?
    1) The great renewal
    2) The beginning of progress
    3) The perfection of humanity
    4) The confederation of dunces
11. Bacon is known as in "The Truth"?
    1) pilate
    2) poet
    3) carus
    4) Kyathi
12. Whom does Bacon quote who found a pleasure in observing the misconceptions (errors)?
    1) Roman poet carus
    2) Pilate
    3) Emerson
    4) Asimov
13. According to Francis Bacon lies come from and will be punished by whom?
    1) Kyathi and other writer
    2) serpent and by God
    3) humans and by King
    4) People and by Bacon

KEY

1) 2	2) 3	3) 2	4) 1	5) 4
6) 1	7) 3	8) 2	9) 1	10) 1
11) 1	12) 1	13) 2		

MAKES LANGUAGE

Phrasal Verbs

1. Choose the Phrasal verb that means "postpone".

1) put out 2) put on
3) put off 4) put aside

2. The match was <u>called off</u>

What is the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb?

1) canceled 2) postponed
3) started 4) damaged

3. Choose the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb.

The police <u>looked into</u> the matter.

1) examined 2) investigated
3) took care 4) wrote

4. Match the following.

A	B
1) break up	P) to end a longtime relationship/association
2) break off	Q) to end a relationship suddenly
3) break with	R) to end a romantic relationship

1) 1-R, 2-Q, 3-P 2) 1-P, 2-Q, 3-R
3) 1-R, 2-P, 3-Q 4) 1-Q, 2-R, 3-P

5. Choose the phrasal verb that means "to publicly demand or ask for an action to happen".

1) call at 2) call out
3) call with 4) call by

6. What is the meaning of the phrasal verb "turn down"?

1) to refuse/ reject something
2) to accept something
3) to travel on bus
4) to accept unpleasantly

7. I <u>give up</u> smoking.

What is the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb?

1) to stop an activity
2) to continue an activity
3) to start an activity
4) above all

8. Choose the meaning of the phrasal verb "Take after".

1) to dislike someone
2) take it after sometime
3) inherit traits from a family
4) argue with someone

9. Match the following.

A	B
1) put on	P) stay/reside
2) put out	Q) write down something
3) put down	R) extinguish
4) put up	S) to don (clothing, equipment)

1) 1-P, 2-Q, 3-R, 4-S 2) 1-S 2-Q, 3-R, 4-P
3) 1-P, 2-R, 3-Q, 4-S 4) 1-S, 2-R, 3-Q, 4-P

10. Choose the phrasal verb that means "to anticipate/be excited about".

1) look out 2) look forward to
3) turn into 4) run into

11. The bus <u>broke down</u> on the ghat road.



The meaning of the sentence is?

1) The bus moved slowly on the ghat road.
2) The bus moved fast on the ghat road.
3) The bus did not move on the ghat road due to a machinary problem.
4) Above all

12. Choose the phrasal verb that means 'say good by'.

1) set off 2) see off
3) put off 4) say off

13. Match the following.

A	B
1) run out	P) to decline in number/size
2) run down	Q) use up/ tired
3) run after	R) to leave the place/escape
4) run away	S) chase/follow

1) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-S, 4-R 2) 1-P 2-Q, 3-R, 4-S
3) 1-S, 2-R, 3-Q, 4-P 4) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-R, 4-S

14. Peach trees that in the springtime <u>broke out</u> into delicate blossom.

The meaning of the above underlined

MORE DYNAMIC!

Phrasal verbs are significant in English as they add nuance and flexibility to the language. They combine a verb with a preposition or adverb, often changing the verb's meaning. Mastery of phrasal verbs is essential for fluency, as they are commonly used in every-day speech and writing, making language more dynamic and expressive.



DSC/TET - 2024

English

phrasal verb is...

1) to come to an end
2) make important discoveries
3) admitting the defeat
4) to come out suddenly

15. Choose the phrasal verb that means "to quit or surrender often after a struggle or effort".

1) take up 2) run out
3) suffer from 4) give up

16. The meaning of the phrasal verb "hold off" is?

1) to delay /postpone something
2) to continue
3) to take over
4) to miss something

17. Oh! The wine has <u>run out</u>. Go and bring some wine.

Choose the meaning of the above underlined word.

1) use up 2) consume
3) end up 4) above all

18. The fire man..... the fire.

Choose the correct phrasal verb.

1) put up 2) put out
3) put off 4) put on

19. Choose the meaning of the phrasal verb "bring up".

1) continuing up
2) to raise or rear (children)
3) to publish
4) to return or give back

20. The chief guest <u>distributed</u> prizes.

Choose the correct phrasal verb that has an equal meaning to the underlined part.

1) gave out 2) gave off
3) gave up 4) gave into

21. He <u>set off</u> for Chennai early this morning.

What is the Meaning of the underlined phrasal verb?

1) arrived 2) stopped
3) started 4) not yet started

22. Match the following.

A	B
1) take up	P) to begin a new hobby
2) take down	Q) to write on a paper
3) take over	R) to get control
4) take after	S) to resemble

1) 1-P, 2-Q, 3-R, 4-S
2) 1-S 2-R, 3-Q, 4-P
3) 1-P, 2-R, 3-Q, 4-S
4) 1-S, 2-Q, 3-R, 4-P

23. Generally the rich <u>look down upon</u> the poor.

The meaning of the underlined phrasal verb is...

1) disregard 2) respect
3) looking care 4) point out

24. Everyone should <u>reduce</u> the expenditure.

Choose the correct phrasal verb that has an equal meaning to the underlined word.

1) cut off 2) cut out
3) cut over 4) cut down

25. Fire <u>started suddenly</u> in the kitchen.

Choose the correct phrasal verb that has an equal meaning to the underlined part.

1) broke in 2) broke off
3) broke out 4) broke into

26. Choose the phrasal verb that means "to search thoroughly".

1) bring up 2) run out
3) look into 4) put off

27. Choose the phrasal verb that means "to cause something happen or occur".

1) look out for 2) take over
3) bring about 4) get away with

28. Sheela <u>gave up</u> the job after getting married.

Choose the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb.

1) abandoned 2) joined
3) started doing
4) going to be joined

29. The boss simply could not ..... his inefficiency anymore.

Fill in the blank with a suitable phrasal verb.

1) put off 2) put down
3) put across 4) put up with

30. Ramu decided to ..... Sheela's number in the Yellow Pages.

1) look into 2) look onto
3) look up 4) look down



Writer: Putnam Ravi Kumar

Answers

1-3; 2-1; 3-2; 4-1; 5-4; 6-1; 7-1; 8-3; 9-4; 10-2; 11-3; 12-2; 13-1; 14-4; 15-4; 16-1; 17-4; 18-2; 19-2; 20-3; 21-3; 22-1; 23-1; 24-4; 25-3; 26-3; 27-3; 28-1; 29-4; 30-3.

The four language skills are also known..



P. Ramakrishna
Subject Expert

Model Questions

1. The following is not the feature of a language:
   1) Arbitrariness 2) Systematicity
   3) Creativeness 4) Colourfulness
2. The following is not true regarding English:
   1) It is the language of travel and tourism.
   2) It is the national language of India.
   3) It is a major language of media and publication.
   4) It is a major language of education.
3. According to psycholinguists,' babbling stage is:
   1) 7 - 10 months
   2) 2 - 5 months
   3) 15 - 20 months
   4) 20 - 24 months
4. The following language has been accepted as an Associate Official Language in India.
   1) Telugu 2) Tamil
   3) Bengali 4) English
5. According to Psycholinguists, 'gurgling stage' is:
   1) 11 - 18 months
   2) 0 - 12 months
   3) 0 - 6 months
   4) 7 - 10 months
6. The following is the old English period:
   1) 500 AD to 1100 AD
   2) 1100 AD to 1500 AD
   3) 250 AD to 252 AD
   4) 500 AD to 1500 AD
7. In the post independent era, to solve the conflict of language education, CABE proposed a language formula in 1956. Identify it.
   1) Hindi as official language
   2) Three language formula
   3) English as official language
   4) Official and mother tongue formula
8. One of the features of language mentioned below is wrong. Identify it.
   1) Language is systematic
   2) Language is arbitrary
   3) Language is not extendable
   4) Language transmits culture
9. Which article of the Indian constitution declared 'Hindi' as official language and recommended the use of 'English' for the official purposes for a period of 15 years.
   1) Article 344 2) Article 351
   3) Article 343 4) Article 345
10. A 'table' is called a table not because there is any logical relationship between the word 'table' and the physical reality which we denote by it. Which feature of language is this -
    1) Displacement
    2) Arbitrariness
    3) Cultural transmission
    4) Creativity
11. The objective of the natural approach in English Language teaching is____
    1) to help beginners learn the language
    2) to help intermediates advance their language
    3) to help the advanced improve their writing skills
    4) to help the advanced improve their listening skills
12. Which of the following are active skills?
    1) Listening and Reading
    2) Reading and Speaking
    3) Reading and Writing
    4) Speaking and Writing
13. Which of the following is not an objective of teaching composition?
    1) To give sufficient writing practice to the students
    2) To enable them to use appropriate techniques in different types of writing
    3) To create interest in the pupils and develop a taste for wide reading
    4) To enable them to think originally, organize their ideas systematically and write independently
14. Which of the following is an objective of teaching Supplementary Reader?
    1) To create interest in the pupils and develop a taste for wide reading
    2) To improve their skill in silent reading with a reasonable speed
    3) To motivate them self study
    4) All the above
15. Which of the following is not an objective of teaching prose?
    1) To enable the student to speak English with their teachers and classmates
    2) To develop aesthetic sense in the students
    3) To enable the students to learn the elements of language
    4) To enable the listen to English spoken by their teachers and classmates and understand it
16. Which of the following an objective of teaching poetry?
    1) To enable the students to appreciate the beauty of the poem
    2) To enable them to enjoy the music of the poem
    3) To enable the students to read the poem aloud with proper rhythm and intonation
    4) All the above
17. Developing aesthetic sense in the students is primarily an objective of teaching?
    1) Poetry 2) Prose
    3) Supplementary Reader
    4) Composition



18. Enabling the students to use appropriate techniques in different types of writing an objective of teaching?
    1) Prose 2) Poetry
    3) Supplementary Reader
    4) Composition
19. Passive skills are also Known as
    1) Receptive Skills
    2) Dynamic Skills
    3) Lively Skills 4) Vibrant Skills
20. Active Skills are also Known as
    1) Receptive Skills
    2) Open Skills
    3) Productive Skills
    4) Vibrant Skills
21. English phonemes, consonants and vowels are in the following order.
    1) 42, 21, 21 2) 40, 20, 20
    3) 44, 24, 20 4) 43, 22, 21
22. Choose the false statement:
    1) A single sound is represented by several spellings in English
    2) In English We have silent letters and doubling of consonants regarding spelling
    3) Using capital letters is found in all South Indian Languages
    4) We cannot find 1 : 1 relation between sounds and spelling in English
23. Choose the word that does not have stress?
    1) obtain 2) would
    3) delete 4) tutorial
24. The number of monophthongs in English is.
    1) 12 2) 10 3) 20 4) 8
25. Identify the correct tones is saying the two parts of the sentence. If you go to Agra, I you can see the Taj.
    1) Falling / Falling
    2) Rising / Falling
    3) Falling / Rising
    4) Rising / Rising
26. In English, the speech sounds are called:
    1) consonants 2) vowels
    3) phonemes 4) articulations
27. The following is a speech organ:
    1) cheek 2) chin
    3) Eye 4) hard palate
28. Choose the word that has stress on the second syllable:
    1) revise 2) pacify
    3) anxious 4) birthday
29. The number of phonemes in English are___
    1) 26 2) 44 3) 12 4) 20
30. IPA stands for:
    1) India Public Art
    2) International Phonetic Association
    3) Indian Public Articulation
    4) Indian Phonetic Association
31. This Kind of listening needs the ability to analyze___
    1) Listening to evaluate
    2) Listening for enjoyment
    3) Listening to solve problems
    4) Listening to communicate
32. Listening is a _____process.
    1) Physical
    2) Conscious mental
    3) Unconscious mental
    4) Sub-Conscious mental
33. "We have two ears and only one tongue in order that we may hear more and speak less" said by___
    1) Mary Underwood
    2) Doff 3) Diogenes Laertius
    4) Peter Mark Roget
34. What are the two basic elements of spoken language?
    1) Stress and Syllable
    2) Clarity and fluency
    3) Legibility and simplicity
    4) Accuracy and Uniformity
35. The four language skills are also known as ___
    1) Minimum skills
    2) Maximum skills
    3) Macro skills 4) Micro skills
36. ____ reading is for especially required information or getting the gist of the passage or a book.
    1) Intensive 2) Extensive
    3) Silent 4) Loud
37. ____ is done for getting every detail of the text.
    1) Intensive 2) Extensive
    3) Silent 4) Loud
38. _____ allows the reader to share to information with others.
    1) Loud reading
    2) Silent reading
    3) Skimming 4) Scanning
39. _____ reading helps learners to read with concentration.
    1) Loud 2) Silent
    3) Intensive 4) extensive
40. ___ allows the reader to cover a large text and obtain some idea of the content in a short time.
    1) Scanning 2) Skipping
    3) Skimming 4) Loud
41. Micro teaching___
    1) does not give any scope for feedback
    2) improves the efficiency of a teacher
    3) makes teaching situation very complex
    4) is planned for 45 minutes of teaching
42. The principle involved in Deductive Method is___
    1) specific example to generalization of rule
    2) generic example to generalization of rule
    3) generalized rule to specific example
    4) specific example to special rule
43. Direct Method does not believe in ___
    1) exposure to language through situations
    2) examples followed by rules
    3) association of ideas and objects
    4) teaching through translation
44. Reading Method is propounded by___
    1) C J Dodson 2) Michael West
    3) Harold palmer
    4) C C Fries
45. A method is an overall plan for the orderly presentation of language material. Within one approach there can be_____
    1) two methods 2) four methods
    3) many methods
    4) six methods
46. Grammar translation method does not:
    1) give importance to grammar
    2) encourage learning through mother tongue
    3) help learn English grammar
    4) enhance the learner's communicative skills immediately
47. The grammar translated method dominated the field of teaching and learning during this period?
    1) 1840 - 1940 2) 1990 - 2005
    3) 1840 - 1841 4) 1950 - 2000
48. The three levels of conceptualization identified by Edward Anthony are:
    1) Approach, method and technique
    2) Approach, philosophy and technique
    3) Principle, approach and method
    4) Philosophy, principle and approach
49. Grammar translation method lays stress on:
    1) Accuracy 2) similarity
    3) listening skills
    4) hand writing
50. The objective of the Direct method is:
    1) to develop personality
    2) to develop a command over the target language
    3) to develop health
    4) to increase the power of comprehension

KEY

1) 4	2) 2	3) 1	4) 4	5) 3
6) 1	7) 2	8) 3	9) 3	10) 2
11) 1	12) 4	13) 3	14) 4	15) 2
16) 4	17) 1	18) 4	19) 1	20) 3
21) 3	22) 3	23) 2	24) 1	25) 2
26) 3	27) 4	28) 1	29) 2	30) 2
31) 3	32) 2	33) 3	34) 2	35) 3
36) 2	37) 1	38) 1	39) 2	40) 3
41) 2	42) 3	43) 4	44) 2	45) 3
46) 4	47) 1	48) 1	49) 1	50) 2

How many plays did Shakespeare write?



P. Ramakrishna
Subject Expert

Model Questions

1. ___ was the founder of Shantiniketan, an experimental school.
   1) Tagore 2) Kamala Das
   3) Akriti Goel 4) Meish Goldish
2. "I bear light shade for the leaves when laid ___". find the figure of speech.
   1) Simile 2) Metaphor
   3) Personification 4) Anaphora
3. Not gold but only ___ can make A people great and strong. Fill in the blank.
   1) men 2) women
   3) the Nation 4) the country
4. Lightly, Ọ lightly we bear her along,
   She sways like a flower in the wind of our song; these lines are from ___
   1) Bangle Sellers 2) The Cloud
   3) The Night of the Scorpion
   4) Palanquin Bearers
5. 'The Road Not Taken' is taken from ___
   1) A Boy's Will
   2) North of Boston
   3) Mountain Interval
   4) West-Running Brook
6. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem 'The Road Not Taken'?
   1) ABBCC 2) AABBC
   3) ABABA 4) ABAAB
7. Who wrote the poem "La Belle Dame Sans Mercy"?
   1) William Wordsworth
   2) John Keats
   3) Shelly 4) Robert Frost
8. Sarojini Naidu was given a sobriquet____ on account of her beautiful poems and songs
   1) The Nightingale of India
   2) The Melody Queen
   3) The Queen of Poetry
   4) None of these
9. The inferior form of a drama is ___
   1) Tragedy 2) Comedy
   3) Tragi Comedy
   4) Romantic Tragedy
10. Which of the following is not written by Robert Browning?
    1) My Last Dutches
    2) Adrew Del Sarto
    3) The Last Ride together
    4) Ulysses
11. Match the following.
    List -A
    i) Flash Fiction ii) Short Story
    iii) Novelette iv) Novella
    List -B
    A) 7500-17500 Words (25-60 pages)
    B) 17500-50000 Words (60-170 pages)
    C) 2000 Words (5 pages)
    D) 2000-7500 Words (5-25 pages)
    1) i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B
    2) i-A, ii-B, iii-C, iv-D
    3) i-B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-D
    4) i-D, ii-A, iii-B, iv-C
12. In a ballad certain lines are repeated periodically. This is called ___
    1) Repetition 2) Refrain
    3) Recapitulation 4) Redundancy
13. Who flees Scotland to join Malcolm in England?
    1) Donalbain 2) Ross
    3) Macduff 4) Lennox
14. A sonnet is a poem that has ___ lines.
    1) 12 2) 14 3) 16 4) 15
15. Ode like an elegy is a song. But the theme is _____
    1) War 2) Nature
    3) social evils
    4) human weaknesses
16. The length of a line in a poem is measured by __
    1) syllables 2) Words
    3) Letters 4) Meters
17. The first person in Africa to be honoured Nobel Prize is?
    1) Wangari Mathai
    2) Wole Soyinka
    3) Fritz Karinthy 4) O. Henry
18. Shakespeare sonnets consists of ___
    1) Octave and sestet
    2) 3quatrains
    3) 3 quatrains & 1 couplet
    4) 3 sestets
19. A lyrical poem expressing the emotion of sorrow (grief) or a song of death is called___
    1) Sonnet 2) Ode
    3) Lyric 4) Elegy
20. Ballad was a song accompanied by___
    1) Harp 2) Lyre
    3) Aulos 4) Flute
21. Lyric is a short poem rendered by___
    1) A group of 3 speakers
    2) A group of 2 speakers
    3) A group speaker
    4) a single speaker
22. Nissim Ezekiel was a / an___
    1) Indian Jewish poet
    2) British critic
    3) Canadian author
    4) Greek Philosopher
23. ___ is an actor's secrete thoughts uttered aloud on the stage to acquaint with audience what is passing in his mind.
    1) Prologue 2) Epilogue
    3) Soliloquy 4) Epode
24. Which one of the following is not a Romantic Comedy?
    1) Twelfth Night
    2) As You Like It
    3) A Mid Summer Night's Dream
    4) Hamlet
25. Setting refers to _____
    1) A place of action
    2) Themes specifications
    3) a performance
    4) narrative techniques
26. The major variables are___" the pitch of the voice (varying between low and high)
    - length of sounds (varying between short and long)
    - loudness, or prominence (varying between soft and loud)
    - Timbre (quality of sound)-found in___

    1) Parody 2) Prosody
    3) Diction 4) Epic
27. "Representative Men" is the work of___
    1) Emerson 2) A.G. Gardiner
    3) Isaac Asimov
    4) Francis Bacon
28. Ralph Waldo Emerson was a / an ___
    1) essayist 2) Lecturer
    3) Philosopher and poet
    4) All the above
29. A protagonist from lower social ranks who suffers a common place disaster was presented by
    1) Senecan tragedy
    2) Revenged tragedy
    3) Domestic tragedy
    4) Tragic Comedy
30. ___in fiction refers to language conventions used to construct the story or article.
    1) Setting 2) Point of time
    3) Atmosphere 4) Style
31. ___is based on a true story or fictionalized account or a reconstructed biography.
    1) Science fiction
    2) Non fiction
    3) Semi fiction 4) Fiction
32. ___is a separate introductory section that comes before the main body of a poem, novel, or play, and gives some sense as to what's to come.
    1) Prologue 2) Epilogue
    3) Soliloquy 4) Epode
33. ___is a short speech, poem, dirge, elegy or an event that comes at the end of a play, a novel or any other literary piece.
    1) Prologue 2) Epilogue
    3) Soliloquy 4) Epode
34. ___refers to the choice of words and style of expression that an author makes and uses in a work of literature.
    1) Fiction 2) Faction
    3) Diction 4) Imagery
35. On what grounds is hand shaking criticized?
    1) rude 2) new practice
    3) hygienic 4) Humour
36. Which one of the following is not written by Isaac Asimov?
    1) Foundation Series
    2) Computer series
    3) Empire series
    4) Robot series
37. Isaac Asimov was a master in the genre of___
    1) Non fiction 2) Realisticfiction
    3) Non-Realistic fiction
    4) Science fiction
38. The Novel "Swami and Friends" set in ___
    1) Mallapur 2) Wessex
    3) Mysore 4) None of these
39. How many Chapters are there in the Novel, Swami and Friends?
    1)15 2)10 3) 19 4) 20
40. R.K. Narayan's first novel is ___
    1) Bachelor of Arts
    2) Mr. Sampath
    3) Swami and friends
    4) The Dark Room
41. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
    1) 37 2) 154 3) 10 4) 2
42. Which one of the following is not a Tragedy of Shakespeare?
    1) As You Like It 2) Macbeth
    3) Hamlet 4) Othello
43. Who murdered Macbeth?
    1) Banquo 2) Fleance
    3) Lady Mac duff 4) Mac duff
44. Where is the Cathedral?
    1)The heath 2) Canterbury
    3) Paris 4) London
45. What is the name of the company in the story "The Gold Watch"?
    1) Henry King & Co
    2) Mudra & Co
    3) George King & Co
    4) King & Co
46. The postmaster first took up his duties in the village of___
    1) Ellapu 2) Culcutta
    3) Rudapur 4) Ulapur
47. What is the name of the girl in the story "The Post Master"?
    1) Satan 2) Latan
    3) Ratan 4) Hatan
48. What is meant by 'swagger"?
    1) Confident Talk
    2) Confident Gestures
    3) Confident walk
    4) Confident hand shake
49. Which of the following is not a previous name of the thief"?
    1) Ranbir 2) Sudhir
    3) Trilok 4) Sunder.
50. Who is the narrator of the story "The Thief"?
    1) Arun 2) Deepak
    3) Ruskin Bond 4) Sunder
51. There are 39 lines broken into 6 stanzas of 6 lines each and one final stanza of 3 lines in the___
    1) Vilanelle 2) Sestina
    3) Chaucerian Stanza
    4) Rhyme Royal
52. Nineteen lines long, the ___.not only repeats lines, it rhymes.
    1) Vilanelle 2) Sestina
    3) Chaucerian Stanza
    4) Rhyme Royal
53. The rhyme scheme of "The Canterbury Tales" is___
    1) b b, a b b, c c
    2) a b, a b b, c c
    3) a b, a a b, cc
    4) a a, b b a, c c
54. Ottava Rhyma is a stanza of ___Iambic Pentametre lines.
    1) 7 2) 8
    3) 8+1 Alexandrine 4) 3
55. The rhyme scheme is a b a b, b c b c, c in___
    1) The Ottava Rhyma
    2) The Spenserian stanza
    3) The Terza Rhyma
    4) The Caucerian stanza
56. The Rhyme Royal is the other name of___
    1) The Ottava Rhyma
    2) The Spenserian stanza
    3) The Terza Rhyma
    4) The Caucerian stanza
57. Who is called , "the father of English poetry."?
    1) Thomas Wyatt 2) Spencer
    3) Caucer 4) Dante
58. The Ottava Rhyma stanza-form was first used in England in the early 16th century by___
    1) Thomas Wyatt 2) Spencer
    3) Caucer 4) Dante

ఏపీ డీఎస్సీ
School Assistant/TGT
ఇంగ్లిష్
Special

KEY

1) 1	2) 3	3) 1	4) 4	5) 3
6) 4	7) 2	8) 1	9) 3	10) 4
11) 1	12) 2	13) 1	14) 2	15) 2
16) 4	17) 2	18) 3	19) 4	20) 1
21) 4	22) 1	23) 3	24) 4	25) 1
26) 2	27) 1	28) 4	29) 3	30) 4
31) 3	32) 1	33) 2	34) 3	35) 3
36) 2	37) 4	38) 4	39) 3	40) 3
41) 1	42) 1	43) 4	44) 2	45) 1
46) 4	47) 3	48) 3	49) 4	50) 2
51) 2	52) 1	53) 3	54) 2	55) 2
56) 4	57) 3	58) 1		

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Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in..



P. Ramakrishna
Subject Expert

Model Questions

1. Bonsai Life is written by ____
   1) Abburi Chaya Devi
   2) Jim Corbett 3) Lela Birky
   4) Brian Patten
2. Which one of the following is not a work of Charles Dickens?
   1) Oliver Twist
   2) Great Expectations
   3) Pickwick Papers
   4) The Dead Rat
3. Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature for his Gitanjali, the Song of Offerings in ____
   1) 1931 2) 1913
   3) 1914 4) 1915
4. Identify the silent letter in the word PRECIS.
   1) C 2) I 3) S 4) R
5. What is the type of writing which we follow in writing an Autobiography?
   1) Persuasive 2) Narrative
   3) Descriptive 4) Expository
6. Which of the following is a complementary close in a letter?
   1) Dear sir, 2) Yours faithfully,
   3) With regards,
   4) Thanking sir,
7. _____ writing is a unique mixture of fact and opinion.
   1) Story 2) Essay
   3) Editorial 4) None of these
8. Which of the following is found in writing an essay?
   1) Point of view
   2) Plot 3) Setting
   4) Author's own argument
9. How many nasal sounds are there?
   1) 2 2) 3 3) 6 4) 10
10. Choose the sentence that expresses ability.
    1) He can carry this bag
    2) He carries bags
    3) He may carry this bag
    4) He should carry this bag
11. The bird _____ out if you leave the door of the cage. Choose the correct verb to fill in the blank.
    1) flies 2) will fly
    3) fly 4) would fly
12. He is the tallest boy on _____ earth.
    Choose the article that fits the context.
    1) a 2) an 3) the
    4) No article is needed
13. Choose the correct spelling of the word.
    1) Rejuvenate 2) Reguvinate
    3) Rijuvenate 4) Rejuvenete
14. She practised _____ with a pitcher on her head.
    Choose the appropriate verb of fill in the blank.
    1) walk 2) walked
    3) to walking 4) to walk
15. The simple sentence among the four is:
    1) She was generous to the people who were in need.
    2) When Savitri was twelve, she was offered a role in a film.
    3) Maya Bazar is another film that brought fame to her.
    4) She gave an exceptionally brilliant performance.





16. Work hard. You'll get success.
    Choose the correct conditional clause to combine the above sentences.
    1) If you work hard, you will not get success.
    2) If you work hard, you would get success.
    3) If you work hard, you will get success.
    4) If you don't work hard, you will get success.
17. They were waiting for their teacher to come to the class.
    Identify the auxiliary verb in the above sentence.
    1) waiting 2) come
    3) were 4) teacher
18. Ramakrishna lent me _____ interesting book.
    1) a 2) an 3) the
    4) No article is needed
19. My situation is similar _____ yours. Choose the correct preposition that fits that context.
    1) of 2) with
    3) by 4) to
20. Identify the wrong irregular verb form among the following pairs of words.
    1) think - thought
    2) rise - rose 3) fall - falled
    4) drink - drank

METHODOLOGY

21. These sounds begin with one vowel and end with another vowel.
    1) consonants 2) vowels
    3) vowel glides 4) pure vowels
22. The concept which divides teaching into a set of sub-skills, so that they can be practised individually before one integrates them into the comprehensive major skill of teaching.
    1) Practice teaching
    2) Micro teaching
    3) Block teaching
    4) Class room teaching
23. The domain that deals with the learners' ability to perform some activity or do practical work is;
    1) Affective domain
    2) Psycho-motor domain
    3) Cognitive domain
    4) All the above
24. The three levels of conceptualization identified by Edward Anthony are:
    1) Approach, method and technique
    2) Approach, philosophy and technique
    3) Principle, approach and method
    4) Philosophy, principle and approach
25. A manual of instruction for any class is:
    1) a dictionary 2) a textbook
    3) a question paper
    4) a lesson plan
26. When the reader is looking for specific information he/ she adopts the technique of:
    1) intensive reading
    2) scanning 3) skimming
    4) extensive reading
27. The following promotes thorough understanding of the content or concept.
    1) Intensive reading
    2) Scanning 3) Skimming
    4) Checking
28. A set of co-relative assumptions dealing with the language and learning is:
    1) A method 2) A technique
    3) An approach 4) A trick
29. The objective of the Direct method is:
    1) to develop personality
    2) to increase the power of comprehension
    3) to develop health
    4) to develop a command over the target language
30. Strengths and weaknesses can be identified with the help of ____
    1) Diagnostic Evaluation
    2) Formative Evaluation
    3) Summative Evaluation
    4) All

Key with Explanations

1) 1;
- Bonsai life is written by Abburi ChayaDevi.
- Abburi Chayadevi is a well known feminist writer born in 1933.
- She has written many short stories and essays.
- She was awarded the Central Sahitya Akademi in 2005.
- In her works, she elucidates women life and their feelings.
- Bonsai Bratukulu is translated by Alladi Uma and M. Sridhar

2) 4;
Charles Dickens works are:
OGP BAD
O - Oliver Twist,
G - Great Expectations,
P - Pickwick Papers,
B - Bleak House,
A - A Tale of two Cities
D - David Copperfield
So, The Dead Rat is not written by Charles Dickens. It is written by P.C. Roy.

3) 2;
The first Nobel Prize winner is Rabindranath Tagore in 1913.

4) 3;
The pronunciation of the word Précis is: / pre-sI /

5) 2;
Person's own life history is revealed in Autobiography. It is usually written in Narrative.

6) 2;
Complementary close is nothing but Subscription of the letter.

7) 3; 8) 4;
An essay is, generally, a piece of writing that gives the author's own argument - but the definition is vague, overlapping with those of a paper, an article, a pamphlet, and a short story.

9) 2;
We can use one code here. PANLFS for consonants.
P - Plosives - 6
A - Affricates - 2
N - Nasals - 3
L - Laterals - 1
F - Fricatives - 10
S - Semi Vowels - 2

10) 1;
Can /Could - expresses Ability
May/ Might - expresses Possibility
Need - expresses Necessity
Must/ Ought to - expresses Obligation and Compulsion.
So, answer is option one

11) 2; Simple Condition:
If + Sub + V_1 + Obj,
Sub + will/shall + V_1 + Obj

12) 4; No article is needed.

13) 1;

14) 4; To Infinitive represents the work.

15) 4;
All the other three sentences contain two clauses. Option 4 contains one subject and one predicate.

16) 3; Simple Condition:
If + Sub + V_1 + Obj,
Sub + will/shall + V_1 + Obj

17) 3;
Auxiliary verbs: Am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had.
So, 'were' is the right answer.

18) 2; 'An' is used before the vowel sounds.

19) 4; 20) 3;
Irregular Verbs: Fall-Fell-Fallen

21) 3;
Diphthongs/ Vowel Glides are combination of two vowel sounds.

22) 2;
The concept which divides teaching into a set of sub-skills, so that they can be practised individually before one integrates them into the comprehensive major skill of teaching is Micro teaching.

23) 2;
Practical work is done with the help of hands. So, it is Psycho motor domain.
Affective Domain is related to heart.
Cognitive Domain is related to mind.

24) 1;
The three levels of conceptualization identified by Edward Anthony are Approach, Method and Technique in 1965.

25) 4; 26) 2; 27) 1;
28) 3; 29) 4; 30) 1.

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Grammar translation method lays stress on..



P. Ramakrishna
Subject Expert

Model Questions

1. The Garden Within is written by ——
1) P. C. Roy 2) Kamala Das
3) E. B. Browning
4) Celia Barrell

2. ——was the founder of Shantiniketan, an experimental school.
1) Tagore 2) Kamala Das
3) Akriti Goel
4) Meish Goldish

3. Charles Dickens is a well known —— novelist.
1) Indian 2) English
3) Canadian 4) Hungarian

4. The important part of the letter is——.
1) Salutation
2) Body of the letter
3) Subscription 4) Heading

5. What is the length of the précis, if the original length of the passage is 240 words?
1) 220 words 2) 100 words
3) 80 words 4) 90 words

6. Autobiography is written in-——
1) First Person point of view
2) Fourth Person point of view
3) Third Person point of view
4) Second Person point of view

7. "One who writes another's life history" is called——
1) Bibliophile
2) Autobiography
3) Biography
4) Short Story

8. A DSC aspirant reads a psychology text book and prepares notes, it is a Process of ——.
1) Note Reading
2) Note Making
3) Note Taking
4) Both 2 & 3

9. ——essay characterized by humor and graceful style.
1) Stylish Essay
2) Semi formal Essay
3) Formal Essay
4) Informal Essay

10. Swetha is a talented girl. Identify the underlined word.
1) Adverb 2) Noun
3) Preposition 4) None

11. Meghana —— since 7 o'clock.
1) had been playing
2) Is playing
3) was playing
4) has been playing

12. If he had taken a cab, he—— .the train.
1) would caught
2) Would be caught
3) Would have caught
4) would catch.

13. When I —— to college, I saw a big snake.
1) were going 2) was going
3) am going 4) was gone

14. Identify the type of the sentence "Are you free now?"
1) Assertive 2) Imperative
3) Interrogative 4) Exclamatory

15. "Question tags where the speaker is seeking an agreement" comes under——.
1) Rising Intonation
2) Falling Intonation
3) Falling- Rising
4) Rising- Falling

16. Similar meaning of the word is called——.
1) Acronym 2) Antonym
3) Abbreviation 4) Synonym

17. ——Mr. Manoj wants to meet you. Identify the suitable article.
1) A 2) An
3) The 4) No article

18. Surekha purchased—— HMT watch. Identify the suitable article.
1) a 2) an
3) the 4) No article

19. A horse jumped —— a deer.
1) to 2) upon
3) into 4) over

20. Please put your signature—ink.
1) with 2) by
3) in 4) over

21. According to psycholinguists,' babbling' stage is:
1) 7 to 10 months
2) 2 to 5 months
3) 15 to 20 months
4) 20 to 24 months

22. The grammar translation method dominated the field of teaching and learning during this period
1) 1840 to 1940
2) 1990 to 2005
3) 1840 to 1841
4) 1950 to 2000

23. These sounds begin with one vowel and end with another vowel.
1) consonants 2) vowels
3) vowel glides 4) pure vowels

24. The objective that signifies the ability to recognise the beauty in the use of words, rhythm, ideas and figures of speech.
1) Knowledge
2) Comprehensive
3) Expression
4) Appreciation

25. English language uses stress.
1) only at the word level
2) only at the sentence level
3) both at the word level and the sentence level
4) only at the phrase level

26. The three levels of conceptualization identified by Edward Anthony are:
1) Approach, method and technique
2) Approach, philosophy and technique
3) Principle, approach and method
4) Philosophy, principle and approach

27. When the reader is looking for specific information he / she adopts the technique of:
1) intensive reading
2) Scanning 3) Skimming
4) extensive reading

28. Grammar translation method lays stress on:
1) accuracy 2) Similarity
3) listening skills
4) hand writing

29. The objective of the Direct method is:
1) to develop personality
2) to develop health
3) to increase the power of comprehension
4) to develop a command over the target language

30. ——means the instructions to attempt the questions and length of answers.
1) Validity 2) Scorability
3) Rubrics 4) Practicability

KEY

1) 4	2) 1	3) 2	4) 2	5) 3
6) 1	7) 3	8) 2	9) 4	10) 4
11) 4	12) 3	13) 2	14) 3	15) 2
16) 4	17) 1	18) 2	19) 2	20) 3
21) 1	22) 1	23) 3	24) 4	25) 3
26) 1	27) 2	28) 1	29) 4	30) 3