

General Aptitude Study Notes for GATE Exam

English Vocabulary Study Notes for GATE

Conjunction

- A conjunction is a part of speech that joins two words, phrases or clauses together.
- Conjunctions join together sentences and make them more compact. Some examples of Conjunction are , And , But , If etc.

For Example :

1. John and Peter are good students (John is a good student and Peter is a good student)
2. 'He is poor, but honest' (It is a contracted way of saying 'He is poor but he is honest)
3. Two **and** two make four. (The conjunction **and** joins two words together)

Types of Conjunction

- Mainly there are three types of Conjunctions, each of these conjunctions has a different purpose, but these all work to bring words together. The three types of Conjunctions are named below :
 - Coordinating Conjunction
 - Subordinating Conjunctions
 - Correlative Conjunction

Coordinating Conjunction

- Coordinating conjunctions are the conjunctions which mainly connect sentence elements of the same grammatical class. The main coordinating conjunctions are: **and, but, for, or, nor, also, either...or, neither...nor.**

For example :

- Jack and Jill went up the hill. (Here the coordinating conjunction and connects two nouns.)
- He worked diligently and patiently. (Here the coordinating conjunction and connects two adverbs.)

Subordinating Conjunctions :

- A conjunction that joins together clauses of unequal rank or importance is called a subordinating conjunction. A subordinating conjunction connects a noun clause or an adverb clause to some other clause.
- Note that subordinating conjunctions are not used to connect adjective clauses. A subordinating conjunction is also sometimes called a dependent word or subordinator, comes at the beginning of a **Subordinate (or Dependent) Clause** and establishes the relationship between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence.

Example: I told him that he should consult a doctor.

Here **that** joins together two clauses of unequal rank. **I told him** is the main clause, and **that he should consult a doctor** is a subordinate clause which is the object of the verb **told** in the main clause. A subordinating conjunction connects a noun clause or an adverb clause to some other clause. Note that subordinating conjunctions are not used to connect adjective clauses.

- I returned home **after** he had gone.
- I have not seen him **since** we moved into this city.

Correlative conjunctions

- Some conjunctions are used in pairs. They are called **correlative conjunctions**. **Correlative conjunctions** are usually coordinating in nature because the sentence fragments they connect tend to be of equal rank.
- As you know, a coordinating conjunction connects two independent clauses. A subordinating conjunction, on the other hand, connects a dependent clause to an independent clause.

Examples are:

- **Either...or**: Either take it or leave it.
- **Neither...nor**: I will neither take it nor leave it.
- **Not only...but also**: They not only looted the shop but also set it on fire.
- **Whether...or**: I don't know whether I should stay or leave.
- **Both...and**: She is both beautiful and intelligent.
- **So...that**: She was so tired that she could not walk.
- **Such...that**: It was **such** a hot afternoon **that** we decided to stay indoors. (Here the correlative connects the two clauses: It was a hot afternoon and We decided to stay indoors.)
- **Scarcely...when**: I **had scarcely** closed my eyes **when** someone knocked on the door.
- **As (many/much) ... as**: You are not **as** clever **as** you think you are.
- **Rather ... than**: I would **rather** read a book **than** watch TV.
- **No sooner ... than**: She **no sooner** completed one project **than** she started working on the next.

Note: Candidates sometimes wrongly use when in this structure of 'No sooner' sentences. Remember that sooner is a comparative word and hence it should be followed by than, not when.

- Look at the below table to get the better idea of these 3 types of conjunctions :

Coordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for • and • nor • but • or • yet • so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either...or • neither...nor • not only...but also • both...and • whether...or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after • before • although • though • even though • as much as • as long as • as soon as • because • since • so that • in order that • if • lest • even if • that • unless • until • when • where • whether • while

Some Important Conjunction:

1. Since

The word *since* can be used as an adverb and a conjunction. When it is used as a conjunction, it can express time and cause.

As a conjunction **since** means 'from the past time when'.

- Where have you been **since I last saw you?**
- It is just a week **since we arrived here.**
- I have never seen him **since that unfortunate event happened.**

The conjunction **since** may also mean **as**.

- **Since** we have no money we can't buy anything. (= **As** we have no money we can't buy anything.)

2. Or

The conjunction **or** is used to introduce an alternative.

- Is it green **or** blue?
- You can have tea **or** coffee.

Sometimes **or** is used as an equivalent to **and**.

- The troops were not wanting in strength **or** courage, but they were badly fed. (= The troops were not wanting in strength and courage...)

3. If

The conjunction **if** means 'on condition that'; 'supposing that'.

- **If** you want to go there I will take you.
- **If** it rains we shall not go.

If can mean 'when' or 'whenever'.

- **If** I don't wear my spectacles, I get a headache.

If is also used to express wish or surprise in the structure **if only**.

- **If only** I had known that. (Emphasizing one's regret that one did not know it.)

4. That

That is simply a connector. It is used to express a reason or cause.

- His manners are so bad **that** nobody invites him to a party. (= Nobody invites him to a party because his manners are so bad.)
- Bring it to the light so **that** I can see it better.

5. After

After can be used as a conjunction, as a preposition and as an adverb. As a conjunction "after" connects two clauses. For example :

- **After** he finished his studies, he went to America.
- He arrived **after** everybody had gone home.

6. While

While is a subordinating conjunction. It is mainly used to indicate time. It can also show contrast.

- Strike **while the iron is hot**.

Here the conjunction *while* shows time. More examples are given below.

- Someone phoned **while you were out**.
- While playing football, I sprained my ankle.

While can show contrast. In the following sentences, '**while**' shows contrast.

- While some children learn fast, others need extra help.
- While Peter is warm and friendly, his brother is quite moody.

7. However

However, can be used as a subordinating conjunction.

- **However poor he may be**, he is not going to beg.
- You can arrange the tables and chairs **however you want**.

However can also be used as an adverb. In this case, it is followed by an adjective or another adverb.

- **However hard she tried**, she couldn't control her emotions.

Sometimes, **however** is used as a conjunctive adverb. In this case, it usually goes at the beginning of the sentence and is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.

- **However** can also go in other positions in a sentence.
- He was confident of his success. His coach, **however**, wasn't all that sure.

8. Unless and until

Unless shows condition. It means 'if not'. **Until** means 'up to the time when'.

- I won't be able to open the box **unless you give me the keys**.
- I will wait here **until you come back**.

9. Lest

It is used in a negative sense. In most cases, it replaces "so that.....not....". When we use 'Lest' in an Active sentence, it is followed by *should* and in passive sentences is followed by *should be*.

- *Be careful lest you should be robbed again.*
- *Hurry up lest you should miss the bus.*

Correct Use and Important rules of Conjunction :

- **Conjunctions** are used to connect words, phrases or clauses. We need only one conjunction to connect two clauses.

1) Except and unless

Except cannot be used as a conjunction in place of **unless**.

- *Incorrect: I will not come **except** you invite me.*
- *Correct: I will not come **unless** you invite me.*

Except is a preposition. It should be followed by a noun or noun-equivalent. For example :

- *He ate everything on his plate **except** potatoes. (NOT He ate everything on his plate **unless** potatoes.)*

2) Except and without

The preposition **without** also cannot be used in place of **unless**.

- ***Unless** you leave my house, I will call the police. (NOT Without you leave my house, I will call the police.)*

Without is a preposition. It should be followed by a noun or noun equivalent. For example :

- *Without your help, I would have failed. (NOT Except your help, I would have failed.)*

3) Like and as

Like is a preposition. It cannot be used to connect two clauses. It should be followed by a noun or noun equivalent which acts as its object.

- *She looks **like her mother**.*

As is a conjunction. It should be followed by a clause.

- *She walks **as her mother does**. (NOT She walks as her mother.)*

Some common mistakes of Conjunctions

1. We need just one conjunction to join two clauses :

Incorrect: As soon as he got the telegram, at once he started.

- *Correct: **As soon as** he got the telegram, he started.*
- *Correct: He got the telegram and started **at once**.*

2. When we use a correlative conjunction, the same kind of word should go after the two parts of the conjunction. So, for example, if you use a noun after **neither**, you have to use a noun after **nor**. If you use an adjective after **neither**, you have to use an adjective after **nor**.

- *Incorrect: Neither Sam is intelligent nor ambitious. (In the sentence, Neither Sam is intelligent nor ambitious, the word **neither** is followed by a noun (Sam) and the word **nor** is followed by an adjective (ambitious). This makes the construction wrong.)*
- *Correct: Sam is **neither** intelligent **nor** ambitious.*
- *Incorrect: Neither he is a thief nor a rogue.*
- *Correct: He is **neither** a thief **nor** a rogue.*

ARTICLES

- *An article is a word which comes before a noun. It is used to modify the Noun.*
- *The noun can be a person, place, thing or an idea. The article is basically an adjective, but adjectives modify nouns through some description but articles are used instead to point out or refer to nouns.*
- *Articles will tell the reader whether we are referring to a general or specific thing.*

Now understand the below examples:

- *I ate **an apple** yesterday. **The** apple was juicy and delicious. (In the first sentence, the apple is being introduced. In second sentence speaker and listener both know about that apple.)*
- *I have found a solution to the problem. (The solution is not yet known to the listener. The problem is known to the speaker and the listener)*
- ***A teacher** needs patience. (General, Here we are talking about any teacher in random)*
- *I would like to talk to **the headteacher**. (Specific, Here we are talking about a particular person who is a teacher)*
- *You must consult **the doctor**. (Which doctor? It could be your family doctor.)*
- *You must consult **a doctor**. (Which doctor? It could be any doctor. Here the speaker does not have a particular doctor in mind.)*

Types of Articles

- *Articles are classified into two types, which are :*
 - *Definite Articles*
 - *Indefinite Articles*

Definite Articles

- *The word "The" is called as a Definite article. "The" refers directly to a specific noun or groups of nouns.*
- *It means the Definite article is used to refer to a noun(Person/Thing etc), that has already been mentioned.*
- *"The" is used in a sentence when we are talking about a person or thing that is known to both the writer and the reader.*

Examples :

- *Thank you for **the** advice you gave me.*
- ***The** dog is very friendly*

The definite article (the) can be used before singular countable nouns, plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. We use "The" in following conditions :

- *Use the to refer to something which has already been mentioned :*

Example: On Monday, an unarmed man stole \$1,000 from the bank. **The thief** hasn't been caught yet.

- *Use the to refer to people or objects that are unique.*

Example: *The sun* rose at 6:17 this morning.

- Use the before superlatives and ordinal numbers.

Example: This is **the highest building** in New York.

- Use the with adjectives, to refer to a whole group of people.

Example: She has given a lot of money to **the poor**.

- Use the with decades.

Example: He was born in **the seventies**.

- Use **the** with clauses introduced by **only**

Example: **The only tea** I like is black tea.

- Use the with names of geographical areas, rivers, mountain ranges, groups of islands, canals, and oceans. Use the with the names of famous buildings, works of art, museums, or monuments.

Example: Our ship crossed **the Atlantic** in 7 days.
I would like to visit **the Eiffel Tower**.

- Use the with countries that have plural names. Use the with countries that include the words "republic", "kingdom", or "states" in their names.

Example :

- Do you know anyone who lives in **the Philippines**
- She is visiting **the United States**.

Indefinite Article

- There are two indefinite articles in the English Language, which are 'A' and 'An'. We differentiate between 'A' and 'An' on the basis of sound and not on basis of spelling.
- An is used before the words which begin with a vowel sound. For example, an apple, an egg, an orange, an umbrella, an hour (H is mute when we pronounce hour), an heir etc.
- A is used before words which begin with the consonant sound. For example, a boy, a tree, a ball, a flower, a horse, a hole, a European and a university.

The indefinite articles 'A' and 'An' are used in the following cases :

- When you introduce a person or thing for the first time.
- When you don't expect the reader/listener to understand who or what you are talking about.

Examples :

- If you are really hungry, you can eat an apple.
- We are looking for **an** apartment.

When not to use 'Articles'

1. Before uncountable nouns

We do not use articles before uncountable and abstract nouns used in a general sense.

- **Honey** is sweet. (NOT *The honey* is sweet.)
- **Sugar** is bad for your teeth.
- **Wisdom** is better than riches.
- **Virtue** is its own reward.

Note: Uncountable nouns take the article **the** when used in a particular sense.

- Would you pass **the sugar**? (= the sugar on the table)

We cannot use the indefinite article or numbers with uncountable nouns.

- Water (NOT *a water*) (NOT *two waters*)
- Weather (NOT *a weather*) (NOT *two weathers*)

2. Before plural countable nouns

We do not use articles before plural countable nouns used in a general sense.

- **Children** usually rush about.
- **Computers** are useful machines.

Note : Plural nouns take the article **the** when they are used in a particular sense.

- Where are **the children**? (Which children? Our children)

3. Before proper nouns

We do not use articles before the names of countries, people, continents, cities, rivers and lakes.

- India is a democratic country. (NOT *The India* ...)
- Paris is the capital of France. (NOT *The Paris* ...)

4. Before the names of meals

We do not use articles before the names of meals.

- Mother is cooking **lunch**.
- **Dinner** is ready.

We use **a** when there is an adjective before breakfast, lunch, dinner etc. We use **the** when we are talking about a particular meal.

- I had **a late dinner** yesterday.
- **The lunch** we had at the restaurant was very good.

5. Before languages

We do not use articles before the names of languages.

- Can you speak **English**? (NOT Can you speak the English?)
- They speak **French** at home.

6. Before school, college, university, church, bed, hospital, prison etc.

- His dad is still in **hospital**.
- We learned English at **school**.
- He is at **university**.

The is used before these words when the reference is to the building or object rather than to the normal activity that goes on there.

- I met her at **the church**. (Here the reference is to the building and not to the activity that is going on there.)
- I went to **the hospital** to see my friend.

7. Before Profession -

Do not use 'The' before any profession.

- Engineering is a well-paid career.

8. Before years :

Do not use **the** with years

Example: 1948 was a wonderful year.

Common Mistakes in use of Articles :

Below we have mentioned some important rules regarding the correct usage of the articles. Understand them properly :

When you talk about a person or thing for the first time, use the indefinite articles (a and an) with them.

- **Incorrect:** I saw the girl.
- **Correct:** I saw **a girl**.

Use **the** in subsequent references to that person or thing.

- **Incorrect:** A girl was very beautiful.
- **Correct:** The girl was very beautiful.

Use the indefinite article to talk about a person or thing not known to the speaker or the listener.

- She is going out with **a French guy**. (NOT She is going out with the French guy.)

We can use **the** in subsequent references to that person or thing.

- **The French guy** she is going out with is an architect. (NOT A French guy she is going out with is an architect.)
- Gold is precious. (NOT The gold is precious.)

Prepositions

- **A preposition** is a word which is used to describe the relationship between other words in a sentence.

- Prepositions are used before a noun or a pronoun to show its relationship with another word in the sentence. The noun or pronoun which follows a preposition is called its object.
- The pronouns which are used after a preposition should be in the objective case always.

Now Understand the following sentences :

- *There is some water in the bottle. (the word **in** shows the relation between two things – water and bottle.)*
- *He is fond of his daughter. (the word **of** shows the relation between the adjective fond and the noun daughter.)*
- *He fell off the ladder. (the word **off** shows the relation between the verb fell and the noun ladder.)*

Although Prepositions usually come at the starting or end of a sentence, But sometimes prepositions can also come at the end of the sentences,

For example

- *The professor asked the students to indicate the reference book they are quoting **from**. (The preposition 'From' is ending the sentence)*
- *The professor asked the students to indicate **from which** reference book they are quoting.*

Types of prepositions

Prepositions are classified in the following categories :

1) Simple prepositions

The most common and most used prepositions comes under this category. Some examples of Simple prepositions are "at, in, for, to, with, on, off, out, etc".

- *He is **in** the office.*
- *She sat **on** the bench.*
- *She is angry **with** him.*

2) Compound prepositions

The propositions which are generally formed by prefixing a Preposition to a Noun, an Adjective or an Adverb are known as Compound Prepositions.

- *The boys ran around the bench*
- *The book is inside the cupboard*
- *The fan is above the table*

3) Phrase prepositions

Phrase prepositions are the groups of words that serve as prepositions. The words like "according to, along with, because of, in front of, by means of, on behalf of, in accordance with, in addition to, with reference to and in spite of" are called as compound prepositions.

- ***Owing to** his ill health, he retired from business.*
- *He succeeded **by dint of** perseverance and hard work.*
- *She stood **in front of** the mirror.*
- *I can't **get along with** him.*

Important Rules Of Prepositions

- Following are listed the important rules of prepositions to make you understand of their correct usage.

Rule 1)

Beside and besides

Beside means 'by the side of'. **Besides** means 'in addition to'.

- They have a house beside the sea. (by the side of the sea)
- He stood beside me. (by my side)
- He plays the violin besides the piano and the guitar. (He plays three instruments.)
- Besides being a good actor, he is also a good singer. (= In addition to being a good actor, he is also a good singer.)

Rule 2)

Since and for

Since should be used with a point of time in the past. It is used with a present perfect tense. **For** is used only when you refer to a period of time.

- He has been absent since Tuesday. (NOT He has been absent for Tuesday.)
- I have been ill since last week.
- He has been absent for three days. (NOT He has been absent since three days.)
- I have been ill for two weeks.

For is also used to indicate Duration , For example :

- Incorrect: I will be attending the classes regularly since Monday.
- Correct: I will be attending the classes regularly **from** Monday.

Rule 3)

Use from to show the starting point only when the end point is also mentioned. In other cases, use since.

- Incorrect: I have been waiting from two hours.
- Correct: I have been waiting **for two hours**.

Rule 4)

Between and among

Between is used to refer to two or three separate people or things, which means when only two parties are involved. **Among** is used when the reference is to a group of people or things which we do not see separately which means when more than two parties are involved.

- Divide the food **among** the children.
- Divide this food between Riya and Raman.

Rule 5)

By and with

By is used to refer to the doer of the action. **With** is used to refer to the instrument with which the action is performed.

- The spider was killed by the boy.
- The boy killed the spider with a stone.

Rule 6)

In and At

In is usually used with large places – countries, districts, large cities etc. **At** is generally used for small and unimportant places like villages, small towns etc. For example :

- We shall meet him **at the club** this evening.
- His brother lives **in Paris**.

Note: This rule is not very rigidly followed. **In** is often used with small places. **At**, however, is seldom used for big places.

Rule 7)

On, in, at and by

At shows an exact point of time; **on** shows a more general point of time and **in** shows a period of time. For example :

- I have a meeting **at 4 pm**.
- The train leaves **at 2 o'clock**.

- I was born **on a Monday**.
- I was born **on April 21st**.
- I was born **in January**.

- We will visit them **in the summer**.
- It is very hot **in the day** but quite cold **at night**.

- We went to school **on foot**. (Always Use 'on' with foot, using 'by' with foot is incorrect)

By is also used to show the latest time at which an action will be finished. So it is usually used with a future tense. For example :

- I will be leaving **by 6 o'clock**.
- I hope to finish the work **by next week**.

Rule 8)

On and upon

On is generally used to talk about things at rest. **Upon** is used about things in motion. For example :

- She sat **on a chair**.
- He jumped **upon his horse**.

Rule 9)

In, within

With reference to time, **in** means at the end of a certain period; **within** means before the end of a certain period. For example :

- I will finish writing this book **in three days**. (at the end of three days)
- I will finish writing this book **within three days**. (before the end of three days.)

Rule 10)

Into and Onto

The difference between into and onto is similar to the difference between in and on.

- He threw the hat onto the roof.
- When she kissed the frog it turned into a handsome prince.

Rule 11)

Before, across and in front of

We do not normally use **before** to talk about position/place. Instead, we use **in front of**. The opposite of in front of is behind. As a preposition, before normally indicates the time. It is the opposite of after. Across is also a preposition which means 'from one side to the other'.

- There were hundreds of people **in front of me** in the queue.
- I need to be there **before 8 pm**. (NOT I need to be there in front of 8 pm.)
- My sister lives **across the road**.

Rule 12)

Along

The proposition **along** is used with nouns that refer to things with a long thin shape. Examples are: **road, river, corridor, line**

- She ran **along** the road.
- There are trees **along** the riverside.

Relations indicated by use of prepositions

- We use Prepositions to show various kinds of relations among the words in sentences . Some of the most important among them are as mentioned below :

1)Time

- You must return **before** sunset.
- Wait **till** tomorrow.
- We waited **for** hours.

2) Place

- She ran **across** the road
- The boy fell **among** the bushes
- The thief was hiding **behind** the almirah.

3)Reason and Purpose

- She died **of** malaria.
- He trembled **with** anger.
- Smoking is injurious **to** health.

4)Method and manner

- The letter came **by** post.
- He cut the cake **with** a knife.
- They succeeded **by** hard work.

5) Possession

- He is a man **of** principles.
- Mumbai is the financial capital **of** India.
- I saw a boy **with** red hair.

6) Direction and Motion

- He fell **into** the well.
- She walked **towards** the market.

Common Mistakes in Usage of Verb with Prepositions

Below are some very common mistakes that candidates do in use of Prepositions :

1) Verbs After which No prepositions are used :

A) Resemble : We do not use any preposition after the verb 'Resemble'. It means Resemble does not take a preposition before its object.

- **Incorrect:** This painting resembles to that painting which we saw yesterday.
- **Correct:** This painting resembles that painting which we saw yesterday.

- **Incorrect:** The baby resembles with her mother.
- **Correct:** The baby resembles her mother.

B) Enter : We do not use any Prepositions after 'Enter'

- **Incorrect -** We entered **into** the compound.
- **Correct -** We entered the compound.

C) Discuss :

- **Incorrect -** Let's discuss about your plans.
- **Correct -** Let's **discuss your plans.**

D) Lack :

- **Incorrect -** She lacks in tact.
- **Correct -** She **lacks tact.**

Same as these verbs , No prepositions are used with the verbs given below :

- Access
- Affect
- Contact
- Seek
- Reach
- Oppose
- Research
- Respect

- Obey

2) Write : When **write** has no direct object, we put **to** before the indirect object.

- Incorrect: He wrote me.
- Correct: He wrote to me.

- Incorrect: Write to me a letter.
- Correct: Write me a letter.

3) Explain : The verb explain is followed by direct object + preposition + indirect object.

- Incorrect: I shall explain them this.
- Correct: I shall explain **this to them**.

4) Invite : Invite takes the preposition to after it.

- Incorrect: He invited me in dinner.
- Correct: He invited me to dinner.

5) Reach : The verb reach does not take a preposition before its object.

- Incorrect: He reached to the station.
- Correct: He reached the station.

6) Ask : Ask is usually followed by indirect object + direct object.

- Incorrect: She did ask any question to him.
- Correct: She did not **ask him any question**.

7) Waste, spend

- Incorrect: We should not waste much time in small things of less importance.
- Correct: We should not waste much time **on small things of less importance**.

- Incorrect: He spent a lot of money in daughter's wedding.
- Correct: He spent a lot of money **on his daughter's wedding**.

Common Errors in Use of Prepositions

Some of the most common mistakes in the use of prepositions :

1) The prepositions **in and **on** are used to show position. To say where things are going, we use **into** and **onto**.**

- Incorrect: The ball rolled slowly in the goal.
- Correct: The ball rolled slowly **into** the goal.
- Incorrect: She ran in the room crying.
- Correct: She ran **into** the room crying.

2) We use **in to say how soon something will happen. **Within** means 'inside' or 'not beyond'.**

- Incorrect: The train will arrive **within** five minutes.

- Correct: The train will arrive **in** five minutes.
- Incorrect : You need to complete this project in a month.
- Correct : You need to complete this project **within** a month.
- Incorrect: If you don't live by your income, you will have to pay huge debts.
- Correct: If you don't live **within** your income, you will will have to pay huge debts.

3) Through is used for movement in a three dimensional space.

- Incorrect: The ball went **to** the window ad fell on the ground.
- Correct: The ball went **through** the window and fell on the ground.

4) For Days , we use 'On' , For Dates , we use 'On' , For months we use , 'In' , For seasons we use 'In' , For particular time , we use 'At'. For morning and evening , we use 'In'. For night , we use 'At'.

At : at 7 o'clock; at midday; at dinner; at Christmas

In : in the evening; in Easter week; in September; in (the) winter; in 1864; in the 20th century

On : on Friday; on April 1st; on Christmas Day

- Incorrect: He wrote the book in a month's time.
- Correct: He wrote the book in a month.
- Incorrect: We usually go and see Grandmother on Sunday.
- Correct: We usually go and see Grandmother on **Sundays**.

5)Care for means 'like' or 'be fond of'. If you care about something, you feel that it is important or interesting.

- Incorrect: I don't **care for** your opinion.
- Correct: I don't **care about** your opinion.

6) 'Look at' is used to to gaze in a specified direction. 'To Look into' is used to investigate something.

- Incorrect: The manager has promised to look at the matter.
- Correct: To manager has promised to **look into**the matter.
- Incorrect: What are you looking in?
- Correct: What are you **looking at**?

7) Since is used for 'Point of Time' . From is used for 'Period of Time'.

- Incorrect: It has been raining from Monday.
- Correct: It has been raining **since Monday**.

8) One of the major error that candidates do is use of with after 'speaking' -

- Incorrect: Who is the girl you were speaking with?
- Correct: Who is the girl you were speaking to?

Now , try to solve the following the following questions and post your answers in Comment Section :

1. What are you doing ____ Saturday .

2. I am leaving ____ the afternoon. May be ____ three o'clock pm. I am coming back ____ Sunday evening.
3. The woman is looking ____ her daughter.
4. Do you think it is a good idea to ban smoking ____ Public Places.
5. I'll be ready to leave ____ about twenty minutes.

All the Best!

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