

Unit 1 Grammar study material for Degree 1st and 2nd Semester

ARTICLES

_An Article is a word which determines the coming of the noun.

_There are 3 English Articles

They are, 'A''An' and 'The'.

_'A' and 'An' are the 2 indefinite articles, 'The' is the only definite Article.

_we use the indefinite Articles before a noun talking about someone or something uncertain.

Eg: Raj is reading a magazine.

Anil brought me a gift today.

_The Definite Article is used before a noun when talking about something or someone definite.

Eg: The telephone is ringing.

Shall I turn the radio on?

Sheela is in the garden.

_An Indefinite Article 'An' is used before the words being with Vowels AEIOU

Eg; I want to buy an umbrella.

I feel proud to be an Indian.

Robert Frost is an American poet.

Ravi is an English teacher.

Physics is an optional subject.

_The Definite Article 'The' is used before the Superlative Degree of comparison.

Eg; Bill Gates is the richest man.

Bacteria is the smallest creature.

Madhavi is the tallest girl.

_The Definite Article 'The' is used before the names of unique books, rivers, directions and objects.

Eg: The Ramayana, The Mahabharatha.

The Ganga The Kaveri.

The North The West

The Sun The Galaxy

WORKED EXAMPLES

Fill up the blanks with suitable articles:

1. Sanakrir is a difficult language.
2. It is raining please carry the raincoat with you.
3. Prakash is a union leader.
4. He is the most intelligent boy in the class.
5. The Nayagara is the biggest waterfall in the world.
6. Barooq Obama is the president of America.
7. Copper is a usefull Metal.
8. There is a university in Ballery.
9. I have an idea to pass easily.
10. He is an Indian by birth not an American.
11. The Red fort is a historical monument.
12. The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West.
13. Tamilnadu is the southern part of India.
14. Vedavyasa wrote the Mahabharatha and the Ramayana is written by Valmiki.
15. The Indian Ocean lies in the south India.
16. Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world.
17. The Ganga is a holy river.
18. Ashoka was the wise king.
19. I will come back in a hour.
20. If you have please give me a one rupee coin.

Unit 2 Grammar study material for all Degree 1st & 2nd semester

HOMONYMS_____Words confused

1. Accept: to consider

Eg—I accept your gift.

Except: Apart from

Eg—Except Geetha every student is good.

2. Altar: A place of worship

Eg—An altar is a must for the house.

Alter: To adjust

Eg—The tailor altered my dress.

3. Birth: Rise

Eg__ Write your date of birth

Bearth: A place to sleep in train

Eg—please reserve me a bearth in Hampi Express.

4. Decree: Verdict or Judgement

Eg__The judge pronounced the decree today.

Degree: A Graduation course.

Eg__ She did her BA degree successfully.

5. Brake: A device to stop the vehicle

Eg__ The accident happened due to break failure.

Unit 3 Grammar Study Material for all Degree 1st and 2nd Semester

PREPOSITIONS

___ A **PREPOSITION** is a word that describes the position of a noun.

___ **Around Across Above After On Behind at in under round during by for of about over within without before till until** are some important English prepositions.

___ **some prepositions are used to show the place**

Eg___ Some children are playing **on** the beach.

Some children are hiding **behind** the rock.

Some children are sliding **down** the slide.

Some children are resting **under** a tree.

Some children are chasing **after** each other.

Some children are sitting **round** the sandcastle

---- **Some prepositions are used to show time.**

Eg___ The meeting starts **at** nine o' clock.

Shops close **on** Sundays.

Tom was born **on** 5th February 1990.

Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus **on** 25th December.

They were married **in** 1990.

The traffic is very heavy **in** the morning.

There are very few people in the streets **after** midnight.

They visited pairs **during** the school holidays.

___ **Some prepositions are used for other purposes.**

Eg___ Many people travel **by** train.

Everybody is looking **at** her.

They are talking **about** the football game.

Peter is walking home **with** Tom.

The Owl danced **with** the pussy cat.

They are always quarrelling **with** each other.

Bob was late and the bus left **without** him.

Bill has egg ham **for** breakfast.

Exercises:

Fill up the blanks with suitable Prepositions

1. I was in the class _____ 9 A.M.
2. The minister distributed the books _____ the students.
3. The book is _____ the table.
4. The ball fell _____ the bucket.
5. The boy ran _____ the road.
6. The man walked _____ the river.
7. The sky is _____ us.
8. This gift is only _____ you.
9. I prefer coffee _____ tea.
10. The students quarrelled _____ themselves.
11. My house is _____ the temple.
12. I will file a petition _____ you.
13. Once _____ a time there lived a king.
14. I stood very close _____ my friend.
15. You should complete the work _____ 9 A.M.
16. I received a letter _____ my friend.
17. Hampi Express leaves _____ 10 AM
18. The beach is made _____ wood and Iron.
19. The principal walks _____ the College.

Unit 4 Grammar study material for all Degree for 1st and 2nd semester

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences

Eg_ Rama and Ravi are friends.

Seeta and Geetha are sisters.

In the above sentences the word ' and ' joins the other two words.

And, Because, But, Hence, Yet, Where, While, that, for, it, unless, till etc are some important English conjunctions.

Conjunction also joins two sentences in order to make the sentence more compact.

Eg.1. Ravi is a good bowler.

Raju is a good bowler.

Above two sentences can be joined with a conjunction.

Ravi and Raju are good bowlers.

2. He is very rich.

He is not happy.

He is very rich yet unhappy/ is not happy.

3. Priya went to Delhi.

Diya went to Mysore.

Priya went to Delhi but / and Diya went to Mysore.

4. She should weep.

She will die.

She should weep or she will die.

---In this way the two sentences are combined by using conjunctions.

Examples

1. Vivek and Vinod are cricketers.
2. He is wealthy yet he doesn't spend.
3. The baby weeps for its mother is weeping.
4. Krishna is clever but lazy.
5. He is very kind but speaks harshly.
6. Maths teacher is so good that he can solve any problem.
7. Radha is dancing and / but Madhav is playing the flute.
8. He worked hard still he failed. Or even though he worked hard, he failed.
9. My bike is here but yours is there.
10. The teacher is absent because/ for he is ill.
11. You wait here till I come back.
12. Kiran had worked hard so he scored well.
13. He ran very fast yet he couldn't catch the train.
14. I will attend the wedding only if you come.
15. Search it where you have lost.

Phrasal Conjunctions

Phrasal conjunctions are another kind of conjunctions used to join sentences.

Both -and, neither – nor, either – or, as well as, as soon as, Not only but also, so that Whether – or are phrasal conjunctions.

Eg:

1. Ravi is not only an intelligent boy but also a hard worker.
2. Both Sheela and Leela are flying to the states.
3. She is both kind and helpful.
4. Either you must stay here or I must stay.
5. Either you do it or let me do.
6. Kiran as well as Arun are bright students.
7. Neither he is good nor helpful.
8. Neither he nor she is present.
9. Veena is not only a singer but also a good dancer.
10. If you give me a clue so that I can solve the problem.
11. The train left as soon as we reached the station.
12. The science students must attend theory classes as well as practical.
13. Though she is suffering from severe pain yet does not complain.
14. I do not care whether you come or not.

CONJUNCTIONS EXERCISES

Fill up the blanks with suitable conjunctions:

1. Seeta____Geeta scored the distinction.
2. He is rich _____ he is not happy.
3. Anita failed in the exam _____ she worked hard.
4. Carry an umbrella _____ it's heavily raining.
5. The teacher is absent _____ he is ill.
6. He failed in the exam _____ he is negligent.
7. Surely you get a rank _____ you work hard.
8. It is happening _____ 1947.
9. You wait here _____ I come here.
10. You search the book _____ you have lost it.
11. _____ The students are allowed inside.
12. Meet me _____ I am free.
13. What do like coffee _____ tea?
14. It was 10am _____ I came here.

Combine the following sentences with suitable conjunctions

1. Rani was singing a song.
Geeta was playing music.
2. You won't get a rank.
You work hard.
3. The train left.
We reached the station.
4. Raju is an intelligent boy.
He is also well mannered.
5. He is not active.
He is not good.
6. You can come on Monday.
You can come on Friday.
7. Ravi is a lazy boy.
Raju is a lazy boy.
8. Murthy did not write Cleary.
He did not write correctly.
9. The bell rang.
The students ran to their classes.
10. He tried to convince his friend.
He was not happy.