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### Week - 10 Lecture - 47 Grammar - Part 3 Conditional Clauses, Prepositions & Reported Speech

We continue with our grammar and today's topics are conditional clauses, preposition and reported speech. I know that you know many of these things, many of these areas, but still it is prudent to go through or take you through these areas.

A word about conditional clauses: three kinds of conditional clauses, condition possible to fulfill. A condition which is theoretically possible, and condition which is impossible fulfill because it is just not possible, it is too late or absolutely impossible. If I study, I will pass the exam. So, this is a condition which is possible, theoretically possible if I studied I would pass the exams. Theoretically, I did not; if I had studied I would have passed the exam; it is too late; I did not do at all.

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Form a Type 1 conditional sentence. Use only will-future.

Eg: If I \_\_\_ (to study), I \_\_\_ (to pass) he exams. Answer: If I study, I will pass the exam

1. If the sun \_\_ (to shine), we \_\_ (to walk) to the beach.

- 2. If she \_\_\_ (to have) a fever, she (to see) a doctor.
- 3. If my sister \_\_ (to come), I \_\_ (to be) very excited.
- If we \_\_ (to travel) to Coorg, we \_\_ (to trek) across a mountain.

Here are your exercises. Use only will as in future. I have given an example. If I study I dash to pass the exams not he exams, the exams. If I study I will pass the exam, look at the exercises.

If the sun dash to shine, we dash to walk to the beach. If she dash fever, she see a doctor. If my sister, I be very excited. If we travel to Coorg, we dash across or trek across a mountain. The answers are, if the sun shines, we will walk to the beach. If she has fewer, she will see a doctor. If my sister comes, I will be very excited and if we travel to Coorg, we will trek across a mountain.

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Form a Type II conditional sentence.

Eg: If I \_\_\_ (to go) to the multiplex, I \_\_\_ (to watch) a Hindi film. Answer: If I went to the multiplex, I would watch a Hindi film.

1. If I \_\_\_ (to reach) home first, I \_\_\_ (to make) dinner.

2. If we \_\_ (to visit) Milan, we \_\_ (to shop) for clothes.

3. If he \_\_ (to have) more money, he \_\_ (to buy) a bike.

4. If we \_\_ (to win) the lottery, we \_\_ (to tour) Europe.

Look at the second type of conditional sentences type two. If I dash go to the multiplex, I dash a Hindi film. The choice is given to you, if I went to the multiplex, I would watch a Hindi film. Now you have choices, this is type two theoretically. If I dash to reach home first, I dash to make dinner. If we dash to visit Milan, we dash to shop for cloths. If we dash to have more money, he dash to buy a bike. If we dash to win the lottery, we to tour Europe; answers are: if I reach home first, I would make dinner. If we would shop fir clothes. If he had more money, he would buy a bike. If we would buy a bike. If we won the lottery, we would tour Europe.

For Type III conditional sentences.

Eg: If I \_\_\_ (to go) to the multiplex, I \_\_\_ (to watch) a Hindi film. Answer: If I had gone to the multiplex, I would have watched a Hindi film.

- 1. If you \_\_ (to add) corn to the salad, it \_\_ (to taste) much better.
- 2. If the weather \_\_ (to be) nice, we \_\_ (to play) outside.
- 3. If Alan \_\_ (to ask) me, I \_\_ (to send) the book,
- 4. If I \_\_ (to call) on time, you \_\_ (to see) the parade pass the street.

And let us look at three conditional sentences. If I dash to go to the multiplex, I would watch a Hindi film. If I had gone to the multiplex, I would have watched a Hindi film.

If you dash add corn to the salad, it dash taste much better. If the weather to be nice, we play outside. Remember beep type auxiliary, is, was, I am, were, those are the auxiliaries. Being, if the weather be nice, we play outside. If Alan to ask me, I send the book. If to call on time, you to see the parade pass the street; the answers are: if you had added corn to the salad, it would have tasted much better. Second, is if the weather had been nice, we would have played outside. Just, I am just revising and repeating certain things, conditional cause clauses not all that difficult, but sometimes you may find it hard to remember because you must have done it long long ago.

Let us say in your 10th standard or 12th standard and now perhaps you have not been in the, if you have not been in touch with all this for the past couple of years. I am just revising, you do not have to spend too much time, we do not have to spend too much time on this particular exercise, but do go through it because there maybe some kinds of exams where you would be given to correct this first section and which should correspond to the second section, part of the sentence and here you would need it. So, you need to revise your basic grammar occasionally. Second sentence was the answer is if the weather had been nice, we would have played outside. Answer 3, if Alan had asked me, I would have send the book and forth, if I had called on time, you would have seen the parade pass the street.

Now, from here we move on to the next reported speech. Reported is a direct or indirect. She says an inverted commas open I love pasta, he said I hate pasta. So, it is given in open invert quotation marks you know, inverted commas. Very often students make mistakes here, she says that she loves pasta and he said that he hates pasta. So, if there are, you do not need to use the inverted commas. You have to remember that, if a sentence is in simple past then, there is a back shift. Reported speech version of the sentence will be in the past. She said, she wanted same applies to the progressive future progressive and future tense type. They change according to the marker in the introductory sentence.

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## Exercise: ANSWER IN REPORTED SPEECH (SIMPLE PAST AND SIMPLE PRESENT)

 Beena: "I often have a big milkshake." Beena says that

A.She often has a big milkshake B.She often had a big milkshake

Look at this exercise, I often have a big milkshake and you should do it, Beena says that. She often has a big milkshake or she often had a big milkshake, what is the answer? (Refer Slide Time: 06:54)

Exercise

 Harsha: "They live in Bombay." Harsha said that

# A.They lived in Bombay B.They live in Bombay

Look at the second slide, Harsha: they live in Bombay. Harsha said that, they lived in Bombay, they live in Bombay.

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Look at the exercises here. 3, Ishan does not invite girls to his parties. Tyler said that a; Ishan did not invite girls to his parties b; Ishan does not invite girls to his parties. Sentence 4, Dhruv she understands Malayalam. Dhruv says that she understood Malayalam b, she understands Malayalam. How should we do this? And Sophia, Rani does not collect stamps, Sophia said that Rani does not collect stamps, Rani did not collect stamps. We will do the answers now.

So, answers is first one, she often has a big milkshake because the quotation was have she; Beena said I have a big milk shake. They live in Bombay, not they lived, they live, still live in Bombay. Ishan that is third choice; b, Ishan does not invite girls to his parties. It is a fact and fourth, she understands Malayalam and fifth, Rani does not collect much stamps. Remember in the introductory marker is in simple present, so will the answer and vice versa.

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ANSWER IN REPORTED SPEECH (PERFECT AND FUTURE TENSES)

 1) Emily: "Our teacher will go to Vienna tomorrow."
 2) Ryan: "My father flew to Houston last year."
 Ryan said that\_\_\_\_\_
 3) Lina: "Tyler went to the stadium an hour ago."
 Lina said that \_\_\_\_\_

Look at this, Emily our teacher will go to Vienna tomorrow. Emily said that, Ryan my father flew to Houston, last year. Ryan said that, Lina; Tyler went to the stadium an hour ago. Lina said that.

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 Andrea: "We didn't eat chicken two days ago."
 Andrea said that\_\_\_

Dave: "Jake had already gone at seven."

Dave said that \_\_\_\_

And next slide is look at the questions. Andrea; we did not eat chicken two days ago. Andrea said that, Dave; Jake had already gone at seven. Dave said that. So, the answers are Emily said that our teacher would go to Vienna, the next day. Second one, Ryan told me that his father had flown to Houston, the year before, it is a past tense. So, it has to indirect report speech should also be in past tense. Then Lina said that, Tyler had gone to the stadium an hour before, not an hour ago now, an hour before. It changes, please note that and forth sentence, Andrea remarked that she had not eaten chicken two days before and last one, Dev said that Jay had already gone by seven.

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ANSWER IN REPORTED SPEECH (Expressions of Time)

 Molly: "Are the twins reading the book?" Molly asked me \_\_\_\_

 Nancy: "Why didn't Jane go to Nainital last summer?"
 Nancy asked \_\_\_\_ Look at the next one, Molly; are the twins reading the book? Molly asked me, how should it go and two, Nancy; why did not Jane go to Nainital last summer? Nancy asked.

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3) Nila: "Must I do my homework this afternoon?"
Nila asked \_\_\_\_\_
4) Shruti: "Will it rain tomorrow?"
Shruti asked \_\_\_\_\_
5) A woman: "When does the train to Mysore leave?"
A woman asked me \_\_\_\_\_

Next one, Nila; must I do my homework this afternoon? Nila asked. Four, Shruthi; will it rain tomorrow? Shruthi asked. Fifth, a woman; when does the train to Mysore leave? A woman asked me. The answers are, molly asked me, if the twins were reading the book? Then second, Nancy asked why Jane had not gone to Nainital last summer. Three, Nila asked, if she had to do her homework that afternoon. Fourth, Shruthi asked me, if it would rain the next day and the last one, a woman asked me when the train to Mysore left.

These are very basic, very commonly used sentences and exercises, you just need to revise. The best is as I keep telling you the best source or reference material is Renan Martin grammar book; you will get plenty of conditional clauses and reported speech and also plenty of information and prepositions. We are just revising, what are these very fundamentals basics of grammar, fundamentals of grammar.

So, what are prepositions? As you would see in your dictionary, oxford dictionary; a preposition is a word which is used in front of nouns or even pronouns and they show the relation between noun or pronouns and other words in a sentence. The book is on the table, the pen is on the table, the mic is in my hand. So, in, on, she lives in Canada, I met him at the parties; at. I found the article in a magazine, food is there in the refrigerator.

So, we have prepositions of time for example, here (Refer Time: 11:58) time, the train departs at six. Prepositions of place we have, the book is on the table, where is the book? It always answers where the question where, Where do you live? I live in Chennai. The tray was between us, where was it? Between us; Preposition of manner, we travel by boat in what manner how? So, bye he left in anger, how? So, this is it.

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## Exercise 1: Use the appropriate preposition

1. She concentrates \_\_ music.

2.Lena is good \_\_ writing funny scripts.

3. He complained \_\_\_\_\_ the soup.

4.I'm afraid \_\_ losing my earrings.

5.I'm looking forward \_\_ moving to London.

Now, look at the slide here and do the exercises. She concentrates dash music. Lena is good dash writing funny scripts. He complained dash the soup. I am afraid dash losing my earrings. I am looking forward dash moving to London and the answers are, she concentrates on music. Lena is good at writing funny scripts. He complained about the soup. I am afraid of losing my earrings. I am looking forward to moving to London. Now let us look at the second exercises. This is a passage for you, please read it.

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## Exercise 2: Use the correct preposition

I'm Emily and I live \_\_ the city of Boston. \_\_ summer I usually travel \_\_ Europe, because \_\_ the weather and the people there. Last summer, I took a plane \_\_ La Guardia to Seville. \_\_ the airport we went to our hotel \_\_ bus. We stopped \_\_ a small restaurant for a quick meal. The driver parked the bus \_\_ the restaurant, which was \_\_ a church and a large tourist shop. As my chair was \_\_ a window, I could see groups of people taking photos.

I am Emily and I live dash the city of Boston. Dash summer I usually travel dash Europe, because dash the weather and the people there. Last summer, I took a plane dash La Guardia to Seville. Dash the airport we went to our hotel dash bus. We stopped dash a small restaurant for a quick meal. The driver parked the bus dash the restaurant, which was dash a church and a large tourist shop. As my chair was dash a window, I could see groups of people taking photos.

The answer is, I am Emily and I live in the city of Boston. Over summer I usually travel to Europe, because of the weather and the people there. Last summer, I took a plane to La Guardia to Seville. From the airport we went to our hotel by bus. We stopped at a small restaurant for a quick meal. The driver parked the bus behind the restaurant, which was between a church and a large tourist shop. As my chair was by a window, I could see groups of people taking photos.

So, that is all for today. I just wanted to revise some of the basics of grammar with you. We have done conditional preposition and reported speech. Please revise them in case you have any doubt, Renan Martin is good. If you want to do more practice then, look at advance English grammar by Martin Hewings.

Thank you very much we will meet again for another class.