



2nd – Grade

English

Senior Teacher

Rajasthan Public Service Commission

Paper – 2

Volume - 2



2nd GRADE ENGLISH

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Phrase Analysis in terms of mhm

We use language to talk about people and things. We do this by using words in a variety of ways, for example, to make statements, to ask questions, and to give orders. The words we choose are arranged into groups, either around a noun or around a verb. They are called noun groups (noun phrases) and verb groups (verb phrases).

Noun groups tell us which people or things are being talked about. Verb groups tell us what is being said, about them for example, what they are doing.

Phrase analysis is an important step in the study of English language. Phrases play very important role in packing information. A phrase is a group of words that functions as a constituent in the syntax of a sentence, a single unit within a grammatical hierarchy. A phrase typically appears within a clause, but it is possible also for a phrase to be a clause or to contain a clause within it.

A Phrase : A group of words which makes sense but not complete sense is called a phrase.

i. The sun rises in the east.

ii. He came to school.

iii. She was a girl of great beauty.

B Clause : A group of words which contains a subject and a predicate and forms part of a sentence is called a clause.

(i) This is the boy who stood first

(ii) This is the house where I live

(C) M.H.M : M - modifiers (Pre modifiers)
H - Head word
M - (O) qualifiers or Post modifiers

* other abbreviations are :-

NP - Noun Phrase or Noun group, Nominal group.

VP - Verb phrase or verb group

HW - Head words

M - Modifiers

Q - Qualifiers

D - Determiners

NI - Numeral

- Adj - Adjective
- DA - Descriptive adjective
- NA - Noun Adjective
- Adv - Adverb
- P - Pronoun
- PP - Prepositional Phrase
- N - Noun
- VT - verb Transitive.
- VI - verb Intransitive.
- VL - linking verbs

D Head word: The main word of a noun group is called a Head word.

- a soft curtain with tassels.
- a fragrant flower

E Modifiers and Qualifiers: If you want to give more information about the person or thing you are talking about you can use modifiers and qualifiers

I want a new car

The girl in white dress

F Modifier (Pre-modifier): word^(s) put in front of (before) a noun is called a modifier.

Most adjectives are used as modifiers.

Nouns are ~~not~~ also often used as modifiers.

eg- a big city, a blue shirt, a hostel girl.

G Qualifier: word/words put after a noun is called a qualifier or a post-modifier.

(i) A girl is a dark grey dress
N Q

(ii) The desire to win (to-infinitive)

(iii) The room is upstairs (Adverb of place)

H Determiner. One of a group of words including 'the', 'a', 'an', 'some' and 'my' which are used at the beginning of a noun group.

(i) Some boys are absent today.

(ii) A good student.

(iii) My best friend who is in abroad.

Phrase Analysis

- ① Noun Phrases
- ② Verb Phrases
- ③ Adjective Phrases ④ Adverb Phrases
- ⑤ Prepositional Phrases
- ⑥ Genitive Phrases

1 Noun Phrase: A noun phrase is a phrase which can act as a subject, object, or complement of a clause, or as a prepositional complement. It is called a noun phrase because the word, which is its 'Head' is typically a noun.

Complement: The term complement means something that is necessary to complete a grammatical construction. There are three types of complements.

The Complement of a clause can be:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (a) a noun phrase | Manya is a pretty girl. |
| (b) an adjective | Manya is pretty. |
| (c) a nominal clause | The trouble with Manya is that she never does any homework. |

[NOTE] If there is both an object and a complement in the sentence, the complement normally comes after the object.

- Bad jokes make Manu angry.

[NOTE] The complement doesn't become subject if an active sentence is changed into a passive sentence.

- His mother considered him a genius.

- He was considered a genius (by his mother)

[NOTE] A proper noun / plural countable noun can constitute a noun phrase if they are used as subject, object or complement of a clause / a sentence.

eg - Manu found the new laptop in his office.

_s _v _o

a very attractive thing

o/c

(a) Manu, laptop, office and thing are nouns.

b The Subject Manu, the object - the new laptop in his office, object complement - a very attractive thing are noun phrases.

c The head noun can be accompanied by Determiners and one or more modifiers.

Pre modifiers - new / very attractive

Post modifiers - in his office

d Part of the object in his office, is a prepositional comp. constituting yet another noun phrase.

NOTE

(a) The determiners and the modifiers can be left out. However, determiners are more essential to noun phrase structure than modifiers.

(b) The only situation in which a noun phrase has no expressed determiner is where *of* has a zero article.

(i) Balls are toys (ii) Gold is costly.

NOTE

Nouns, pronouns and adjectives may act as head of a noun phrase.

a The new lap-top on the table

b one who comes here. Lucky you.

NOTE - pronouns are words which can function as a whole noun phrase.

a Those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

(b) You have the large room, and I'll have the small one.

* A Pronoun can be a substitute for a noun phrase.

(a) Divya has cut her finger. (Divya's finger)

b You and I ought to share our ideas.

Everybody looked after themselves

[NOTE] Coordinate Noun Phrase is a noun phrase in which two nouns or adjectives are joined by a coordinate conjunction and used as, subject, object or complement.

a Ram and Shyam are friends.

b Bread and butter is his only food.

c Two and two make four

[NOTE] If a preposition comes before a noun phrase, the group becomes a prepositional phrase.

on the table

in the office.

NOTE] Some adjectives can function as NP heads when they have abstract referents. They include, in particular superlatives. A few are modifiable by adverbs. These take single concord.

a The very best is yet to come.
 NP HW

b I like the sublime.
 NP

* Constitution of The Noun Phrase

1 To infinitive + noun can be used as a noun phrase.

eg- To play cricket is easy.

2 The + adjective can constitute a noun phrase
 eg- The rich / The dead.

3 Determiner + pronoun

- one who works hard succeeds.

4 M + H + M - The pretty girl in the corner
 M H M

5 Noun + conj + Noun = Bread and butter

6 Participle (adj.) + noun = Barking dogs /
 a rolling stone / a wounded tiger

7 Numeral + noun + adverb - Three years ago

8 Gerund = walking is good for health.

9 Pronoun + numeral = you both are guilty

10 Genitive + noun = Mohan's car

11 Comparative / superlative + adj + noun
- The highest monthly income

12 The 'ing' adjectives not related to verbs
+ noun = neighbouring village

13 A noun phrase as its simplest can be a pronoun or a proper noun such as 'Maneesh'. But a noun phrase may be a long and complex structure having a noun as head, preceded by other words such as articles, an adjective, or another noun, and followed by a prepositional phrase or by a relative clause.

The new gas stove in the kitchen

A Adj N HW prep. phrase

14 Basic Noun Phrase - A noun or a pronoun or a noun preceded by a possessive, numeral or determiner.

eg - Diwali is a festival of light.
Manu is my friend.

* Complex Noun Phrase

Premodifier + noun + Postmodifier

a The books on the table.

b The beautiful girl in the corner
 M H M

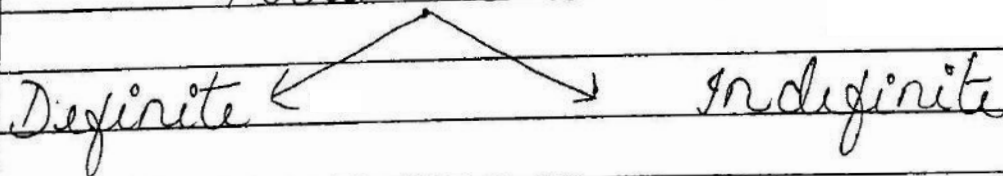
15 The NP in which common nouns function refers to people, particular days, things, places, qualities, states, actions.

16 If the main word in a noun phrase is a noun, it is often introduced by a determiner and may have modifiers.

a My father, a good boy, a new car

b An old house that has recently bought.

Noun Phrases



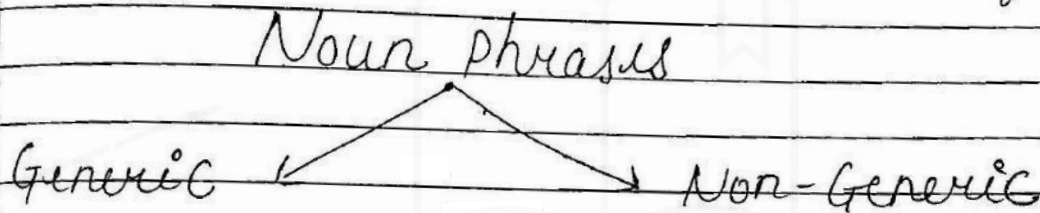
A Definite Noun phrases: when noun phrases are intended to convey enough information in themselves or through the context, to identify uniquely what they refer to they are definite noun phrases.

(i) You will find the book on the table.

(ii) Mother is in the kitchen.

B Indefinite noun phrases: Noun phrases are indefinite when they are not intended to be identifiable.

You will find a book on the table
(not definite)



Generic: Noun phrases are generic when they refer to a class as a whole.

a Dogs make good pets. (Generic)

Non-Generic: Noun phrases are non-generic when they refer to individual members of a class.

My dogs are good with children.

NOTE A noun phrase may have more than one pre-modifier or post-modifier.

2. Verb Phrases

A verb phrase consists either of a main verb or of one or more auxiliary verbs together with a main verb. Auxiliary verbs help the main verb to make up verb phrases.

Verb phrases are of two kinds

(i) Basic verb Phrase (ii) Complex verb Phrase

(i) Basic Verb Phrase - This consists of the main verb or the link verb

a) She writes letters b) He is a doctor

(ii) Complex Verb Phrase: This consists of one or more auxiliary verb together with a main verb : a) She has been writing letters all day.

b) He has done his work

Combinations of Complex verb phrase:

A complex verb phrase consists of one or more auxiliary verb together with a main verb

A modal + infinitive = can speak

B Perfective (have + past participle)
have spoken / had eaten

c Progressive - be + ing = is reading

d Passive = be + Past participle = is being typed, have been typed.

E Modal + have + Past participle = may have typed / could have typed.

NOTE

a The verb phrase plays an important part in tense, aspect and the active-passive relation. (b) The first auxiliary of the verb phrase has a special role as operator in (i) Negation (ii) Emphases (iii) Imperatives (iv) Questions.

* Two kinds of verb phrases:

i Finite verb phrase: A finite verb phrase has a finite verb, as its first (or only) word = studies / studied / is studying, was studying

ii Non-finite verb phrase: Non-finite forms of the verb are the infinitive, the ing participle, the -ed participle. Non-finite verb consists of one or more such items.

Finite	Non-finite
He is working hard	I found him working
He had left the office.	After having left the office, he went home.

(iii) Periphrastic conjugation is the addition of do, does, did + I form of the main verb in place of the inflected form or the pure I form of the main verb.

He works	He does work
He killed a snake	He did kill a snake

3 The Adjective Phrase

The main word in an adjective phrase is an adjective. The structure of the typical adjective phrase may be represented in the following way, where the parentheses indicate elements of the structure that may be absent:

Pre-modifiers	adjective	Post-modifiers
very	bad	indeed.

Modifiers qualify in some respect what is denoted by the adjective, and they are optional. The pre-modifier comes after it.

Some post modifiers complete what is implied in the meaning of the adjective. For example if we say "Tom is afraid" we intend this to mean that Tom is filled with fear in some respect. The post-modifier specifies in what respect.

A few adjectives must have a post-modifier.

Tom is afraid - of spiders / for his job

Mary is fond of children

I am aware that he is abroad.