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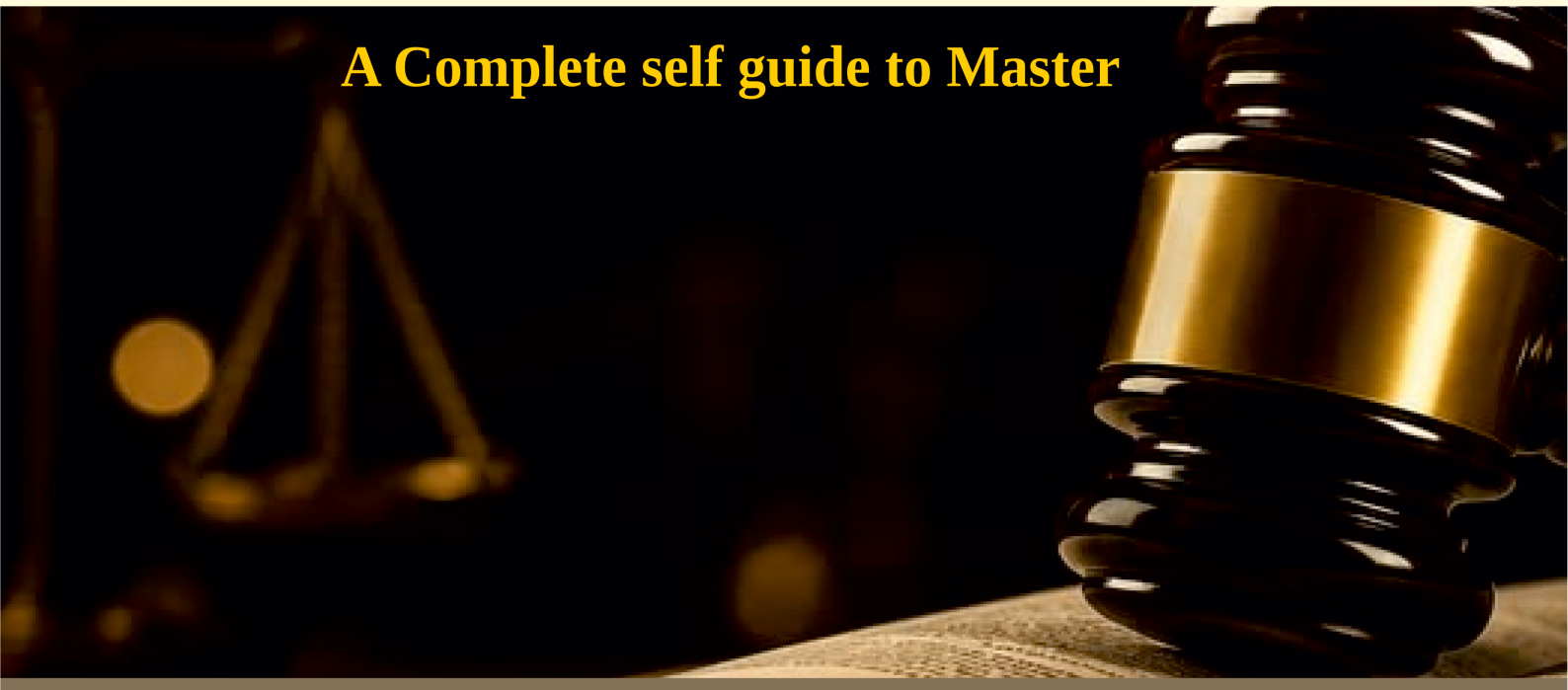
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MA, M.Ed



EDU PREPARATOR



LALI MATHEW

Mr. Lali Mathew stands as an accomplished educator with over three decades of experience in English education, academic development, and legal aptitude. With advanced qualifications in English Literature (M.A.) and Education (M.Ed.), he brings together scholarly depth, pedagogical expertise, and a profound understanding of the evolving demands of legal education.

His distinguished contribution to education has been formally recognised by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), which honoured him as an Awarded Teacher for his exemplary service to the field of education.With a strong command of language, analytical reasoning, and comprehension, Mr. Mathew has developed a distinctive approach to preparing students for the intellectual demands of legal studies. His expertise extends beyond entrance examinations to the broader academic requirements of LLB education, where critical thinking, logical analysis, interpretation, and effective communication form the foundation of legal learning.



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SOLUTIONS

1. Ans : (a) He is a very smart student.
The adverb "very" correctly modifies the adjective "smart" to show degree.

2. Ans : (a) She sings very beautifully.
The adverb "very" modifies another adverb "beautifully".

3. Ans : (b) Here
"Here" tells the place of the action, so it is an adverb of place.

4. Ans : (c) An adverb used in asking questions.
Interrogative adverbs ask questions like when, where, why, and how.

5. Ans : (a) He failed the test; however, he studied very hard.
"However" is a conjunctive adverb correctly linking two clauses.

6. Ans : (a) Surprisingly
"Surprisingly" modifies the verb "won".

7. Ans : (b) Adverb of place
"Upstairs" tells where the children are playing.

8. Ans : (a) He almost won the race.
"Almost" is an adverb of degree showing extent.

9. Ans : (b) Always
"Always" is an adverb of frequency.

10. Ans : (c) To show when an action occurs.
Adverbs of time answer the question "when".

11. Ans : (b) She dances beautifully.
"Beautifully" correctly modifies the verb "dances".

12. Ans : (c) Loudly
"Loudly" tells how he spoke, so it is an adverb of manner.

13. Ans : (c) Adverb of degree
Adverbs of degree modify adjectives and other adverbs.

14. Ans : (a) She totally agrees with you.
"Totally" answers the question "how much".

15. Ans : (c) They danced gracefully at the party.
"Gracefully" is the correct adverb form modifying "danced".

16. Ans : (d) soon
"Soon" shows time.

17. Ans : (b) They are playing outside.
"Outside" tells where the action happens.

18. Ans : (d) Never
"Never" shows zero frequency, meaning no repetition.

19. Ans : (b) He almost won the race.
"Almost" shows quantity/degree.

20. Ans : (b) when
"When" is an interrogative adverb.

21. Ans : (c) how
"How" is an interrogative adverb asking about manner.

22. Ans : (d) nearly
"Nearly" is an adverb of quantity.

23. Ans : (c) Shows final position in a sequence
"Lastly" indicates order.

24. Ans : (b) She will visit us later.
"Later" changes planning or urgency.

25. Ans : (c) upstairs
"Upstairs" shows place.

26. Ans : (c) bravely
"Bravely" tells how the soldiers fought.

27. Ans : (b) She always arrives late.
The adverb of frequency is correctly placed.

28. Ans : (a) seldom
"Seldom" shows frequency.

29. Ans : (c) never
"Never" is an adverb of time/frequency.

30. Ans : (b) She found her keys somewhere.
"Somewhere" is logically placed.

31. Ans : (b) I sometimes eat vegetables.
"Sometimes" changes the meaning of the habit.

32. Ans : (c) Secondly, turn off the main switch.
"Secondly" is an ordinal adverb of number.

33. Ans : (a) She sings very beautifully.
"Very" (degree) modifies "beautifully".

34. Ans : (d) Reason
"Why" asks for the reason.

35. Ans : (b) Where did you park the car?
"Where" is an interrogative adverb of place.

36. Ans : (c) He tried enough.
"Enough" changes the extent of the action.

37. Ans : (c) They go usually for a walk in the morning.
The adverb of frequency is wrongly placed.

38. Ans : (c) Location of action
"Here" shows place.

39. Ans : (b) He left early because he had an appointment.
"Because" introduces an adverbial clause of reason.

40. Ans : (c) They tomorrow are going hiking.
The adverb of time is misplaced.

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REPORTED SPEECH

CHANGE OF TENSE

1. **If the Reporting verb is in the present or future Tense, the tense of the reported speech does not change at all.**
   - Leela says, "Sheela is very honest"
   - Leeela says that Sheela is very honest.
   - Vinod says ," Shashi will write a letter."
   - Vinod says that Shashi will write a letter.
2. **If the reporting verb is in the Past Tense, the Present Tense of the Reported speech change into their corresponding past tense:**
   - Present indefinite changes into past Indefinite
   - Present continuous changes into past continuous
   - Present perfect changes into past perfect
   - Present perfect continuous changes into past perfect continuous
   - Can and may change into could and might
   - Does not change if it express a universal truth and habitual action.

   i. Ranjit said, Meeera can solve this sum"
   ii. He said, Rano may come in the afternoon"
   iii. Vinod said, Santi sings sweet song"
   iv. Shankar said , Hari is my younger brother"
   v. She said , Hari knows Jyoti by face only"
   vi. Ramu said, "Heera knows English very well."
3. **If the reporting verb is in the past tense, the past tense of the reported speech change under :**
   - Simple past changes into past perfect
   - Past continuous changes into past perfect continuous
   - Past perfect and past perfect continuous tense do not change at all

   i. The teacher said Bruce hid in a cave"
   ii. The teacher said that Bruce had hidden in a cave.
   iii. Ram said. The lion was limping"
   iv. Ram said that the lion had been limping
4. **If the reporting verb is in the past tense , the future tense change their shall and will into would.**
   - Vinod said , Saroop will write a letter"
   - Vinod said that Saroop would write a letter.

   i. I said, "Mohan will write a letter."
   ii. Kamla said, "Sarla will be singing a songh."
   iii. The worker said, "The work shall have finished."
   iv. They said, "It will have been raining for an hour."

CHANGE IN PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Pronouns of the first person are changed after the person of the subject of the reporting verb
- The farmer said, I have lost my buffalo"
- The farmer said that **he** had lost **his** buffalo
- You said , I am against the plan"

  SON

  1 2 3
- You said that **you** were against the plan.
- We said, we did our duty well"
- We said that **we** had done **our** duty well

Pronouns of the second person are changed after the persons of the object of the reporting verb.
- He said to **me** , **You** are late"
- He told me that **I** was late
- He said to **you** , **You** were late"
- He told you that **you** had been late.
- He said to **her**, **You** had been late"
- He told her that she had been late.

Pronouns of the third person remain unchanged.
- I said, "He is tall and slim."
- I said that he was tall and slim.
- They said, "She will recover by and by."
- They said that she would recover by and by.

The pronoun *we* remains unchanged when-
- **It stands for mankind;** as-
- She said, "We are all mortals."
- She said that we are all mortals.
- **It includes the person spoken to**; as-

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Beginning with Interrogative Words

WHAT / WHERE/ WHEN/ WHY/ HOW
- Remove the quotation marks and the comma from the reported speech.
- Put the question word (WH family word) at the beginning of the reported speech when the question can't be answered in YES or NO. If the question can be answered in YES/NO, replace the helping verb (auxiliary) with IF or WHETHER.
- Put the subject of the reported speech after it.
- Put the verb after the subject.
- Replace the question mark with a period/full stop.
- The reporting verb SAY in the direct speech is changed into ASK/INQUIRE.
- The conjunction 'that' is not used to connect reporting and reported clause.
- Instead 'if' or 'whether' is used for the conversion of yes-no question.
- 'If', 'whether', 'that' are not used in WH–questions.
- Direct – "What do you mean?" asked the boy. "How can a book be used to kill a rat?
- **Indirect** – The boy asked what I meant and again

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In the sentence "He gave me the book," what is the indirect object?
   (a) He (c) the book
   (b) me (d) gave

2. Identify the direct object in the sentence: "They are playing soccer."
   (a) They (c) playing
   (b) are (d) soccer

3. In the sentence "The teacher taught the students math," what is the direct object?
   (a) The teacher (c) math
   (b) the students (d) taught

4. Identify the indirect object in the sentence: "Laura sent her friend a postcard."
   (a) Laura (c) a postcard
   (b) her friend (d) sent

5. Identify the direct object in the sentence: "They enjoyed the concert."
   (a) They (c) the concert
   (b) enjoyed (d) None

6. In the sentence "She showed us her new car," what is the indirect object?
   (a) She (c) her new car
   (b) us (d) showed

7. Identify the direct object in the sentence: "He reads books every night."
   (a) He (c) books
   (b) reads (d) every night

8. In the sentence "John offered Sarah some help," what is the direct object?
   (a) John (c) some help
   (b) Sarah (d) offered

9. Identify the indirect object in the sentence: "The chef cooked him a meal."
   (a) The chef (c) a meal
   (b) him (d) cooked

10. In the sentence "Can you give me the keys?" what is the direct object?
    (a) Can (c) me
    (b) you (d) the keys

11. Identify the direct object in the sentence: "We celebrated my birthday."
    (a) We (c) my birthday
    (b) celebrated (d) None

12. In the sentence "The dog showed its owner the bone," what is the indirect object?
    (a) The dog (c) the bone
    (b) its owner (d) showed

13. Identify the direct object in the sentence: "They discussed the problem."
    (a) They (c) the problem
    (b) discussed (d) None

14. In the sentence "Tom bought his sister a gift," what is the direct object?
    (a) Tom (c) a gift
    (b) his sister (d) bought

15. Identify the indirect object in the sentence: "I will lend you my car."
    (a) I (c) you
    (b) will lend (d) my car

16. In the sentence "She sent an email to her mother," what is the direct object?
    (a) She (c) to her mother
    (b) an email (d) sent

17. Identify the direct object in the sentence: "The artist painted a beautiful picture."
    (a) The artist (c) a beautiful picture
    (b) painted (d) None

18. In the sentence "We told the children a story," what is the indirect object?
    (a) We (c) a story
    (b) the children (d) told

19. Identify the direct object in the sentence: "She can play the piano beautifully."
    (a) She (c) the piano
    (b) can play (d) beautifully

20. In the sentence "The manager offered the employee a promotion," what is the direct object?
    (a) The manager (c) a promotion
    (b) the employee (d) offered

21. Identify the indirect object in the sentence: "Could you pass me the salt?"
    (a) Could you (c) me
    (b) pass (d) the salt

22. In the sentence "The teacher assigned homework to the class," what is the direct object?
    (a) The teacher (c) homework
    (b) assigned (d) the class

23. Identify the direct object in the sentence: "He read the book in one sitting."
    (a) He (c) the book
    (b) read (d) in one sitting

24. "If you don't keep quiet I will punish you," she said to her.
    (a) She warned her to punish if she didn't keep quiet.
    (b) She told her that she would punish her if she didn't keep quiet.
    (c) She warned that she would be punished if she don't keep quiet.
    (d) She warned that she would be punished if she

Some singular nouns in compound nouns follow their respective rules to change them to plural.

Singular to Plural When a Noun Consists of Several Words

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
maid-servant	maid-servants	daughter-in-law	daughters-in-law
son-in-law	sons-in-law	step-son	step-sons
passer-by	passers-by	looker-on	lookers-on
break-in	break-ins	man-of-war	men-of-war
father-in-law	fathers-in-law	boy-friend	boy-friends
coat-of-mail	coats-of-mail	travel agent	travel agents
lady-in-waiting	ladies-in-waiting	ward of court	wards of court

We can also change singular nouns to plural by replacing the last letter or letters of the word with 'ves' or 'ies'. Rules for changing singular nouns to plural by replacing the last letter or letters of the word are as follows

Rule 5: Replacing 'f' or 'fe' with 'ves'

To change most of the singular nouns ending with 'f' or 'fe' to plural, we replace them with 'ves'. However, as an exception, some singular nouns ending in 'f' form their plural in the normal way, that is by the addition of 's' at the end.

Singular to Plural by Replacing 'f' or 'fe' with 'ves'

Most nouns ending in -f, replace it with '-ves' to form plural

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
wolf	wolves	shelf	shelves	elf	elves
thief	thieves	leaf	leaves	scarf	scarves

Some nouns ending in –fe, replace it with '-ves' to form plural

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
life	lives	wife	wives	knife	knives

Exceptions to the above

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
dwarf	dwarfs	roof	roofs	proof	proofs

Rule 6: Changing Singular Nouns ending with 'y' to Plural

Singular nouns ending in 'y', preceded by a consonant, form their plural by replacing it with 'ies'. However, singular nouns ending in 'y', preceded by a vowel, form their plural by the addition of 's' at the end.

Singular Nouns Ending with 'y' to Plural

Nouns ending with vowel + y, replace it with 's' to form plural

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
day	days	storey	storeys	pray	prays
guy	guys	toy	toys	stay	stays
ray	rays	employ	employs	joy	joys

Nouns ending with consonant + y, replace it with 'ies' to form plural

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
pony	ponies	story	stories	fly	flies
fary	faries	country	countries	reply	replies

Rule 7: Replacing inside vowels or vowels

A few nouns form their plural by changing inside vowel or vowels.

Singular to Plural by Changing Inside Vowel or Vowels

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
foot	feet	goose	geese
man	men	woman	women
tooth	teeth	mouse	mice
louse	lice	washer-man	washer-men

➞ Illegal by law, not inherently evil.
Example: Parking violations are mala prohibita.

82. **Mala in se** (Latin) – Wrong in itself
➞ Acts inherently evil, e.g., murder, theft.
Example: Murder is considered malum in se.

83. **Mea maxima culpa** (Latin) – Through my most grievous fault
➞ Deep expression of guilt.
Example: He confessed, saying, "Mea maxima culpa."

84. **Mens rea** (Latin) – Guilty mind
➞ Criminal intent required for a crime.
Example: Without mens rea, there can be no conviction.

85. **Nolo contendere** (Latin) – No contest plea
➞ Defendant neither admits nor denies guilt.
Example: The accused pleaded nolo contendere.

86. **Non compos mentis** (Latin) – Not of sound mind
➞ Mentally incompetent.
Example: The patient was declared non compos mentis.

87. **Non sequitur** (Latin) – It does not follow
➞ Illogical conclusion.
Example: His argument was a non sequitur.

88. **Obiter dictum** (Latin) – Remark by the way
➞ A judge's observation not essential to the decision.
Example: The statement was obiter dictum.

89. **Pacta sunt servanda** (Latin) – Agreements must be kept
➞ Fundamental principle in international law.
Example: Treaties rely on pacta sunt servanda.

90. **Post hoc** (Latin) – After this; mistaken causal reasoning
➞ Assuming one thing caused another simply because it preceded it.
Example: His reasoning was post hoc ergo propter hoc.

91. **Prima facie case** (Latin) – Case with sufficient initial evidence
➞ Appears valid unless disproved.
Example: The judge found a prima facie case.

92. **Pro tempore** (Latin) – For the time being
➞ Acting or temporary.
Example: She is the chairperson pro tempore.

93. **Quorum** (Latin) – Minimum members required to proceed
➞ Used in meetings and legislatures.
Example: The meeting was postponed due to lack of quorum.

94. **Sui generis** (Latin) – Unique; one of a kind
➞ Distinctive and in a class of its own.
Example: His painting style is sui generis.

95. **Ultra vires** (Latin) – Beyond one's authority
➞ Actions outside legal or official power.
Example: The contract was declared ultra vires.

Foreign Words in Modern Usage (Business, Law, Diplomacy & Media)

No.	Foreign Word	Meaning	Example	Explanation
1	**Ad hoc**	For a particular purpose	An ad hoc committee was formed to resolve the dispute.	Latin term used for temporary arrangements.
2	**Bona fide**	Genuine; in good faith	He made a bona fide offer for the company.	Used in contracts and deals.
3	**Caveat emptor**	Let the buyer beware	Caveat emptor applies to second-hand sales.	Buyer must take responsibility for quality.
4	**De facto**	In practice, though not officially	She is the de facto head of the organization.	Latin for "in fact."
5	**De jure**	By law	The de jure ruler was replaced by a military regime.	Opposite of de facto.
6	**Carte blanche**	Full authority	The CEO gave the team carte blanche to act.	French for "blank paper."
7	**Coup d'état**	Sudden overthrow of a government	The general led a coup d'état at midnight.	French; "stroke of state."
8	**Persona non grata**	An unacceptable person	The diplomat was declared persona non grata.	Used in diplomacy.
9	**Pro bono**	For the public good	Lawyers often take pro bono cases.	Latin; means "free professional service."
10	**Status quo**	The existing state of affairs	The board decided to maintain the status quo.	Latin for "state in which."
11	**Ipso facto**	By that very fact	If you break the law, ipso facto you are guilty.	A self-evident legal truth.
12	**Sub judice**	Under judicial consideration	The case is sub judice, so we can't comment.	Latin for "under a judge."