

A TEXT BOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

For Classes VIII To X.

AND

[Part B - Exercises For Intermediate students]



A. Venkatappaiah, B.A. B. Ed., C.C.

Retired Headmaster.

**PARISHAT MULTIPURPOSE
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
KOVVUR**

Price : 2-50



To Bro. Enoch,

With Compliments from Y.S.R.

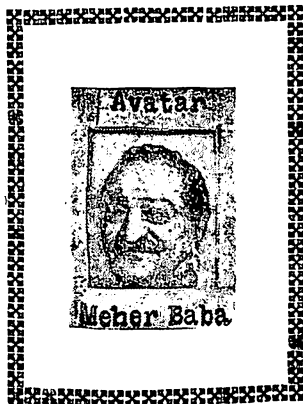
10.3.76

A TEXT BOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

For Classes VIII To X.

AND

[Part B - Exercises For Intermediate students]



A. Venkatappaiah, B.A. B.Ed, C.C.

Retired Headmaster.

**PARISHAT MULTIPURPOSE
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
KOVVUR**

Price : 2=50

BOX PRESS, RAJAHMUNDRY — 1976

1-702106

PREFACE

An attempt has been made to explain the mechanics of the English language in as simple a manner as possible. If the principles are properly grasped and applied in answering the exercises which are selected from the S. S. C. and H. S. L. C. question papers, I have no doubt that the students will be able to secure the maximum number of marks set apart for grammar in the S. S. C. and Intermediate examinations.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. It is for teachers to decide how far this book is useful to the pupils for whom it is intended.

The use of the mother tongue is not prohibited in explaining the mechanics of a foreign language.

The author.

INDEX

Chapter	Page
1. Subject, Finite verb, object, Adverbial qualification.	1
2. Articles.	4
3. Direct and Indirect speech.	13
4. Active and passive voice.	20
5. Degrees of comparison.	27
6. Verb forms.	31
7. Phrase, clause and Transformation of sentences.	47
8. Combination of sentences.	71
9. Correction of sentences.	76
10. Punctuation.	84
11. Prepositions.	90

CHAPTER 1.

SUBJECT + FINITE VERB + OBJECT + ADVERBIAL QUALIFICATIONS

I. He ate a mango yesterday.

1. ఒక వాక్యములో ముఖ్యమైన భాగము క్రియ. అది పనిని తెలియ చేయును. ఈ వాక్యములో క్రియ 'ate' (తినెను)
2. ఈ క్రియను **who ate?** అని ప్రశ్న అడిగిన యెడల he ate అను జవాబు వచ్చును. **He** ను **Subject** అందురు.
3. ఈ క్రియను ate **'what'?** అని అడిగిన 'Mango' అను జవాబు వచ్చును. **'Mango'** ను **Direct Object** అందురు.
4. ఈ క్రియను **When? Where? Why? How?** అని ప్రశ్నలు అడిగిన వచ్చు జవాబు Adverb లేక Adverbial qualification అగును. ate when? జవాబు : Yesterday. కనుక Yesterday ను **Adverb** అందురు.

II. He gave me a book

ఈ వాక్యములో క్రియ 'gave'

gave 'what'? అని అడిగిన 'book' అని జవాబు వచ్చినది. కనుక book direct object.

gave **to whom** అని అడిగినయెడల 'me' (నాకు) అని జవాబు వచ్చినది. కనుక **'me'** ను **Indirect object** అందురు.

Rule : i. క్రియను **'what'?** అను ప్రశ్న అడిగిన direct object వచ్చును.

- ii. క్రియను 'whom' 'to whom' ? అని అడిగిన వచ్చు జవాబును Indirect Object అందురు.

THE COMPLEMENT

III. Rama is a boy.

- i. 'Is' అను క్రియకు object లేదు. కాని వాక్యము అర్థము పూర్తి అగుటకు 'boy' అను మాట వ్రాయబడినది. దీనికి complement అని పేరు. 'complement' అనగా అర్థము పూర్తి చేయు మాట. 'Boy' అనుమాట రాముని subject ను గుఱించి చెప్పుచున్నది కనుక దానికి subjective complement అని పేరు.

- ii. ఈ క్రింది క్రియలకు complement లు అవసరము.

Be, is, am, are, was, were, seems, appears, becomes, looks, feel, smell, taste, grow, turn.

IV. They made him captain.

- i. ఈ వాక్యములో 'him', made అను క్రియకు object. They made him వరకు చదివినచో వాక్యము అర్థము పూర్తి అగుటలేదు. captain అనుమాట వాక్యము అర్థమును పూర్తి చేయుచున్నది. కనుక captain కు complement అని పేరు. ఇది object అయిన him ను గుఱించి చెప్పుచున్నది.

కనుక దీనికి objective complement అని పేరు.

EXERCISE - 1

క్రింద వ్రాసిన వాక్యములను Table లో వ్రాయుము.

Subject + finite verb + Direct object + Indirect object + Adverbial qualification + complement

ఏ గడిక్రిందకు రాని మాటలు వదలివేయుము.

1. I saw a tiger in the Zoo.
2. He taught me mathematics.
3. She gave me a ring.
4. I do not know her name.
5. Why did you not go to school ?
6. What is her name ?
7. I killed a lion in the forest yesterday.
8. The teacher taught her music.
9. She likes dancing.
10. She studied English well.
11. She tenderly kept it in her bag.
12. Many people visited the exhibition in the summer vacation.
13. I will do my work in my own way at the Fair.
14. I decided to study logic in the holidays.
15. I saw some films of Mehar Baba at Myrtle Beach.
16. I want to eat a mango.
17. To take exercise daily is good.
18. I do not know what to do.
19. Dancing is a good exercise for girls.
20. Their marriage is to take place next Friday.



CHAPTER 2.

ARTICLES

1. A, An, The వీనిని Articles అందురు. వానిని నామవాచకము ముందు ఉపయోగించవలెను,

2. ఏకవచనములోనుండి లెక్కించుటకు వీలైన నామవాచకము మొదటి సారిగా వచ్చినపుడు దానిముందు 'a' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

A cat fell into a well.

3. ఖరీదు, వేగము, నిష్పత్తి తెలియజేయు నామవాచకముల ముందు 'a' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

Six rupees a Kilogram, five feet a second; fivetimes a day.

4. ఆశ్చర్యమును తెలియజేయు వాక్యములలో ఏకవచనములోనున్న, లెక్కించుటకు వీలైన నామవాచకముల ముందు.

What a hot day !

N.B. నామవాచకము ముందు Adjective ఉన్నచో article ఆ adjective కు ముందు వ్రాయవలెను.

5. Few, little ముందు ఉపయోగించెదరు.

A few : కొన్ని - small number - not many

A little : కొద్ది - a small amount - not much

6. (i) అచ్చుధ్వనితో మొదలుపెట్టు నామవాచకము ముందున్న 'a' 'an' అగును. a, e, i, o, u లను అచ్చులందురు.

an eye, an umbrella

(ii) 'h' ధ్వనిపలుకనిచో 'a', 'an' అగును.

An hour (అవర్); An historical novel (ఇస్టోరికల్).

- (iii) యకారధ్వని, వకారధ్వని వచ్చినపుడు అచ్చు మొదలుపెట్టినప్పటికిని 'a' ఉపయోగించవలెను.

A university; A utensil; A union; A European, a one-eyed giant, a one way road.

"The" ఉపయోగములు.

1. ఒక వస్తువును గురించిగాని, ఒక మనుష్యుని గురించిగాని, ఒక పర్యాయము చెప్పినతరువాత మరల ఆషేర్లు వచ్చినచో వానిముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

I saw a cat, The cat killed a rat.

2. ఒక పరిస్థితిలో నేదో ఒక వస్తువును గురించి మాట్లాడినపుడు ఆ వస్తువు పేరు ముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

Close the door, the bath room, the drawing room, ఒక యింటిలోని వస్తువులను గురించి చెప్పబడినది కనుక 'the' వాడబడినది.

3. ఒక నామవాచకము ఒక Adjective చే గాని, ఒక Adjective phrase చే గాని, లేక ఒక Noun clause చే గాని వర్ణింపబడినచో దానిముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

I have been ill for the **last two** days [adjective]

The tiger **in the cage** is fierce [adjective phrase]

The dog **that barks** never bites [Clause]

4. ఉన్న ఉనికినిబట్టి ఒక తెలిసినవస్తువును తెలియజేయు నామవాచకము ముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

Arun is in the garden (తనతోటలో)

He sent for the doctor. (తన స్వంత డాక్టరు)

5. Superlative degree లో నున్న adjective యందు 'the' ఉపయోగించవలెను.

He is **the tallest** boy in the class.

6. ప్రపంచములో ఒకే వస్తువునుచో దానిముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించవలెను.

The sky, the earth, the moon.

7. నదుల పేర్లముందు, పర్వతశ్రేణుల పేర్లముందు, ద్వీపసముదాయముల పేర్లముందు, సింధుకాఖల పేర్లముందు, ఆఖాతముల పేర్లముందు, సముద్రముల పేర్లముందు, మహాసముద్రముల పేర్లముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

The Ganges, The Himalayas, The Andamans; The Persian gulf; The Bay of Bengal; The Arabian sea; The Pacific Ocean.

8. పవిత్రమైన పుస్తకముల పేర్లముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

The Bible, The Ramayana, The Mahabharata.

9. కొన్ని రాష్ట్రముల పేర్లముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

The Punjab; The United Provinces; The Deccan.

10. వృత్తిని తెలియజేయు నామవాచకములముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

The army; the navy; the bench; the bar.

11. నామవాచకముగా ఉపయోగింపబడిన Adjective ముందు 'the' వ్రాయవలెను.

The poor, the rich.

12. Comparative degree లో నున్న Adverb ల ముందు 'the' వ్రాయవలెను.

The more you eat **the** more you want.

13. వార్తాపత్రికల పేర్ల ముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

The Hindu; The Indian Express.

14. ఒక దేశపు ప్రజల పేర్ల ముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

The English: The French: The Germans.

15. ఓడలు, రైళ్ళ పేర్ల ముందు 'the' ఉపయోగించెదరు.

The Jalapushpa; the Grand Trunk Express

16. Temple, mosque, office, cinema, theatre, పీనిని వాని పనులు నిర్వర్తించు సందర్భములలో ఉపయోగించనిచో వానిముందు 'the' వ్రాయవలెను.

He went to the church to see the carvings

17. సంగీతమునకు ఉపయోగపడు పనిముట్ల పేర్ల ముందు 'the' వ్రాయవలెను.

He played the flute.

'Articles' ఎప్పుడు ఉపయోగించరాదు

1. బహువచనములో నున్న నామవాచకముల ముందు, article ఉపయోగించరాదు. Dogs ate meat

2. Proper Nouns ముందు, Abstract nouns ముందు, Material nouns ముందు ఉపయోగించరాదు.

Bombay is a big city (proper noun)

Honesty is the best policy (Abstract noun)

Gold is a precious metal (Material noun)

3. ఒక క్లాసును తెలియజేయు బహువచన నామవాచకములందు ఉపయోగించరాదు.

Historians are generally unreliable.

4. కొన్ని జబ్బుల పేర్లముందు, భోజనముల పేర్లముందు, లెక్కపెట్టుటకు వీలులేని నామవాచకములముందు ఉపయోగించరాదు.

Fever, Break-fast, Lunch, Dinner, News, Advice, Furniture, Poetry, Weather, Work, Chalk, Board etc;

5. భాషను, రంగును తెలియజేయు Adjectives ముందు ఉపయోగించరాదు.

He did not know **Persian** (భాష)

Black and **yellow** were his colours (రంగు)

6. కొన్ని Phrases లో articles ఉపయోగింపరాదు.

By air, By sea, at fault, at ease.

7. కొన్ని టైటిల్సులో ఉపయోగించరాదు.

King George, President Johnson

8. Church, market, temple, college, school, hospital, court - వీనిని వానిపనులు నిర్వర్తించు సందర్భములో ఉపయోగించినచో 'the' ఉపయోగించరాదు.

We go to church to pray

We go to school to study.

EXERCISE - 2**PART - A****INSERT ARTICLES WHERE NECESSARY**

1. It has already been year since he joined service.
2. I asked my friend for some money. He gave me hundred rupee note.
3. He is honourable man.
4. Boy who won the race belongs to our school.
5. Ganges is sacred river.
6. Get me card.
7. Student who stood first in the public examination belongs to our school
8. Highest mountains in world are Himalayas.
9. They did not see Punjab.
10. It is important question.
11. I have urgent business.
12. He had bath in Ganges.
13. Delhi is now peaceful city.
14. There is now in every town bank.
15. There was monkey on tree.
16. Thieves were caught by police and put in prison.
17. A car went behind hill which was small.
18. He went to picture last night.
19. In olden days people thought that earth was flat.

20. Cake I eat daily is costly.
21. I saw man who climbed Everest.
22. Bird of same feather flock together.

PART - B.

1. Mississippi is longest river in world.
2. What ugly animal camel is !
3. What lovely village and what fine leader !
4. Rama Rao was sitting under tree near main road.
5. On day of journey Sundar got up early in morning.
6. Train arrived half hour late.
7. Python lays about hundred eggs at time.
8. Goal keeper rushed forward and caught ball in twinkling of eye.
9. Head clerk entered class room and gave slip of paper to teacher.
10. Headmaster entered room, took attendance register and called out names of students.
11. Crowd gathered at place where Chief Minister was expected.
12. Once there was lion in forest. He was king of forest and animals in forest obeyed him.
13. Carpenter was one day walking on country road when he was met by robber who pointed pistol at him.
14. When they came to middle of wood, father told children to pick up some sticks, and said that he would makefire to keep them warm.

15. Tall old man bowed to king and said, "I gave this man hundred gold pieces and went on pilgrimage.
16. One day while Gulliver was lying on grass in garden small dog - but about size of big cow - found him.
17. Gulliver was giant among people of Lilliput but in Brobdingnag he was only dwarf.
18. I found pen which I lost yesterday. I gave it to boy who forgot to give it to me.
19. Boys were going home when suddenly car knocked down youngest one.
20. In few months Naren became follower of Ramakrishna.
21. Tunnel is passage through hill for mountain road or railway.
22. Chashma Shahi Garden is at foot of hill and from here we get most beautiful view of Dal Lake and Char chinari island.
23. He saw elephant in Kamala circus standing on small stool to delight of every one.
24. When he went to hotel in Andamans he ordered coffee and relaxed in lounge.
25. There once lived king who had jester in his court. One day jester offended king.
26. First of them that has spaniel by his side is yeoman of about hundred pounds year.
27. Rose is beautiful flower. I bought horse and ox.
28. Ganges is sacred river.
29. I hoped to reach station hour before.

30. I am father of unfortunate daughter.
 31. It was his privilege to move vote of thanks at meeting as chairman of municipal council.
 32. When Suresh was still at school he wanted to become teacher. He was very interested in history and wanted to study history of his own country and then teach it.
 33. During his stay in United States of America his boss gave him advice. Once he saw Mississipi in floods.
-

CHAPTER - 3

DIRECT-INDIRECT SPEECH STATEMENTS

Direct Speech ని Indirect Speech గా వ్రాయుటకు నియమములు.

Indirect Speech గా వ్రాయుటకు i] That ఉపయోగించవలెను.

ii) Pronouns మార్చవలెను. iii] Reporting Verb past tense లోనున్న Direct Speech లోని క్రియలను తగిన Past tense లో వ్రాయవలెను.

iv) దగ్గరచూపు మాటలను దూరముచూపు మాటలుగ వ్రాయవలెను.

Now - Then.	Here - There.	Yesterday - The previous day
This - That.	Thus - So	Ago - Then
These-Those.	To - day - That day	Just - Then
Come - Go.	Tomorrow-The next day.	Hence - Thence.

V] Reporting verb Present tense లోగాని Future Tense లోగాని ఉన్న Direct Speech లోని క్రియలను మార్చనక్కరలేదు.

Pronouns మార్చుటకు సూత్రములు

i] Direct Speech లో నున్న First Personal pronouns Reporting subject ఏ Person లో నున్న ఆ Person లోనికి మార్చవలెను. అది 'కర్త' పనిచేయుచున్నది, లేక 'కర్మ' పనిచేయుచున్నది లేక 'యొక్క' అగ్రము ఇచ్చుచున్నది చూచి తగినరూపములో వ్రాయవలెను.

ii] Direct speech లో నున్న Second Personal Pronouns Reporting Object ఏ Person లో నున్న ఆ Person లోనికి మార్చవలెను. ఆది 'కర్త' పనిచేయుచున్నది, లేక 'కర్త' పనిచేయుచున్నది, లేక 'యొక్క' అర్థమిచ్చుచున్నది చూచి తగినరూపములో వ్రాయవలెను.

iii] Direct Speech లో నున్న Third personal Pronouns మార్చునక్కరలేదు.

Pronouns రూపములు

	Nominative Case	Possessive Case	Accusative Case
1st Person	I we	my our	me us
2nd Person	you	your	you
3rd Person	he she it they	his her its their	him her it them

Rama said to Kamala 'I will take you to Madras tomorrow'

1 2 3 4

Rama told Kamala that he would take her to Madras the next day.

1 2 3 4

QUESTIONS

1. Indirect Speech లోనికి మార్చునపుడు Reporting Verb ను asked గా గాని, Questioned గా గాని మార్చవలెను.

ii) ప్రశ్నను Indirect Speech లోనికి వ్రాయుటకు అది verb తో మొదలుపెట్టినచో "if" గాని 'whether' గాని మొదట వ్రాయవలెను.

He said to Sita, "Are you going home?"

He asked Sita **whether** she was going home.

iii) Question verb తో మొదలుపెట్టినచో ఉన్నమాటలను ఉంచవలెను.

He said to me, "When will you go to Madras?"

He asked me **when** I would go to Madras.

'When' తరువాత Subject వ్రాయవలెను. క్రియ వ్రాయరాదు.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES :

I. Reporting verb Ordered, asked, requested అను మాటలలో ఏదోఒకటి సందర్భమునుబట్టి వ్రాయవలెను.

II. ఆజ్ఞావాక్యములను Indirect Speech లో వ్రాయుటకు verb ముందు 'to' వ్రాయవలెను. verb ముందు 'not' ఉన్నచో 'not' కు verb కు పుధ్య 'to' వ్రాయవలెను.

i) Sita said to the servant, "Go home".

Sita ordered the servant to go home.

ii) The teacher said to the boys "Do not come late"

The teacher asked the boys not to come late.

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

- I. Reporting : verb స exclaimed, wondered, felt sorry, prayed, bade good bye అనువానిలో ఏదో ఒకదానిని సందర్భమునుబట్టి వ్రాయవలెను.
తరువాత that + subject + verb వ్రాయవలెను.

He said, "What a nice girl you are !"

He exclaimed that she was a very nice girl.

PART - A

REPORT IN INDIRECT SPEECH

1. "How did you get here child ? Whose baby are you?"
2. "Try this medicine" said the farmer, handling him a bottle. "Rub down your arm, and legs with it. But I fear it will be of little use."
"Why ?" Benjy anxiously enquired. "Can't you cure me ?"
3. "That sort of boy won't get on here", East replied. "You had better pack him cotton - wool, put him in a card-board box with a feeding bottle and send him back to his mamma."
4. "Mahadev, Mahadev," Gandhi called. "If only he opened his eyes and looked at me, he would not die." Gandhi said "Mahadev, look. Bapu is calling you."
Kasturiba said
5. One of the girls said. "I love India."
Then the poet said, "Why do you love India ?"
She said "Because Indians love God."

6. A Grammaian asked a boatman if he had read grammar. The boatman said, "No"

The scholar laughed and said, "Half of your life has been wasted."

After sometime there was a great wind and the boat was about to sink. The boatman asked the scholar whether he knew how to swim. The scholar said, "No" The boatman said, "Then your whole life is wasted. You will die".

7. The chief said, "It is a strange request".

The hare replied, "The deaf man will think of one thing. The boat will be safe."

8. Burang said, "I will give you the red stick. But, what will you do?"

The monkey said, "I will change the boy into a snake."

9. Abdul said, "How can I leave you in this state?" Ravi replied, "Don't worry about me. Leave me alone."

10. Crito asked, "How do you want to be buried after death?" Socrates replied with a smile, "As you please. Only do not let me escape you."

11. Rajan said, "Why don't you come to the Zoo with me?"

Narasimham said, "Our teacher asked me yesterday to go to his house today".

12. "I was saved", he said, "because I travelled by the same train in which Gandhi was travelling".

Gandhi laughed and said, "If I am God, you should not have fallen at all."

13. He said to them, "you are not flesh and blood, you are not hands and feet; you are not eyes and ears".

PART - B

1. "Make me another suit like this", said Gopal to the tailor. "Don't forget to put in a good lining. I hope to call for it tommorow".
2. One of the passengers said to the conductor, "Give us our fare back; you have engaged to carry us. You can't leave us all night".
3. "What are you?", said the pigeon, "I can see you are trying to invent somthing". "I am a little girl" said Alice.
4. "Are you going to bath"? said the strange man "I am sir", replied Mr Pickwick. "And those other gentlemen"? "They are going also" said Mr. Pickwick.
5. "How clever I am", he said. "All my life I have been without knowing it."
6. He said, "Every one who is to be punished by death is allowed to speak once before he dies. May I speak now?" "Yes", answered the King, "You may speak". Then John replied, "I have been wrongly judged. I have been always true to you"
7. "Hallo, Krishna" said Mohan, "What are you doing in this part of the world? What a pity you didn't come yesterday! We had a lovely day on the river. But never mind. You must come with us to the hills tomorrow, if you have time."
8. "I have just one word to say to you," said the dealer. "Either make your pnurchase or walk out of my shop."

9. "Where have you come from?" he asked, "and what are you looking for?" "I am a king's daughter", she answered "and I am looking for my twelve brothers. I shall go on to the end of the world to find them."
10. Jesus said to the lawyer, "Go, thou, and do like wise".
11. "I am looking for my watch," said Lakshmi, "where have you kept it?" asked Govind" "I left it on the table this morning", answered Lakshmi.
12. "Yes, Sir" returned Mr. Jenkinson, "I remember you perfectly well; I bought a horse, but forgot to pay for him. I am heartily sorry I ever deceived you."
13. He said to me, "Why are you late?"
14. He said to me. "Have I seen you before?"
15. "I have delivered the letter," Darnay said "There is no written answer; but perhaps you will take a spoken one". "Certainly" said Mr. Lorry.
16. The girl told her father, "If you love me, permit me to marry this man."
17. 'I have missed the bus', said Gopal to the policeman. "Can you tell me when the next bus to Nalgonda starts?"
18. 'I have finished writing the summary of the chapter' said Krishna to his tutor, "what do I do next?"
19. "I made many promises at the time of the elections" said Shri Gopal, "but I am not able to keep them".
20. 'No,' said the child, I won't kneel, for if I do, I shall spoil my new trousers".

CHAPTER 4.

ACTIVE VOICE TO PASSIVE VOICE

Rama **killed** a dog (Active Voice)

A dog **was killed** by Rama (Passive Voice)

I Verb న Active Voice లో నుండి Passive Voice లోనికి మార్పుటకు నాలుగు మార్పులు చేయవలెను.

i) ఇచ్చిన క్రియకు Past Participle వ్రాయవలెను.

ii) దానిముందు తగిన Be యొక్క రూపము వ్రాయవలెను.

iii) కర్త (Subject), కర్మ (Object) లు వాని స్థానములు మార్పుకొనును.

iv. 'By' అను Preposition ను క్రొత్త కర్మ ముందు వ్రాయవలెను.

v. Subject ను Object గా వ్రాసినపుడు సర్వనామములు ఈ క్రింది మార్పులు చెందును.

Form of the Subject	Form of the Object
I	me
We	us
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	It
They	Them

vi) Be forms ను ఉపయోగించుటకు సూత్రములు.

Nature of verb in the active voice in the given sentence.	Forms of the verb 'be' to be used in the passive voice.
1. Shall, will, may, should, would, can, must, might, could.	Be.
2. Any verb + ing	Being.
3. Has, have, had.	Been.
4. Do	is
5. Did	was
6. Present Indefinite. i. If the subject is I ii. If the subject is you or they iii. If the subject is He, she, it or any noun.	am are is
7. Past tense. i. If the subject is singular I, you, he, she, it, ii. If the subject is plural We, you, they.	was were

TYPES OF SENTENCES

TYPE I. Rama **ate** a mango (Active)

A mango **was eaten** by Rama (Passive)
(Be form + Past participle of Verb)

TYPE II. Rama **taught** him a lesson (Active)

He **was taught** a lesson by Rama (Passive)

A lesson **was taught** to him by Rama

(Passive)

ఇచ్చిన క్రియకు రెండు object లు ఉన్నపుడు passive voice రెండు విధములుగా వ్రాయవచ్చును.

TYPE III. He **laughed** at me (Active)

I was laughed at by him (Passive)

ఒక verb తరువాత ఒక appropriate preposition లేక adverbial particle ఉన్నపుడు passive voice లో కూడ దాని నుంచవలెను.

TYPE IV. He is eating a mango (Active)

A mango **is being eaten** by him (Passive)

ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో verb + ing ఉన్నచో passive voice లో being వ్రాయవలెను.

TYPE V. He **will visit** the Zoo (Active)

The Zoo **will be visited** by him (Passive)

ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో Shall, will, can, may, must, should, would could, might వచ్చినపుడు Passive voice లో 'be' వ్రాయవలెను.

TYPE VI. He has written a book (Active)

A book **has been** written by him (Passive)

ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో have, has, had, ఉన్నచో passive voice లో been వ్రాయవలెను.

TYPE VII. Eat a mango (Active)

Let a mango **be eaten** (Passive)

ఆజ్ఞను ఇచ్చు వాక్యము ఇచ్చినపుడు Passive voice లో Let + object + be + past participle of the given verb వ్రాయవలెను.

TYPE VIII. Who **killed** a cat ? (Active)

By whom was the cat killed? (Passive)

who కు బదులు by whom వ్రాయబడినది.

Cat అను object, passive voice లో, be యొక్క రూపమునకు past participle కు మధ్య వ్రాయబడినది.

TYPE IX. **Did** you **eat** a mango ? (Active)

Was a mango **eaten** by you ? (Passive)

Mango అను object, be యొక్క రూపమునకు, past Participle కు మధ్య వ్రాయబడినది.

TYPE X. We **propose** to close the school before Deepavali (Active)

It is **proposed** to close the school before Deepavali. (Passive)

Subject, phrase గాని clause గాని అయినపుడు passive voice లో 'It' ను subject గా వ్రాయుదురు.

PASSIVE VOICE ను ACTIVE VOICE గా

మార్చుట.

He was beaten by Rama (Passive voice)

Rama beat him (Active voice)

Passive Voice ను Active Voice లోనికి మార్చుటకు

- i) By అను Preposition తరువాత ఉన్నమాటను Subject గా వ్రాయవలెను.
- ii) 'Be' యొక్క రూపము తీసివేయవలెను.
- iii) ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో క్రియ ఏ Tense లో నున్నదో చూచి క్రియను ఆ tense లో వ్రాయవలెను.

iv) 'By' తీసి వేయవలెను .

v. Subject ను object గా వ్రాయవలెను.

vi) A mango is being eaten by Rama (Passive)

Rama is eating a mango. (Active)

Passive voice లో being వచ్చినపుడు దానిని తీసి వేయవలెను.

Be form + verb + ing వ్రాయవలెను.

vii) A cat has been killed by a dog. (Passive)

A dog has killed a cat. (Active)

Passive voice లో been వచ్చినపుడు దానిని తీసి వేసి మిగిలిన

క్రియ has killed అటులనే ఉంచవలెను.

viii) The Zoo will be visited by me (Passive)

I will visit the Zoo. (Active)

Passive voice లో be వచ్చినపుడు active voice లో సహాయక క్రియ + present on definite ఉంచవలెను.

EXERCISE - 4

PART - A

CHANGE THE VOICE OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1. Some boys were helping the wounded.
2. The Everest was climbed by them.
3. Cheerfulness and contentment must be kept-up.
4. Our house is being repaired by the workmen.
5. In twenty minutes he could finish his speech.
6. The girls of our school are being teased by the boys.

7. I give an example.
8. Bose made a very remarkable discovery.
9. They painted the eggs blue.
10. Burang changed the monkey into a princess.
11. Hema sold the car for Rs. Eight thousand.
12. His own shadow was seen by the dog.
13. The Meghaduta made a deep impression on Ravindra-nath Tagore.
14. Will he play cricket ?
15. The woman is selling mangoes.
16. She does not know the future.
17. My grand mother tells me stories from Panchatantra.

PART - B

1. How can you know the future ?
2. He was elected President of the college union.
3. The author will write the book in June.
4. Poor people were looked down upon by him.
5. I was struck by his appearance.
6. We must listen to his words.
7. We expect good news.
8. Send for the doctor.
9. Krishna's uncle brought him up.
10. The man was awarded the title of 'Rao Sahib' by the Government.
11. The police gave the culprit a good beating.
12. He was attacked by a tiger in the jungle.
13. The dog was found in the station by his master.
14. Kennedy was killed by an unknown assassin.

15. The Russians treated Lal Bahadur Sastri with great respect.
 16. The title 'Sir' was conferred on Ramalingareddi by the British Government.
 17. The Governor presented 'The good conduct prize' to Prabhakar.
 18. The whole poem was read out to the class by the master.
 19. The charges were read out to the prisoner by the Judge.
 20. Please post this letter.
 21. Good news is expected.
 22. The dog was left in the park.
 23. I was told to go away.
 24. Shut the door.
 25. Who killed the snake ?
 26. Nothing can be gained by impatience.
 27. Who wrote this poem ?
-

CHAPTER - 5

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

MODEL No. 1.

Positive :- No other metal is as useful as iron.

Comparative :- Iron is more useful than any other metal.

Superlative :- Iron is the most useful of all metals.

MODEL No. 2.

Positive :- Very few cities in India are as rich as Bombay.

Comparative :- Bombay is richer than most other cities in India.

Superlative :- Bombay is one of the richest cities in India.

MODEL No. 3.

Positive :- I am as strong as he.

Comparative : He is not stronger than I.

EXERCISE - 5

PART - A

CHANGE INTO OTHER DEGREES°

1. Very few countries in the world are as rich as Japan.
2. Kalidas is the greatest Indian dramatist.
3. Magnanimity and mercy are the noblest attributes of man.
4. Rolex is the best watch.
5. Dryden is not as great a poet as Tennyson.
6. Pratap is the brightest student of this batch.

7. Mustapha is the best sportsman of our school.
8. You know him better than I.
9. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.
10. This is the most interesting story I have ever heard.
11. Burang was the best magician in the whole of that country.
12. Pataudi is one of the best batsmen.
13. The dog of our story is greedier than any other dog.
14. J. F. Kennedy was as great as Jawaharlal Nehru.
15. The people of Japan are more industrious than those of any other country in Asia.
16. Einstein was one of the greatest scientists.
17. Bhasa is one of the greatest Indian writers.
18. Very few countries in the world are as populous as India.

PART - B

1. Rama is the most popular boy in the School. (into positive degree)
2. Asoka was one of the greatest rulers of India (into the Positive degree)
3. None was so simple in his life as Gandhiji. (into the comparative degree)
4. Rama is not so learned as Hari. (comparative degree)
5. Colombo is one of the prettiest capitals in the world. (use the positive degree)
6. Iron is the most useful metal to-day. (use the positive degree)
7. Colombo is not so far as Calcutta is from the equator. (use the comparative degree)

8. America is the most advanced country in the world.
(use the comparative degree)
9. Hyderabad is one of the most beautiful cities in
India. (use the positive degree)
10. Kumar is the cleverest boy in the class. (use the
positive degree)
11. Kamala is the most beautiful of my sisters. (use the
comparative degree)
12. John is not as good a student as Jacob. (use the
comparative degree)
13. Sita is the tallest girl in the school. (use the positive
degree)
14. Sekhar is stronger than any other boy in the class.
(use the superlative degree)
15. Mohan is not as good an athlete as Kumar. (use the
comparative degree)
16. My parents are not as educated as yours. (change
the degree)
17. Lalitha is the fairest girl in the class. (use the com-
parative degree)
18. Mount Blonk is not as high as Everest. (use the
comparative degree)
19. Suresh is the tallest boy in the class. (use the compa-
rative degree)
20. Susila is the prettiest of my sisters. (change the
degree)
21. None is more popular in our country than Badsha
khan. (use the possitive degree)

22. The moon is brighter than the stars. (into the positive degree)
23. I cannot write as neatly as you. (into the comparative degree)
24. You are taller than I. (into the positive degree)
25. Mohan is cleverer than most other boys in the class. (into the superlative degree)
26. Lead is the heaviest of all metals. (into the comparative degree)
27. There is no vice so bad as drink. (into the comparative degree)
28. I am not as old as Karim. (into the comparative degree)
29. You know him better than I. (into the positive degree)
30. Hamlet is the most popular of Shakespear's plays. (into the positive degree)
31. Kerala is not as big as Andhra. (use the comparative degree)
-

CHAPTER - 6

VERB FORMS

1. ప్రతిరోజూ చేయు పనిని తెలియచేయుటకు Present indefinite tense అనగా ఉన్న క్రియను ఉన్నట్లు మార్పులేకండా వ్రాయవలెను. దీనికి సహాయక్రియ అవసరము లేదు.

కాని he, she, it లేక a noun subject గా నున్నచో క్రియకు 's' or 'es' చేర్చవలెను.

ఉదా :- The sun rises in the East.

2. ఒకపని ఇప్పుడు జరుగుచున్నచో Be form + verb + ing వ్రాయవలెను. దీనిని Present continuous tense అందురు.

ఉదా :- He is eating a mango.

Be forms : been, am, is, are, was, were.

3. కొంతకాలము క్రిందట ఒకపని మొదలుపెట్టి ఆ పని ఇప్పుడే పూర్తి అయినచో $\frac{\text{have}}{\text{has}}$ + Past participle ఉపయోగించెదరు. దీనికి Present perfect tense అందురు.

ఉదా :- I have eaten a mango.

4. కొంతకాలము క్రింద ఒకపని మొదలుపెట్టబడి ఆపని ఇంకను కొనసాగుచున్నచో $\frac{\text{have}}{\text{has}}$ + been + verb + ing ఉపయోగించెదరు.

దీనిని Present perfect continuous tense అందురు.

ఉదా :- I have been residing in this town since 1950.

I have been residing in this town for the last twenty years.

Note :- since తరువాత point of time; for తరువాత period of time వ్రాసెదరు.

5. పూర్వకాలములో ఒకపని జరిగినవో simple past tense ఉపయోగించెదరు. దీనికి సహాయక్రియ అవసరములేదు.

ఉదా :- He killed a lion yesterday.

6. ముందు జరుగబోవు పనిని తెలియచేయుటకు 1st person లో 'shall' second, third persons లో 'will' ఉపయోగించవలెను. దీనిని future tense అందురు.

ఉదా :- I shall go to Madras tomorrow.

He	}	will go to Madras tomorrow.
She		
It		
Rama		

7. Passive Voice వ్రాయుటకు Be form + past participle వ్రాయుదురు.

ఉదా :- Sita was beaten by her husband.

8. రాబోవు కాలములో ఒకపని పూర్తి అగునని తెలియచేయుటకు will / shall + have + past participle వ్రాయుదురు. దీనిని future perfect tense అందురు.

ఉదా :- He will have gone to Madras by this time tomorrow.

9. ఒక వాక్యములో రెండు past tense లు ఉన్నపుడు ముందు జరిగిన పనిని తెలియచేయుటకు ఆక్రియ ముందు 'had' ఉపయోగించవలెను. దీనిని past perfect tense అందురు.

ఉదా :- She said that she **had bought** a car. (past perfect)

10. రెండుపనులు ఒక పర్యాయము జరిగిన subordinate clause లో గాని principle clause లో గాని Be యొక్క రూపము + verb + ing వ్రాయవలెను.

ఉదా :- He slept while I was writing a letter.

11. Preposition తరువాత క్రియ వచ్చినచో దానికి ing చేర్చవలెను. ఈ సందర్భములో 'ing' చేర్చిన క్రియను 'gerund' అందురు.

ఉదా :- There was a sound of **beating** (gerund)

ముఖ్యమైన prepositions :- in, of, to, by, at, for, with, through, on.

12. నామవాచకము తరువాత verb వచ్చినచో దానికి 'ing' చేర్చవలెను. ఈ సందర్భములో 'ing' చేర్చిన క్రియను present participle అందురు.

ఉదా :- i) He saw a snake **running** across the road.

(present participle)

- ii) నామవాచకము తరువాత verb వచ్చినచో కొన్ని సందర్భములలో దానిముందు to పెట్టవలెను.

to + verb ను infinitive అందురు.

This is a house **to let** (Infinitive)

13. ఒక noun కు ముందు verb ఉపయోగించినచో అది present participle గాని past participle గాని అయియుండవలెను.

ఉదా :- i) A **rolling** stone gathers no mass (present participle)

ii) He is a **dejected** man (Past participle)

14. Infinitive కు ముందు 'to' ఉపయోగించవలెను. ఆ క్రియకు past tense వ్రాయకూడదు.

He went to Madras to see his friend. (to saw అని వ్రాయకూడదు)

15. Shall, will, may, can, must, dare, need, do, make, watch, see, hear, bid - ఈ క్రియల తరువాత వచ్చు infinitive కు ముందు to ఉండదు.

ఉదా :- He may go (go ముందు to లోపించినది)

16. Impossible condition తెలియచేయుటకు if clause లో were ఉపయోగించెదరు.
ఉదా :- If I were you I should agree.
17. May, Might, permission అడుగుటకు ఉపయోగించెదరు.
ఉదా :- May I go home ?
Might I go home ? (permission అడుగుటకు సంకోచించినట్లు తెలియచేయును)
ii) May, possibility కూడ తెలియచేయును.
ఉదా :- It may rain this evening.
18. Can ఒకపనిని చేయగల సామర్థ్యమును తెలియచేయును.
ఉదా :- He can lift the box.
19. Must ఒకపనిని తప్పక చేయవలెనని సూచించును.
ఉదా :- He must go to school in time.
20. Ought to : దేవుడు విధించిన పని చేయవలెనని సూచించును.
ఉదా :- We ought to obey our parents.
21. ఒక Subordinate clause, lestలో మొదలుపెట్టినచో దాని లోని subject తరువాత should ఉపయోగించవలెను.
ఉదా :- He ran hard lest he should miss the train.
22. ఉద్దేశమును తెలియచేయుటకు Adverbial clause లో 'may' గాని might గాని ఉపయోగించవలెను.
ఉదా :- We eat that we may live. (shows purpose)
23. ఒక finite verb తరువాత మఱియొక verb వచ్చినచో అది infinitive గాని, gerund గాని అగును.

He wants **to see** Srinagar (Infinitive)

She likes **dancing** (gerund)

24. what, where, when, how ఈమాటల తరువాత infinitive వ్రాయవలెను.

I do not know what **to do**? (infinitive)

25. Neither, either, each, everybody, nobody కర్తగా నున్న పుడు క్రియ ఏకవచనములో నుండవలెను.

Neither of the boys **is** obedient.

26. పూర్వకాలములో ఒకపనిని అప్పటికి, రాబోవు కాలములో జరుగునని చెప్పటకు **would + verb** వ్రాయవలెను.

He said that he **would go** to Madras the next day.

27. ఒక finite verb ముందు మఱియొక verb ఉన్నచో, infinitive గా గాని, gerund గా, గాని వ్రాయవలెను.

To take exercise daily is good. (Infinitive)

Dancing is a good exercise for girls. (Gerund)

28. ఒక adjective తరువాత ఒక verb వచ్చినచో దానిని infinitive గా వ్రాయవలెను.

This mango is **good** to eat. (adjective)

29. Conditional clause లో were ఉపయోగించిన principal clause లో should లేక would ఉపయోగించవలెను.

i) If I were the president of India I should make Sanskrit the national language of India.

ii) If I were the minister, I would make you my personal assistant.

30. Conditional clause లో had + past participle ఉన్నపుడు principal clause లో would + have + past participle వ్రాయవలెను.

If I **had gone to** Madras I **would have bought** a car.

31. ఒక వాక్యములో Subject ఏ person, number లో ఉన్నచో finite verb కూడ, ఆ person, number లో ఉండవలెను.

Rule :- The verb agrees with the subject in number and person.

Everyone of the boys **wants** to play. (రెండూ ఏక వచనములో ఉన్నవి)

32. Principal clause లోని finite verb past tense లో ఉన్నచో subordinate clause లోని finite verb కూడ past tense లో ఉండవలెను. దీనిని rule of sequence of tenses అందురు.

He **asked** whether he **might go** home. (రెండూ past tense లో ఉన్నవి)

మినహాయింపులు :

i) Subordinate clause universal truth తెలియజేసినపుడు దానిలోని finite verb, present tenseలో ఉండును.

He **said** that the earth **moves** round the Sun.

ii) Subordinate clause, than తో మొదలుపెట్టినపుడు దానిలోని finite verb అర్థమునుబట్టి ఏ tense లో వ్రాసినను ఉండవచ్చును.

He **liked** him better than he **likes** me.

33. Principal clause లోని finite verb, present tense లేక Future tense లో నున్నచో Subordinate clause లోని finite verb అర్థమునుబట్టి ఏ tense లో వ్రాసను ఉండవచ్చును.

i) He **says** that he **will come** to-morrow.

ii) Sita **will say** that her friend **went to** Hyderabad.

34. Principal clause లోని finite verb ఏ tense లో నున్నప్పటికి 'lest' తో మొదలుపెట్టిన subordinate clause లో 'should' అను సహాయకక్రియ తప్పక వాడవలెను. We start early **lest** we **should** miss the train.

35. Principal clause లోని finite verb, future tense లో ఉన్నచో if, unless, when, before, as soon as తో మొదలుపెట్టు subordinate clauses లోని finite verb present tense లో ఉండవలెను.

They will come if he **invites** them. (Present tense)

36. Negative sentences వ్రాయుటకు సూత్రము.

Subject + do + not + verb + etc.

does

did

He did not go to school yesterday.

He does not go to school on Sunday.

I do not go to the temple every day.

37. Negative ప్రశ్న వ్రాయుటకు సూత్రము :-

Interrogative pronoun + do + subject + not + verb +
Interrogative adverb + does
did etc.

Why did he not go to school yesterday ?

38. కాని Anamolous finitie verbs వచ్చినపుడు negative ప్రశ్నకు నూత్రము :-

Anamolous finite + not + subject + verb + etc.
Can't he go to school today ?

EXERCISE - 6

PART - A

1. He — (play) foot ball now.
2. He — (be) at the cricket match yesterday.
3. He — (bring) a book yesterday.
4. He — (eat) rice every day.
5. They have — (finish) the game just now.
6. He has — (study) class VII since June.
7. He — (go) to Madras tomorrow.
8. I — (be) fond of — (eat) mangoes.
9. I — (see) a film tomorrow.
10. The girl — (sing) a song when we entered the room.
11. The office had been closed before the clock — (strike) one.
12. The train — (leave) the station when we were there.
13. I told him that he — (see) the film the next day.
14. She said, "I — (go) to Madras tomorrow".
15. I do not know what — (do)
16. She wanted — (sell) her hand bag.
17. He studied hard lest he — (fail) in the examination.
18. The sun — (rise) in the east.
19. The Brahmaputra — (rise) in Mana sarovar.

20. He must — (finish) the lesson by now.
21. She knew — (dance).
22. He wanted — (go) to Madras but he — (not go) yesterday.
23. He — (not like) to study in this school.
24. You — (not like) — (go) to school today.
25. The exercise — (do) carefully by the boys.
26. I know that he — (go) to Madras yesterday.
27. I know that she — (go) to Madras tomorrow.
28. We — (obey) our parents.
29. We — (go) to school in time.
30. He — (go) to Madras by this time tomorrow.

EXERCISE - 6

PART - B

1. I — (send) him a message yesterday.
2. The man — (bite) by a dog.
3. Rama — (like) to write stories daily.
4. When — (do) the train — (leave) for Bombay.
5. We eat that we — (live)
6. He said that he — (help) me.
7. If it — (be) possible, I would do it.
8. You talk as if you — (be) God Almighty.
9. The tiger — (kill) the deer yesterday.
10. The contractor — (finish) the work by January.
11. Arun — (go) to Calcutta next week.
12. I — (write) to him tomorrow.
13. The boys — (follow) rules.
14. I — (say) what I will.

15. It is time — (go)
16. It is easy — (find) fault with others.
17. The visitor rose — (speak)
18. — (drive) by the rain, we took shelter under a tree.
19. — (Hear) a loud sound, we rushed out of the room.
20. — (Sing) is a hobby.
21. I enjoy — (swim) in the river.
22. I (think) of — (visit) Kashmir.
23. A — (drunk) sailor — (pass) by.
24. The moon — (rise) just now.
25. — (do) you know where John lives ?
26. I — (not see) the picture yesterday.
27. — (lose) the war, Germany surrendered.
28. I — (leave) for Calcutta tomorrow.
29. If I were you, I — (accept) this post.
30. The manager said that 'the office ——— (close) on Friday.
31. He — (run) a mile in four minutes.
32. She — (die) than marry him.
33. I — (know) what my duty is.
34. Work hard that you — (win) distinction.
35. They — (write) already.
36. He — (use) to play foot ball in his youth.
37. He — (not have) a meeting yesterday.
38. Ramarao had his head — (shave) at Tirupati.
39. She — (not do) the house work everyday.
40. We — (help) the poor.

EXERCISE - 6**PART - C**

1. The sun — (rise) in the east.
2. He — (go) to Madras yesterday.
3. — (do) he go to Madras today.
4. He — (finish) his lesson just now.
5. Sita has — (go) to the shop.
6. He — (study) this class since June 1965.
7. Has your teacher — (teach) this lesson ?
8. The tree — (fall) down yesterday.
9. The book — (torn) by my brother today.
10. The Ganges — (rise) in the Himalayas.
11. Have you — (write) to your mother ?
12. My uncle — (take) me to the zoo last summer.
13. I (not know) what to do when my purse was — (lose)
14. Ask him if you — (can, may) spend the night at his house.
15. He said that he — (go) to Madras the next day.
16. You will not — (beat) in race tomorrow.
17. I have — (wear) this shirt for the last three days.
18. The houses — (shake) by the earth quake today.
19. I — (sting) by a scorpion yesterday.
20. They — (play) games now.

EXERCISE - 6**PART - D**

1. John ——— (complete) his work. He is taking rest.

2. The house ——— (belong) to Kareem. He wants to sell it.
3. Krishna ——— (finish) his lesson. He is playing.
4. He ——— (borrow) two books from the library. He wants to return one.
5. Rama ——— (complete) his home work. He is taking rest.
6. My friend ——— (buy) two pens. He wants to sell one.
7. Rahim ——— (finish) the lesson. He is playing out side the school.
8. For the last two months Ratan ——— (suffer) from fever.
9. He read two books. Neither of them ——— (be) good.
10. Shyam ——— not (pass) his examination. He is working hard.
11. He ——— (belong) to a respectable family.
12. Last year he ——— (study) the tenth class.
13. All the people ——— (feel) very happy in the emergency.
14. The people promised ——— (carry) out his wishes.
15. If you are an honest man and if you want money the bank ——— (lend) you money.
16. The bank also helps you in the habit of ——— (save) money.
17. If the monkey had not gone there, she ——— (not become) a princess
18. Mohan ——— (live) here since 1960.
19. If the dog was not greedy he ——— (not become) dinnerless.

20. When the piece of meat was lost the dog -----
(disappoint)
21. If he had not taken a taxi, he ----- (miss) the train.

EXERCISE - 6

PART - E

WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE VERBS
GIVEN IN THE BRACKETS

1. Balu and Ramani i) ----- (go) into their garden last Sunday. They ii) ----- (meet) the gardener who iii) ----- (take) rest after iv) ----- (complete) his work. While Balu v) ----- (talk) with the gardner Ramani vi) ----- (move) about seeing plants and trees.
2. The two foot-ball teams did not i) ----- (play) the match on sunday after the drawn match ii) ----- (play) by them on Saturday. They iii) ----- (go) home.
3. He i) ----- (bring) up Perdita as his own child and she ii) ----- (not know) she was other than a shepherd's daughter. The little Perdita iii) ----- (grow) up into a lovely maiden.
4. Whenever I went i] ----- (meet) Yadagiri, I found him ii] ----- (study) books while his room-mates iii] ----- (sleep)
5. The students did not like i] ----- (write) composition when the teacher ii] ----- (go) late to the class and asked why they were iii] ----- (stand) in the verandah.

6. In spite of the Doctor's advice he continued i]
 (smoke) and naturally his health ii] (fail).
 He could never iii] (hope) to be his
 former self.
7. As he was i] (climb) the mountain, he
 ii] (see) a strange creature which was
 half man and half beast. He tried (shoot)
 it with his gun.
8. In the days of old, the Greeks i] (think)
 that the Delphic Oracle would answer all the ques-
 tions which they ii] (put) to her. Even
 the greatest man of the land iii] [has]
 faith in the Oracle.
9. When the deaf boatman i] [row] the
 boat, the chief's youngest wife ii] [go] to
 the hall to look at what the hare iii] [do]
 during the fortnight.
10. As his father [believe] that travel
 [enlarge] one's knowledge, he
 [give] him an opportunity to go abroad.
11. One day, when the Greek i] [take] rest in
 the camp a soldier who ii] [like] by every
 one for his courage and honour, suddenly iii]
 [fall] on the ground.
12. When Rama was [study] for his S. S. C.
 Examination, his mother, who [love]
 him very much, promised to give him a fountain-pen
 if he [pass] the examination.

13. Many people [wait] in the streets to see the Prime Minister who [love] by everyone. But she [not come].
14. Chander --- [lose] one month on account of his visit to Delhi. He ... [work] hard to make up for the loss and he [pass] the Examination in first class.
15. Before he ... [arrive] the meeting had ... [begin]. He ... [return] home.
16. Why should I ... [thank] a person who never ... [care] when I ... [seek] his help ?
17. As they ... [move] forward, the train ... [pick] up speed. They could not [reach] the platform in time.

EXERCISE - 6

PART - F

- 1 He [wrote] a novel for the last two years but he [not finish] it yet.
2. The police suspected him of [try] [sell] stolen goods.
3. Coal [become] dearer since the end of last year.
4. We [enjoy] the play better if it had not been so long.
5. He was encouraged [start] [look] for a job immediately.
6. They [sit] down to supper which had [prepare] in the English style.

7. If only I [know] earlier, I would have sent you a telegram.
 8. The ship [broke] into pieces in the storm. All the people [drown] but Jack alone [cling] to a small raft that [float] near him and thus [keep] himself afloat.
 9. To send James to college was considered useless. He [is] not intelligent, nor [can] he work hard. Such people [will] bring bad name to their parents and to their school. The parents of James ['think'] so.
 10. He walked fast. I [wonder] if I [can] overtake him. But I too [quicken] my pace. And so, I [do] succeed in my attempt.
 11. Hercules was wiser than Antheus. When the chance [come] he [catch] the giant round the middle with both hands, [lift] him high into the air and [hold] him aloft overhead.
 12. The prince [thank] the dwarf for his advice and [take] the stick, [travelling] over sea and land till he [come] to the castle.
 13. He [not have] a holiday for nine years because [be] too busy.
 14. I met him on the day when the holidays [start]. He [is] to have been in excellent spirits, as the examination is over. But he [look] dull and cheerless. When I [say] that we [may] see a picture he [become] very cheerful.
-

CHAPTER - 7

PHRASE, CLAUSE

1. Phrase అనగా అసంపూర్తి అర్థమిచ్చు మాటల సముదాయము. అవి సాధారణముగ preposition తో గాని; present participle తో గాని, past participle తో గాని, Infinitive తో గాని మొదలుపెట్టబడును.

i] **for** her failure [Preposition]

ii] **Seeing** the snake [Present participle]

iii] **Loaded** with cargo [Past participle]

iv] **To become** the governor [Infinitive]

2. ఒక subject, ఒక finite verb ఉండి పూర్తి అర్థమిచ్చు వాక్య మునకు principal clause అనిపేరు.

Rama saw a snake
Subject finite verb

3. ఒక subject, ఒక finite verb ఉండి పూర్తి అర్థమివ్వని మాటల సముదాయమును subordinate clause అందురు.

When I went to Madras (నేను మద్రాసు వెళ్ళినపుడు -
అర్థము పూర్తి కాలేదు)

4. i) Subordinate clauses, subordinate conjunction తో గాని, Relative pronouns తో గాని, Relative adverbs తో గాని మొదలుపెట్టెదరు.

If you buy a pen give it to me. [Subordinate
conjunction]

The man **whom** I saw is deaf. [Relative pronoun]

The place **where** Akbar built a palace is called Fatepur Sikri. [Relative adverb]

- ii) ముఖ్యమైన subordinate conjunctions :- If, unless, because, as, though, although, than, whether, till, until.
- iii) ముఖ్యమైన Relative pronouns :- Who, whose, whom, which, what, that, as.
- iv) ముఖ్యమైన Relative adverbs :- When, where, why, how.
5. ఒకే ఒక principal clause ఉన్న యెడల దాని simple sentence అందురు.
He saw a snake.
6. ఒక principal clause, ఒకటి లేక అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ subordinate clauses గల వాక్యమును complex sentence అందురు.
Though he was rich | he did not buy a car
S. C | P. C
7. రెండు principal clauses ఉన్న వాక్యమును double sentence or compound sentence అందురు.
He drove a car | and | dashed against a tree.

N. B : రెండు principal clauseలను and అను coordinate conjunction కలుపుచున్నది. Coordinate conjunctions ఎల్లప్పుడు రెండు సమానమైన clause లను, లేక phrase లను, లేక మాటలను కలుపును.

ముఖ్యమైన coordinate conjunctions :- and, but, yet, or, so, therefore.

Adverbial Clause అను Phrase లుగా మార్పుట.

8. Complex sentence ను simple sentence గా మార్పు
టకు ఒక subordinate clause ను గుర్తించి దానిని phrase
లోనికి మార్చవలెను.

i. When he went to Madras he bought a car.
Subordinate clause.

On going to Madras he bought a car.
Phrase.

N.B:- i) Principal clause లో మార్పులేదు.

ii) When కు బదులు 'on' వ్రాయబడినది.

iii) Went అను finite verb going అను gerund గా
మార్చబడినది.

ii. **If I go to Madras I will buy a car.**

**In the event of my going to Madras I will buy
a car.**

i) If బదులు In the event of వ్రాయబడినది.

ii) I బదులు possessive pronoun 'my' వ్రాయబడినది.

iii) go కు బదులు going వ్రాయబడినది.

N.B:- ఈ మూడు మార్పులు subordinate conjunction లతో
మొదలు పెట్టబడిన subordinate clause అను phrase లుగా
మార్పుటకు ఉపయోగపడును.

iii. **Although** he was weak, he went to school.

Inspite of his being weak, he went to school.

Inspite of his weakness he went to school.

N.B:- మూడవ వాక్యములో weak అను adjective ను weak-
ness అను noun గా మార్చబడినది.

iv. **Because** he was weak he did not go to school.

Being weak he did not go to school.

On account of his weakness he did not go to school.

N.B:- Because క బదులు being గాని on account of + noun form of adjective weak వ్రాయబడినది.

v. He was so weak that he could not go to school

He was too weak to go to school

N.B:- i) that he could not go బదులు to go అను infinitive వ్రాయబడినది.

ii) So అను adverb క బదులు too అను adverb వ్రాయబడినది.

vi. He went to school that he might study.

He went to school to study.

N.B:- Adverbial clause of purpose that he might study క బదులు infinitive 'to study' వ్రాయబడినది.

vii. **As soon as** he went to Madras he bought a car.

Immediately after going to Madras he bought a car.

N.B:- As soon as బదులు Immediately after వ్రాయబడినది. మిగిలిన మార్పులు ఇదివరకు చెప్పబడినవే.

viii. He will not pay **unless** he is compelled.

He will not pay **without** compulsion.

N.B:- i) Unless బదులు without వ్రాయబడినది.

ii) Without తరువాత compel అను verb యొక్క noun form compulsion వ్రాయబడినది.

ix. He has not been well since he returned from Calcutta.

He has not been well since his return from Calcutta.

N.B:- he బదులు possessive pronoun his, returned అను verb బదులు return అను noun వా)యబడినది.

Noun Clause ను Phrase గా మార్చుట.

1. He told me that he had attended the school. [Complex]

He told me of his having attended the school. [Simple]

i) Noun clause ను phrase గా మార్చుటకు
Preposition (of)+possessive pronoun (his)+
verb (have) + ing వ్రాయబడినది. Relative pro-
noun 'that' తీసి వేయబడినది.

2. That you will die is certain [Complex]
Your death is certain [Simple]

i) క్రియ (die కు) nounform (death) వ్రాయుటవలన
clause, phrase గా మార్చబడినది.

ii) కొన్ని సమయములలో adjective, noun form వ్రాయ
వలెను.

3. I do not know when he will go to Madras. [complex]
I do not know the time of his going to Madras. [Simple]

i) Noun clause whenతో మొదలు పెట్టినయెడల whenకు
బదులు the time వ్రాయబడినది. మిగిలిన మార్పులు (1) లో
సూచింపబడినవే.

- ii) అటులేనే noun clause where తో మొదలుపెట్టిన, దానిబదులు the place వ్రాయవలెను.
- iii) Why తో మొదలుపెట్టిన దానిబదులు the reason వ్రాయవలెను.
- iv) How తో మొదలుపెట్టిన దానిబదులు the manner వ్రాయవలెను.

4. I do not know what I have to do. [Complex]
I do not know what to do. [Simple]

ఒక Noun clause ను phrase గా మార్చుటకు subject, finite verb తీసివేయబడినది. Infinitive వ్రాయబడినది.

Adjectival Clause ను Phrase గా మార్చుట.

1. Rama who was the king of Ayodhya killed Ravana. [Complex]
Rama, the king of Ayodhya killed Ravana [Simple]
i) Subject 'who', finite verb 'was' తీసివేయగా adjectival clause, phrase గా మారినది.
2. I have no money that I can lend you [Complex]
I have no money to lend you. [Simple]
Relative pronoun 'that', subject 'I' finite verb 'can lend' తీసివేసి, lend అను క్రియయొక్క infinitive 'to lend' వ్రాయగా Adjectival clause phrase గా మారినది.
3. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. [Complex]
People living in glass houses should not throw stones. [simple]

Subject 'who', finite verb 'live' తీసివేసి, live అను క్రియ యొక్క present participle living వ్రాయగా Adjectival clause phrase గా మారినది.

4. The purse that was lost has been found. [Complex]
The lost purse has been found. [Simple]

Subject, finite verb తీసివేసి noun ముందు verb యొక్క past participle వ్రాయగా Adjectival clause phrase గా మారినది.

5. This is the place where Buddha was born. [Complex]
This is the place of Buddha's birth. [Simple]

Of+possessive noun+noun form of adjective వ్రాయగా Adjectival clause phrase గా మారినది.

6. A man who is humble need fear no fall [Complex]
A humble man need fear no fall [Simple]

Adjectival clause phrase గా మార్పుటకు ఆ క్లజ్జ తీసి వేయబడినది. Noun ముందు Adjective వ్రాయబడినది.

ఇవి Adjectival clause సు phrase గా మార్పుటకు పద్ధతులు.

- A. General rule for changing a noun clause into a phrase.

1. Relative pronoun గాని Relative adverb గాని తీసి వేయుము.

2. తరువాత } + verb + ing
possessive }
pronoun }

(లేక noun form of verb or adjective వ్రాయుము.

3. Noun clause, when, where, why, how లతో మొదలు పెట్టిన of అను preposition (2)వ నూత్రములో చెప్పిన

possessive pronoun ముందు వ్రాయవలెను. when కు
 బదులు time; where కు బదులు place, why కు బదులు
 reason, how కు బదులు manner వ్రాయవలెను.

B. General rule for changing an adjectival clause into
 phrase.

i) Relative pronoun + subject + auxiliary verb
 తీసి వేయవలెను.

ii) మిగిలిన మాటలలో క్రియలేనిచో ఆ మాటలను అటూలనే వ్రాయ
 వలెను.

iii) మిగిలిన మాటలలో క్రియ ఉన్నచో

i) Present tense అయిన ing చేర్చవలెను.

ii) Past tense అయిన అటూలనే వ్రాయవలెను.

iii) Can అను సహాయకక్రియ ఉన్నచో infinitive వ్రాయ
 వలెను.

2. Relative pronoun, లేక Relative adverbతో మొద
 పెట్టిన, noun clause ను గుఱించి చెప్పిన (3)వ నూత్రము అను
 రించవలెను.

N. B :- There are a few exceptions to the above rules.

SIMPLE TO COMPLEX

1. Phrase బదులు Adjective, Noun clauses వ్రాయు

No one can tell the time of his coming [Simple]

No one can tell when he will come [Complex]

N.B:- i) Relative pronoun కాని Relative adverb కా
 supply చేయవలెను.

ii) ఇచ్చిన possessive pronoun నుండి subject su
 ply చేయవలెను.

- iii) ఇచ్చిన gerund నుండి finite verb వ్రాయవలెను.
- iv) of అను preposition తీసి వేయవలెను.
- v) Complex to simple లో చేసిన మార్పులకు విపర్య మార్పులు చేయవలెనని గ్రహించవలెను.
- vi) time అనుమాట బదులు when, place అనుమాట బదులు where, reason అనుమాట బదులు why ఉపయోగించవలెను.

2. Phrase బదులు Adverbial clause వ్రాయుట.

In spite of hard work he failed in the examination.

Though he worked hard he failed in the examination.

N.B:- i) In spite of బదులు though వ్రాయబడినది.

ii) he అను subject principal clause నుండి supply చేయబడినది.

iii) work అను నామవాచకము క్రియగా మార్చబడినది.

iv) ఇతర Adverbial clauses ను కూడ ఈ విధముగానే మార్చవచ్చును.

i. In the event of బదులు If

ii. On account of } కు బదులు because లేక as లేక
owing to } since

iii. Immediately after కు బదులు as soon as

iv. Too + to కు బదులు so + that + subject + cannot
couldnot

v. Infinitive కు బదులు that + subject + may
might

vi. Without కు బదులు unless.

vii. On కు బదులు when వ్రాయవలెను.

COMPLEX TO COMPOUND

Complex sentence ను Compound sentence గా
 మార్చుటకు Subordinate conjunction తీసివేసి co-
 ordinate conjunction పెట్టవలెను.

1. **When** he went to Madras he bought a car.
 He went to Madras **and then** he bought a car.
 - i) When అను subordinate conjunction బదులు **and**
 then అను co-ordinate conjunction వ్రాయబడినది.
 - ii) ఇటులనే
 If not, unless బదులు or,
 If కు బదులు or not
 - iii) as, because కు బదులు and so
 - iv) As soon as కు బదులు and at once
 - v) Though, Although కు బదులు yet
 - vi) So that can not కు బదులు and so
could
 - vii) So that may not కు బదులు and so.
might
 - viii) That కు బదులు and so వ్రాయవలెను.

COMPOUND TO COMPLEX

Compound sentence ను complex sentence గా
 మార్చుటకు co-ordinate conjunction తీసివేసి sub-
 ordinate conjunction వ్రాయవలెను.

He was weak, **yet** he attended the class.

Though he was weak he attended the class.

N.B:- Complex sentence ను Compound sentence గా
 మార్చుటకు ఇదివరకు చేసినపనికి వ్యతిరేకపని అని గ్రహించవలెను

KEY WORDS USEFUL FOR CHANGING SIMPLE
SENTENCES INTO COMPLEX SENTENCES

Simple	Complex	Compound
Time	When	and then
Place	Where	and there
Reason	Why	and so
Manner	How	Thus
For person	who, whose, whom	He or she
For animal or thing	which	and it
on	when	and then
Immediately after	As soon as	at once
Infinitive purpose	(So) that may or (So) that might	[wished] and so
Too-to For fear of	So that cannot So that could not	and so
Without	Unless	or
Ing Owing to	Because, as Since	and so
In the event of In case of	If	or not
But for		
In spite of		
For all	Though	Yet
Not with standing	Although	but still
With all		
Besides	not only but also

TRANSFORMATION - USE OF CERTAIN CONJUNCTIONS AND PHRASES

FIRST FAMILY

Though
Although
Yet
However
In spite of

1. He was intelligent. **Yet** he could not get good marks.
2. Although he was intelligent he could not get good marks.
3. Though he was intelligent he could not get good marks.
4. He was intelligent; **however** he could not get good marks.
5. In spite of being intelligent he could not get good marks.

2nd FAMILY

2)	1. If	If = Unless not
	2. Unless	Unless = If not
	3. In the event of	If not = Unless
	4. Other wise	Unless not = If
	5. Or	Or = If not
		Or not = if

1. You should work hard **or** you will **not** prosper in life.
2. **If** you work hard you will prosper in life.
3. **Unless** you work hard you will not prosper in life.
4. **In the event** of your working hard you will prosper in life.
5. You should work hard **otherwise** you will not prosper in life.

3rd FAMILY

As	Ing
Because	On account of
Since	Owing to
	so

Ganga was very cruel; **so** his friends hated him.

Because Ganga was very cruel his friends hated him.

Since Ganga was very cruel his friends hated him.

As Ganga was very cruel his friends hated him.

Ganga **being** very cruel his friends hated him.

On account of Ganga's cruelty his friends hated him.

Owing to Ganga's cruelty his friends hated him.

4th FAMILY

too - to		so that	+	<u>can not</u>
				<u>could not</u>

He is **too** weak **to go** to school

He is **so** weak **that he can not go** to school.

5th FAMILY

so that +	<u>can not</u>		Too - To
	<u>Could not</u>		

He was **so** kind **that he could not** kill the rat.

He was too kind to ill the rat.

6th FAMILY

As soon as		No sooner	<u>do</u>	than (at the
			<u>does</u>	begining of the
			<u>did</u>	Principal clause).
		Scarcely	—	when
		Hardly	—	when

As soon as she heard the news of her uncle's death she wept aloud.

No sooner did he hear the news of her uncle's death **than** she wept aloud.

Hardly did he hear the news of her uncle's death **when** she wept aloud.

Scarcely did he hear the news of her uncle's death **when** she wept aloud.

COMPLEX SENTENCE TO SIMPLE SENTENCE

Section - A

1. He is so weak that he can not go to school.
He is **too weak to go** to school.
2. He was so weak that he could not go to school.
He was **too weak to go** to school.
3. He ran that he might catch the train,
He ran **to catch** the train.
4. He goes to school that he may study.
He goes to school **to study**.
5. If you study well you will pass in the examination.
In the event of your studying well you will pass in the examination.
6. Unless you study well you will not pass in the examination.
If you do not study well you will not pass in the examination.
In the event of your not studying well for the examination you will not pass in the examination.

7. Though he was weak he came to school.
In spite of being weak he came to school.
 In spite of his weakness he came to school.
8. When the train arrived the passengers rushed into the carriage.
On the train arriving the passengers rushed into the carriage.
9. As soon as the thief saw the policeman he ran away.
Immediately after seeing the policeman the thief ran away.
10. As he was weak he did not come to school, **Being** weak he did not come to school.
 On account of his weakness he did not come to school.
 Owing to his weakness he did not come to school.
11. He will not pay unless he is compelled.
 He will not pay without compulsion.

Section - B

- 1) I do not know why he failed.
 I do not know the **reason** for his failure.
- 2) She hoped that she would get the first prize.
 She hoped **to get** the first prize.
- 3) No one can tell when he will come.
 No one can tell the **time** of his coming.
- 4) He did not tell me where he was born.
 He did not tell me the **place** of his birth.
- 5) I do not know how he stole the pen.
 I do not know the **manner** of his stealing the pen.

- 6) He confessed that he was guilty.
He confessed his **guilt** (Noun form)
- 7) He told me that he had attended school.
He told me **of his having** attended school

Section - C

- 1) A man who is industrious is sure to succeed.
An industrious man is sure to succeed.
- 2) Do you know the road which leads to the station.
Do you know the road leading to the station ?
- 3) Do you know the time when she will arrive.
Do you the time of her arrival.
- 4) The reason why she failed is known to every one.
The reason of her failure is known to every one
- 5) The people who are in the gallery, could hear her.
The people in the gallery, could hear her.
- 6) The place where he is born is not known.
The place of his birth is not known.
- 7) I have no money that I can lend.
I have no money to lend.

COMPLEX SENTENCES TO COMPOUND SENTENCES

- 1) If you study well you will succeed.
Study well **or** you will not succeed.
- 2) Unless you study well you will not succeed.
Study well **or** you will **not** succeed.
- 3) He was so weak that he could not go to school.
He was very weak **and so** he could not go to school.

- 4) He ran that he might catch the train.
He wished to catch the train **and so** he ran.
- 5) When the train arrived, the passengers rushed into the carriage.
The train arrived, the passengers rushed into the carriage.
- 6) As soon as the thief saw the policeman he ran away.
The thief saw the policeman and **at once**(immediately) he ran away.
- 7) As he was weak he did not go to school.
He was weak **and so** he did not go to school.
- 8) Though he is poor he is honest,
He is poor **yet** he is honest.
- 9) If you do not walk quickly you will not catch the train.
Walk quickly, **else** you will not catch the train.

-
- 1) Rewrite using 'not only-but also'
India has man power and national wealth.
India has **not only** man power, **but also** national wealth.
- 2) Rewrite using 'besides'
He is not only intelligent but also industrious
Besides being intelligent, he is industrious.
- 3) Combine using 'neither-nor'
My sister is not clever. She is not industrious,
My sister is **neither** clever **nor** industrious,

4) Rewrite using 'no sooner than' or Scarcely - when.

i) As soon as he arrives here we shall meet him. No sooner does he arrive here than we shall meet him.
Scarcely does he arrive here when we shall meet him.

ii) As soon as they come here we shall give them tea.
No sooner **do** they come here than we shall give them tea.
Scarcely **do** they come here when we shall give them tea.

iii) As soon as she came out of the house she fell down,
No sooner **did** she come out of the house than she fell down,
Scarcely **did** she come out of the house when she fell down.

iv) As soon as she had heard of the news she fell down dead.
No sooner **had** she **heard** of the news than she fell down dead.
Scarcely had she heard of the news when she fell down dead.

5. Rewrite using 'too - to' :-

i) He is so weak that he cannot go to school.
He is **too** weak **to** go **to** school.

ii) He was so weak that he could not go to school.
He was **too** weak **to** go **to** school.

- iii) The box is **too** heavy for me **to** lift.
The box is **so** heavy for me **that** I **can not** lift it.

6. Rewrite using 'enough' :-

- i) He is so intelligent that he can manage the firm.
He is intelligent **enough to** manage the firm.
- ii) The box is so light for me that I can lift it.
The box is light **enough** for me to lift.

7. Rewrite using 'would rather' :-

- i) I prefer to wait here.
- ii) I **would rather** wait here.

8. Rewrite using 'Unless' :-

- i) If you are not quiet I will send you out of the class.
Unless you are quiet I will send you out of the class.

9. Rewrite using 'Lest' :-

- i) You must have some doctor by, so that he may not bleed to death.
You must have some doctor by **lest** he should bleed to death.

10. Rewrite using 'on account of' :-

- We love him **because** he is good.
We love him on account of his goodness.
We love him **on account of** his being good.

11. Rewrite using though or although :-

- i) He is sick but he is not unhappy.
- ii) **Though** he is sick he is not unhappy.

12. Rewrite using 'inspite of' :-

Though he is sick he is not unhappy.

Inspite of being sick he is not unhappy.

13. Rewrite using 'in the event of' :-

If you go to Madras please meet Ramarao.

In the event of your going to Madras please meet Ramarao.

14. Rewrite using if.

i) Unless you work hard, you can not prosper.

If you do **not** work hard, you can not prosper.

EXERCISE - 7**PART - A****TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES**

1. If he comes to me I can help him. (Use unless)
2. He was intelligent. Yet he could not get good marks.
(Use although)
3. The problem is too difficult for him to solve.
(Use so that)
4. Try hard and you will succeed.
(As a complex sentence)
5. If he studies regularly he will pass (Use unless)
6. He was so short that he could not touch the branch
with his hand. (Use too)
7. Take pains to have gains. (Into complex)
8. The Indo-Pakistan problems are not too difficult to
be solved. (Use so that)

9. We visited the place of Buddha's birth. (As a complex sentence)
10. If you work hard you will pass in the examination. (Use unless)
11. They tried hard and they failed. (Use however)
12. Krishna is so good that he can not join the strike. (Use too-to)
13. When you are polite every one will like you. (As a simple sentence)
14. He was so kind that he could not kill the rat. (Use too-to)
15. The teacher told him that he could not enter the class if he did not bring the text book. (Use unless)
16. Anjaya always forgets to play. (Into a question)
17. The lion was so good that it would not kill the deer. (Use too-to)
18. He proved that he was innocent. (Use the noun form of innocent)
19. The hare proved that she was very clever. (As a simple sentence)
20. Unless you paint all the eggs, you can not get payment. (Use if)
21. Sita proved that she was intelligent. (As a simple sentence)
22. Unless you give me the red stick I can not perform any rick. (Use if)
23. Ganga was very cruel. Therefore his friends hated him. (As a simple sentence)
24. The story is too good to be true. (Use so that)

25. The dog did not know that he lost the piece of meat.
(As a simple sentence)
26. The dog was one day crossing a bridge which was narrow. (Write as two sentences)
27. The dog was stupid. He did not realise that the other dog was his own shadow. (Use too-to)
28. Lal Bahadur Sastri never forgot that he was poor.
(As a simple sentence)
29. The boy was so ignorant that he could not get the job of a postman. (As a simple sentence)
30. Unless I get some money, I can not help him. (Use if)
31. She heard the news of her uncle's death. She wept aloud. (Use no sooner than)
32. The boy was too poor to buy a dictionary. (Use so that)
33. If he does not work hard, he will fail in the examination. (Use unless)
34. Can you tell me the date of your mother's arrival.
(As a complex sentence)
35. When he opened the box he found nothing in it.
(As a simple sentence)
36. The teacher punished the boy for disobedience.
(As a compound sentence)
37. I have no hope that he will recover.

EXERCISE - 7

PART - B

1. She will come to you to learn music. (As a complex sentence)
2. If he had not arrived in time his friend would have been hanged (As a simple sentence)

3. When he was born there was thunder and lightning.
(As a simple sentence)
4. He ran fast so that he might not lose the game.
(Rewrite using lest)
5. It is necessary that a man have faith in God.
(As a simple sentence)
6. Though I am poor I am honest. (As a simple sentence)
7. He bought his uncle's library. (As a complex sentence)
8. Can you tell me the time of his arrival ? (As a simple sentence)
9. I saw a man who was blind. (As simple sentence)
10. He was the first man to arrive and the last to leave.
(As a complex sentence)
11. As she was tired out after her long walk she went to bed early. (As a simple sentence)
12. The farmer has five children. He must feed them.
(As a simple sentence)
13. Milton was the author of Paradise Lost. He was a puritan. (As a simple sentence)
14. The teacher punished the boy for disobedience.
(As a complex sentence)
15. After the death of his father he left Hyderabad.
(As a complex sentence)
16. The night is very beautiful. (Into an exclamatory sentence)
17. On reaching the station I met my friend. (As a complex sentence)
18. The Taj is very beautiful. (As an exclamatory sentence)
19. On opening the letter I got a surprise. (As a complex sentence)

20. Mysore is a very beautiful city. (As an exclamatory sentence)
 21. On reading the letter again I received a severe shock. (Into a complex sentence)
 22. On receiving the telegram I bought a ticket for Delhi. (As a complex sentence)
 23. The germ is too small to be seen with a naked eye. (As a complex sentence)
 24. I do not know when he will arrive. (Into a simple sentence)
 25. Tell me your age. (As a complex sentence)
 26. He failed to prove that he was innocent. (As a simple sentence)
 27. He is too exhausted to walk. (As a complex sentence)
 28. The sun rose as the fog disappeared. (As a simple sentence)
 29. He saw the lion and at once ran away. (As a complex sentence)
 30. People dislike him because he is rude. (As a simple sentence)
 31. He did it when I was absent. (As a simple sentence)
 32. Hearing a noise I turned round. (As a complex sentence)
 33. It was a very hot day; yet he went to the super Bazar. (As a simple sentence)
 34. In spite of mass copying they failed in the examination. (As a complex sentence)
-

CHAPTER - 8

COMBINATION OF SENTENCES

1. He studied well. But he failed in the examination.
(Combine using 'though' or 'although')

Though he studied well he failed in the examination.

i) But గాని yet గాని రెండు principal clause లను కలుపునపుడు వానిని తీసి వేసి, though తో గాని Although తో గాని మొదట క్లాజు మొదలు పెట్టవలెను.

ii) However, though, although అనగా అయినప్పటికి అని అర్థము. కనుక However ఉపయోగించి పై వాక్యము లను వ్రాయవచ్చును.

He studied well; however he failed in the examination.

iii) In spite of అనగా అయినప్పటికి అని అర్థము. కనుక Though, Although స్థానములో In spite of ఉపయోగించి పై వాక్యములను కలిపి వ్రాయవచ్చును.

In spite of his studying well he failed in the examination.

2. Study well. You will get a prize. (Combine using 'if')

If you study well you will get a prize.

i) అయితే అని అర్థము వచ్చినపుడు 'if' ఉపయోగించవలెను.

ii) If = unless + not పై వాక్యములో If బదులు Unless + not ఉపయోగించి వ్రాయవచ్చును.

Unless you study well you will not get a prize.

Rule : If బదులు Unless వ్రాసిన, main clause లో not వ్రాయవలెను.

iii) Unless you take medicine you will not recover.

If you do not take medicine you will not recover.

Rule : Unless తీసివేయవలసి వచ్చినచో

If (I, we, they) do not -

If (she, he, it) does not -

If (I, we, he, she, it, they) did not - ఇచ్చిన వాక్యము-
tense ను బట్టి Unless బదులు వ్రాయవలెను.

iv) Study well. You will get a prize. (Combine
using 'otherwise')

Study well otherwise you will not get a prize.

అయితే అని అర్థమువచ్చినపుడు 'otherwise' కూడ వ్రాయ
వచ్చును.

ఒక వాక్యములో If తీసివేసినచో otherwise + not వ్రాయ
వలెను. Unless తీసివేసినచో 'otherwise' వ్రాయవలెను.

3. I. He was late. He could not catch the train.
(Combine using 'Because')

Because he was late he could not catch the train.

ఎందుకు అనగా అని అర్థము వచ్చినపుడు, Because, as, on
account of, so, owing to ఉపయోగించి వాక్యములను
కలిపి వ్రాయవచ్చును.

On account of his being late he could not catch the
train.

He was late; so he could not catch the train.

Owing to his being late he could not catch the train.

4. He has taken my pen. He denies it. (Combine into
a complex sentence)

He denies that he has taken my pen.

It క అర్థము he has taken my pen. కనుక It వచ్చి
నపుడు దాని స్థానములో దాని అర్థము తెలియచేయు మాటలను
వ్రాయవలెను.

5. The school was closed for the Pongal holidays. The pupils went on excursion. [Combine into one sentence]

When the school was closed for Pongal holidays they went on excursion.

తెలుగు వాక్యములో ఆప్పుడు అని అర్థమువచ్చినపుడు ఇంగ్లీషువాక్యములో 'when' ఉపయోగించవలెను.

6. He is very weak. He cannot come to school. [Combine using too-to]

He is too weak to come to school.

Very స్థానములో too వ్రాయబడినది. రెండవ clause లో Subject + Verb తీసి వేయబడినది. వానిస్థానములో to come అను infinitive వ్రాయబడినది.

7. He was very ill. So he could not study. [Combine using so-that-not]

He was so ill that he could not study.

Very స్థానములో 'so' వ్రాయబడినది; రెండవ clause లో so బదులు that వ్రాయబడినది.

EXERCISE - 8

PART - A

COMBINATION OF SENTENCES

1. They lost the match. But they played well. [Use although]

2. You will not be admitted to the examination hall.
You must come in time. [Use otherwise]
3. Our cricket team played well. But we lost the match.
[Combine using although]
4. I walked and walked. My feet are acting. [Combine
using until]
5. He worked hard. He failed. [Combine using although]
6. He had great liking for cricket. He was playing cricket
even in old age. [Combine using such that]
7. You should work hard. You will not prosper in life.
[Combine using if]
8. They played very well. They could not win.
[Combine using however]
9. He would have caught the train. He came late.
[Combine using if]
10. He has stolen my pen. He denies it. [Into a complex
sentence]
11. He ran quickly. He could not overtake him.
[Combine using although]
12. Search his pockets. You will find the watch. [Combine
using if]
13. It is possible for life to exist. Life can exist without
light. [Combine the two sentences.]
14. The paint was good. The chief was satisfied. [Combine
using so]
15. Burang went to that kingdom. The people were good.
[Combine as one sentence]
16. The boy was handsome. The princess agreed to
marry him. [Combine using so]

17. He was late. He could not hear the first part of the lecture. [Combine into one sentence]
18. Many of his plans and dreams remained unful-filled. Yet he never gave up his principles. [Combine using though]
19. The dog had to go without dinner. The dog was hungry. [Combine using but]
20. Maulana Ajad passed away in 1958. The whole world mourned his death. [Combine into one sentence]
21. He was lazy. He passed the 9th class examination. [Combine using inspite of]
22. Work hard. You will be rewarded. [Combine into one sentence]
23. The wind was favourable. The ship set sail. [Combine into one sentence]
24. Suresh may be innocent. I do not know. [Combine into one sentence]
25. He did not attend the classes last month. He was ill. [Combine using owing to]
26. He is very weak. He can not come to the office. [Use too-to]

CHAPTER - 9

CORRECTION OF SENTENCES

1. He gave me a book yesterday.

పై వాక్యమును చూచినచో ఒక వాక్యములో మాటల వరుస.

Subject + Verb + Indirect object + Direct object + Adverbial qualification అని గ్రహించగలరు.

2. He did not give me a book yesterday.

పై వాక్యమును పరిశీలించినచో Negative sentence లో మాటల వరుస

Subject + do + not + verb + Indirect object +
does Direct object +
did Adverbial qualification.

అని తెలియుచున్నది.

3. Did he go there yesterday ?

Does he go there today ?

Do you go there today ?

పై వాక్యములను చూచినచో ప్రశ్నలో మాటలవరుస.

do
does + subject + verb అని తెలియుచున్నది.
did

4. Did he not go there yesterday ?

పై వాక్యమును చూచినచో Negative ప్రశ్నలో మాటలవరుస.

do
does + subject + not + verb అని తెలియుచున్నది.
did

5. Why did he not go there yesterday ?

What does your father do ?

Whom do you like to marry ?

పై వాక్యములను పరిశీలించినచో ప్రశ్నలలో Interrogative
adverb లేక Interrogative pronoun do ముందు
ఉపయోగించవలెనని తెలియుచున్నది. does
did

Exception : Who went there yesterday ?

Who తరువాత finite verb వ్రాయబడినది.

Interrogative Adverbs :- When, where, why, how.

Interrogative Pronouns :- Who, whose, whom, which, what.

When has she seen the exhibition ?

6. has, have, had ఉపయోగించినపుడు ప్రశ్న వ్రాయుటకు
సూత్రము.

$\frac{\text{Interrogative Adverb}}{\text{Interrogative pronoun}} + \begin{matrix} \text{has} \\ \text{have} \\ \text{had} \end{matrix} + \text{subject} + \text{past} \\ \text{participle of the} \\ \text{given verb.}$

7. Is he a boy ?

Won't he come ?

Anamalous finite verbs ఉపయోగించి ప్రశ్నలు వేయుటకు.

Anamalous finite + subject వ్రాసెదరు.

Negative Interrogative sentence లో Anamalous
finite + not + subject + verb వ్రాయుదురు.

Who, what, which, whose అను Interrogative
pronoun లు ఉపయోగించినపుడు వానిని Anamalous
finite ముందు వ్రాయవలెను.

ఉదా :- Who is he ?

8. He asked her when she would go to Madras.
 Interrogative sentence ను Indirect speech లోనికి మార్చినపుడు మాటల వరుస
Interrogative Pronoun + subject + finite verb
Interrogative Adverb
 వ్రాయవలెనని తెలియుచున్నది.
9. He neither reads English nor Telugu. [Wrong]
 He reads neither English nor Telugu. [Correct]
 Neither - nor; Either - or; not only - but
 also మొదలగు correlative conjunctions తరువాత
 వ్రాయుమాటలు ఒకే parts of speech కి చెందియుండవలెను.
10. My father ordered for a wrist watch. [Wrong]
 My father ordered a wrist watch. [Correct]
 Watch అనుమాట ordered కు object అయి ఉన్నది. for
 preposition కు కూడ అది object కాబాలదు. కనుక verb కు
 దాని object కు మధ్య preposition వ్రాయకూడదు.
11. He had four lovely daughters which he loved dearly. [wrong]
 He had four lovely daughters whom he loved dearly. [correct]
- i) Who, whose, whom మనుష్యుల పేర్ల తరువాత ఉప
 యోగించవలెను.
- ii) which జంతువుల పేర్ల తరువాత, ప్రాణములేని వస్తువుల పేర్ల
 తరువాత ఉపయోగించెదరు.
- iii) That పైన చెప్పిన రెండు రకముల పేర్ల తరువాత ఉపయోగిం
 చెదరు.

12. The teacher asked me when Rama will come back. [wrong]

The teacher asked me when Rama would come back. [correct]

Principal clause లోని finite verb past tense లో
 సున్నయెడల subordinate clause లోని finite verb
 కూడ past tense లో ఉండవలెను.

13. My father is ordered a wrist watch. [wrong]

My father ordered a wrist watch. [correct]

Simple past tense లో సున్న క్రియమును సహాయక క్రియ
 వ్రాయకూడదు.

14. Tagore's works is revealing patriotism. [wrong]

Tagore's works are revealing patriotism. [correct]

Subject ఏ person ఏ number లో సున్న finite verb
 కూడ ఆ person ఆ number లో ఉండవలెను.

15. Unless they will not marry clever men they will not
 be happy. [wrong]

Unless they marry clever men they will not be happy.
 [correct]

Principal clause లోని finite verb future tenseలో
 సున్నపుడు If, Unless లో మొదలుపెట్టిన conditional
 clauses లో లోను when, untill, till లో మొదలుపెట్టిన
 temporal clauses లో future tense వ్రాయకూడదు.

Unless = if not కనుక Unless తరువాత not వ్రాయ
 కూడదు.

16. Burang said to the boys "I will showing some
 wonderful tricks to you". [wrong]

Burang said to the boys "I will be showing some wonderful tricks to you". [correct]

Verb continuous tense లో సున్నువుడు అనగా verb కి ing చేర్చినపుడు దానిముందు తగిన 'be' రూపము వ్రాయవలెను.

17. The rich man can be able to pull through. [wrong]
The rich man will be able to pull through. [correct]
Can = be able. కనుక రెండుపదములు వ్రాయటం అనవసరము.

18. I am wanting my daughters to be happy. [wrong]
I want my daughters to be happy. [Correct]
ఈ క్రింది క్రియలు continuous tense లో వ్రాయకూడదు.

i) Verbs of the senses : See, hear, smell, notice, recognise.

ii) Verbs of emotion : Want, desire, refuse, forgive, wish, care, hire, hate, like, dislike.

iii) Verbs of thinking : Think, realise, understand, know, mean, suppose, believe, expect, remember, recollect, forget, recall, mind.

iv) Verbs of possessing : Own, owe, belong, possess.

19. Who is there ? It's me. [wrong]
Who is there ? It's I. [correct]

Be యొక్క రూపము తరువాత వ్రాసిన pronoun లు nominative case లో సుండవలెను. అనగా I, we, you, he, she, it, they లను వ్రాయవలెను.

20. There are presents for you and I. [wrong]
There are presents for you and me. [correct]

- i) Preposition ల తరువాత వ్రాయు pronoun లు Accusative case లో నుండవలెను. అనగా me, us, you, him, her, it, them లను వ్రాయవలెను.
- ii) ముఖ్యమైన preposition లు to, in, of, by, with, for, on, through, except, along, between, but (= except)

21. One must keep his promise. (wrong)
One must keep one's promise. (correct)

ఒక Pronoun యొక్క number, gender దానిముందున్న ఏ pronoun కు అది చెందునో ఆ pronoun యొక్క number, gender అయి యుండవలెను. One యొక్క possessive pronoun one's గాని his కాదు.

Question Tags వ్రాయుటకు పద్ధతులు.

1. ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో Anamalous finite verb ఉన్నచో
- కర్తను, క్రియను తలక్రిందులు చేయవలెను.
 - ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో not ఉన్నచో question tag లో not వ్రాయకూడదు.
 - ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో not లేనిచో question tag లో verb కు not చేర్చవలెను.

ఉదా :- He can drive a car. Can't he ?

He has not passed the Examination. Has he ?

2. ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో Anamalous finite verb లేనిచో question tag లో do or does or did ఉపయోగించి తరువాత Subject వ్రాయవలెను.

i) ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో not ఉన్నచో tag లో verb నకు not చేర్చరాదు.

ii) ఇచ్చిన వాక్యములో not లేనిచో do / does / did నకు tag లో not వ్రాయవలెను.

ఉదా :- He did not go home. Did he ?

He goes home every day at S. P. M. Doesn't he ?

EXERCISE - 9

PART - A

CORRECT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1. Why not he went there yesterday ?
2. He asked where did Rama go ?
3. Neither he reads English nor Telugu.
4. He explained why he was not been passing the examination.
5. Why in the match he did not play ?
6. Answer the first question either or the second question.
7. Why not he did his work yesterday ?
8. My father asked me where I have gone.
9. Neither he reads nor writes.
10. He asked whether ate he his food.
11. Either play foot ball or hockey.
12. When she saw the exhibition ?
13. The book has belonged to me.
14. He failed in the examination. Doesn't he ?
15. My father is ordered for a wrist watch.

16. Thoroughly he did whatever ?
 17. She arrived in Hyderabad at six O' clock.
 18. Tagore's works is revealing patriotism.
 19. She cares for neither gold or silver.
 20. He had four pretty daughters whose he loved dearly.
 21. He said to himself I am wanting my daughters be happy.
 22. Unless they will not marry clever men, they will not be happy.
 23. The snake charmer had two baskets whom he carried.
 24. Burang said to the boys, "I will showing some wonderful tricks to you".
 25. Unless he had the red stick he will not be powerful.
 26. The teacher asked when will Rama come back.
 27. Why you have not come yesterday ?
 28. He neither will get this book nor that.
 29. If he will be greedy he will lose his dinner.
 30. The dog sees his own shadow because the water was clear.
 31. Not only the burglar stole the jewels but also killed the man.
 32. The rich man can be able to pull through.
-

CHAPTER - 10

PUNCTUATION

1. Full stop అయిన తరువాత వ్రాయు వాక్యములోని మొదటి మాట capital letter తో వ్రాయవలెను.

I saw a snake. **It** ran away.

2. మాటలను తగ్గించి వ్రాసినపుడు మొదటి అక్షరము, డిగ్రీలు, capital letters తో వ్రాయవలెను.

ఉదా: - Govt. Co. Ltd. B. A;

3. 'I' capital letter వ్రాయవలెను.

4. Quotations లో ఉన్న మొదటిమాట Capital letter తో మొదలుపెట్టవలెను.

ఉదా :- I tell you, "Go home"

5. Proper nouns, దేవుని పేర్లు Capital letter తో మొదలుపెట్టవలెను. ఉదా :- 1) Rama 2) Madras 3) God.

6. పద్యములో ప్రతిపంక్తిలోని మొదటిమాట Capital letter తో వ్రాయవలెను.

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

7. Interjections Capital letter తో మొదలుపెట్టవలెను.

ఉదా :- Oh! Alas! What a fall!

8. Full Stop :- 1) వాక్యము అంతమైనపుడు పెట్టవలెను.

Go home.

- 2) మాటలను తగ్గించి వ్రాసినపుడు, డిగ్రీలు వ్రాసినపుడు Full stop పెట్టవలెను. ఉదా:- Govt. Co. Ltd. B. A.

Question Mark : (?) ప్రశ్నకు చివర వ్రాయవలెను.

Are you going home ?

Exclamatory mark : (!) ఆశ్చర్యమును తెలుపు వాక్యము

తరువాత ఈ గుర్తు ఉంచవలెను.

ఉదా :- What a fall !

Inverted Commas : “ ” ఒకడు మాట్లాడిన మాటలను ఈ

గుర్తుల మధ్య ఉంచవలెను.

ఉదా :- He said, “You must study well”

The colon : (:) ఒక Quotation ముందు వాడెదరు.

ఉదా :- The Bible tells us : God is love.

2) ఉదాహరణలు వరుసనే వ్రాసినపుడు

ఉదా :- The principal parts of a verb are : The present tense, the past tense and the past participle.

The Semicolon : (;) Principal క్లాజులు Conjunctionతో కలుపబడనిచో semicolon వాడుదురు.

ఉదా :- I went home; I met my friend; we went to Madras.

The Comma : (,) i) ఒక నామవాచకము తరువాత మరియొక నామవాచకము వ్రాసినపుడు రెండవదానిని కామాల మధ్య ఉంచెదరు.

ఉదా :- Milton, the great English poet, was blind.

ii) సంబోధనమాట వ్రాసినపుడు దానితరువాత Comma వ్రాయవలెను.

ఉదా :- Rama, Come here.

iii) Adverb clause ను గాని ఏరక మైన phrase ను గాని principal clause నుండి విడనొట్టుటకు comma వ్రాసెదరు.

ఉదా:- If you want to be happy, do not make enemies.
Going home, he beat his wife.

iv) Direct quotation వ్రాసేముందు, లేక direct quotation వ్రాసిన తరువాత comma ఉంచవలెను.

ఉదా :- He said; "I will go home"
"Go there," said he "and dance the winter away"

PART - A

PUNCTUATE THE FOLLOWING USING CAPITALS WHERE NECESSARY

1. One day walking together up a hill I said to friday do you not wish yourself in your own country again.
2. i will never again do such a thing said lalitha if you do not like it.
3. he then looked at nicholas half in doubt and half in deceit.
4. Why did not you go to the school on tuesday said lily who was angry at his daughters behaviour.
5. what can you do said mohan his uncle threatened I will beat you.
6. eat only when you are hungry gandhi said and when you have laboured for it.
7. when Lal Bahadur Sastry became prime minister his mother said i expect my son to see that the country

prospers even if he has to sacrifice his life for it what mother for such a noble son.

8. he went about the streets of athens talking about logic as later jesus christ went in the streets of jerusalem preaching love.
9. When gandhi visited paris to see the exhibition in 1890 the great churches of france appealed to him more than its grand buildings and monuments.
10. in allahabad he always went back to familys rented house in a working class society instead of staying in a government building.
11. he said i do not know why people all over the world wish to smoke i can't travel in a compartment in which people smoke.
12. mahadev mahadev he called if only he opened his eyes and looked at me he would not die gandhi said mahadev look bapu is calling you kasturba said.
13. in his book the tadhikarah a bio-graphy he reveals himself to some extent he says in brief the story of my eyes and if my heart is this the heart has no rest and the eyes no sleep.
14. During the period he wrote many poems songs stories and plays ahalya is one of the greatest poems sonar bangla is one of his most famous songs.
15. He met sir edwin arnold the famous writer who was himself a vegetarian the two books of arnold the song celestial and the light of asia made a deep impression on his mind.

PART - B

1. Shall we go out and play marbles john asked pratap no i want to fly my kite today my brother has brought me a new one let us go out and fly my new kite said pratap.
2. hello ramu he said today is monday you are going to rayachoti tomorrow your aunt wants a sack of paddy yes father replied ramu.
3. does it eat people father i asked it may he said if it is a man eater then it won't eat me said kamala i am a girl.
4. is he now here asked the blacksmith in surprise may i see it when he gives it to you certainly you may said hans.
5. but periandros laughed at him and said i do not believe a word of what you say i have never heard of a man sailing on a dolphins back dont try to fool me arion.
6. is not bharata your only son said kamala bharata is my son unhappy kamala but not yours said bose.
7. peggotty dont you know me i cried laughing my dear david she said and took me in her arms.
8. goodmorning ramu said gopi did you call at my house last night yes i did replied ramu your father said you had gone to the cinema.
9. why are you late this morning asked the manager because i overslept replied the clerk what exclaimed the manager do you sleep at home as well.

10. next morning his wife said to george. i think i can tell what is amiss with our clock well what is it he sharply asked it wants winding up said his partner-
11. mrs bennet said fie for shame a big girl like you crying like a child leave me alone mother said livy who will not cry when in such great pain.
12. why do you want to see my mistress boy she asked i replied i want to speak to her if you please.
13. what am i to do shouted mr. winkle what am i to do i cannot get on him you had better lead him till we come to a turnpike replied mr. pickwick from the chaise.
14. i have sworn i would take no more favours said he i have gone already deep enough it is not a favour i am thinking of replied kamala.
-

