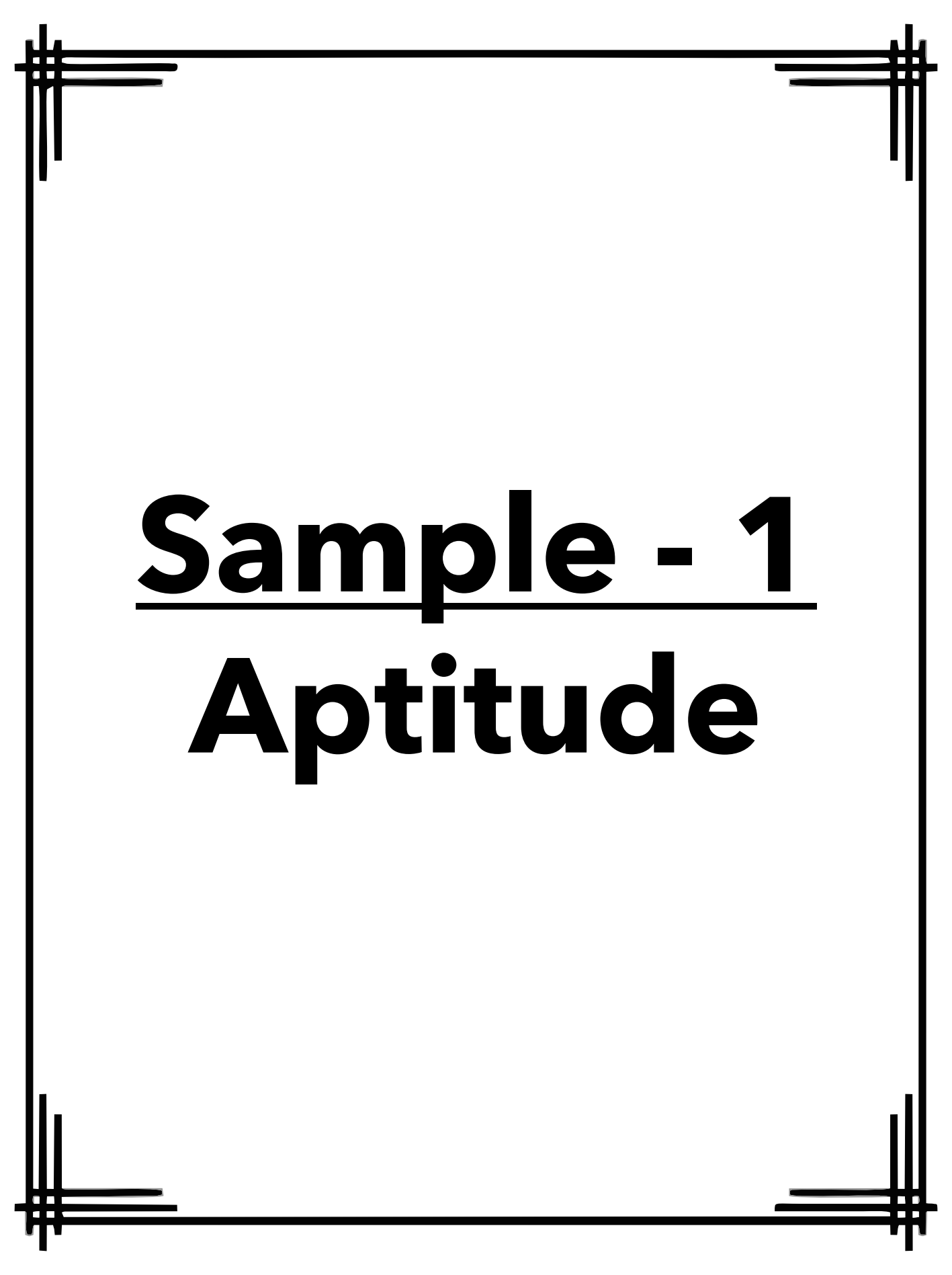




Mega Combo Sale Offer

4 GRAMMAR PDFs

- 1) Aptitude
- 2) Logical Reasoning
- 3) Grammar Shortcuts, Tips and Tricks
- 4) Idioms and Phrases



Sample - 1
Aptitude

Aptitude Preparation for Competitive Exam

Ages

Formulas:

1. If the current age is x , then n times the age is nx .
2. If the current age is x , then age n years later/hence = $x + n$.
3. If the current age is x , then age n years ago = $x - n$.
4. The ages in a ratio $a : b$ will be ax and bx .
5. If the current age is x , then $1/n$ of the age is x/n .

Solved Problems:

1. The sum of the present ages of two persons C and D is 45. If the age of C is twice that of D, find the sum of their ages 5 years hence?

Answer: 55 years

Explanation:

Given data, the present ages of $C + D = 45$ and

$$C = 2 * D$$

To find, sum of their ages after 5 years

$$C + D = 45$$

$$2D + D = 45$$

$$3D = 45$$

$$D = 15$$

Then, $C + D = 45$

$$C + 15 = 45$$

$$C = 45 - 15$$

$$C = 30$$

The present ages of C and D are 30 and 15 years

After 5 years, their ages are 35 (30 + 5) and 20 (15 + 5) years

The Sum of their ages after 5 years = 35 + 20

= 55 years

❖ The Sum of their ages after 5 years is 55 years.

2. A man said to his son, "I was two-third of your present age when you were born". If the present age of the man is 50 years, find the present age of the son?

Answer: 30 years

Explanation:

Let the Present age of the son be P and

The age of the man was (50 - P) [when son was born]

Given, Man's age when the son was born is $\frac{2}{3}$ of P

$$(50 - P) = \frac{2}{3} P$$

$$3 * (50 - P) = 2 P$$

$$3 * 50 - 3p = 2p$$

$$150 = 2p + 3p$$

$$150 = 5p$$

$$p = 150 / 5$$

$$= 30$$

❖ The Present age of the son is 30 years.

3. The ratio between the present ages of P and Q is 6: 8 respectively. If the difference between Q's present age and P's age after 5 years is 3. What is the total of P's and Q's present ages?

Answer: 56 years

Explanation:

Let the present ages of P and Q be $6x$ and $8x$ years respectively

$$\text{Given, } 8x - (6x + 5) = 3$$

$$8x - 6x - 5 = 3$$

$$2x = 3 + 5$$

$$2x = 8$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\text{(P's + Q's) present ages} = 6x + 8x$$

$$= 14x$$

$$= 14 * 4$$

$$= 56 \text{ years}$$

❖ P's and Q's present ages = 56 years.

4. A is three years older than B who is twice as old as C. If the total of the ages of A, B and C be 48, then how old is B?

Answer: 18 years

Explanation:

Let C's age be x years

Then, B's age = $2x$ years and

A's age = $(2x + 3)$ years

$$(2x + 3) + 2x + x = 48$$

$$5x + 3 = 48$$

$$5x = 48 - 3$$

$$5x = 45$$

$$x = 9$$

$$\text{B's age} = 2x$$

$$= 2 * 9$$

$$= 18 \text{ years}$$

❖ B's age = 18 years.

5. Sachu is younger than Ragu by 8 years. If their ages are in the respective ratio of 5 : 7, how old is Sachu?

Answer: 20 years

Explanation:

Let Ragu's age be x years.

Then, Sachu's age = $(x - 8)$ years

$$(x - 8) / x = (5 / 7)$$

$$7x - 56 = 5x$$

$$2x = 56$$

$$x = 28$$

Hence, Sachu's age = $(x - 8)$

$$= 28 - 8$$

$$= 20 \text{ years}$$

❖ Sachu's age = 20 years

6. The sum of ages of family members (both children and parents) is 324 years. The total ages of children and parents are in the ratio 2 : 1 and the ages of wife and husband are in the ratio 4 : 5. What will be the age of husband?

Answer: 60 years

Explanation:

Given data,

Sum of their ages = 324

The ratio of children and parents ages is 2 : 1

Total ages of parents = $324 * (1 / 3)$
= 108

The ratio of wife and husband ages is 4 : 5

Therefore, the age of husband = $108 * (5 / 9)$
= 60 years

❖ The age of husband is 60 years.

7. The ratio between the present ages of A and B is 7 : 8. If B is 4 years old than A. What will be the ratio of the ages of A and B after 4 years?

Answer: 8 : 9

Explanation:

Let A's age and B's age be $7x$, $8x$

Then, $8x - 7x = 4$

$x = 4$

Required ratio = $(7x + 4) : (8x + 4)$

= $(7 * 4 + 4) : (8 * 4 + 4)$

= 32 : 36

= 8 : 9

❖ The ratio of the ages of A and B after 4 years is 8 : 9.

8. The sum of ages of 6 children born at the intervals of 4 years each is 72 years. What is the age of the youngest child?

Answer: 2 years

Explanation:

Let the ages of children be $x, (x + 4), (x + 8), (x + 12), (x + 16), (x + 20)$ years.

Then, $x + x + 4 + x + 8 + x + 12 + x + 16 + x + 20 = 72$

$$6x + 60 = 72$$

$$6x = 72 - 60$$

$$6x = 12$$

$$x = 12 / 6$$

$$x = 2$$

Then, age of the youngest child = x
= 2 years

❖ Age of the youngest child = 2 years

9. Present ages of Somu and Vinoth are in the ratio of 9 : 2 respectively. Five years ago, the ratio of their ages will become 22 : 1 respectively. What is their present age in years?

Answer: 27 years, 6 years

Explanation:

Their present ages = $9x, 2x$

5 years ago, Somu's age = $9x - 5$

5 years ago, Vinoth's age = $2x - 5$

Ratio of their ages 5 years ago = 22 : 1

$$(9x - 5) / (2x - 5) = 22 / 1$$

$$1(9x - 5) = 22(2x - 5)$$

$$9x - 5 = 44x - 110$$

$$44x - 9x = 110 - 5$$



Sample - 2
Logical Reasoning

Logical Reasoning

Analogy

Solved Problems

1. Complete analogous pair:

Automobile: Petrol::?

- A. fire : fuel
- B. plane : propeller
- C. diesel : gas
- D. man : food

Answer: D. man: food

Explanation:

An automobile needs petrol to function.

Similarly, man needs food in order to function.

2. Complete analogous pair:

Calf: cow:: Puppy : ?

- A. cub
- B. kitten
- C. dog
- D. snake

Answer: C. dog

Explanation:

A calf's parent is cow and puppy's parent is dog.

3. Complete analogous pair:**Tungsten : Filament :: Tree : ?**

- A. graphite
- B. paper
- C. wool
- D. fabric

Answer: B. paper**Explanation:**

The first term is used in the production of the second.

4. Complete analogous pair:**Letter : Word ::**

- A. homework : school
- B. club : people
- C. product : factory
- D. page : book

Answer: D. page : book**Explanation:**

A group of letters form a word.

Similarly, a group of pages combined together to form a book.

5. Complete analogous pair.**Brick : Clay :: Ruby : ?**

- A. graphite
- B. corundum
- C. diamond
- D. pearl

Answer: B. corundum**Explanation:**

The second term is used in making the first.

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate choices:**Soap is to Dirt as Petrol is to**

- A. Dry Cleaner
- B. Grease
- C. Car
- D. Clothes

Answer: B. Grease**Explanation:**

Soap is used to clean dirt based on similar pattern Petrol is used to clean Grease.

7. Happy is to Sad as Straight is to

- A. Line
- B. Rectangle
- C. Parallel
- D. Curve

Answer: D. Curve

Explanation:

Happy is to Sad because they are antonym.

Antonym of Straight is Circle from the given options.

8. Pleasure : Smile :: Pain : ?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Suffering
- C. Grimace
- D. Tranquillity

Answer: C. Grimace

Explanation:

One smiles in pleasure while makes a grimace in pain.

9. Lawn : Grass :: ?

- A. Wool : sheep
- B. Skin : goat
- C. Rice : farm
- D. Pelt : fur

Answer: D. Pelt : fur

Explanation:

As grass grows on lawn similarly, fur grows on pelt.

Second grows on the first.

10. Dawn : Twilight :: ?

- A. Prologue : epilogue
- B. Day : evening
- C. Night : day
- D. Minute : hour

Answer: A. Prologue : epilogue

Explanation:

Dawn is beginning of day while twilight is end of day.

Similarly, a prologue come at the beginning of the book & epilogue at the end of book.

Questions for Practice

1. Moon : Satellite :: Earth : ?

- (a) Sun (b) Planet (c) Solar System (d) Asteroid

2. Forecast : Future :: Regret : ?

- (a) Present (b) Atone (c) Past (d) Sins

3. Influenza : Virus :: Typhoid: ?

- (a) Bacillus (b) Parasite (c) Protozoa (d) Bacteria

4. Fear : Threat 2 : Anger : ?

- (a) Compulsion (b) Panic (c) Provocation (d) Force

5. Melt : Liquid 2 : Freeze: ?

- (a) Ice (b) Condense (c) Solid (d) Crystal

Artificial Language

Solved Problems

1. Here are some of the words translated from an artificial language.

If creektulo means treeplantation;

creekfuos means treemutation;

fuosseed means mutationsapling;

Which word means sapling?

- A. Creek
- B. Tulo
- C. Fuos
- D. Seed

Answer: D. Seed

Explanation:

- ✓ tree means creek;
- ✓ mutation means fuos;
- ✓ sapling means seed.

2. Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

jalkamofti means happy birthday;

moftihoze means birthday party;

mentogunn means goodness;

Which word could mean "happiness"?

- A. jalkagunn
- B. mentohoze
- C. moftihoze
- D. hozemento

Answer: A. jalkagunn

Explanation:

- ✓ Jalka means happy;
- ✓ mofti means birthday;
- ✓ hoze means party;
- ✓ mento means good;
- ✓ and gunn means ness;
- ✓ Thus, jalkagunn means happiness.

3. Here are some of the words translated from an artificial language.

If robbhood means nextgeneration;

hoodgough means generationproud;

goughspur means proudnation;

Which word means generation?

- A. robb
- B. hood
- C. gough
- D. spur

Answer: B. hood

Explanation:

By comparing first and second sentences, we can deduce the meaning of generation.

4. Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

lelibroon means yellowhat;

plekafroti means flowergarden;

frotimix means gardensalad;

Which word could mean "yellowflower"?

- A. lelifroti
- B. lelipleka
- C. plekabroon
- D. frotibroon

Answer: B. lelipleka

Explanation:

yellow means leli;

flower means pleka.

5. Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

granamelke means big tree;

pinimelke means little tree;

melkehoon means tree house;

Which word could mean "big house"?

- A. granahoon
- B. pinishur
- C. pinihoon
- D. melkegrana

Answer: A. granahoon

Explanation:

- ✓ Grana means big;
- ✓ melkemeans tree;
- ✓ pini means little;
- ✓ hoonmeans house.
- ✓ Therefore, granahoon means big house.

6. The question that follow will ask you to reverse the process and translate an English word into the artificial language. Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

malgauper means peach cobbler

malgaport means peach juice

moggagrop means apple jelly

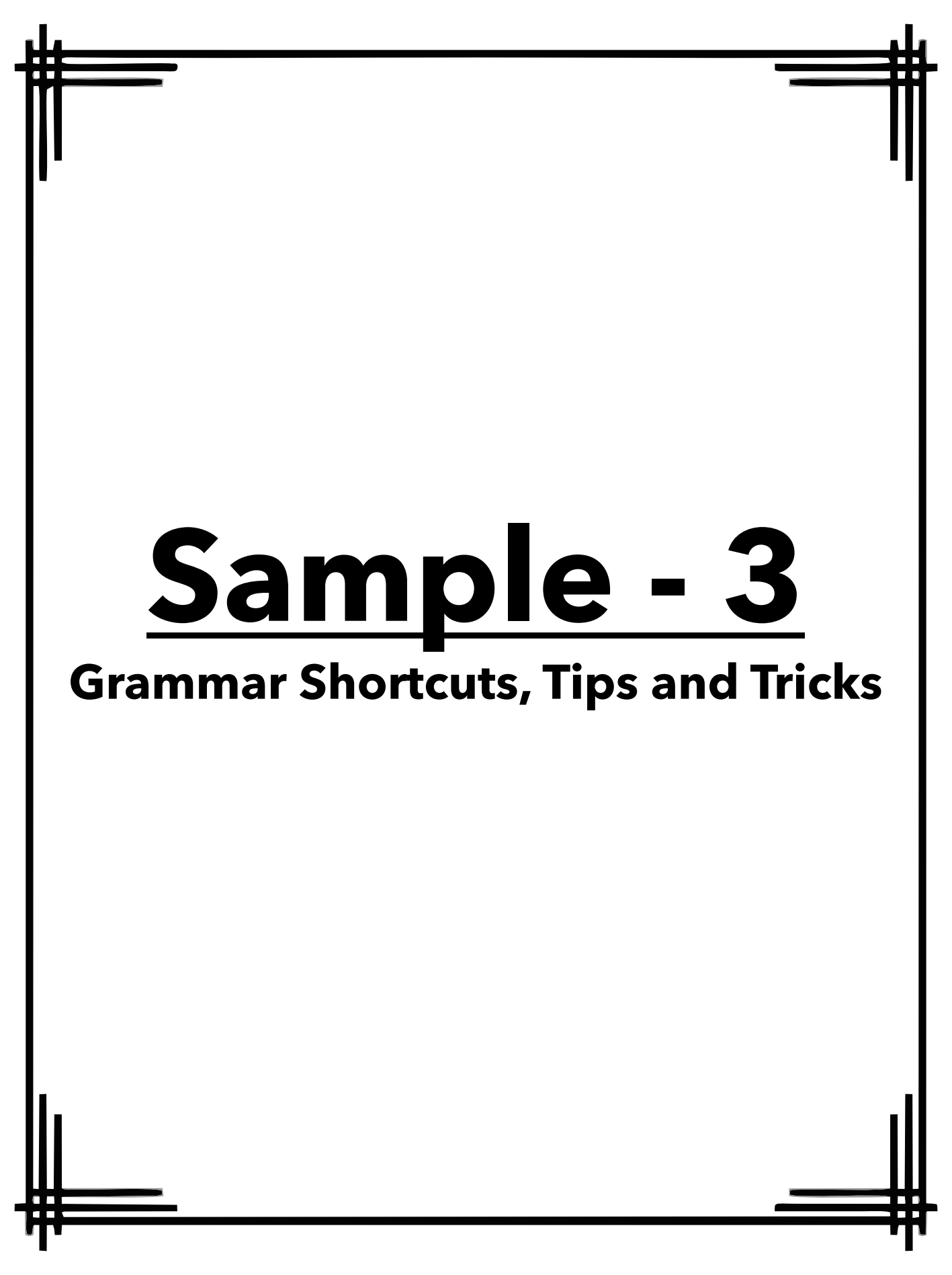
Which word could mean "apple juice"?

- A. malgauper
- B. moggaport
- C. gropport
- D. moggagrop

Answer: B. moggaport

Explanation:

- ✓ Malga means peach;
- ✓ uper means cobbler;
- ✓ port means juice;
- ✓ mogga means apple;
- ✓ and grop means jelly.
- ✓ Therefore, moggaport means apple juice.



Sample - 3

Grammar Shortcuts, Tips and Tricks

GRAMMAR TIPS BUNDLES

9 PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun

Refer to the words or phrases that represent a person, a place, a thing or activity, or a quality or idea

E.g: dog, cat, elephant, school work, town, manila, teacher, etc.

PRONOUN

Refers to the words that are used instead of a noun or noun phrase in a sentence

E.g: he, I, its, me, my, she, that, this, those, etc

VERB

Refer to the words or group words that describe an action, experience or express a state of being.

E.g: run, sit, stand, go, have, get, promise, invite, etc

ADJECTIVE

Refers to the words that describe a noun or pronoun.

E.g: angry, brave, careful, healthy, little, old, generous, tall, some, good, big, etc.

ADVERB

Refer to the words that describe a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence

E.g: badly, fully, carefully, hardly, nearly, hungrily, never, etc.

ARTICLE

Refer to the words that are used before a noun to modify the noun.

E.g: the, a, an

PREPOSITION

Refers to the words that are used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction..

E.g: above, except, from, in, near, of, before, since, etc.

CONJUNCTION

Refers to the words that connect words, phrases or clauses in a sentence

E.g: and, or, so, after, since, before, either, neither, etc.

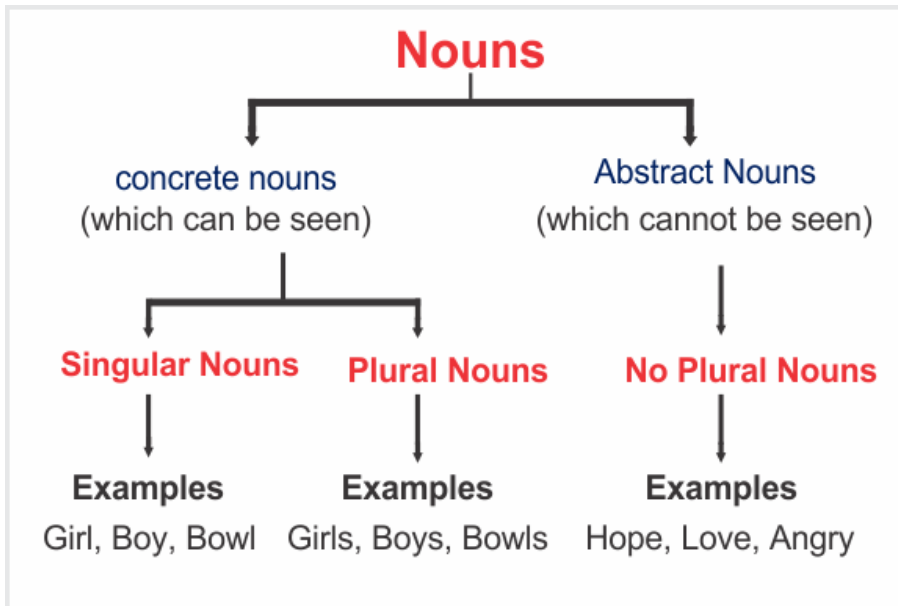
INTERJECTION

Refers to the words or phrases that are used to express a strong feeling or emotion.

E.g: ahem!, aha!, gosh!, aw!, great!, hey!, hooray!, etc.

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN:



Nouns names a Person, Place, Things, Animals and Ideas. Sometimes they act as the subject or object of the sentence.

- ★ If in the end of a Noun there is '**s**', '**sh**', '**ss**', '**z** or '**ch**' then to make it plural we **add 'es'** in the end of the noun. For example: Ass-Asses , Box-Boxes.
- ★ If a singular noun contains '**f** or '**fe**' in the last of the word, we **add 'ves'**. For example:Knife - knives , Leaf - Leaves.
- ★ If a noun **ends with 'Y'** and before 'Y' that contain a consonant then to make that plural we can **remove 'Y' with the 'ies'**. For example:Army - Armies , Lady - Ladies.
- ★ If a noun contains '**o** in the end' of the word and before it there is a consonant then to make that plural we should **add 'es'**. For example: Hero - Heroes , Mango - Mangoes.
- ★ The noun which is in compound word, they have **not hyphenated** between the words then simply we **add 's'** in the end of the noun. For example: Cupful - Cupfuls , Handful - Handfuls.

- ★ Noun which is **divided by hyphen**, to make that plural we **add 's'** in the important parts of the word. For example: Tooth- brush - Tooth - brushes, Pass- book - Pass - books.
- ★ If the noun which is formed by compound and that has **one portion is preposition** then to make that plural we **add 's'** which comes before the preposition. For example: Father-in-law - Fathers - in - law, Passer- by - Passers - by.
- ★ If the compound noun has **man or woman** then to make that plural we need to **add 's'** in the whole. For example: Man - servant → Men - servants, Woman - engineer → Women - engineers.
- ★ If we use **Police** then it is a **plural noun** but if we use **man in Police** then it will be known as a **singular noun**. For example: Police are corrupt. (But the) Police man is honest.

PRONOUNS:

A Pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase.

- ❖ Always use the **object pronoun after prepositions**.

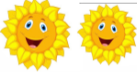




For example:

1. **They** Send letters to him.

- ❖ Don't use a reflexive pronoun unless the noun or pronoun referred to appears in the same sentence.

| CORRECT SENTENCE | INCORRECT SENTENCE |
|---|--|
| Arun bought tickets for Alex and himself. | Arun bought tickets for Alex and myself. |

- ❖ Don't overuse compound personal pronouns for emphasis. For example: I **myself** am personally responsible for the project. (Here the pronoun "myself" is redundant.)

| RELATIVE PRONOUNS | |
|-------------------|--|
| WHO | <p>It is used to refer to people</p> <p>Example: The man who works at the Post Office is very Kind.</p>  |
| WHICH | <p>It is used to refer to animals and objects</p> <p>Example: Tina has a bunch of flowers which his friend bought.</p>  |
| WHOSE | <p>It is used to refer to possession</p> <p>Example: Whose is that dictionary? Have you seen the girl whose father</p>  |
| THAT | <p>It is used to refer to people, animals,</p> <p>It can replace WHO or WHICH</p> <p>Example: The blue jacket that she is putting on belongs to her friend.</p>  |
| WHERE | <p>It used to refer to places</p> <p>The hotel where we slept was excellent</p> |
| WHEN | <p>It is used to refer to time</p> <p>That was the day when my sister was born</p>  |

- ❖ Don't get confused with the multiple Subject/object. The individual sentence should make sense even if they are broken.

For example:

1. Mario and **me went** to the castle to save the princess. (Incorrect)
2. Mario and **I went** to the castle to save the princess. (correct)

- ❖ The nominative case should always follow the verb *to be*, but this rule is not usually followed.

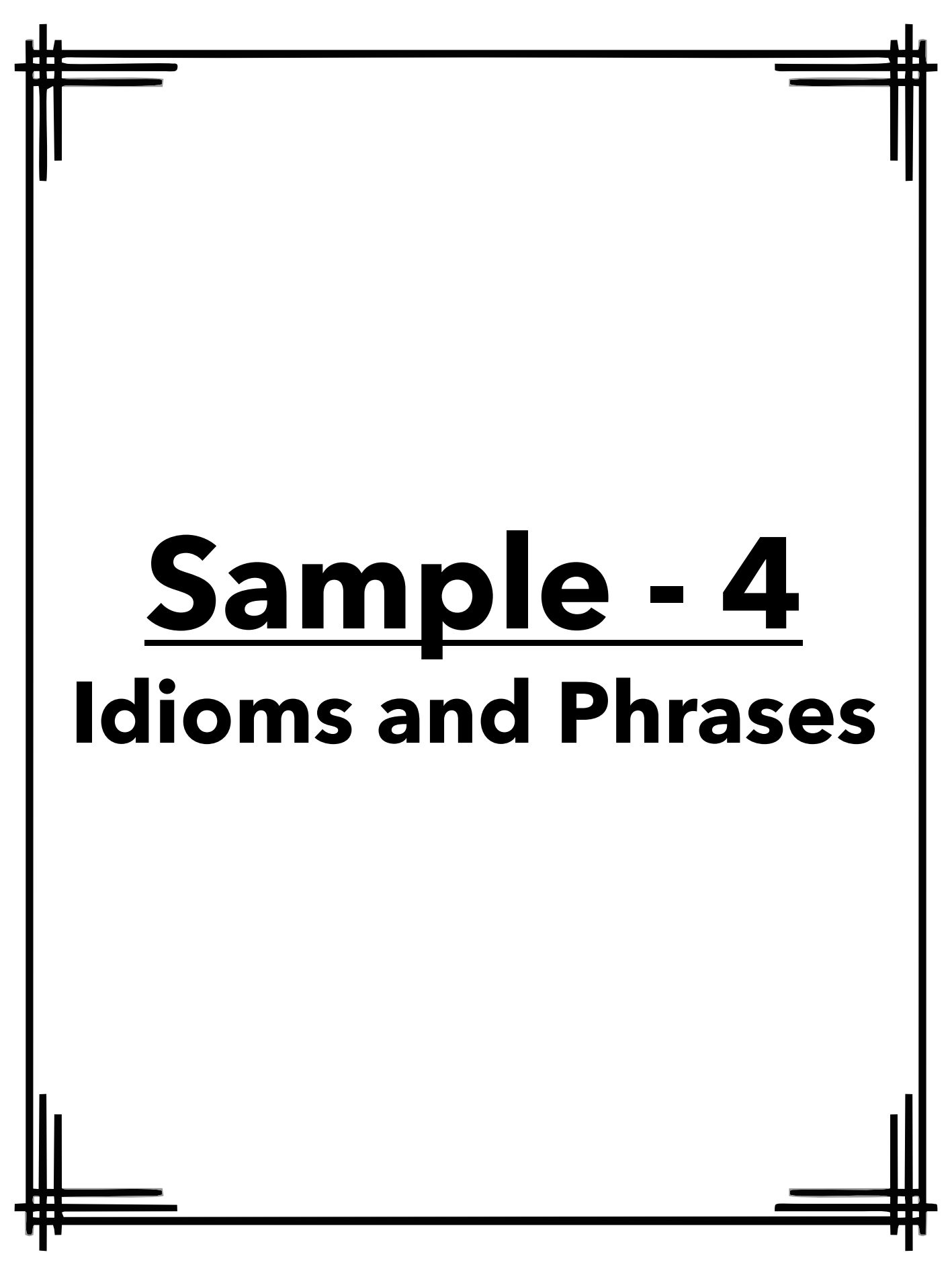
For example:

1. It's **me** at the door. (Incorrect)
2. It's **I** at the door. (correct)

- ❖ Intensive pronouns are identical to reflexive pronouns. They are used to emphasize the nouns or pronouns and in most cases are found right next to them.

For example:

1. He **himself** will do that.



Sample - 4

Idioms and Phrases

Phrases

1. About to (do something)

Meaning: to be on the point of doing something

Example: I was **about to** leave when the phone rang.

2. According to (someone or something)

Meaning: as stated, attested by, depending on, in conformation with

Example: The rents are high here but they vary **according to** whether you want a garden.

3. Account for (something)

Meaning: to explain the reason for something

Example: The bad weather **accounts for** the fact that few people came to the meeting.

4. Ask for

Meaning: Request

Example: I'm here to **ask for** my money back.

5. as far as someone is concerned

Meaning: according to what someone thinks or feels

Example: **As far as I'm concerned**, I have no reason to wait for him.

6. As for

Meaning: with regard to, concerning

Example: **As for** the project, we have to attend a meeting tomorrow.

7. Act up

Meaning: behave badly, cause trouble

Example: Ravi got bored in class and started **acting up**.

8. As long as

Meaning: on a condition, if

Example: You can take this dog **as long as** you promise to take care of it.

9. As soon as

Meaning: at the same time or a very short time after

Example: I phoned my friend **as soon as** I finished my dinner.

10. As to

Meaning: about, relating to

Example: He was uncertain **as to** which road to take.

11. As well

Meaning: also, too

Example: I plan to take a computer course this summer **as well**.

12. As well as

Meaning: in addition to, also

Example: She owns a car **as well as** a motorbike.

13. Back and forth

Meaning: to and fro

Example: The argument went **back and forth** before the judge made a decision.

14. Better off

Meaning: to be in a better condition than before

Example: He'd be **better off** working for a bigger company.

15. Break down

Meaning: to cease to function, to become very upset, separate into smaller parts

Example: Our car suddenly **broke down** on the highway.

16. Break up

Meaning: disintegrate or disperse, to put an end to something

Example: The school classes for this year **break up** in June.

17. Came at

Meaning: attack

Example: As I backed away, he **came at** me with a knife.

18. Carry out

Meaning: to do something, to accomplish something

Example: He has the ability to **carry out** big plans.

19. Come on

Meaning: hurry or go faster

Example: **Come on!** if you don't hurry, we're going to be late.

20. Came up

Meaning: to happen unexpectedly

Example: She just **came up** to me and slapped me.

21. Come up with

Meaning: to suggest an idea or plan

Example: She's **come up with** some amazing scheme to double her income.

22. Deal with

Meaning: Handle effectively, to take action about something, to concerned something

Example: She's used to **dealing with** difficult customers.

23. End up

Meaning: to finally be in a particular place or situation

Example: We **ended up** going to a restaurant after the movie last night.

24. Figure out

Meaning: to try to understand someone or something

Idioms**257. be on the mend**

Meaning: recover from illness

Example: After having **been** in bed for a month, she is now **on the mend** now.

258. in a stew

Meaning: feel worried

Example: As the shopkeeper incurred loss, he was **in a stew**.

259. be in the soup

Meaning: to be in trouble

Example: He feels he is **in the soup** as he has borrowed money beyond his means.

260. underway

Meaning: in progress

Example: The bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco near school is **underway**.

261. be no use

Meaning: useless

Example: The old text books are of **no use**. So throw them away.

262. be caught napping

Meaning: Not ready to deal with something.

Example: Our team was **caught napping** when the opponent team scored the goal.

263. Dirt Cheap

Meaning: at a very low price.

Example: English Newspapers are sold **dirt cheap**.

264. have a ear for something

Meaning: showing interest.

Example: He **has** the **ear for** religious discourse.

265. flotsam and jetsam

Meaning: people or things which are no longer required

Example: The kitchen is full of **flotsam and jetsam** items.

266. gain the upper hand

Meaning: to win

Example: My friend always **gains the upper hand** in any argument.

267. from hand to mouth

Meaning: in poverty

Example: The poor children live **from hand to mouth** existence.

268. cut no ice

Meaning: no use or effort

Example: His explanation to his boss is **cut no ice**.

269. the joker in the pack

Meaning: an unpredictable person

Example: He is considered as **the joker in the pack** because his activities are sudden.

270. kick back

Meaning: be at leisure

Example: He has not been able to **kick back** and enjoy his success.

271. a new lease of life

Meaning: a new phase in one's life

Example: After the operation, he got **a new lease of life**.

272. all brawn and no brains

Meaning: physically strong but not very intelligent

Example: He is a good football player but he is **all brawn and no brains**.

273. dry run

Meaning: an attempt, a practice or rehearsal

Example: We had better **dry run** for the official ceremony tomorrow.

274. fire and foremost

Meaning: more than anything else

Example: In spite of her recent success as a novelist, she remains **first and foremost** a poet.

275. free hand

Meaning: the right or authority to do anything you consider necessary

Example: The police were given **free hand** in quelling the riot.

276. lollipop man

Meaning: someone who controls the traffic

Example: Children like the **lollipop man**.

277. make a beeline for something

Meaning: move directly towards a particular person or thing

Example: As soon as he came home he **made a beeline** to the kitchen.