



MAH-CET 2024
BBA BBM BMS BCA

FREE CRASH COURSE

DAY-2

Reasoning

ENGLISH

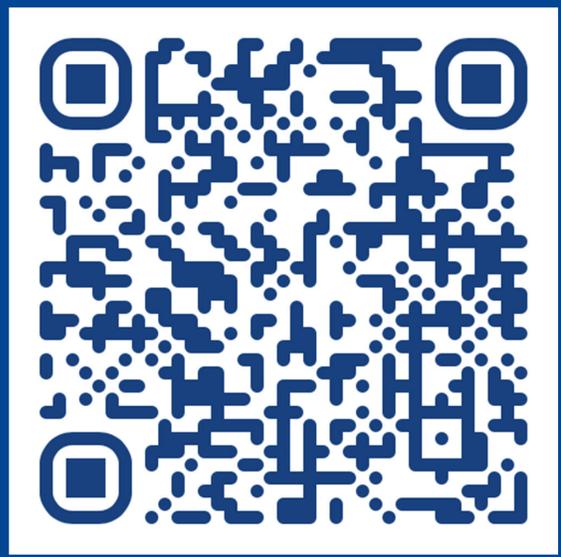
GRAMMAR BASICS



INVINCIBLE



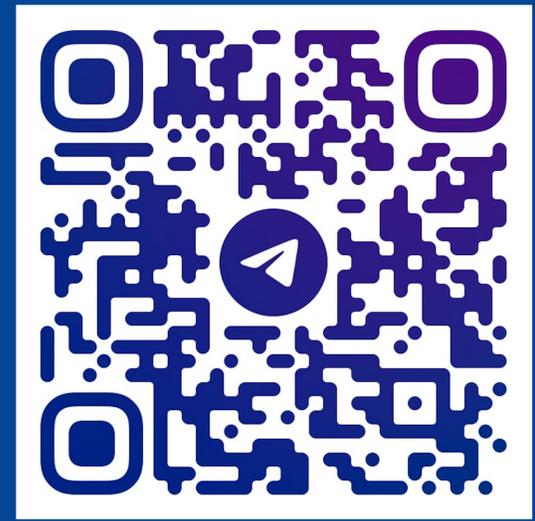
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Shift-2

Shift-3

English Sentence Structure

- ✓ A new sentence begins with a capital letter.
- ✓ A sentence ends with punctuation (a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point). *full stop*
- ✓ A sentence contains a subject that is only given once.
- ✓ A sentence contains a verb or a verb phrase.



Choridal stole necklace.
 SUBJECT V Object

There are three important parts of a sentence.

- 1. Subject
- 2. Verb
- 3. Object

Subject is the performer
Word defining action
Object is a noun or pronoun or any word

GO
 ↑
 verb

He sings.
 S V

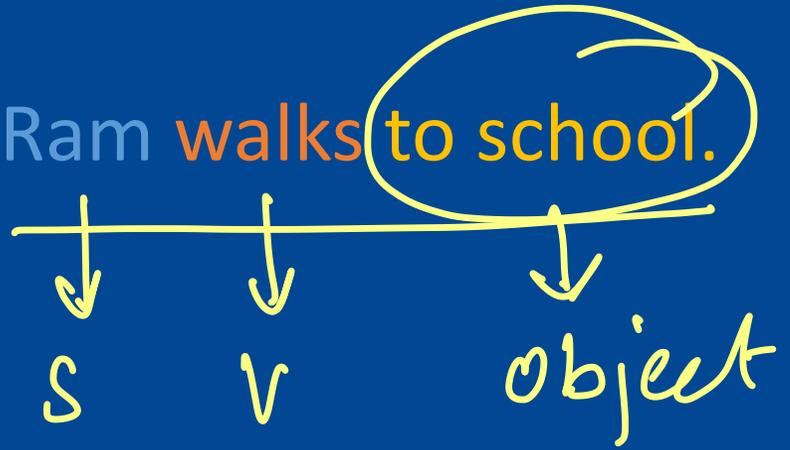
go



Sentence



For example, Ram walks to school.





SVO

What is subject and predicate?

In a sentence, we have a subject and a predicate.

For example, Ram walks to school.

Ram - Subject
predicate

To get the subject, ask who or what to the verb.

Predicate is rest of the statement which always includes the verb.

Subject + Predicate make a CLAUSE



Independent Clause

- A sentence must have a complete idea that stands alone. This is also called an independent clause.

- Eg. Ram walks to school.



Dependent Clause

GRAMMAR - 150

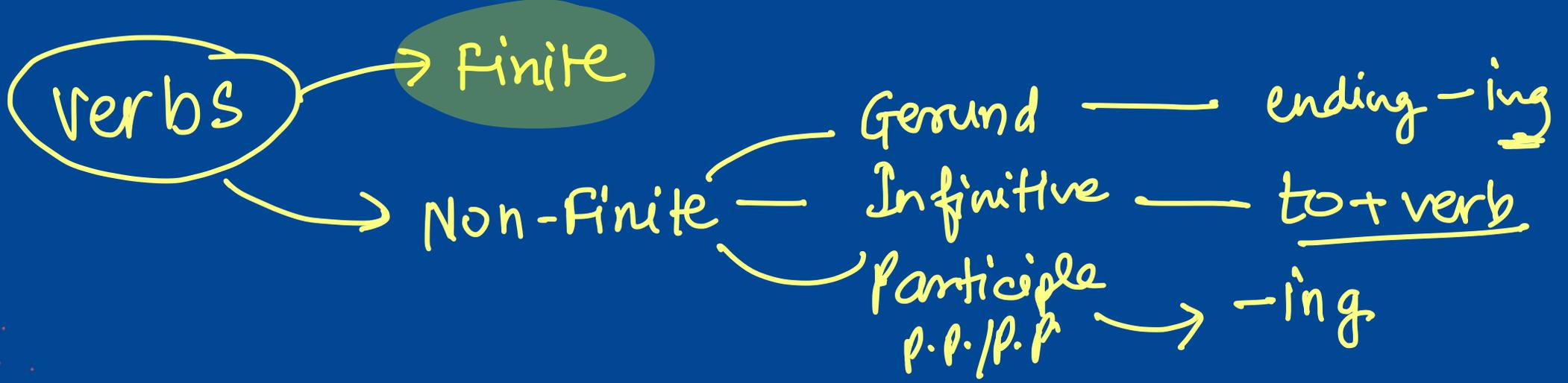
Shift-2/3 -

- A dependent clause is not a complete sentence. It must be attached to an independent clause to become complete. This is also known as a subordinate clause.

← eat ate eaten

to play
to swim

- Eg. **Although I like pizza,** but my favourite food is pasta.





Simple sentence (1 verb)

A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb, and it may also have an object and modifiers.

Examples,

Rolling stone gathers no moss.
Non-finite

- She wrote
- She completed her literature review.
- He organized his sources by theme.

Finite

Simple sentence can sometime have a prepositional phrase after object.

SIMPLE
COMPOUND
COMPLEX



Complex } — 2 verbs (finite) Compound Sentences (2 independent)

- A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses.
- These two independent clauses can be combined with a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon.

• Examples,

• She completed her literature review, and she created her reference list.

• He organized his sources by theme; then, he updated his reference list.

• They studied APA rules for many hours, but they realized there was still much to learn.



Cordinating Conjunction

or ;

X

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
For	And	Nor	But	Or	Yet	So





Complex Sentences (*Dependent, Independent*)

- A complex sentence contains at least one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

D, I

- If a sentence begins with a dependent clause, note the comma after this clause.

- If, on the other hand, the sentence begins with an independent clause, there is not a comma separating the two clauses.

I D



D, I

Although she completed her literature review, she still needed to work on her methods section.

• Note the comma in this sentence because it begins with a dependent clause.

Because he organized his sources by theme, it was easier for his readers to follow.

• Note the comma in this sentence because it begins with a dependent clause.

They studied history lessons for many hours as they were so interesting.

• Note that there is no comma in this sentence because it begins with an independent clause.

IID



Nouns

A noun is a word that names something:
either a person, place, or thing.



Nouns

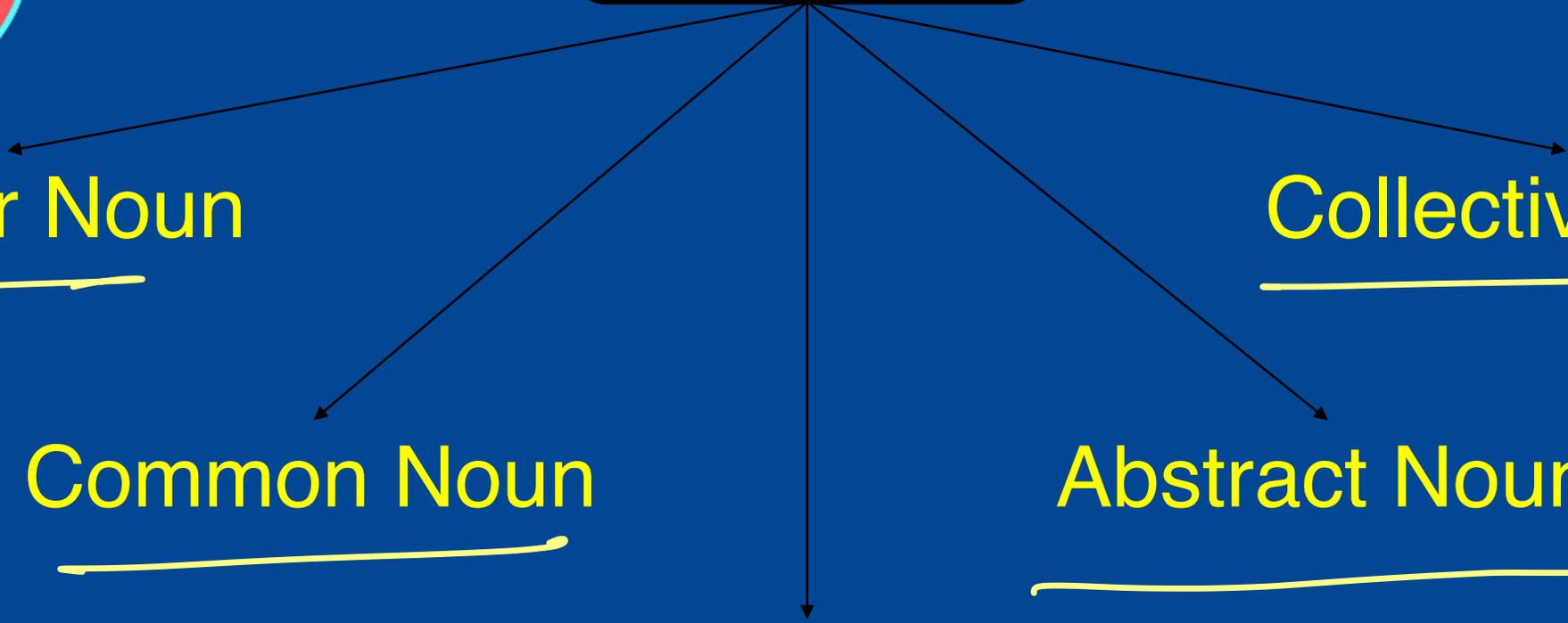
Proper Noun

Collective Noun

Common Noun

Abstract Noun

Concrete Noun





Proper Noun

- A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing,
- e.g. Steven, Africa, London, Monday.
- In written English, proper nouns begin with capital letters.

India won the world cup.



Common Noun

- A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general.
- e.g. boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day, happiness.
- Common nouns do not begin necessarily with capital letters.



Concrete noun

- A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be **seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted.**
- Examples include dog, building, coffee, tree, rain, beach, tune.

skin nose ear eyes tongue.



Abstract noun

- An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions - **things that cannot be seen or touched** and things which have no physical reality.
- e.g. truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour.



Collective nouns

- Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things.
- e.g. audience, family, government, team, jury.



- A noun may belong to more than one category.
- For example, happiness is both a common noun and an abstract noun, while Mount Everest is both a concrete noun and a proper noun.



Adjective

- An adjective describes more about a noun.

Eg.

He has an amazing skill.

This is a red flower.

Barbie has pink hairs.

Rohit ~~passed~~ has a wonderful pen.





4 Types of Sentences (Implication)

ASSERTIVE

States fact.
Tells Something.

Ends with a full-stop (.)

Also known as
Declarative Sentence

Example:
The train is late today.

Sun sets in west

IMPERATIVE

Sentences that give
command, order or
request.

Ends with full-stop (.)

Example:
Show me your
notebook.

EXCLAMATORY

Sentences that
express sudden and
strong feelings.

Ends with
exclamation mark (!)

Wow! Oh! Aw!

Example:
How beautiful the Taj
Mahal is!



INTERROGATIVE

Sentences that ask
question.

Ends with question
mark (?)

Example:
Where is my pen?



What is **preposition**?

- A preposition describes a relationship between words in a sentence.
- It can describe relationship between noun or pronoun or any other words or elements at rest.

150

- I was standing near to the gate.
- I saw a bird on the tree.



"Run! There's a snake" behind you

"Where?"

"Behind you!"



Prepositions can describe -

- ✓ **Direction:** Look *to* the left and you'll see our destination.
- ✓ **Time:** We've been working *since* this morning.
- ✓ **Location:** We saw a movie *at* the theater.
- ✓ **Space, Position:** The dog hid *under* the table.



List of prepositions

- about
- above
- across
- after
- against
- along
- amid
- among
- anti
- around
- as
- at
- before
- behind
- below
- beneath
- beside
- besides
- between
- beyond
- but
- by
- despite
- down
- during
- except
- excepting
- excluding
- following
- for
- from
- in
- inside
- into
- like
- minus
- near
- of
- off
- on
- onto
- opposite
- outside
- over
- past
- per
- plus
- regarding
- round
- save
- since
- than
- through
- to
- toward
- towards
- under
- underneath
- unlike
- until
- up
- upon
- versus
- via
- with
- within
- without

2 times



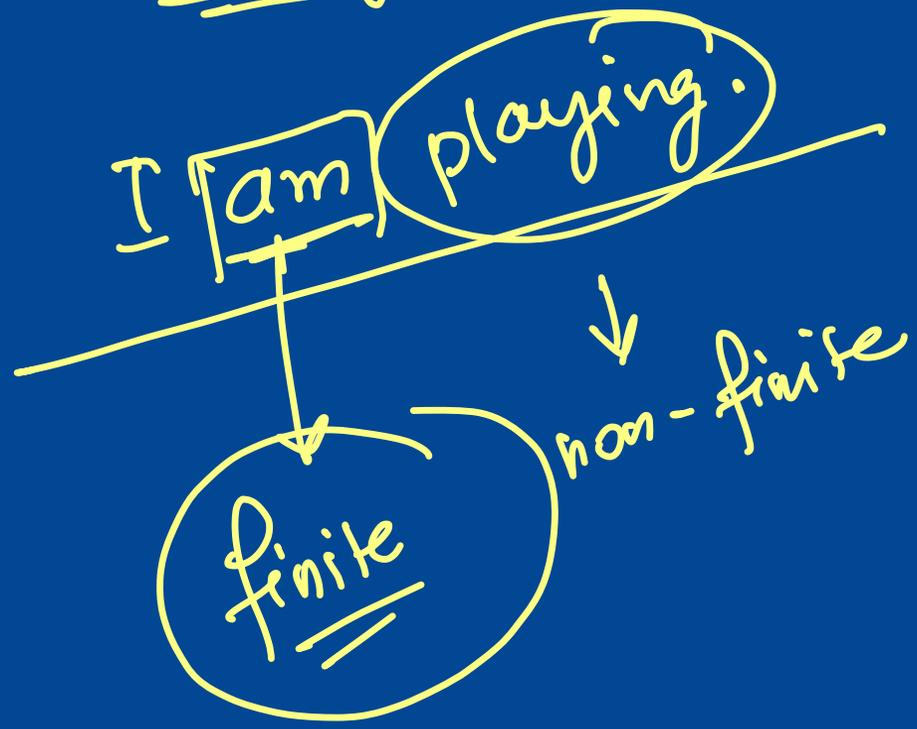
Auxiliary Verbs

- is ✓
- Am ✓
- Are ✓
- Was ✓
- Were ✓
- Shall ✓
- Should ✓
- Could ✓
- Do ✓
- Does ✓
- Did ✓
- Will ✓
- Has ✓
- Had ✓
- Have ✓
- Can ✓

Helping

500 —

89%





Question Tags

Ram is going to school. ?

aux.



Question Tags

isn't he?

Ram is going to school, isn't he? **Rules:**

1. Check for the auxiliary verb
2. Check sentence is positive or negative
3. If positive, QT will be negative
4. If negative, QT will be positive

NO, NOT, NEITHER
NOR, NEVER ←

I will teach, won't I?



is not

She isn't coming to the party, is she?

- a) is she
- b) isn't she
- c) does she
- d) doesn't she

A

300

01



You have finished your homework, _____?

- ~~a) don't you~~
- b) haven't you
- ~~c) did you~~
- d) didn't you

haven't you ?

02



03

Let's go to the beach, shall we?

a) do we

b) don't we

c) shall we

d) aren't we

She used to live in New York, _____?

- a) didn't she
- b) isn't she
- c) doesn't she
- d) did she

didn't she :-

NO Auxi.

present

past

do

does

did'

↓
plural

↓
singular

He sings, doesn't he?
They sing, don't they?



05

I shall go to market,
I'm right, _____?

- a) am I
- b) aren't I
- c) isn't I
- d) amn't I

Shall → shan't I?

I am right,

amn't

→ aren't

are - aren't
am →



06

Which sentence uses the correct question tag?

- a) ~~She will come tomorrow, doesn't she?~~
- b) ~~She will come tomorrow, won't she?~~
- c) She will come tomorrow, isn't she?
- d) She will come tomorrow, will she?

Shall - shall will → won't



07

Which sentence uses the correct question tag?

- a) She has finished her work, didn't she?
- b) She has finished her work, ~~hasn't she?~~
- c) She has finished her work, does she?
- d) She has finished her work, isn't she?

B

Which sentence uses the correct question tag?

- a) We can meet at 5 PM, shall we?
- b) We can meet at 5 PM, can't we?
- c) We can meet at 5 PM, do we?
- d) We can meet at 5 PM, don't we?

B

Which sentence uses the correct question tag?

- a) It's a beautiful day, isn't it?
- b) It's a beautiful day, is it?
- c) It's a beautiful day, doesn't it?
- d) It's a beautiful day, won't it?

A

≡

It is

isn't



10

Which sentence uses the correct question tag?

- a) You haven't seen my keys, don't you?
- b) You haven't seen my keys, have you?
- c) You haven't seen my keys, did you?
- d) You haven't seen my keys, hasn't you?

(B)

have not



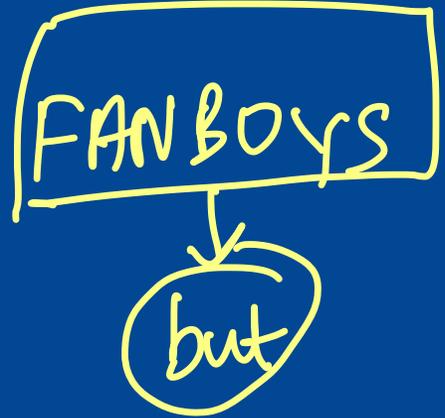
would → wouldn't

Identify the type of sentence:

"I wanted to go for a walk, but it started raining."

- a) Simple
- b) Complex
- c) Compound
- d) None

conjunction



Identify the type of sentence:

"He enjoys reading books and playing guitar."

a) Simple
b) Complex
c) Compound
d) None

TG/WA

Identify the type of sentence:

"She loves to swim and she goes
to the pool every weekend."

- a) Simple
- b) Complex
- c) Compound
- d) None

FANBOYS
and nor but
or yet
so

Verb → finite

X ① - Simple

② → Compound
Complex



Identify the preposition in the sentence:
"The cat is hiding under the table."

14

- a) cat
- b) hiding
- c) under
- d) table



Identify the type of noun for
"happiness" in the sentence:
"Happiness is the key to a good life."

15

- a) Proper noun
- ~~b) Common noun~~
- c) Abstract noun ✓
- d) Collective noun



Additional CET Crash Course



Identify the adjective in the sentence:
"The red car is parked outside."

16

- a) red
- b) car
- c) parked
- d) outside



17

Identify the adjective in the sentence:
"She has a beautiful garden."



- a) has
- b) beautiful
- c) garden
- d) she



Identify the type of sentence:
"What a wonderful day it is!"

18

- a) Affirmative
- b) Interrogative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Imperative

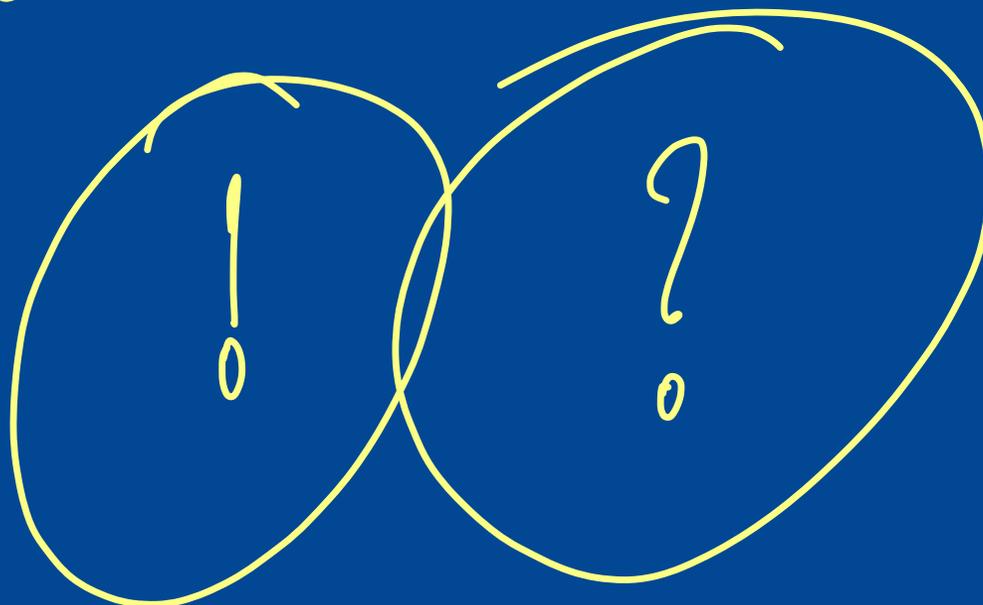


Identify the type of sentence:
"Are you coming to the party?"

19

- a) Affirmative
- b) Interrogative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Imperative

9th





20

Identify the type of sentence:
"She loves to read books."

- a) Affirmative ✓
- b) Interrogative ✗
- c) Exclamatory ✗
- d) Imperative ✗





21

Identify the preposition in the sentence:
"The book is on the shelf."

- a) book
- b) on ✓
- c) shelf
- d) is

PREP



22

Identify the preposition in the sentence:
"We will meet after lunch."

- a) meet
- b) after ✓
- c) lunch
- d) will



23

Identify the type of noun for "Mount Everest"
in the sentence:

"Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world."

- a) Proper noun ✓
- b) Common noun
- c) Abstract noun
- d) Collective noun



24

Identify the type of noun for "joy" in the sentence:
"The joy of winning was overwhelming."

- a) Proper noun
- b) Common noun
- c) Abstract noun ✓
- d) Collective noun



25

Identify the adjective in the sentence:

"She wore a **bright red** dress."

compound adjective

a) wore

b) bright ✓

c) red

d) dress

bright red



Identify the type of sentence:
"Can you help me with this?"

23%

26

- a) Affirmative
- b) Interrogative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Imperative



27

Identify the type of sentence:
"He is going to the store."

- a) Affirmative ✓
- b) Interrogative ✗
- c) Exclamatory ✗
- d) Imperative ✗

FREE

3 Mock Test

10 Paid



28

Identify the type of sentence:
"What an amazing performance!"

- a) Affirmative
- b) Interrogative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Imperative



Identify the type of noun for "committee"
in the sentence:

"The committee is deciding on the new policy."

29

- a) Proper noun
- b) Common noun
- c) ~~Abstract noun~~
- d) Collective noun

Shift 1
Shift 2
Shift 3



Identify the adjective in the sentence:
"The sky was clear and blue."



30

- a) sky
- b) clear
- c) and
- d) was

The cow is pink.



How to join?

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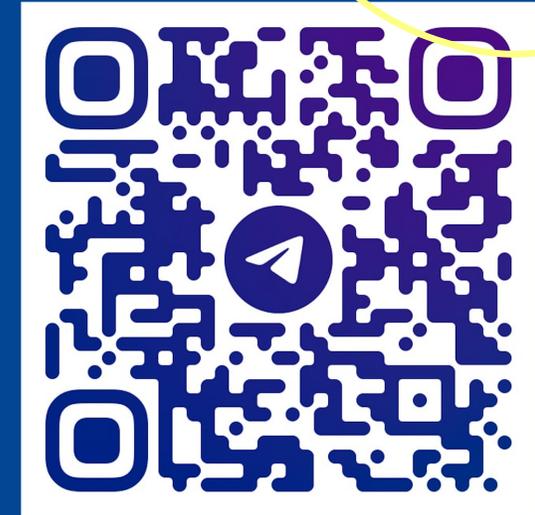


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