



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN ONE SHOT



✓  
DJS  
MPCJ  
GOS



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## TARGET JUDICIARY



# Rule 1

Scissors are used to cut cloth.

Some nouns are always plural in form.

SURYA5,

Scissors ✓	Trousers ✓	Clothes ✓	Headphones ✓	Refreshments ✓
Sunglasses ✓	Goods ✓	Outskirts ✓	Fireworks ✓	Surroundings ✓
Remains ✓	Savings ✓	Spectacles ✓	Binoculars ✓	Customs ✓
Thanks ✓	Odds ✓	Lodgings ✓	Archives ✓	Alms ✓

Singular

is

was

has

am

Plural

are

were

have



## Rule 2

Furniture is purchased by me

Some nouns are always singular in form. ≡

They are uncountable  
We don't use Article before these nouns (A/An)

Scenery, poetry, luggage, baggage  
Equipment, Furniture,



## Rule 3

Some nouns are seen plural but actually they are singular.

Acoustics, Phonetics, Politics, Mumps,

Athletics, Economics, Physics, Mathematics,  
etc



## Rule 4

Some nouns are seen as singular but actually they are plural.

People, children, Police,  
collective noun





## Rule 5

*I have a car*  
*I am drinking the water*

Countable Noun ✓	Uncountable Noun ✓
Can be counted in numbers	Cannot be counted in numbers
Mangoes, Rupees, Pages, etc.	Money, Furniture, Time, Paper etc.
i) Singular with singular noun ii) Plural with plural noun )	Singular Verb ✓✓
Many, Few, A number of, The number of.	Much, Little, Quantity of ✓
A/An/The can be used. ✓	Only 'the' can be used.

Countable → many, few.

Uncountable → much, little





**Rule 6**

9:45 to 10:30 ~~to~~ speaker

Noun-Preposition-Noun

→ singular noun  
singular h.v.

He enquired <sup>door</sup> doors to doors <sup>door</sup>

Speaker after speaker is coming



## Rule 7

*I am 38 years old*

**There are some nouns that indicate length, measure, money, weight or number. When they are preceded by a numeral, they remain unchanged in form. =**

Foot, meter, pair, score, dozen, head, year, hundred, thousand, million, mile

It is a five year degree course.  
I have seven dozens of shoes.



## Rule 8

Many students are  
Many a student: is

**'Many a' is always followed by the singular verb.**

Singular =

Many a student ~~were~~ drowned in the river. (~~Incorrect~~)

Many a student was drowned in the river. (Correct)

Many a student is coming



## Rule 9

When two or more singular nouns are connected by 'either or'; 'neither nor', and 'or', the pronoun used is singular.

Either Rohan or Sohan will give his book.

- a.) their
- b.) his ✓
- c.) her
- d.) him

## Rule 10

~~Either his friends or Jatin will go to party~~

Either Jatin or his friends will go to party

When a singular and a plural noun are joined by 'or', 'nor', the pronoun must be plural.

Either the student or his teachers failed in their duty.

s

ph

- a.) his
- b.) their



# Rule 11

Subject + Verb + Object

	<sup>Subj</sup> Nominative case	Objective Case	Possessive case
①	I	me	My
	We	us	Ours
②	← You	You	Yours
③	He	him	His
	She	her	Her
	It	it	Its
	They	Them	Their





## Rule 12

Subject + Verb + Object

### Examples

Vocabulary day

1. I am talking to him about the today's topic of essay.
2. He is singing a song with me.
3. We are eating food with them.



## Rule 13

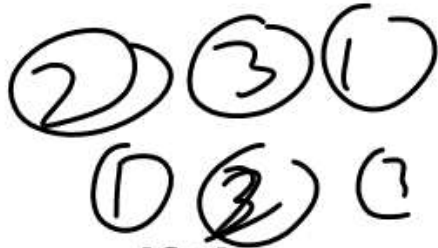
In affirmative sentence, if there are 2 or more than 2 pronouns, then we follow the order **2,3,1**

You, he and I have done the work  
②      ③      ①

You & I were in the party  
②      ①



# Rule 14



In negative and interrogative sentence, if there are 2 or

more than 2 pronouns, then we follow the order

**1,2,3**

*I*, *you* and *he* have not done the work.  
①                      ②                      ③

## Rule 15

accompany by

Two subjects joined by As well as, Together with, Along with, And not, ~~In addition to~~, ~~Like~~, ~~Unlike~~, With, ~~Rather than~~, Except, ~~No less than~~, ~~Nothing but~~ etc. takes helping verb and possessive adjective/pronoun as per first subject.

I, ~~along with my friends~~, am going to party

Sheetal as well as her children has returned to their home.

Sheetal as well as her has returned to her home.

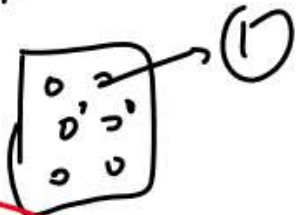


**Rule 16**

②

Either of v/s One of  
Neither of v/s None of

उपादा से से 2 व  
उपादा से से 2 व



②

One of the students is coming

Either of the 2 sisters is going  
a) is  
b) are



## Rule 17

Singular h.v.

when pronoun Each, Every/Neither/Either/Anyone etc is used as subject, the possessive case should be third person singular. They may refer to two or more than two objects or person.

Each boy and each teacher is required to bring ~~their~~ luggage.

Each boy and each teacher is required to bring his luggage.

Every student is unique. (v)





**Rule 18**

Then

than

To avoid the repetition of a singular noun in a sentence that of is used.  
To avoid the repetition of a plural noun in a sentence those of is used.

The population of China is more than ~~the population~~ India.

is more than that of India

The students of linking laws are far better than ~~the students of~~ any other centre.

those of any other centre



## Rule 19

One should do one's duty sincerely  
his &

When in a sentence 'one' is used as the subject, all the pronouns in the sentence must be changed into 'one' or one's and not his, her or him.

One

One should keep one's promise.

One should do one's duty.

One must finish one's task in time.



## Rule 20

**Some-** Positive (I have some problem)

**Any-** (-ve) (?) (I do not have any problem)

Do you have any problem?

## Rule 21

He is the person who is the culprit

He is the person whom everyone praises.

## Which v/s who v/s whom

'Whose' is used for living persons and 'which' for lifeless objects.

Which novel did you select?

Whose photograph is lying there?

## Rule 22

She is the girl whom he met at the party

Each other v/s one another

Ram & Sita love each other

The children are fighting with one another  
(3)



# Rule 23

Use of **elder** and **older**  
↓  
blood  
relate  
= ⇒ age #.





# Rule 24

than

the

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative degree
big	bigger	biggest
good	better	best
much	more	most



## Rule 25

With comparative degree we always use 'than'

I prefer coffee to tea.

Exceptions: superior, inferior, )  
senior, junior, prefer, prior )



## Rule 26

We use article 'the' always before superlative degree.

He is the best student of the class

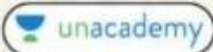
## Rule 27



We can use article **'the'** before comparative degree only one there are 2 persons or things.

Of the 2 sisters, she is the elder

- a.) elder ✗
- b.) the elder ✓
- c.) the eldest ✗
- d.) eldest ✗



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# TENSE

= Time

# VERB FORMS

(S + h.v. + m.v. + ob)



V1	V2	V3	V1+s/es	V1+ing
Do	Did	Done	Does	Doing
Have	Had	Had ✓	Has ✓	Having
Go	Went	Gone	Goes	Going
Come	Came	Come	Comes	Coming
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eats	Eating
Play	Played	Played	Plays	playing



## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Rule: Subject + is/am/are + V1 + ing + object

Example: She is eating food

*is/are/am + ing + ob*

*[S + h.v. + m.v. + ob]*

**For example:-**

Nikita is watching a movie. **(Affirmative)** *Isn't she?*

Nikita is not watching a movie. **(Negative)** *Is she?*

Is Nikita watching a movie? **(Interrogative)**

Isn't Nikita watching a movie? **(Negative Interrogative)**



## PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

*Routine, facts*

→ *सादे आँरे*

Singular	Plural
Rule: Subject + V1 + s/es + Object	Rule: Subject + V1 + Object
Example: <u>The girl</u> <u>sings</u> a song	Example: <u>The girls</u> <u>sing</u> a song

### Do v/s Does

*Laboni eats a pizza*

*Laboni does not eat a pizza*

*We eat pizza*

*We do not eat pizza*

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Singular	Plural
Rule: Subject + has + V3 + Object	Rule: Subject + have + V3 + Object
Example: He has cleaned the utensils	Example: They have cleaned the utensils

For example:-

*He has completed the work*

I have completed the work. (**Affirmative**)

I ~~have~~ not completed the work. (**Negative**)

Have I completed the work? (**Interrogative**) ✓

Haven't I completed the work? (**Negative Interrogative**)





## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Singular	Plural
Rule: Subject + has been + V1 + ing + Object	Rule: Subject + have been + V1 + ing + Object
Example: She has been practising since morning	Example: They have been practising since morning

For example:-

*has/have been + ing for → since*  
*for*

I have been doing work for 2 hours. (**Affirmative**)

I have not been doing work for 2 hours. (**Negative**)

Have I been doing work for 2 hours? (**Interrogative**)

Haven't I been doing work for 2 hours? (**Negative Interrogative**)





## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### Since v/s for

Since → starting point → point of time  
for → duration / period of time

Since 5 PM

for 5 hours

Since childhood

Since 1953

for 10 days

for 20 years

for a decade

for a long time

for a century

SINCE evening

## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE X



Singular	Plural
Rule: Subject + was + V1 + ing + Object	Rule: Subject + were + V1 + ing + Object
For example: She was going shopping	For example: They were going shopping

**For example:-**

We were watching a movie. **(Affirmative)**

Weren't we?

We were not watching a movie. **(Negative)**

Were we?

Were we watching a movie? **(Interrogative)**

Weren't we watching a movie? **(Negative Interrogative)**



## PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Rule: Subject + V2 + Object

V2

For example: He ran away

Shikha read a novel yesterday

Do v/s Does v/s Did

Shikha did not read a novel yesterday

Tushan ate a pizza. Didn't he?



I bought a new phone. **(Affirmative)**

Didn't I ?

I did not buy a new phone. **(Negative)**

Did I buy a new phone? **(Interrogative)**

Didn't I buy a new phone? **(Negative Interrogative)**

do  
did  
does } (V I)

They attended the marriage. **(Affirmative)**

They did not attend the marriage. **(Negative)**

Did they attend the marriage? **(Interrogative)**

Didn't they attend a marriage? **(Negative Interrogative)**



## PAST PERFECT TENSE

Rule: Subject + had + V3 + Object

For example: Sumit had left the job

\* *When I reached the railway station, the train had left*

I had done the work. **(Affirmative)**

I had not done the work. **(Negative)**

Had I done the work? **(Interrogative)**

Hadn't I done the work? **(Negative Interrogative)**





## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Rule: Subject + had been + V1 + ing + Object

For example: They had been preparing for their performance for two months



For example:-

I had been studying English for 2 hours. **(Affirmative)**

I had not been studying English for 2 hours. **(Negative)**

Had I been studying English for 2 hours? **(Interrogative)**

Hadn't I been studying English for 2 hours? **(Negative Interrogative)**



## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

*am not - Aren't*

Rule: Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

For Example: I will visit my Uncle tomorrow

*Will/shall + V<sub>1</sub>*

I will do the work.

I shall do the work.

I will not do the work. ✓

I shall not do the work.

Will I do the work ?

Shall I do the work ?

Won't I do the work ?

Shan't I do the work ?

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE



Rule: Subject + will be/shall be + V1 + ing + Object

For Example: I shall be going to the market tomorrow

I will be going gym tomorrow.

I will not be going gym tomorrow.

Will I be going gym tomorrow?

Won't I be going gym tomorrow?



## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE



Rule: Subject + will have/shall have + V3 + Object

For Example: I shall have prepared the notes by tomorrow morning

*will have + V3*

(She will have completed the assignment by this week.)

She will not have completed the assignment by this week.

Will she have completed the assignment by this week?

Won't she will have completed the assignment by this week?



## FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Rule: Subject + will have been + V1 + ing + Object



I will have been teaching English for 7 days.

I will not have been teaching English for 7 days.

Will I have been teaching English for 7 days ?

Won't I have been teaching English for 7 days ?



## Fill in the blanks



There's someone standing near your house.

*There is* →

A. is standing

B. stand

C. standing ✓

D. has been standing



## Fill in the blanks



I play tennis every Sunday

A. am playing

B. play ✓

C. plays

D. playing





## Fill in the blanks



She is singing a song. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

*Isn't she*

- A. Is she ?
- B. Isn't she ?
- C. Was she ?
- D. Doesn't she ?



## Fill in the blanks

You did not finish the work. Did? *you.*

A. Had you ?

B. Didn't you ?

C. Did you ?

D. Aren't you ?



## Fill in the blanks



I am working hard. \_\_\_\_\_?

*Aren't I*

A. Amn't I ?

B. Aren't I ?

C. Am I ?

D. Are I ?



## Fill in the blanks

I bought a new car last week.

A.

bought

B.

brought

C.

Have bought

D.

Have brought





## Tell the tense of this sentence



I have read the new novel of Chetan Bhagat



A. Past Perfect Tense

B. Present Perfect Tense



C. Present Simple

D. Past Simple



## Tell the tense of this sentence



He enjoyed the party last night

- A. Past Perfect Tense
- B. Present Perfect Tense
- C. Present Simple
- D. Past Simple





## Fill in the blanks



It has been raining in Chennai for 10 days.

A. since

B. from

C. for

D. None of these

# ACTIVE PASSIVE

## RULE

**Subject + verb + object**

She writes a letter.

**Object + h.v. + V3 + by + Subject**

A letter is written by her.

Helping verb

Present	Past	Future
Is/am	was	Will
Are	Were	shall
Has/have	Had	



Active Voice Pronoun	Passive Voice Pronoun
I	Me
We	Us
He	Him
She	Her
They	Them
You	You
It	it



TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Indefinite	Does/ Do	Is/ Am/ Are
Present Continuous	Is/ Am/ Are	Is/ Am/ Are + being
Present Perfect	Has/ Have	Has been/ Have been
Past Indefinite	Did	Was/ Were
Past Continuous	Was/ Were	Was/ Were + being
Past Perfect	Had	Had been
Future Indefinite	Will	Will be
Future Perfect	Will have	Will have been

Rashi is singing a song

A song is being sung by Rashi

Anchal was doing the work

The work was being done by Anchal

Priti will play Ludo

Ludo will be played by Priti



## Change into Active Voice



The money was stolen by an employee of the bank.

(S)

A.

An employee of the bank had ~~stolen~~ the money.

B.

An employee of the bank ~~steal~~ the money.

C.

An employee of the bank stole the money.

D.

The money can be stolen by an employee of the bank.





## Change into Passive Voice



He could have done that work.

A. That work could had ~~been~~ done by him.

B. That work could have been done.

C. That work could have been done by him.

D. That work could be ~~be~~ done by him.



## Change into Passive Voice



Sohan gave the beggar an old shirt.

*V<sub>2</sub>*

*V<sub>2</sub> → was/were + V<sub>3</sub>*

- A. An old shirt was given to the beggar by Sohan. ✓
- B. The beggar was gave an old shirt by Sohan. ✗
- C. An old shirt was gave to the beggar by Sohan. ✗
- D. An old shirt was given to Sohan by the beggar. ✗



## Change into Passive Voice



I know you

- A. You know me.
- B. You are know by me
- C. You are known by me.
- D. I am known by you.

*You are known by me*



## Change into Passive Voice



I am eating breakfast.

P.C.

- A. Breakfast is eaten by ~~me~~.
- B. Breakfast is being eaten by me. ✓
- C. Breakfast was eaten by ~~me~~.
- D. Breakfast ~~was being eaten~~ by me.



**DIRECT**  
**INDIRECT**

## RULE 1

Says → Present ✗  
Said → Past ✓✓

When we convert direct speech into indirect speech we use 'that' after removing inverted commas.

## RULE 2

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/She
You	I
He/She/It	He/She/It

### For example

Rohan says, "I am doing work."

Rohan says that he is doing work =



## RULE 3

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/She
You	I
He/She/It	He/She/It

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
Says to	Tells
Said to	told

For example

*says — says*  
*said — said*

Aishwarya **says** to me, "I will go to London for higher studies."

*Aishwarya tells me that she will go to London.*

## RULE 4

When sentence is in Present tense, then **we never change the tense** while converting direct speech to indirect speech.

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/She
You	I
He/She/It	He/She/It

**For example**

She says to me, "I am a doctor."

*She tells me that she is a doctor*

## RULE 5

When sentence is in Past tense but it is universal truth, then also **we never change the tense.**

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/She
You	I
He/She/It	He/She/It

**For example**

My teacher said to me, "The Earth revolves around the Sun"

*My teacher told me that the Earth*

## RULE 6

When sentence is in Past tense then **we always change the tense in indirect speech.**

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/She
You	I
He/She/It	He/She/It

**For example**

He said, "I am playing football in the stadium."

*He said that he was playing football. —*



Direct speech	Indirect Speech
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous

### For example

He said to me, "I eat pizza in restaurant."

*He told me that he ate pizza in the restau*





Direct speech	Indirect Speech
Past Simple	Past Perfect.
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	No change
Past Perfect Continuous	No change

**For example**

He said to me, "I watched the new movie."

He told me that he had watched the ~





Can

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The previous day
Tomorrow	The next day
Here	there

this

that

## RULE 7

When sentence is interrogative sentence, then we don't use 'that' in indirect speech.

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/She
You	I
He/She/It	He/She/It

## RULE 8

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
Says to/says	Asks
Said to/ said	asked

**For example**

He asked where I was..

He said, "Where are you ?"

## RULE 9

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/She
You	I
He/She/It	He/She/It

When sentence is interrogative sentence, then we change the interrogative sentence to affirmative sentence.

Yes/No → if/whether

**For example**

He said, "Will you help me in this work?"

He asked if I would help him in that work

## RULE 10

When sentence is interrogative sentence, and we can answer in yes/no. Then we use the two terms- **'if'** and **'whether'**.

Direct speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/She
You	I
He/She/It	He/She/It

**For example**

He said, "Are you going to the exhibition?"

*He asked if I was going to the exhibition*



1:15

# MODAL VERBS

A verb used to express the mood or attitude of a speaker.

**Subject + Modal Verb + V<sub>1</sub> + Object**







# Why Modal Verbs ?

Permission ✓	Ability ✓	Possibility ✓
Suggestion	Advice ✓	Promise
Intention	Request	Necessity
Prohibition	Wish or Prayer	Duty, Obligation





# Why Modal Verbs ?

Can-could
May-might
Will-shall
Should- ought to
Would
Must- had to

→ ability (उत्सर्ग)  
→ capacity  
→ permission (informal)  
→ possibly / perm  
→ advice (should)  
→ nationhood / respect (ought to)  
→ imagine / dream / hope  
→ compulsory (अनिवार्य)

Could  
may  
would  
↓  
formal



# Why Modal Verbs ?

Need to
Dare to
Used to

→ necessary

→ हिम्मत

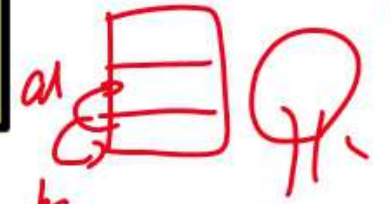
We used to go school

use to → आना



# PREPOSITION

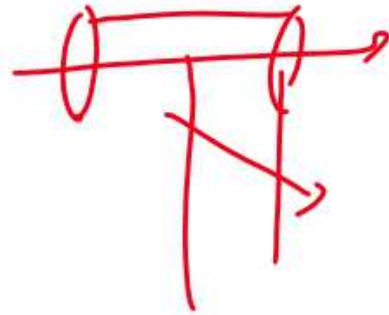
# PREPOSITION



In	→ अ
Into	→ moving
On	
Onto	→ man / upon
Before	✓
After	
In front of	✓
at	✓

Beside	→ अ 5111
Besides	→ अ 51111 (Except)
Of	→
Off	→ 51111 221
Below	✓
Under	✓
Above	✓
over	✓

# PREPOSITION



About
Against
Across
Through
For
From
To
Since

On time
In time
By
During
With
Between
Among



*tool*  
*living pen*



# DETERMINERS

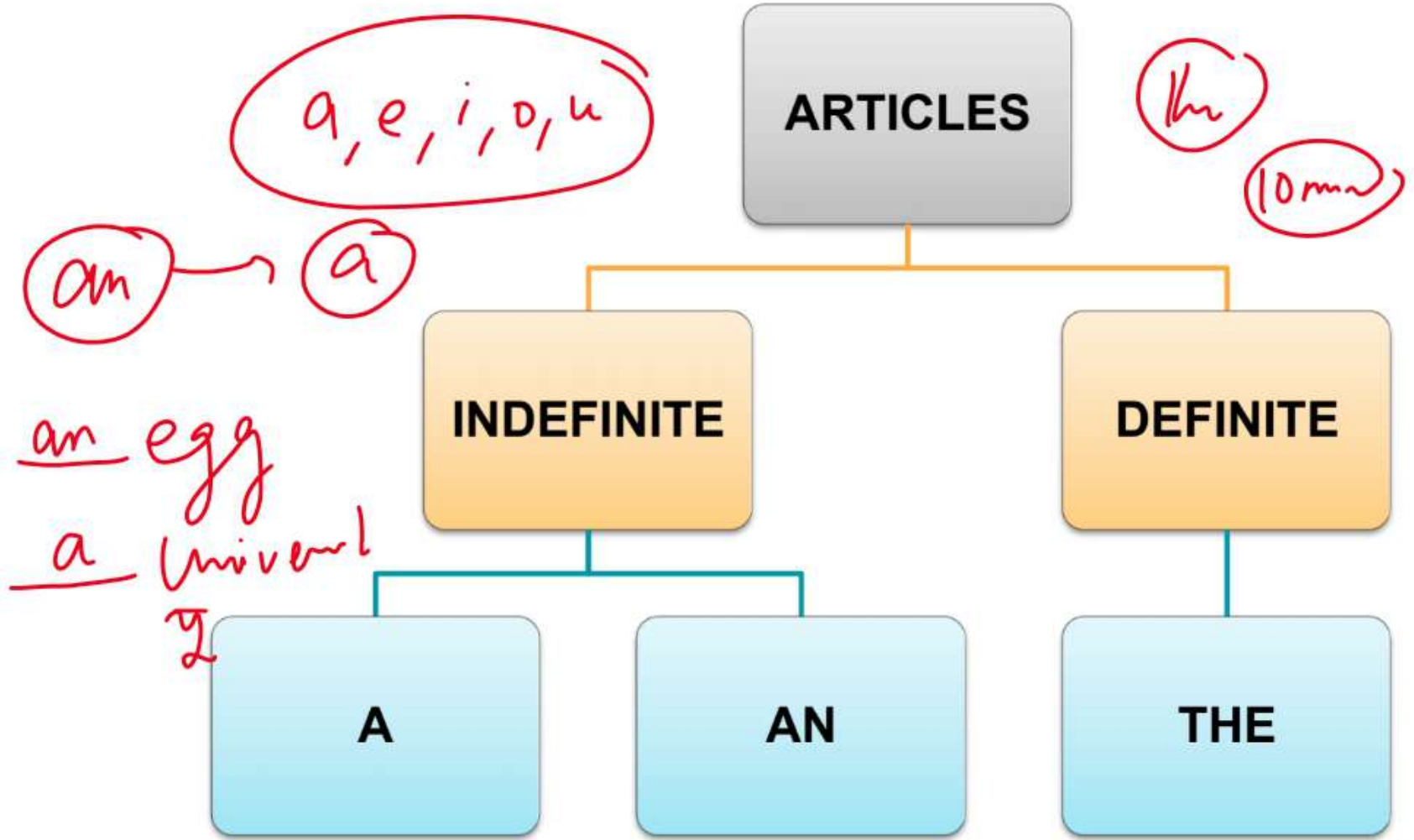




# DETERMINERS IN ENGLISH

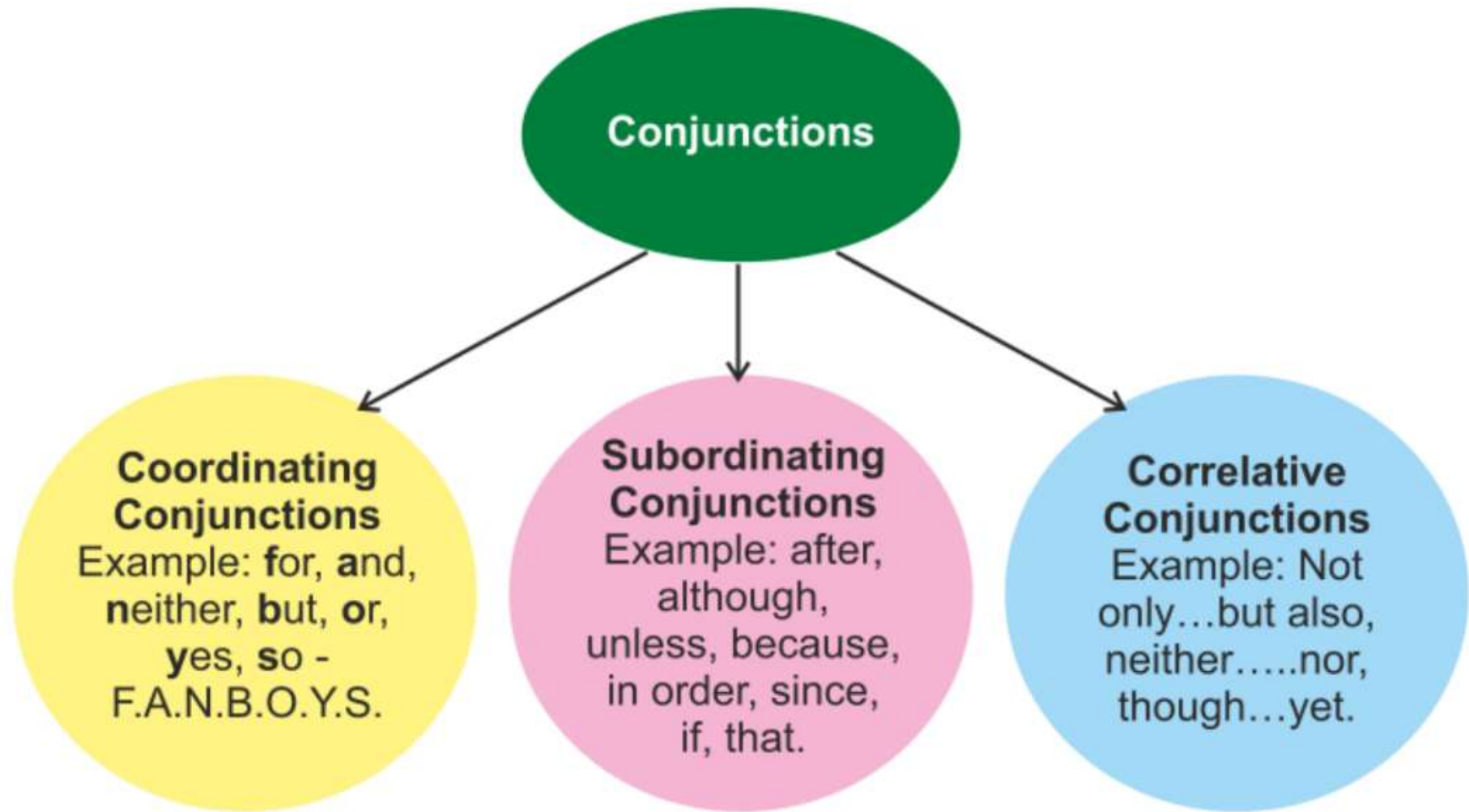
**Determiners** are used in front of nouns to indicate whether you are referring to something specific or something of a particular type.

Possessives	Ordinals	Quantifiers	Articles	Predeterminers
My ✓	First	Much	A	All
Our	Second	Some	An	All of
Your	Third	No	The	What
His	Next	Any		Such
Her	Last	Many	<b>Numerals</b> ✓	Rather
Its		Enough	One	Quite
Their	<b>Distributives</b>	Several	Two	Twice
	Each	Little	Three	Double
	Every	All	Ten	Both
	Neither	Lot of	Fifty	
		Plenty of	Hundred	





# **Co-ordination Subordination**





## Either - or

Either (eat the cake right) now or (it will be finished.)

## Neither - nor

Neither (the children) nor (their parents) attended the function.

## Both/between - and

Both the teams and their coaches worked hard.





## Not only – but also

Not only should you mug up for exams but also understand the basic concepts.

Our class is between 11 AM and 2 PM today

જરીની

## Lest - should

Work hard lest you should failed ~~in~~ in exams.





## No sooner - than

No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the students kept quiet.

~~then~~

## Scarcely/Hardly/Rarely/Barely - when

Hardly had he reached the stop when the bus started.

## As - as

His scorecard was not as bad as I thought \_

## Too - to

= So - that

I am ~~too~~ tired to walk

I am so tired that I can't walk



# DOUBTS

*A pupil,*

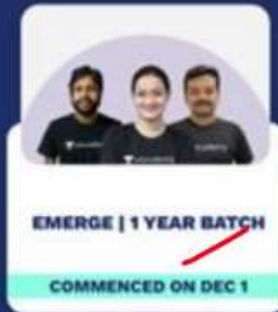


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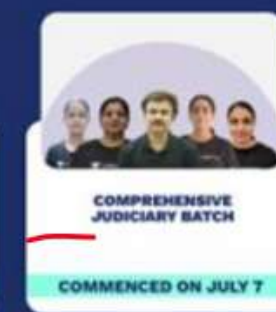
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