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Preposition for competitive exams pdf

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A preposition is an important topic in government and other competitive exams. Prepositions are an important topic in government and other competitive exams. Let us explore
different rules for prepositions and usage with some examples! Also Read: Learn All About Adjectives in English Grammar! What is Prepositions are a class of words generally used to create a relation between the noun, the pronoun, and other parts of the sentence. Examples of
prepositions, in, under, towards, before, of, for, etc. Also Read: Quiz Your Inner Grammar Nazi With this Grammar Test Rules for Prepositions There are 6 simple and easy-to-learn rules that will help you ace the grammatical section of various competitive exams. Here are the 6 rules for prepositions: Rule 1- Prepositions must have an object Rule 2-
Must be placed before Rule 3- The Pronoun following the Preposition should be an object form Rule 5- Do not confuse preposition form Rule 5- Do not confuse preposition with infinitive 'to' Rule 6- A Verb cannot be an object form Rule 5- Do not confuse preposition should be an object form Rule 5- Do not confuse preposition form Rule 5- Do not confuse preposition with Examples are a great
way to understand the essence of the topic. It helps you understand the usage, types, and differences. Here is a detailed description of rules for prepositions to have an object. Without an object, the preposition is merely an adverb. A preposition always has an object
whereas an adverb never has an object. Let's understand it better with the help of some examples: (Preposition "in" has no object me) Vicky had never seen it before (Adverb "before" has no object) They will catch up
after the movie (Preposition after has an object "movie") Aarav called soon after (Adverb "after" has no object but not always. A preposition comes before a noun or a pronoun. Let's understand this rule for prepositions with some examples: She put
the things in the box ("In" has an object box, and is placed before "box") You can not end a sentence with a preposition should be an object box, and it is a very popular myth of English grammar. But the truth is you can make a sentence with a preposition should be an object box, and it is a very popular myth of English grammar. But the truth is you can make a sentence with a preposition. For example:- (Preposition "to" related to the pronoun "who") Pronoun following the Preposition should be an object box.
form The noun or pronoun following a preposition forms a preposition, it should be in the objective form (me, her, them) and Ruchita The secret is between me and you Prepositions Form Prepositions. Look at the examples below: The gift is from Ravi and Ruchita The secret is between me and you Prepositions Form Prepositions.
particularly have no form. Most of the prepositions are one word only, but there are some two to three-word prepositions are the help of examples to understand the concept with clarity: One word prepositions like before, on, into Complex Prepositions are one word only, but there are some two to three-word prepositions are the help of examples to understand the concept with clarity: One word prepositions like before, on, into Complex Prepositions like according to, in spite of, on account of, but
for Do not confuse the preposition 'to' with the infinitive 'to' "To" is used as a Preposition (like to me, to India) as well as "to" is an infinitive participle too (to eat, to dance, to sing, etc.). Be aware and don't mix the two different things. Here are few examples fore more clarity: To as a Preposition I am used to painting I look forward to seeing you
(Don't use see you) To as an Infinitive Participle I used to live in America They love to sing Verb cannot be an object of a preposition. Confusing right? Let's understand it with
an example: I like to sing These guitars are for singing In the example, to sing is not an action that is being performed, but what a person likes doing. In the second example, singing is a
'gerund' which is basically a noun, though it is formed out of a verb. Her singing is the thing to which the guitars are related. No one in this sentence is actually singing. Check Out Other Important Topics of English This was all about the rules for prepositions. We hope you liked this blog & will help you in preparation. For the latest updates around
study blogs, you can follow us on Instagram, Twitter, Facebook & also subscribe to our newsletter. Leverage Edu wishes you all the best for all your future endeavors. Home Terms & Conditions Contact 2021 © MeritNotes PREPOSITIONS Pre + Position, i.e., the word or phrase which is placed before a Noun or Pronoun. Rule: Generally, prepositions
                                                                              My daughter is very fond of grapes, apples and oranges. Exception: But in the following situations Preposition is used at the end of the sentence if the object is Relative Pronoun 'That'. e.g., This is the book that you asked for. I know the
are used before their objects. E.g., The book is on the table.
man that you are talking to. (2) If the object is a Hidden Relative Pronoun, then preposition is used at the end of the sentence. e.g., This is the book you are looking for. (3) In case the object is Interrogative Relative Pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, what); Preposition is used at the of the sentence. e.g., What are you
                    Which of these houses do you live in? Omission of Prepositions Rule 1: No preposition is used before the Object of the Transitive Verb. e.g., I shall meet you again. (correct)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        I shall meet with you again. (incorrect) I read a book (correct)
Preposition for, from, in, on etc. before Expressions of Place or Time. e.g., I came here last week. (correct)
                                                                                                                                                       I came here in last week (incorrect) Please wait a minute (correct)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Please wait for a minute (incorrect) She is waiting outside (correct)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 She is waiting outside (incorrect)
Rule 3: If qualifying word (such as this, that, next, every, last, all) comes just before some 'Time denoting words' (e.g., morning, evening, day, night, month, year etc.); No preposition is used with them. e.g., He came this morning.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                He met me last evening. He is coming again next Sunday. Note: But if these 'time denoting words' come
without the gualifying words, then Preposition is used with them. e.g., He came in the morning. He is coming again on Sunday. Rule 4: No Preposition is used before Yesterday / Today / Tomorrow. e.g., Please come tomorrow.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      He came yesterday also. Rule 5: No Preposition is used before 'Home'.
                                         He is going home. Rule 6: If the sentence has two verbs and it is essential to use Different Prepositions with them, then both the prepositions are used according to their verbs and No Preposition should be left. e.g., I have been thinking about and waiting for you since the morning.
for and enquiring after you for a long time. Rule 7: Prepositions are never used with the following verbs: Attack, Await, Accompany, Assist, Comprise, Investigate, Inform, Obey, Order, Reach, Resemble, Resist, Request, Violate. America attacked on Iraq. (no 'on')

I await for your instructions. (no 'for') I shall accompany with you. (no
                       I shall assist to you. (no 'to') Rule 8: Some Verbs and Adjectives are never followed by Infinitive. 'Preposition + Gerund is used with them. These are: Abstain from, Excuse for, Fortunate in, Hopeful of, Insist on,
Negligent in, Passion for, Perceive in, Persist in, Prevent from, Prohibit from, Proud of, Refrain from, Repent of, Succeed in, Think of e.g., He is confident of winning the prize.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     He insists on going there. I cannot think of displeasing her. I am fortunate in having a friend like you. Page 2 Some Typical Prepositions (1) IN/INTO In = Position
                                                                                  The ball fell into the well. There is a tiger in the cage.
                                                                                                                                                             The tiger moves into the cage. (2) IN/ WITHIN In = At the last / end point of time Within = Before the last / end point of time You must finish the work in a month. (By the close of a month) You must finish the work
within a month. (Before the month closes) (3) IN/ AT In = Denotes bigger size of Time or place At = Denotes smaller size of Time or place He lives at Bharatpur in Rajasthan. He lives in Jaipur. He will come at 6 O' clock in the morning. At = Denotes static state In = Denotes moving state The train is in motion.
                                                      He is at home. (4) ON/ UPON On = Denotes at rest / stationary position Upon = Denotes state of motion Please sit on the next chair. The tiger jumped upon the stag. (5) WITH/ BY With = Used for Instruments (Non-living beings) By = Used for Agents (Living beings) The letter was written with a ball-
             The letter was written by Ram. The branch of the tree was cut with an axe by the servant. (6) BY/ ON By = Used for those travelled a distance of five km on foot whereas she travelled the same distance by scooter. (7) BETWEEN/ AMONG
Between = Used for two persons, places or ideas Among = Used for more than two persons, places or ideas Divide the property among three brothers. There is a passage between two brothers. There is a passage between two brothers.
'Among'is in vogue Amongstmust be used before those words which start with vowels. He is very popular amongst us. (9) TILL/ TO/ UPTO Till = Used for Places Up to = Used for P
(10) BESIDE/ BESIDES Beside = By the side of Besides = In addition to The Fort stands beside the river Yamuna. He has written three short stories besides a novel. (11) OF/ OFF Of = denotes joining Off = denotes separation A member of family, pages of a book He is off duty today. (12) SINCE/ FOR/ FROM Since is used before a Noun or Phrase to
denote 'Point of time' and is used in Perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. For is used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. For is used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense. From is also used to denote 'Point of time' but is used in Non-perfect Continuous Tense.
Jaipur since 2009. I have been living in Jaipur for five years. I worked in this office for two years. (13) FOR / DURING Both are used to denote 'Period of Time During = Definite Period of Time He has gone for a long time.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               He is on leave for a month. He will be here during Diwali holidays.
stay with you during May. Page 3 TIME AND TENSE Time is an integral part of our life while Tense represents Universal truth, Principle, Permanent activityor Nature. These types of sentences denote the sense of Past, Present and Future time E.g., The
                                                                                                                                I regularly go for a walk. (2) To express Habitual action, Vivid description, Commentary, BroadcastingorRepeated action. e.g., She uses heavy cosmetics.
                                                  Water freezes at 4°C. Birds lay their eggs in their nests.
                           (3) Clauses of time or conditions are also expressed in Simple Present Tense. e.g., If you work hard, you will pass.
                                                                                                                                                                                 Please wait until I come. (4) To express those programmes and events which are scheduled to be held in near future. e.g., Our examinations begin tomorrow.
Following verbs are generally used in Simple Present Time. These verbs of emotion: want, wish, desire, like, love, hate, hope etc. (d) Verbs of think: think, suppose, believe, remember,
forget, know, understand, imagine etc. (e) Verbs of "having": Own, possess, belong to, sontain, consists of etc. (II) PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (1) To represent the work that is ongoing. e.g., He is playing cricket match.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   We are studying. (2) To express those programmes and events which are scheduled to be held in near future. We
                                                I am going to Delhi tonight. (3) To represent possibility or intention E.g., He is going to give a performance.
                                                                                                                                                                                   I am going to buy a smartphone. (III) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (1) To represent the work that is completed a little while ago; and it shows past time. E.g., You have finished your task. (2) To
represent the work that started a little while ago and is continuing; its completion is not fixed or determined. I have lived in Jaipur for three years.
                                                                                                                                                                                     They have not come here for many months. He has gone to America. (3) Following Adverbs/ Adverb Phrase: just, ever, never, so far, till now, already, for, since, today, this morning, this week etc.
are used in Present Perfect Tense. E.g., I have just finished my work.
                                                                                            She has not seen me so far. (4)Adverbs of Past Time (yesterday, last year, sometime ago etc.) should not be used in present perfect tense. E.g., He has come yesterday. (Incorrect)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     He has passed M.Sc. last year. (incorrect) These sentences should be
                                                                                    He passed M.Sc. last year. (Correct) (IV) PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for those works that started in the Past and is continuing. E.g., He has been studying since 6 O' clock. He has been preparing for the examination 3
used in Simple Past Tense. e.g., He came yesterday. (Correct)
years. Note: Since denotes Point of Time For denotes Period of Time (V) SIMPLE PAST TENSE (1)Simple past tense is used for those works that is completed in the market. (2) This tense also denotes the habit of the past. e.g., He used to wear white
                   He often came on foot. Note: Generally Adverbs of frequency are used with these types of sentences. (3) Adverbs of Past Time (yesterday, last year, sometime ago etc.) are used with Simple Past tense. (VI) PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (1) To denote the work that was happening in the near past. e.g., They were playing hockey.
We were studying. (2) It also denotes the habit of the past. Generally adverbs of frequency (always, often, continually) are used with these types of sentences. e.g., He was always complaining.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            She was continually harassing her husband. (VII) PAST PERFECT TENSE (1) To denote the work that was completed before a certain (point of) time.
e.g., He had built his house(before 1994). He had resigned from his post before joining here. (2)If the two works were completed earlier, Past Perfect Tense is used and to express the work which was completed later Simple Past tense is used. e.g., The doctor
arrived after the patient had died. The patient haddied before the doctor arrived. Note: But if in the Past Tense is used. E.g., He closed the door and went to bed. (VIII) PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used to
denote the work which was started before a point of time and already finished. E.g., It had been raining for two hours. Sachin Tendulkar had been playing cricket for India for twenty five years. (IX) SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (1) To denote the General work that will be completed in future. e.g., I shall go to office tomorrow.
on Monday. Note: In the sentences having strong determination, warning etc. 'will + verb' is used with I / We and shall + verb is used with you, he, they etc. E.g., I will not act against my conscience. He shall not be allowed to go. (2) Some Interrogative sentences having the sentences having the sentences having the sentences having the sentences.
We; and is used in Simple Future Tense E.g., Shall I draw the curtain?
                                                                                                  Shall we start the class? (3) Sometimes Simple Future Tense expresses Universal Truth or Habit. These sentences show Past, Present and Future Time. e.g., Sin will be sin.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        A drunkard will drink. (X) FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE (1) To denote the work
that shows that the work will continue for some time in Future. E.g., We shall be meeting my senior on Friday. We shall be meeting the conference in Delhi next week. (XI) FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (1) It denotes
that the work will have been completed at a determined (fixed) time. e.g., I shall have reached Kolkata by this time tomorrow. We shall have completed our project by the end of this month. (2)To denote likelihood or probability and is related to the work in the past. e.g., You will have met my brother at Kolkata.
FUTUTE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE To denote the work that will continue in future for a long time. E.g., He will have been preparing for his examination. You will have been building your house. Page 4 ARTICLES Article (A and An) 2. Definite Article (The)
Indefinite Article is used when Singular Countable Noun is used for the first time in a sentence. But when the Singular or Plural Countable Noun denotes the said noun in the sentence, Definite Article is used. e.g. I have a book. The book is very informative. i. e., Singular Indefinite Noun = A or An and Singular / Plural Definite Noun = The Forms and
Uses of Indefinite Article: 1. Use of Indefinite Article: 1. Use of Indefinite Article A is used before the words beginning with vowel but their pronunciation is like consonants; e.g. A European, A unique chance, A universal truth Some Important words: University, Utensil,
Uniform, Union, One etc. 2. Use of Indefinite Article An is used with the words beginning with silent / mute 'h'); e.g. An hour, An Honest person, An honourable
man Some Important words: Heir, Honorarium, Honorary, Hour, etc. Note: But when the full form of these abbreviations is used, Article A is used. (c) Article A is used with some abbreviations pronunciated as vowels; e. g. An M.P., An F.I.R., An S.D.M., An H.M.T., An N.C.C., An R.T.O. etc. Note: But when the full form of these abbreviations is used, Article A is used. (c) Article A is used. (d) Article A is used. (e) Article A is used
Member of Parliament (an M.P.) A Hindustan Machine Tools watch (an H.M.T. watch) General Uses of Indefinite Article (Either A or An): Rule 1: With Singular Countable Noun (used for the first time in a sentence). e.g., I have a book.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Delhi is a city. Rule 2: When Singular Countable Noun denotes entire class as a whole
                                                                                                                                                                                                She is an expert in this field. Rule 4:A /An + Adjective + Noun e.g., She is a beautiful girl.
                                                                             A cow has two horns. Rule 3:With Noun Complement e.g., I am a banker.
(entire species /class) e.g., A dog is a faithful animal.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              He is an honest man. Rule 5:A /An + Adverb + Adjective + Noun e.g., He is a
                                   This is an old rare book. (If adjective/adverb comes before a noun, then indefinite article is used before the adjective or adverb.) Rule 6:With Exclamatory Sentences e.g., What a sunny day!
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       What an unfortunate development! Rule 7: With Numerical Expressions like a couple, a dozen, a score, a
                                                                                                                          He bought a score of mangoes. Rule 8:With Expressions of price, speed, ratio, etc. e.g., The train is running at eighty kilometers an hour.
hundred, a thousand, a million, a lot of, a great many of, etc. e.g., A lot of visitors had turned up.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Bananas are available at thirty rupees a kilogram.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Colour and water are mixed at a ratio of
                                                        A little (for quantity) e.g., Here is a little milk
                                                                                                                                     There are a few books left. Rule 10:With some phrases (list of some important ones given below) To make a noise, to have a headache/ a pain, to have a mind, to be in a hurry, to be in a temper, to have a taste for. e.g.,
two to five. Rule 9:A few (for numbers)
                                           He is rather in a hurry. He has caught a severe cold. Rule 11:Such + a/an (When such is used with countable noun A/An is used after such) e.g., It was such a fine show.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  I have never seen such a beautiful picture.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             It was such a fine show. Rule 12:So + Adjective + A/An + Noun e.g., It was so
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              This is the car by which I go to office. Rule 2:Before those Proper noun (only one in number) and treated
disgusting a show.
                                 He is so cruel a student. Page 5 Uses of Definite Article (The) Rule 1: With Definite Person(s) or Thing(s) (For that noun which is used earlier or is specific in nature) e.g., This is the chapter I read yesterday.
                                                                          The moon is a satellite of the earth. Rule 3:Before those singular nouns which denotes entire class as a whole. (class/species) e.g., The cow has two horns.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 The rose is a sweet smelling flower. Note: But when Man, Woman or Mankind denotes the entire class in its meaning.
                                                                                                                                                                   Mankind originated a billion years ago Rule 4:Before names of Mountains, Rivers, Seas, Valleys, Islands, Lakesetc e.g., The Lake Superior is the largest fresh waterv lake in the world.
Definite Article 'The' should not be used. (In fact no article should be used before these words) e.g., Man is a social animal.
originated from the Himalayas. Note: But with a peak or a mountain, article 'the' should not be used. e.g., Mount Everest is the highest peak of the Himalayas. Rule 5:Before the names of Books, Newspapers, Novels, Epics etc. e.g., The Ramayan and the Mahabhrat are the holy epics of the Hindus.
Times of India has highest readership in the country. Note: But when the name of the Author or Publisher comes with the book, Article 'The' should not be used. e.g., Shakespeare's Tempest is a great novel. (correct)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Shakespeare's The Tempest is a great novel (incorrect) Rule 6:Before Superlative Adjectives / Adverbs e.g., the most
intelligent student, the tallest boy, the deepest point. Rule 7:Before Proper Noun proceeded by Qualifying Adjective e.g., The great Einstein, the brave Maharana Pratap,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                The gentle-hearted lamb, etc. Rule 8: Before Musical Instruments e.g., The guitar, the drum, the orchestra, the flute, etc. Rule 9:Before those adjectives used as Collective
                                                          The noble are always respected. Rule 10:With Double Comparative Adverbs e.g.,  
The more you get, the more you desire.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   The harder he works, the better chances of his success. Rule 11:With Ordinal Numbers e.g., The first of July, the 1st of July, George the fifth, etc Note: But If Ordinal
Number is written in Roman Number, 'The' should not be used. e.g., July I, George V, etc. Rule 12:With professions (before profession name) e.g., He has joined the army.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        I am interested in the teaching profession. Page 6 Omission of Articles Rule 1:Before Plural Noun (Generally article is not used with plural noun). e.g., He loves
                                 Cars were towed. Note: But when plural noun denotes some defined or special objects/ things, article 'The' should be used. The cows of Haryana give much milk. The litchis of Muzaffarpur are world famous. Rule 2: Before Uncountable Nouns (a) With Proper Noun: Ram reads a book.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Pinki loves her mother. (b)
books.
                                                                                                                                                           Gold is costly. Note: But if these uncountable nouns are used as Countable Ones, article 'The' is used. If Preposition comes after these uncountable nouns, they are used as countable nouns. e.g., Kalidas is the
                                                           Intelligence is not inborn. (c) With Material Noun: Water is life.
With Abstract Noun: Love is blind.
                                  The milk in the cup has turned sour.
                                                                                    The kindness of mother Teresa was known all over the world. Rule 3: Before Collective Nouns (Generally article is not used with collective nouns) e.g., Society will not permit it.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Army attacked on enemies. Rule 4: Before names of Countries and States except
        The U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the Sudan, the Netherlands, the Congo, the Punjab. e.g.,

The U.S.S.R. has been split into many countries.
                                                                                                                                                                             The Punjab has very high production of wheat. Rule 5: With Diseases, Festivals, and Seasons e.g., Cholera has been broken out.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       He is coming on holi.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Let us visit Mount Abu in
summer. Rule 6: Before names of Relations including Cook and Nurse(Father, Mother, Uncle, Aunt, etc.) e.g., Father is working hard.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      He likes watching cricket. Rule 8: Before School, College, Church,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Nurse is very kind. Rule 7: Before Meals and Sports. e.g., I am late for lunch.
Temple, Court, Hospital, Market, Bed, etc. if they are used for their original or main work e.g., I am going to college. (to study)
                                                                                                                                                                      I am going to market (for shopping) Note: But if these places are used only as locations (places) or buildings i.e., other than their main functions, then article is used. e.g. The college is at the next
                     The market is closed today. Rule 9: With Proper Noun + Apostrophe's + Noun; no article is used. e.g., This is Pankaj's house. (not, a/the Pankaj's house)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    That was Ram's mistake (not, a/the Ram's mistake) Note: But Article is used with Common Noun + Apostrophe's + Noun e.g., This is a beggar's cottage. (not, beggar's
                   This is an old man's house. (not, old man's house) Rule 10: With No/Not Any, no article is used but with not article is used. e.g., There is no student in the class. There is no tany student in the class.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     There is not a student in the class. Rule 11: Before Noun (Complement) coming with Elect/ Appoint/ Make/ Crown. (Generally
cottage)
used for Person with Unique Position) e.g., He was appointed Branch Manager.
                                                                                                        He was elected Speaker of the Assembly.
                                                                                                                                                                  He is going to be crowned as King. Rule 12: Before Nouns coming with words in pairs. e.g., Father and mother; brother and sister, from door to door; face to face; from man to man; from village to village.
                                                           They are brother and sister. Rule 13: With following Phrases, Idiomatic Phrases, Idiomatic Phrases, Places and Things (a) To go to school, college, temple, market, bed, hospital, etc. (b) At dawn, at night, at noon, all day, all night, at present, at fault, at all, etc. (d) For sale
        They knocked from door to door.
for leave, etc. (e) In bed, in debt, in fact, in trouble, in hand, in favour of, in front of, in opposition to, etc. (f) Under consideration, under trial, under pressure, etc. (g) On demand, on trial, on sale, on behalf of, etc. e.g. Your demand is under consideration.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           He has no work in hand.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       This book is for sale.
trouble. Page 7 NOUN (Part 1) "Noun is a naming word." OR "A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing." e.g., Katrina, Marker, Jaipur, Sweetness, Copper, Cow etc. Rule 1: Nouns always Plural Following Nouns are always used in Plural Number; so plural verbs are used with them. Removing -s from these words and using them as
Singular Noun is wrong. Alms, thanks, species, scissors, trousers, pants, tongs, gallows, goggles, spectacles, archives, arrears, athletics, auspices, belongings, mumps, outskirts, particulars, proceedings, regards, remains, savings, surroundings, troops, tactics, valuables,
wages, works, etc. e.g., Fireworks of Shivkashi are famous.
                                                                                What are your monthly earnings? He lives on the outskirts of the city. Rule 2: Nouns Always Singular Following Nouns are always used in Singular Following
money, information etc. e.g., Kashmir is famous for its colourful sceneries) It is an anthology of poetry. (not poetries). All the machineries of, an item of, an item of, an article of' is used for Singular Number (b) 'pieces of,
items of/ articles of / kinds of' are used for Plural Numbers. These phrases are used before the Noun but the Noun is kept Singular e.g., (a) I have a piece of information for you.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   This item of your furniture is really beautiful. (b) All pieces of information given by him are wrong. All kinds of furniture are available here. Rule 3: Nouns
Plural in Form but Singular in Use Following Nouns seem to be Plural but they are always used in Singular Verb is used. News, Innings, Ethics, Politics, Mathematics, Physics, Economics, etc. Mathematics is an interesting subject.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Ethics makes the basis of good life. Politics has lost its moral
                               Rule 4: Nouns Singular in Form but Plural in Use Following Nouns seem to be Singular but they are always used as Plural Number and hence Plural Vrbs are used with them. Cattle, Gentry, Clergy, Infantry, Cavalry, Peasantry, Yeomanry, Poultry, Nobility, Children, etc. The cattle are grazing in the field.
are not strong. Following Nouns remain same in both the Numbers and are used in both Numbers. There is no need to add s /es with them to make their Plural. Swine, vermin, mankind, police, public The police has been informed.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        The police have taken action. Page 8 NOUN (Part 2) Rule 5: Noun with Numeral Adjective Some Nouns
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Six dozens pencils (incorrect) But if Numeral Adjective denotes Infinite Number, then the above nouns are used in Plural Number e.g., Dozens of oranges; millions of
followed by Definite Numeral Adjective are always used in plural. E.g. Pair, dozen, score, gross, hundred, thousand, million, billion etc. Six dozen pencil (correct)
dollars; many pairs of shoes etc. Scores of houses have been gutted in fire. (Correct) Score of houses have been gutted in fire. (Incorrect) Rule 6: Numeral Adjective + Hyphen + Noun If Definite Number. My father gave
me a ten-rupee note. (Correct) My father gave me a ten-rupees note. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry committee has been set up. (Incorrect) A three-men enquiry
and after the preposition, then at both the places, the Noun is used in Singular Number. Mistake after mistake was committed. (Correct) He made attempts but failed. (Incorrect) Rule 8: Numeral Adjective + Noun + Fraction If a
Numeral Adjective and a Fraction are used with a noun then Noun is used after the Numeral Adjectives. The train is late by one hour and a half. (Correct) The train is late by one and a half.
hour. (Incorrect) The train is late by two and a half hours. (Incorrect) Note: But if the Numeral Adjective and Fraction is used in Plural Number after the Numeral Adjective and Fraction. At this rate of interest your money will
grow three times and a half. (Incorrect) Rule 9: Adjectives used as Plural Nouns Some Adjectives are used as Plural Nouns by adding 'The' before them. E.g., The poor, the rich, The down-trodden, the sick etc. We should help the poors (Correct) We should help the poors.
the adjectives; hence 'the poor' denote plural number. Rule 10: Nouns with Different meaning in Singular and Plural Number Singular Plural Air Airs Advices Colour Colours Custom Customs Effect Effects Good Goods Force Forces Pain Pains Premises Physics Physics Quarter Quarters Ground Grounds Rule 11: To make plural of
Compound Nouns, s/ es is added to its Principal word. E.g., Singular Plural Commander-in-chief Son-in-law Sons-in-law Mothers-in law Page 9 Pronoun Rule 1: In a sentence, Nominative Pronoun is used as a Subject of a
Verb. I, We, You, He, She, It and They are Nominative Pronouns. E. g., I am working hard. They go to Mumbai. Rule 2: If a pronoun is a complement of Verb 'to be', then its Nominative Pronouns. E. g., I tis me who saved me. (Correct) It is I who came yesterday. (Correct) It is him who saved me. (Incorrect) It is he who saved me. (Correct)
Rule 3: If personal pronoun is an Object of the Verb or Preposition then, it is used in Objective form. E. g., I have told them to go away from here. (Correct) He depends upon me. (Corre
are used together with a verb in a sentence then their order will be (A) 231 for Singular Number i.e., Second Person + First Person (If the sense / behaviour of the sentence is good) E. g., I, You and I are friends. (Incorrect) You, he and I are friends. (Correct) (B) 123 for Plural Number i.e., First
Person + Second Person + Third Person You, they and we can live together. (Incorrect) We, You and they can live together. (Incorrect) I, you and they can live together. (Incorrect) I, you and they can live together. (Incorrect) I, you and they can live together.
he will be punished. (Correct) Rule 5: Pronouns for Different Person Flural Number pronoun is used for First Person Plural Number pronoun is used for First Person Plu
You and I have done your duty. (Incorrect) You and he have done our duty. (Correct) You and he have done your duty. (Correct) You and he have done your duty. (Incorrect) You and he have done your duty. (Incorrect) You and he have done your duty. (Incorrect) You and I have done your duty. (Incorrect) You and he have done your duty.
The crew is ready. It is boarding the ship within minutes. The jury are divided in their opinion. Rule 7: If two or more Singular Number is used. E. g., Each teacher and each typist has left their seat. (Incorrect) Each teacher and each typist has left his seat.
(Correct) Rule 8: 'Each / either / neither' is always followed by Singular Verb and Singular Verb and Singular Nouns are connected by 'or' / 'either .......or' / 'neither .......or'; pronoun for them will be used in Singular Nouns are connected by 'or' / 'either .......or'.
Number. E. g., NeitherRohit nor Mohit has done their work. (Incorrect) Neither Rohit nor Mohit has done their work. (Correct) Rule 10: Pronoun used after 'than' / 'as' Pronoun used after 'than' / 'as' is the short form of the is used as per the Clause. E. g., He is taller than me. (Incorrect)
He is taller than I (am). (Correct) I love you more than him. (Incorrect) I love you more than he (loves you). (Correct) I shall give you as many books as he. (Incorrect) I shall give you as many books as he. (Incorrect) I shall give you as many books as he. (Incorrect) I love you more than he (loves you).
One's = Possessive form Oneself = Reflexive form Using personal Pronoun with the Independent Pronoun is wrong use of Pronoun. E.g., One should mind one's business. (Correct) Rule 12: Some Verbs such as avail, absent, revenge, enjoy etc., if not followed by second object must be followed by reflexive
pronoun. E. g., I revenged upon him. (Incorrect) I revenged myself upon him. (Correct) Rule 13: Interrogative Pronouns Who = Used in Nominative) Whom do you want to meet? (Objective) Whose book is this? (Possessive) Page 10 Relative
Pronoun Rule 1: Who 'Who' is used in Nominative Case for Person(s) only in both the Singular and plural Numbers. 'Who' is not used for animals and inanimate objects. But for 'people' and 'those', who must be used. E. g., I know the man who came here yesterday. All the people who came here were happy. I know all those who were invited. Rule 2:
Whom Whomis used in Objective Case for Person(s) only in both the Singular and plural Numbers. E. g., The man who I met yesterday has come. (Correct) Rule 3: Which Which is used for animals and inanimate objects. The pen which I purchased yesterday has come. (Correct) Rule 3: Whom Whomis used in Objective Case for Person(s) only in both the Singular and plural Numbers. E. g., The man whom I met yesterday has come. (Correct) Rule 3: Which Which is used for animals and inanimate objects. The pen which I purchased yesterday has come.
there is mine. Note: In prepositional cases, pronouns are always used before 'which'. E. g., I don't remember the date on which he was married. This is the book about which I told you. Rule 4: 'Whose' is also used for inanimate
objects. The Sun whose rays give us life. Rule 5: That (A) 'That' is used for living and non-living beings in both the Singular and Plural Numbers. Since 'that' does not have possessive case, so no preposition can be used for living and non-living beings in both the Singular and Plural Numbers. Since 'that' does not have possessive case, so no preposition can be used for living and non-living beings in both the Singular and Plural Numbers. Since 'that' does not have possessive case, so no preposition can be used for living and non-living beings in both the Singular and Plural Numbers. Since 'that' does not have possessive case, so no preposition can be used for living and non-living beings in both the Singular and Plural Numbers. Since 'that' does not have possessive case, so no preposition can be used for living and non-living beings in both the Singular and Plural Numbers. Since 'that' does not have possessive case, so no preposition can be used for living and non-living beings in both the Singular and Plural Numbers. Since 'that' does not have possessive case, so no preposition can be used for living and non-living beings in both the Singular and Plural Numbers. Since 'that' does not have possessive case, so no preposition can be used for living and non-living beings in both the Singular and Plural Numbers.
house he lives in. or I know the house that he lives in. (B) Use of that is more suitable after the following words: All, Some, Any, None, Only, Anybody, etc. He is the same boy that came first in the class. It is only the fools that talk that way. (C) After Interrogative Pronoun 'Who' / 'What' What is it that troubles you so much? Who am I that you
should care for? (D) After two antecedents one of which denote a person and another an animal. The rider and horse that crossed the lane struck against a tree. Rule 6: What Relative Pronoun 'What' is used only for things, works or statements; and is used without any antecedent and it means 'that which'. What cannot be cured must be endured. The
story what I read was good. (Incorrect) The story that I read was good. (Correct) Rule 7: 'But' as a Relative Pronoun Sometimes 'but' is used as relative pronoun and in that case its meaning is: who not / which not E. g., There is none but admires you. (but admires you. (but admires you.)
which cannot be solved) Page 11 SYNTAX (=CONCORD or AGREEMENT) "Agreement in Person, Number, Gender or Tense between Two or more parts of a Sentence" is called Syntax. Subject-Verb Agreement Rule 1: The verb must agree with its Subject in Number and Person, i.e., Subject
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Noun + s/es = Plural e.g., Bird flies. (Singular subject singular verb)
                                         (b) Plural
                                                                            Plural Notes: (i) Verb in its original form is treated as in Plural number and Present Tense and Noun in its original form is treated as in Singular number.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         (ii) Verb + s/es = Singular
fly. (Plural subject plural verb) (iii) In English Language, "I and You" are used as Plural except 'am' and 'was' are used with "I" in present tense and past tense respectively. e.g., I read a book.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             I was late. Exception (1) to Rule 1: DARE NOT and NEED NOT "The third person singular is 'need,' and
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             You read a book. I am on time.
                                                                                                                                               He need not go. Exception (2) to Rule 1: Sentences having Verb of Supposition (= Impossible Hope, Wish or Condition), Verb is used in Plural Number and Past Tense. e.g., He behaved as if he were our master.
not 'needs' just as 'dare' is used for 'dares' provided it is followed by a negative. e.g., He dare not oppose me.
I a king! or If I were a king! Exception (3) to Rule 1: With Verbs of Subjunctive Mood (= Sentences having verbs of deep desire, wish or blessings), verb is used in Plural Number but Present Tense. e.g., Long live our friendship!
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        God bless you! Problem: If Mahatma Gandhi was alive he would start weeping to see the present condition of
India. / No error Explanations: There is an error in the second part of the sentence as it is an unfulfilled wish. Rule 2: If two or more Singular Subjects (Subjects) are joined by 'And', verb is used in Plural Form. e.g., Amit and Sumit come here every day.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Amit, Sumit and Ankit have come. Note (i): If these Singular Nouns denotes the same
person or thing, then verb in Singular Form is used. e.g., The great poet and teacher is being honoured.
                                                                                                                                       The Chief Engineer and Manager of the factory has agreed. Note (ii): If two nouns denote a single person or thing, article is used only before the first noun and verb should be used in singular; if they represent different persons or
things, articles should be used before both the nouns and verb should be used in Plural Form. e.g.,

The Chief Engineer and Manager of the factory has agreed.
                                                                                                                                                                                                       The Chief Engineer and the Manager of the factory have agreed. Note (iii): If two Subjects together represent or constitute a single thing/object, Verb is used in Singular Form.
         The horse and carriage stands at the door.
                                                                      Slow and steady wins the race. Rule 3: If 'Each' or 'Every', 'each of', 'either of', 'neither of' comes before two or more than two Subjects, (connected by and) Singular Verb should be used. e.g., Each boy and each girl has to go.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Each day, each hour and each minute is important
Note: Each and Every is used with Singular Nouns. (not plural noun) e.g., Every man, every woman and every child is glad. (correct)
                                                                                                                                                                         Every men, every women and every children is glad. (incorrect) Rule 4: Or, Nor, Either...... or, Neither...... nor, Not only...... but also (a) If two or more Singular Subjects are connected by any of
these words, then Singular Verb should be used. e.g., Either Tapas or Manas is coming today.

No boy or girl was present in the class. (b) But if two or more Subjects connected by these words are of Different Number, then Verb should be used in Plural and Subject having Plural Number comes closer (nearer) to the Verb. e.g., Neither the
teacher nor his students were present. (correct)
                                                             Neither students nor the teacher was/were present. (incorrect) Ram or his brothers are expected to come. (c) And if two or more subjects connected by these words are of different Persons, Verb is used as per the Person Preceding the Verb. e.g., You or Priyanka is responsible for it.
she nor you are responsible for it. Rule 5: Collective Noun and the Verb (e.g., Government, Parliament, Assembly, Council, Committee, Army, Crew, Jury, Fleet, Crowd, Majority, Mob, etc.) If it denotes the Entire Class or Group (United opinion):
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Singular Verb If it denotes different members (or divided in opinion):
         e.g., The crew is well trained.
                                                                                                                       The jury are divided on the issue. Rule 6: Some Important Nouns used as Singular (But confused as Plural); Singular form of Verbs are used with these nouns. News, Wages, Physics, Mathematics, politics, Economics, Gallows, Innings, Measles,
                                                                The crew were taken prisoners.
Mumps etc. Note: Innings can be used both as Singular and Plural.
                                                                                                                                                  Mathematics is an interesting subject.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Gallows is made up of hard wood. Note: But if possessive adjectives such as 'My, Your, His' or article 'the' comes before these words, their meaning change and they
                                                                                       e.g., Politics is not an easy game.
become plural and hence plural subject. (called PARENTHETICAL) e.g., The commander, with all his
                                           The chief cashier, together with all his men, has been dismissed. Other Parenthetical Words are: Like, And not, In addition to, No less than, Rather than, More than, Unlike, Besides, Including, Excluding, As well as etc. e.g., Students as well as the teacher are playing.
station for a week. Page 12 Rule 8: When Plural Noun represents Definite Quantity, Number, Price or Distance, the verb used is Singular in its form. e.g., Ten lakh rupees is a large sum. Six guintals is a heavy load for a camel. Rule 9: When the "Title of a Book" or "Name of a Country" or Name of an Organisation" ends with -s, it seems to be in
Plural Number; but actually they are in Singular Number and hence the Verb used is Singular in its form. e.g., The United States of America is the most powerful country.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   The Gulliver's Travels is a novel of adventure. Rule 10: Some Important Nouns used as Plural but confused as Singular.; Verb is used in Plural Form.
                                                                                                                                                                                e.g., The cattle are grazing in the field.
Cattle, Gentry, Clergy, Cavalry, Poultry, Peasantry, Yeomantry, Infantry, Nobility, Children, etc.; Plural Form of Verbs are used with these nouns.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     The poultry are healthy.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   The peasantry are very happy. Note: 'People' is used in Plural Number when it is used to represent
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   The peoples of India and Russia are on friendly terms. Rule 11: Some words such as Scissors, Trousers, Spectacles, Shorts,
person (mankind) e.g., People are happy. But when 'People' is used in the Sense of Nation, either "A People" or "The People" is used in singular and plural number respectively.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         He is a people of the U.S.A.
Tongs, etc. end in -s and seem to represent a single thing, but they are two parts of that single thing(But they cannot be separated); hence, Plural verbs are used with these nouns. e.g., His trousers are very costly. (correct)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                His trouser is very costly. (incorrect)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Scissors are on the table. Note: These Nouns can be used with "A pair of
           and in this case Singular Verbs are used with them. e.g., A pair of trousers is ready for you.
                                                                                                                                 A pair of scissors is on the table. Rule 12: If the Subject of a sentence is Infinitive/Gerund/Phrase/Clause, then Singular Verb is used with them. e.g., Walking is a good for health.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              To work hard is his lot.
                                   That he is honest is known to all. Rule 13: Some Adjectives when come with article 'The' work as Plural Nouns and in that case Plural Verbs are used with them. These Adjectives are
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 The virtuous are respected. Rule 14: When
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Poor, Rich, Humble, Blind, Dumb, Honest, etc. e.g., The poor are honest.
                                                                                                                                                                                      Little has been done so far.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Much less was expected. Rule 15: If the subject of a sentence is Relative Pronoun (Who, Whom, Whose, Which, That), then
Adjectives of Quantity (Much, More, Little, Less) are used as Subjects, then Singular Verbs are used with them. e.g., Much has already been done.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Much more is still needed.
Verb in its Number and Person is used according to the Antecedents (Noun/Pronoun preceding that relative pronoun) of that relative pronoun. e.g., I, who am your friend, should help you.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      He, who is your friend, should help you.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              The pen, which is in your hand, is mine.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      The books, that are on the table, is mine. He is one of
those boys who work very hard. This is one of the most exciting matches that have been played in our field. Note: In Sentences having "One of + Plural Noun/Pronoun and not according to 'One of'. e.g., He is one of the most illustrious students who have passed I the
examination. Page 13 SYNTAX (=CONCORD or AGREEMENT) Rule 16: Number of is used for indefinite number --- Plural Verb (As Indefinite number is treated as Plural) e.g. A number of students have come.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 A number of children are playing. (b) The Number of is used
for Definite number ---Singular Verb (As definite number is treated as Singular) e.g., The number of graduates is increasing.
                                                                                                                                                             The number of guests varies. (c) Singular Verb is used with Quantitative Expressions. (Either Definite or Indefinite as Quantity is treated as Singular) e.g., A lot of butter has been purchased
                            A good deal of food is found to be tasteless. Similar Numerical / Quantitative Expressions are: Many of, All of, Rest of, A lot of, Lots of, Heap of, Plenty of, A great deal of, etc. Rule 17: Many a/an + Singular Noun/ More
than one; structured sentences have Verb in Singular Number because the form of the sentence is singular (Subject singular but meaning plural). e.g., Many an opportunity is missed by negligence.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  More than one chance was given to him. Note: But if the structure of the sentence is changed as More + Plural Subject + Than one, then Plural
Verb should be used. e.g., More opportunities than one are missed by negligence.
                                                                                                           More chances than one were given to him. Rule 18: Singular Verb is used with expressions having structure
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Singular Collective Noun + of + Plural Noun e.g., A group of, A band of, A team of, A herd of, A flock of, A chain of, A class of, A set of, A
bouquet of, A galaxy of, A fleet of, A pair of, A gang of, etc.
                                                                                                                         A batch of students is studying here. In these cases the verb is used in accordance with Subject (A group of, A team of etc.) which is singular in nature. Rule 19: Singular verb is used with Hyphenated Expressions/ Singular Noun Repeated after a
                                                                             A garland of flowers is ready.
Preposition. (Plural Noun cannot be used) e.g., Wave after wave, Ship after ship, Mistake after mistake, Attempt after Attempt, Question after question Brick upon brick, Storey upon storey, Box into box, etc.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Question after question was asked to me.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Storey upon storey is being built.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Attempt after attempt was made. Rule 20:
As follows is always used in Singular Number. (As follow is never used) e.g., The conditions are as follows.
                                                                                                                                        The account of expenditure is follows. The main points are as follows. Rule 21: If two Subjects are connected by Not only......but, then the verb in Its number and person is in accordance with the Second Subject. (Subject coming
                                                                                          Not only his sons but he himself is a great dancer. Rule 22: Singular Verb is used with the expressions having structure: Nothing But + Noun Singular or Plural (Here Subject is Nothing But) e.g., Nothing but smoke was there.
after But) e.g., Not only the teacher but all his students are serious.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Nothing but hills is seen there. Rule
23: Sentence beginning with 'There'. Is / Are is used according to the subject following is/are. e.g., There is a book on the table.
                                                                                                                                                                There are some books on the table
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