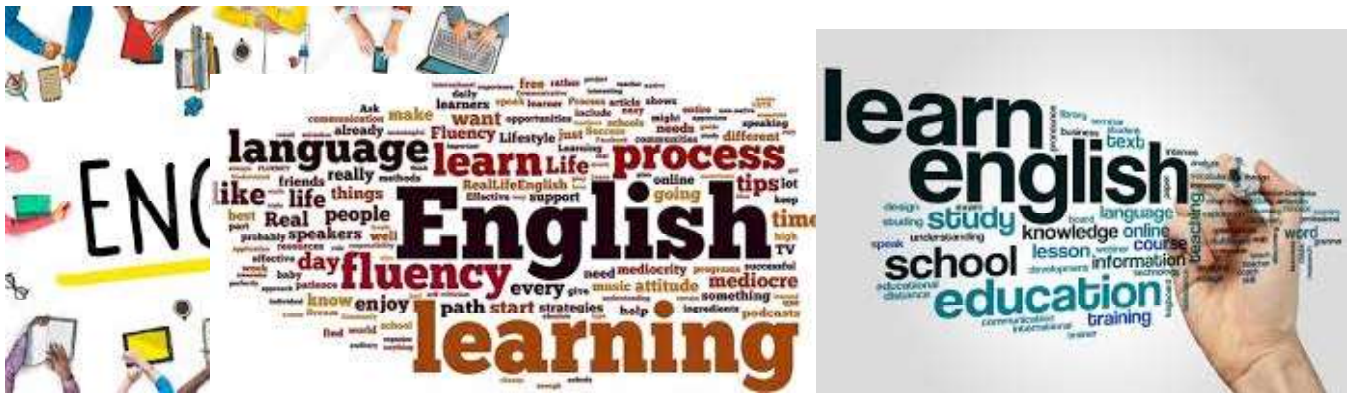


Indian Statistical Service Examination

Revised Study Notes

GENERAL ENGLISH



Prepared by
Develop India Group

GENERAL English (100 Marks)

NOTE : The papers on General English, common to both Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service will be of subjective type.

GENERAL ENGLISH : SYLLABUS

Candidates will be required to write an essay in English. Other questions will be designed to test their understanding of English and workman like use of words. Passages will usually be set for summary or precis.

THE SENTENCE AND ITS PARTS

Sentence is an independent unit of expression, made up of two parts called subject and predicate. In writing, a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a stop, question, or exclamation marks.

1. The Two Main Parts of a Sentence

(A) Subject is the naming part of the sentence about which something is said or reported. It may be a word or phrase.

Examples

1. Anil Kumble is our test cricket captain now.
2. Forests are our real wealth.
3. The oldest hostel of the University collapsed

last night.

(B) **The Predicate:** This part of the sentence is the part that speaks about the subject. It includes complement too.

The oldest hostel of the University **collapsed last night.**

A noted specialist **will perform the operation.**

Complements: A complement is a word or words needed to complete the meaning.

Note: A subject, predicate (verb), or complement may be compound; that is, it may have two or more

parts joined by and, or, or but.

Example

Poems and stories delight and edify children, teenagers and adults.

Subject: Poems and stories

Predicate Delight and edify children, teenagers and adults. **Complement** Children, teenagers and adults.

2. The Sentence Pattern.

The usual sentence pattern is subject + verb + ing complement (SVO/C). But this order is changed in questions and exclamations.

Examples

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sreenath | bowls aggressively |
| s | v complement |

Does he bowl aggressively?

How aggressively he bowls!

3. Ways of Classifying Sentences

(A) By Purpose

Declarative (a statement) : The engine won't start.

Interrogative (a question) : Will the engine start?

Imperative (a command or request) : Start the engine.

Exclamatory (an expression of emotion) : What a bulky engine this is!