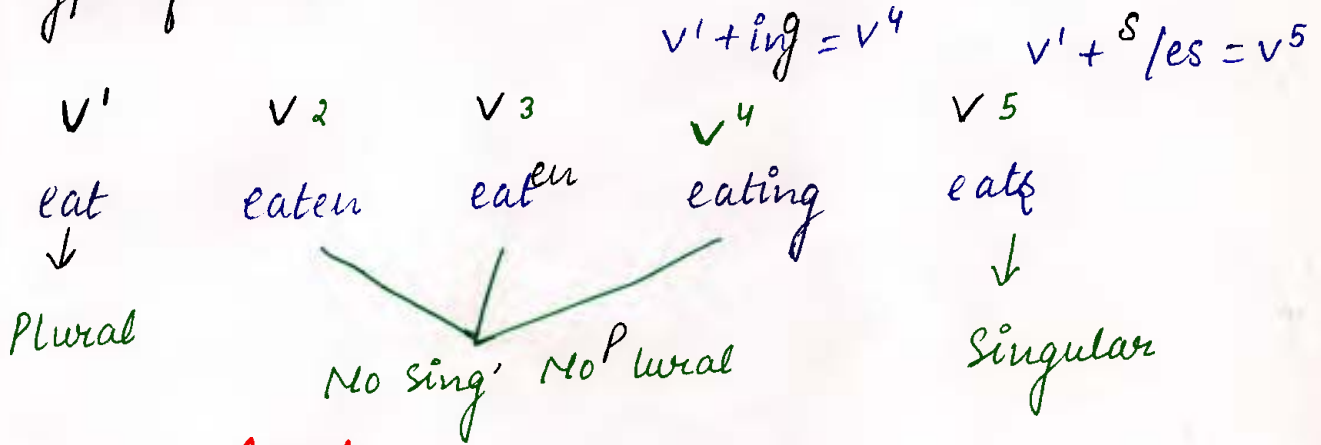


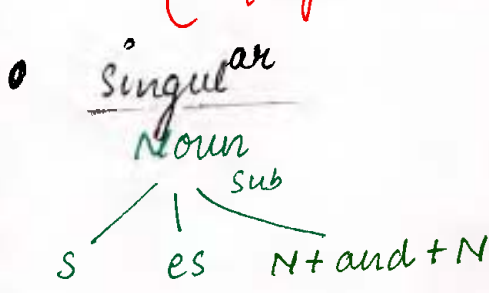
NOUN

VERB

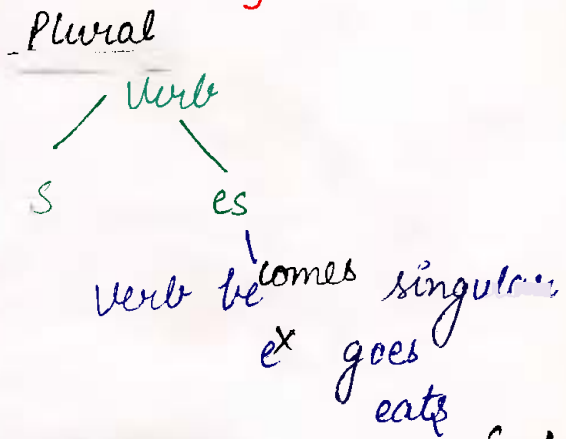
o Types of Verb



~~Concept~~
 { Subject (Sing) = Verb (Sing) }
 { Subject (Plural) = Verb (Plural) }



Boys (Plural)
 Noun becomes plural
 by adding s/es



$S^{-+} + V^{-+} + OW$

example.

Noun
 Rain
 Boys

Verb
 goes

Noun
 Boys

Rain and shyam

{ + Plural }
 { - Singular }

Verb
 go

⇒ V^1

- o Plural
- o Simple Present use

$S + V^1 + OW$
 Plural Plural

To + V' \Rightarrow Agar V' k saath 'To' ho toh wo verb nahi noun ban jaega.

To + V' \rightarrow Subject (noun) + Verb (singular)

example To walk is good for health.

\Rightarrow V²

- No singular no plural
- S + V² + OW use in simple past.

\Rightarrow V³

- No singular no plural
- Use in perfect (finished action)
- V³ is not possible without auxiliary verb

V³ + N

Adjective / written letter
spoken English

V³ N

V³ + is/was + V³

Subject Verb Object

example. Done is done
हो गया सो हो गया

\Rightarrow V⁴

- Use in present
- S + is/am/are/was/were + V⁴
- 'Subject' (sing + v(sing))

example: * walking is good
* smoking is injurious

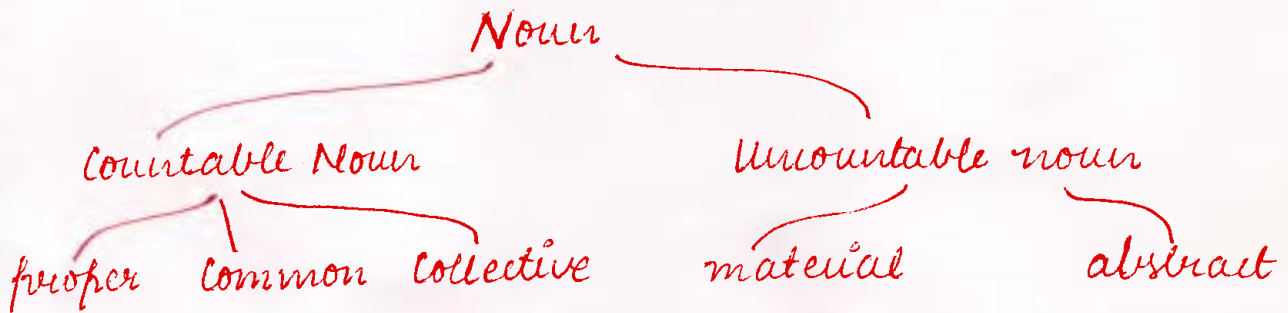
Types of noun

- o Common noun
- o Collective noun.
 - ex L A flock of goat
 - L A levy of girls
 - L A galaxy of stars
- o Proper noun
- o material noun
- o Abstract noun

Defination of noun

Noun → Any name is a noun

⇒ The word that stands for name is called noun



Proper noun:

proper noun is the name of some particular place, thing or anyone.

example - India, Ram, Mohan, Sohan

- (1) A Ram is an honest boy X
- (2) The Ram is an honest boy X
- (3) Ram is an honest boy
Common noun
- (4) Ram is an honest boy
Proper noun + sing + v (sing)

here राम means sheep (male)

Common noun

Ram as a verb राम means टक्कर मरना

Pronunciation Verb राम

Common Error in the use of Proper noun

Rule 1: Normally no article is used before proper noun
90%

Rule 2: Proper noun is used as singular and takes singular Verb

Rule 3: Proper noun is always be written with capital letter

example.

(1) The India is the best X

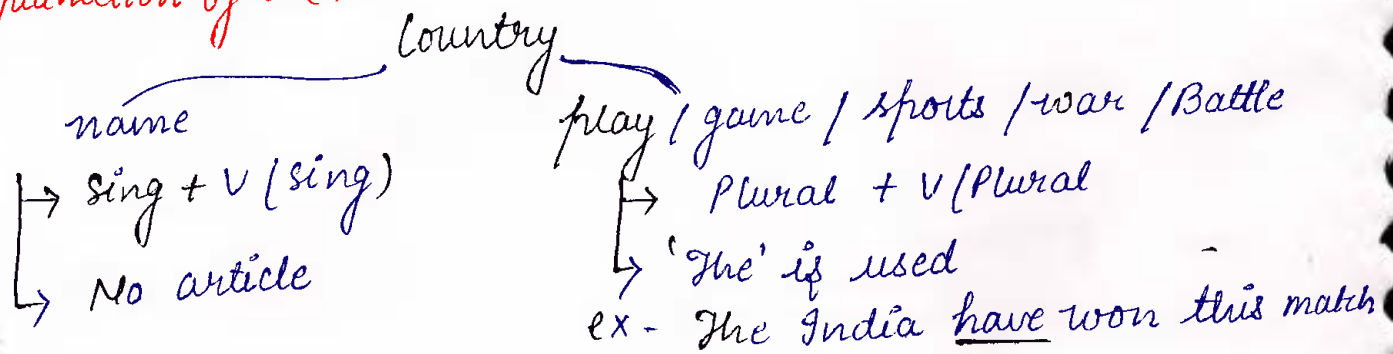
(2) India is the best ✓

(3) The India is playing this match X

(4) The India are playing this match ✓

(5) India are playing this match X

explanation of ex(4)



Common Noun :

It shows the caste and class

example.

(1) The teacher is teaching ✓

(2) ~~The~~ students are reading X
X students are reading

Common error in the use of Common noun

Rule 1: Article is used before common noun

Rule 2: when common noun is used as singular it takes singular verb and article is used with it

Rule 3: when common noun is used as plural it takes plural verb and normally no article is used before it.

30 November, 2016

Collective Noun:

Collect - verb

if 'ion' is added it becomes 99% noun

and if 'ive' is added it becomes Adjective

⇒ The noun that shows collection is called collective noun

Common errors in the use of collective noun

- 1) A group of boys is coming in the hall (X)
- 2) A group of boys are coming in the hall (X)
- 3) A group of boy is coming in the hall (X)
- 4) A group of boys is coming into the hall. (✓)

explanation of in and into

'in' - in is used to talk about position

'into' - into is used to talk about direction & destination.

A + collective word + of + N (Plural) + V (singular)

note: Tiff sentence me of 'laga ho toh usme subject according to ~~st~~ collective word aata hai.

List of collective word.

- A team of player
- A committee of members
- A herd of cattle
- A swarm of insects
- A levy of girls
- A galaxy of stars
- A gang of bandits और etc.

Note: For more words check out Dsh grammar book P. 180.

Collective noun

Generic

भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के सदस्य

↓
Sing + V (Sing)

ex ⇒ scenery
sceneries (X)
furniture (✓)

Group

एक ही प्रकार के

↓
Plural + V (Plural)

ex ⇒ Police s/es - X

Police are coming

Cattle are grazing

• Article 'the' is used before collective noun

thought ek

↓

Sing + V (Sing)

thought different

↓

Plural + V (Plural)

example

in which 'the' used

example. • Jury

• Parliament

• Gang

• Club

• Crowd.

• Board

• Society etc.

example.

1. The parliament was divided over the Kashmir issue (X)

2. The parliament were united over the Kashmir issue (X)

'divided' thought is different so verb Plural i.e. 'were' but here is 'was' so sentence is wrong and vice versa for 2nd sentence.

Material noun

A noun that can be measured or weight but can't be counted is called material noun

ex- milk, wood, fish, rice, sugar etc

Common errors in the use of material noun

Rule 1: Normally 90% no article is used before material noun

Rule 2: Material noun is always used as singular & takes singular verb

ex (1) ^xA gold is a precious metal (x)

(2) Gold is a precious metal (✓)

(3) ^xThe fish cannot live without water (x)

(4) Fish can't live without water (✓)

(5) I am going to buy 4 golden fishes (✓)

(6) ^xThe golden fish is costly in these days (✓)

(5) material noun used as sing. but here it is golden fish and it is countable if there is no 'golden' written then 'fishes' becomes wrong. Because of golden the sentences become right)

example

(1) Dregs is lying aside the road (x)

(2) Dregs are lying aside the road (✓)

'Dregs' is the only word which is uncountable plural noun and takes plural verb

Abstract noun

A noun that can neither be seen nor be touched but can be felt is called abstract noun

Note 60% abstract noun verb hota hai, iske lye 'day to day' book page no 62 dekhe.

example laughing childhood
 smell history etc
 beauty
 honesty

Common error in the use of abstract noun

1. The history is a difficult subject (X)
2. History is a difficult subject (✓)
3. The history of S.K Pandey is good (X)
4. The history of S.K Pandey are good (✓)

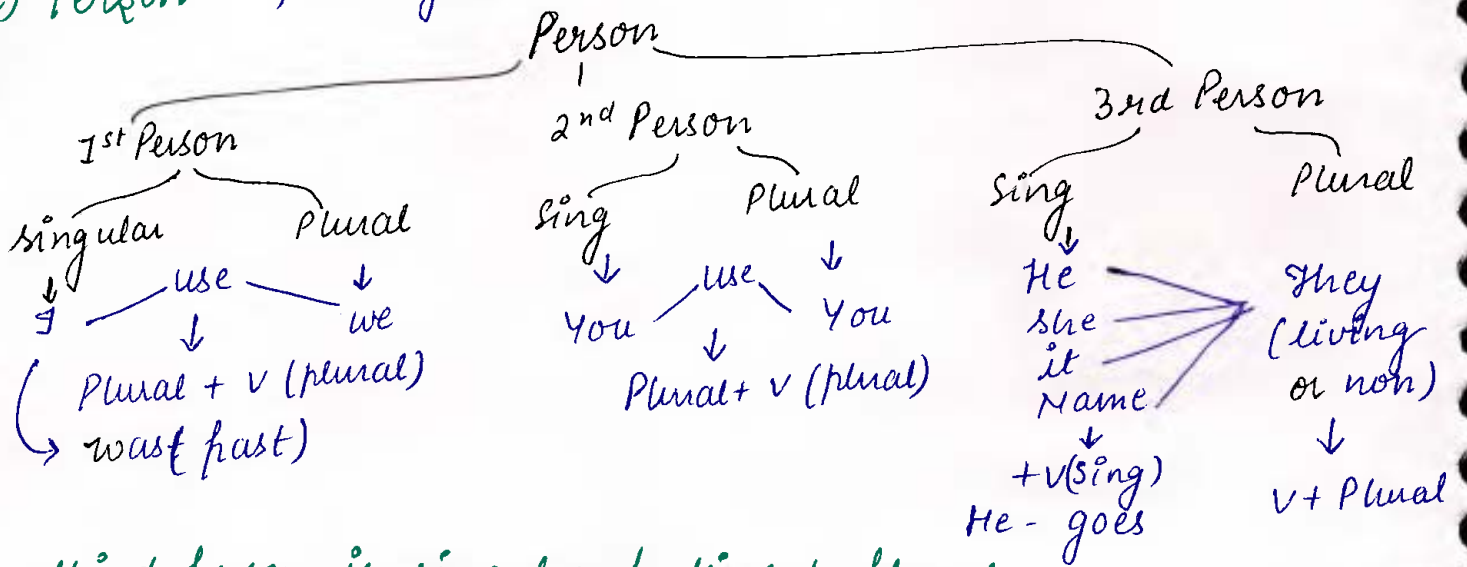
Rule 1. 90% abstract noun is used as singular and take singular verb.

Rule 2. Normally no article is used before abstract noun

Rule 3. जब किसी name of subject का नाम किसी person से जोड़ दिया जाए तो ये हो जाता है plural और अपने साथ plural verb लेता है और इसके साथ article 'the' भी लगता है।

Noun: noun is nothing but is the combination of person, gender, number and case.

(i) Person I, we, you, के अलावा सारे 3rd person



third person is singular baaki sab plural

ii. Gender : ⇒ Noun Gender.

Death always knows victim

- (i) his (iii) their
- (ii) her (iv) its

Noun genders



- ⇒ Masculine Gender Feminine Gender Common Gender Neuter Gender

(i) Masculine gender: A noun that represents male animal, its is called masculine gender
 example: Boy, father etc.

(ii) Feminine gender: A noun that represents female animal is called feminine gender
 example - Girl / Woman / Mother / sister etc

(iii) Common gender: A noun that represents either male or female animal, it is called common gender
 example: Names of posts → PM / CM / DM

(iv) Neuter gender: A noun that represents neither male nor female, it is called Neuter gender,
 example: Table, chair, Fan etc
 (can't be easily identified)

Common Errors in the use of Common gender

Personification of noun

Masculine

- ⇒ Hard
- ⇒ Rough
- ⇒ Cruel
- ⇒ Power

example = Sun, Death

Feminine

- ⇒ Beauty
 - ⇒ Kind
 - ⇒ Soft
 - ⇒ Calm
- example Moon

Moon - (she, her) ✓ its - x

Sun - (He, his) ✓ its - x

example 1) The Moon is hiding its / her / his / their face behind the cloud.

2) The ship has lost many of her / its / his / crew

Rule: ⇒ 'ship' is treated as feminine gender
It takes 'she / her' not 'its'

ex ⇒ India has developed her / its / his economy

Note: Name of the country is treated as feminine gender. It takes 'her'

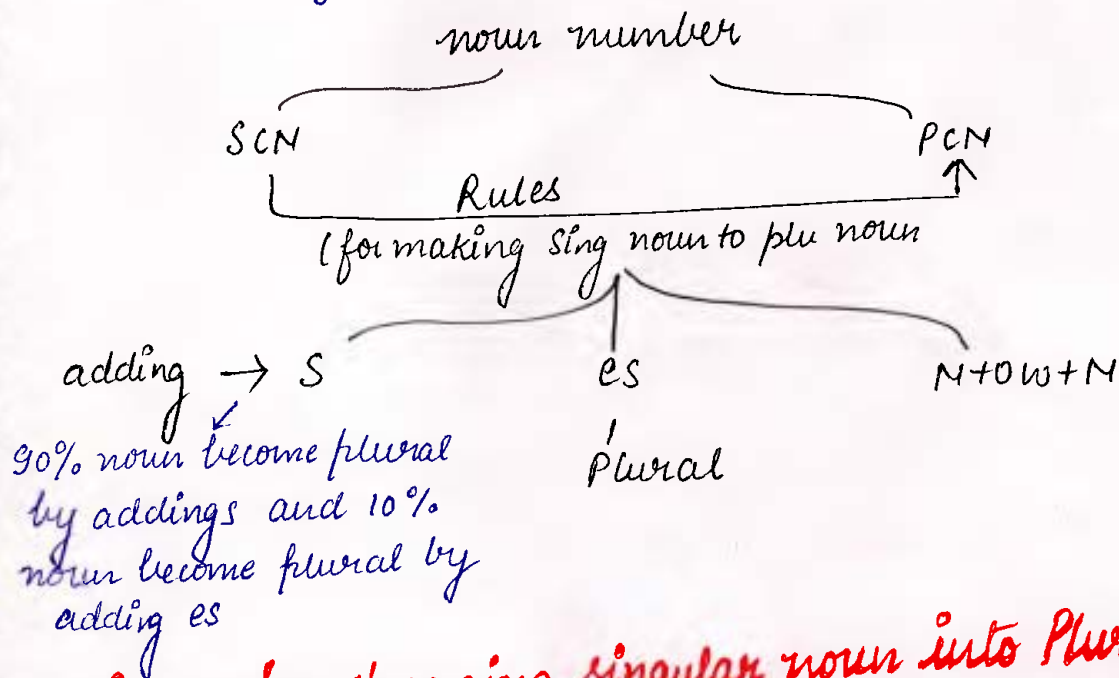
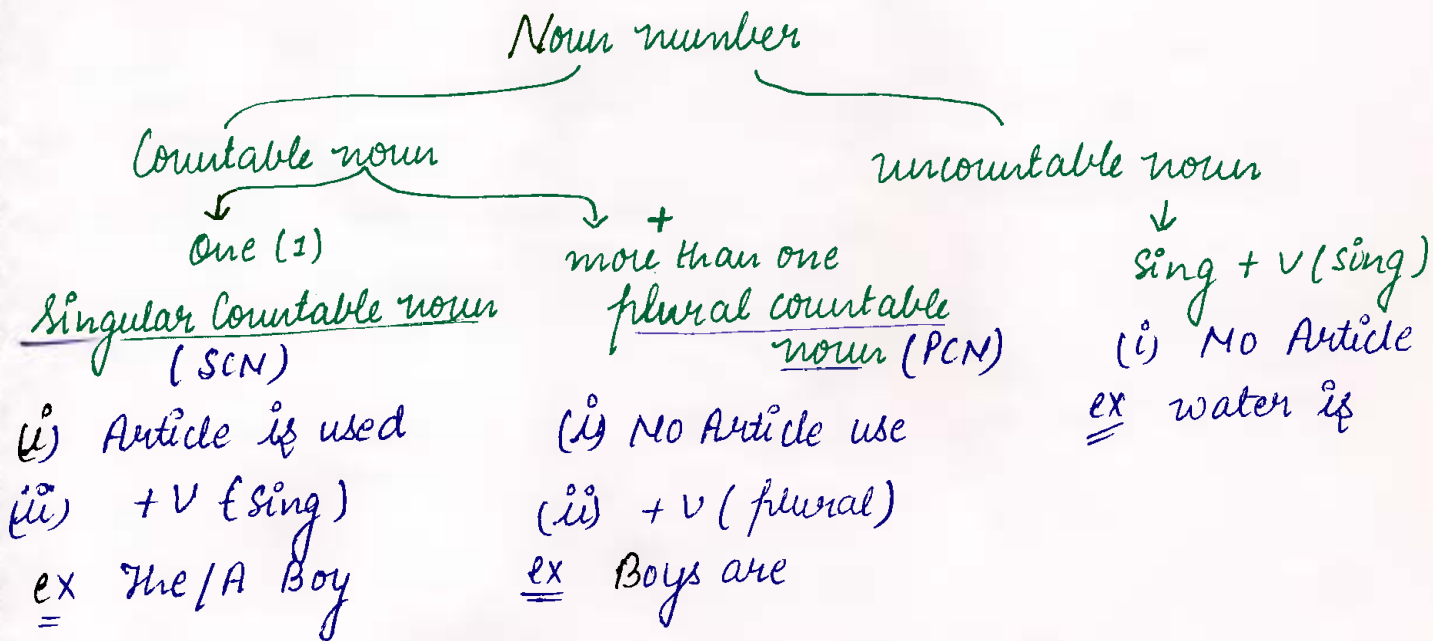
example 1) The Army knows her / its / his ^xduty

2) The jury were divided in her / its / his / their ^xopinions

Note: Collective noun यदि single body के रूप में काम करते हैं, तो इसके साथ 'its' का use किया जाता है, और यदि ये Plural के समान काम करते हैं तो theirs का use करते हैं।

5, december, 2016

Noun number



o Rules for changing singular noun into Plural noun

Rule 1: Most of the nouns form their plural by adding 's'

90%

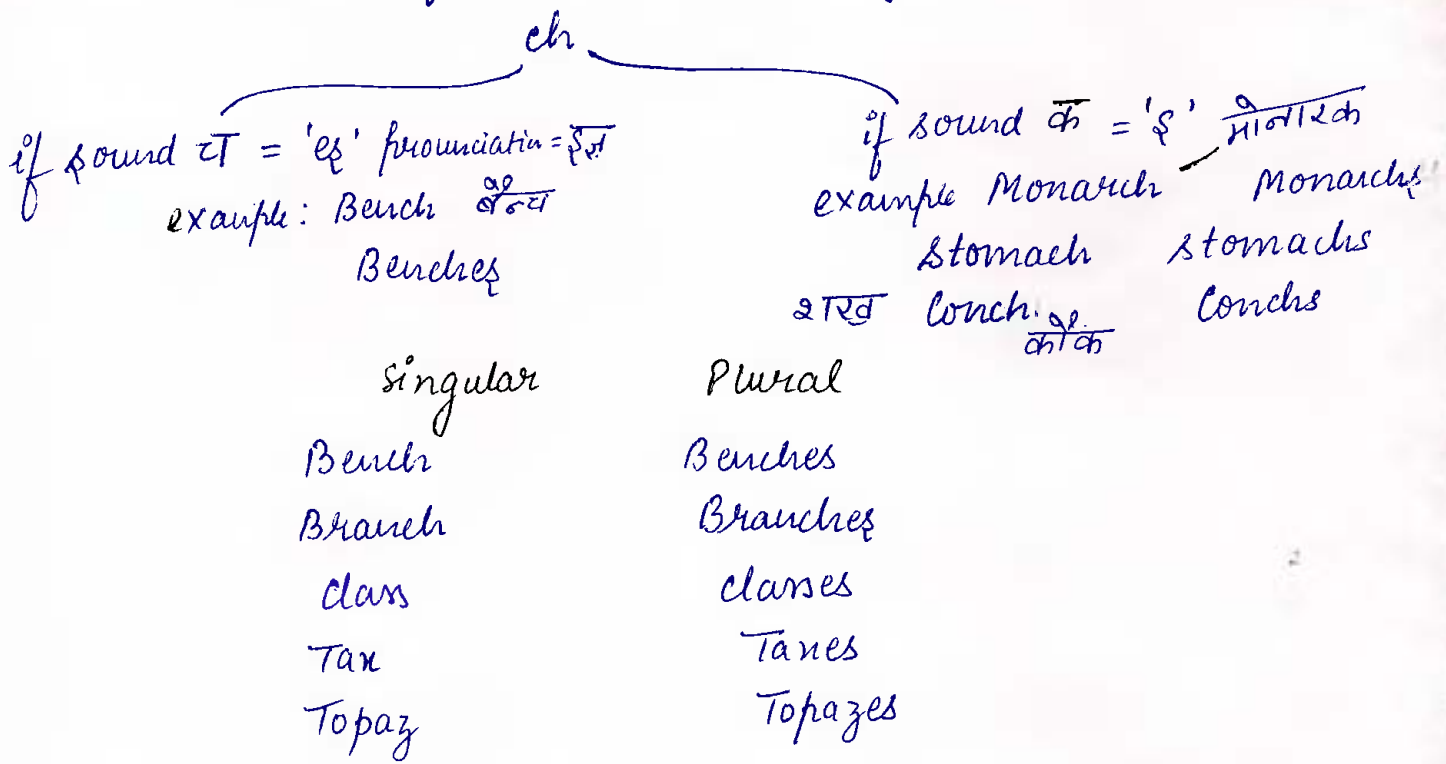
Singular

Pen
Book
Building
cap
doll
hat
bag
cow
hen etc

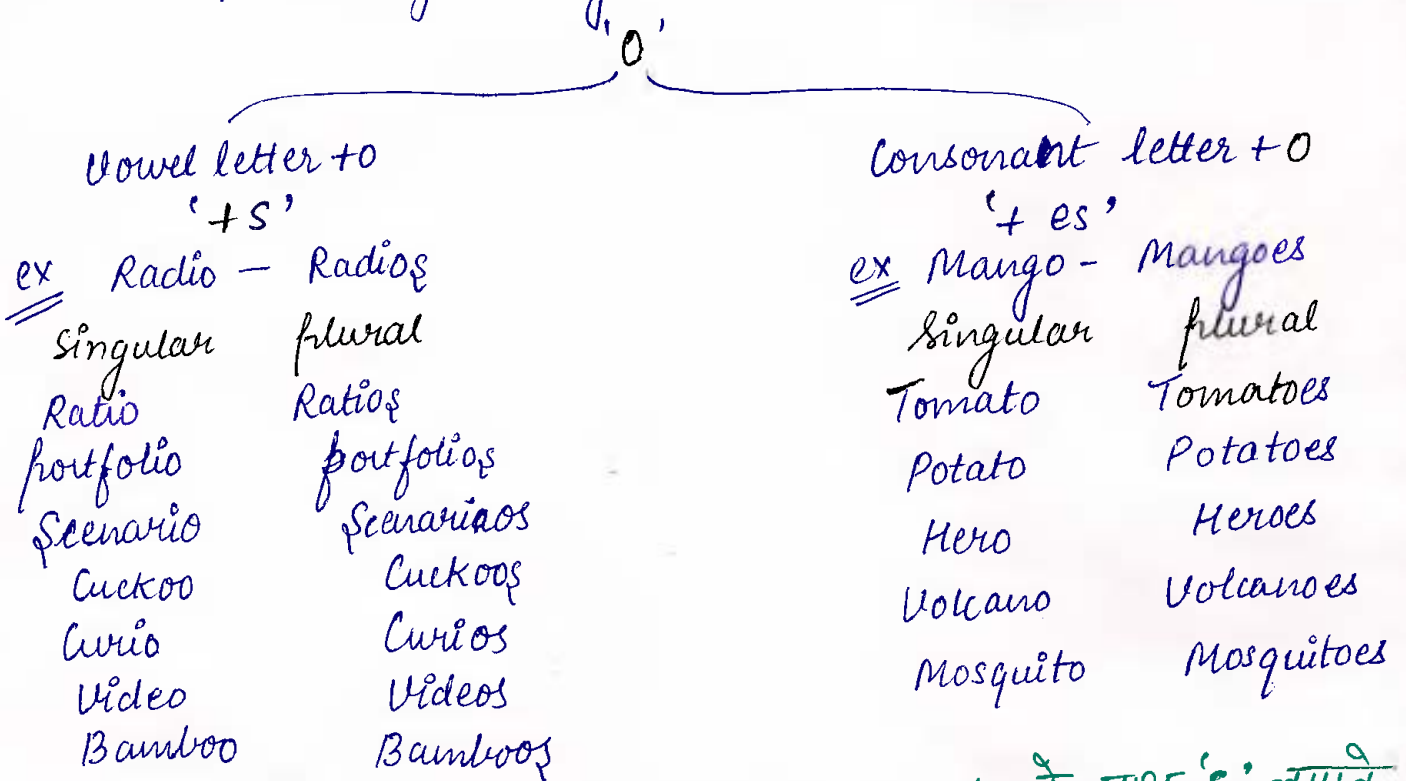
Plural

Pens
Books
Buildings
Caps
dolls
hats
bags
cows
hens

Rule 2. Some of the nouns which end in 's', 'ss', 'sh', 'ch', 'x' and 'z' form their plural by adding es



Rule 3. Some of the nouns which end in 'o' form their plural by adding es.



Note: Science and technology related words के साथ 's' लगाने (jiske last me 'o' laga ho)
 Radio, dynamo, piano, photo, kilo, studio, embryo, add 's' with it.

Rule 4.

Last letter 'y'

Vowel letter + y
- + 's'

Monkey = Monkeys
Singular Plural
Donkey Donkeys
Boy Boys
Toy Toys
Day Days
Rain Rains
Bay Bays
Key Keys

Consonant letter + y
+ 'es'

Lady = ladies
Singular Plural
Baby babies
fly fly
Salary Salaries
Lily Lilies
story stories
Obituary obituaries
Pantry Pantries
city cities
Army Armies
Family Families
Country Countries
spy spies

मेरे हुए मनुष्य का notice ← Obituary
रसोई खाना ← Pantry

6/December

Rule 5

Some of the letter last with F/es

last letter F/es → 13 words

✓
change
+
v + es

(11) elf - elves

(12) Thief - thieves

(13) leaf - leaves

(14)

Scarf → Scarfs (more right)
→ Scarves ✓

	Singular	Plural
(1)	wife	wives
(2)	shelf	shelves
(3)	life	leaves
(4)	knife	knives
(5)	self	elves
(6)	wolf	wolves
(7)	loaf	loaves
(8)	sheaf	sheaves
(9)	half	halves
(10)	kalf	kalves

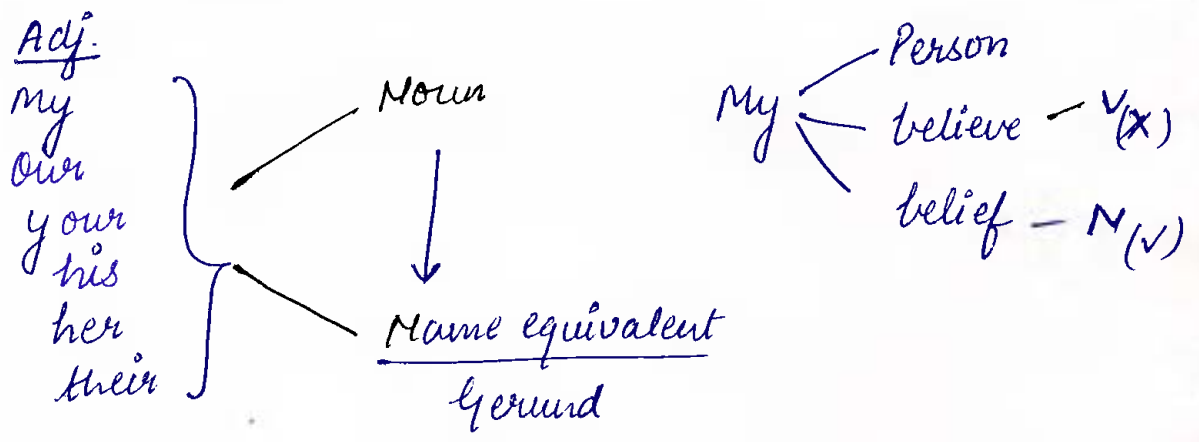
का बड़ा

note: इसके अलावा flies से अंत होने वाले सारे noun में flies लगते हैं।

- | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|
| | Singular | Plural |
| | belief | believes |
| | grief | |
| | proof | |
| | safe | |
| | chief | |
| | roof | |
| खुर | hoof | |
| गुलाम | serf | |
| | clif | |
| | surf etc | |

example: He belifs that they will help him (x)
 He believes that they will help him ✓

He (S(N) + V) Noun Verb



Rule 6.

Some of the noun form their plural by changing the inside vowel.

Singular	plural		
Man	Men	Mouse	Mice
Woman	Women	^{गिलहरी} Dormouse	Dormice
Tooth	Teeth	Louse	Lice
Goose	Geese	Ox ^{बकर}	Oxcent
Foot	feet	child	children etc

small black insect found in long & dirty hairs.

- Rule 7:
- (i) Many boys are present today (✓)
 - (ii) Many boy is present today (X)
 - (iii) Salman Khan killed many dears (X)
 - (iv) Salman Khan killed many dear (✓)

many + noun (countable) Plural + V (Plural)

↓
 Much + noun (uncountable) singular + V (singular)

Some of the nouns which have the same form in singular and plural.

Dear

sheep

बाराक
barracks

series

species

aircraft

corps

salmon

swine etc

7/december.

example. The public are aware of the fact (✓)

The public is aware of the fact.

Rule 8: Some of the nouns which looks like singular but they are used as plural and takes plural verb

People (peoples) → एक से अधिक समुदाय के लोग, राष्ट्र

public, police, cavalry, peasantry, gentry (middle class)

nobility, cattle, vermin
 (high class) (बीगारी फैलाने वाला जानवर)

clergy पुजारी, mankind etc

ex

The police have caught the thief (X)
 The mathematics is a difficult subject (X)
 The mathematics are a difficult subject (X)
 Mathematics is a difficult subject (✓)

Rule 9: Some of the nouns look like plural but they are always used as singular and take singular verb.

note: "चाहे Name of subject से किसी व्यक्ति का नाम (property / Merit / demerit) जुड़ जाए तो वह Name of subject Plural होता है, और आने वाला Verb भी Plural साथ में Article 'The' भी प्रयोग किया जाता है।"

example The mathematics of K.C Sinha are good

- list: Mathematics, Economics
 Linguistics, Innings, News, Athletics
 Measles, Mumps, Diabetes, etc.

Rule 10: Some of the nouns form their plural in irregular way.

Singular (is)	Plural (es)	Singular (um)	Plural $\begin{cases} a \\ s \end{cases}$
Basis	Bases	Agendum	Agenda
Synopsis	Synopses	Datum	Data
Diagnosis	Diagnoses	Quorum	Quorums
Thesis	Theses	Curriculum	Curriculums Curricula
Oasis	Oases	Bacterium	Bacteria
Anis	Anes	Dictum	Dicta (कहावत)
Analysis	Analyses etc	Medium	$\begin{cases} Media \\ Mediums \end{cases}$

Note: Agendum / Datum are not used these days
 Data / media are used in singular & plural both

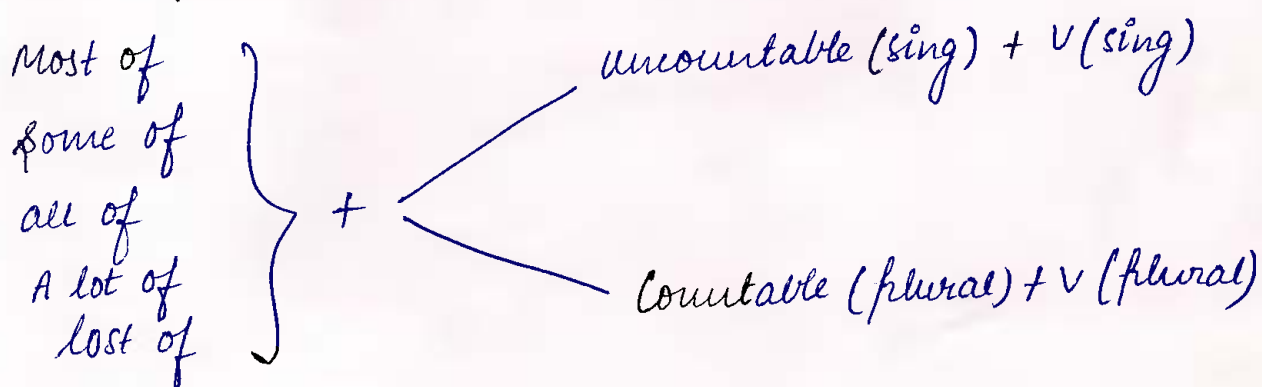
ex
 Media are active
 Media is active

8, december

Common Error in the use of noun

example.

- (i) Most of the boy is honest (X)
- (ii) Most of the boys are honest (✓)
- (iii) Most of the milk is sold (✓)
- (iv) Most of the milks are sold (X)

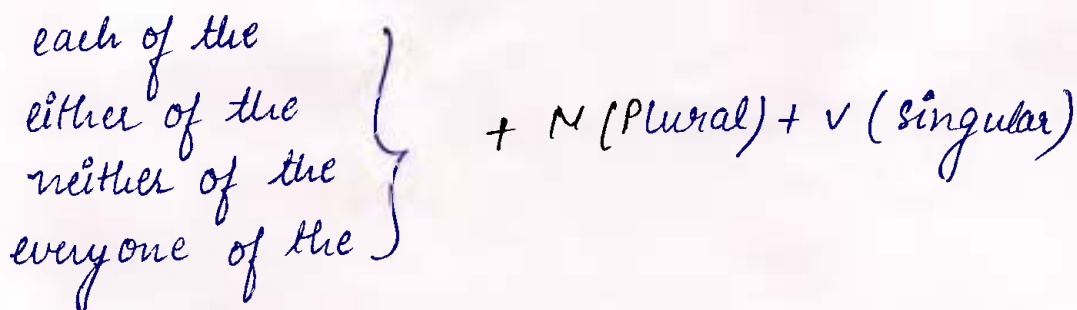


example

- (i) One of the student is laborious (X)
 - (ii) One of the students are laborious (X)
 - (iii) One of the students is laborious (✓)
- One of + Noun (Plural) + v (sing)

example.

- (i) Neither of the officer is honest (X)
- (ii) Neither of the officers are honest (X)
- (iii) Neither of the officers is honest (✓)



example.

- (i) where is my pant (X)
- (ii) where is my pants (X)
- (iii) where are my pants (✓)

Some of the nouns which are generally used in plural & takes plural verb

- o Pants
- o tongs
- o Scissors
- o shorts
- o socks
- o Binoculars
- o trousers
- o spectacles
- o Gaggles
- o riches (प्रचुर मात्रा में धन संपत्ति)
- o Premises
- o Goods
- o Annals (वार्षिक वीवरण)
- o Arms
- o Weapons

example

- (i) There are many filths in our colony (X)
- (ii) There is much filth in our colony (✓)

Some of the nouns which are generally used in singular it never takes a/an or s/es

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (i) Magic | (10) Grass | (19) Wealth |
| (ii) Land | (11) Health | (20) Poverty |
| (iii) Gold | (12) Scenery | (21) Bread |
| (4) Information | (13) Luggage | (22) Traffic |
| (5) Garbage | (14) Luck | (23) Money etc |
| (6) Rubbish | (15) Advice | |
| (7) Filth | (16) Dust | |
| (8) Furniture | (17) Food | |
| (9) Honesty | (18) Jewellery | |

example.

- (i) I ate a bread (X)
- (ii) I ate two breads (X)
- (iii) I ate two pieces of bread (✓)
- (iv) I ate a piece of bread (✓)
- (v) I gave you one advise (X)
- (vi) I gave you an advise (X)
- (vii) I gave you a kind of advise (✓)

Note: - किसी भी uncountable noun में a piece of / a type of / a kind of / an article of / a bit of / an item of / etc लगा कर singular countable noun बनाया जाता है।

तथा pieces of / types of / kinds of / article of / bits of / items of / etc लगा कर plural countable noun बनाया जाता है।

- (1) The Americans have strange habit (X)
- (2) The Americans has strange habit (X)
- (3) The Americans have strange custom (✓)
- (4) Mohan has strange habit (✓)

Noun often Confused

- (i) habit - किसी व्यक्ति का व्यक्तिगत आदत
custom - किसी समाज देश का आदत स्वयं सीति रिवाज
- (ii) Air - श्वास लेने वाली हवा
Wind - चली वाली हवा

(iii) house - पराया घर

home - अपना घर

(iv) cost - लागत मूल्य (amount paid by shopkeeper)

Price - विक्रय मूल्य (amount paid by customer)

(v) Customer - Purchaser/buyer of goods

client - One who avail serves (जो सेवा का लाभ लेता है)

(vi) Ground - it is the outside part of the house

floor - inside part of the house.

9, december.

Some of the nouns which are used either in singular or in Plural according to the sense or meaning of the sentence.

Singular	Plural
Drug (दवा)	Drugs (नशीला पदार्थ)
Ground (खरती)	Grounds (आधार, कारण)
Quater (टुकड़ा)	quarters (आवास)
lock (नजर)	looks (आकर्षण)
iron (लोहा)	irons (बैड़ीया)
Abuse (बाली)	Abuses (समाजिक क्रूरतिया)
Advise (सलाह)	Advices (सूचनाएँ)
Air (हवा)	Airs (अहंकार)

Amend (सूधार)	-	Amends (दुर्लभता)
chain (गले का chain)	-	chains (हतकड़ी, जन्जीर)
Good (अच्छा)	-	Goods (समान)
humanity (मानव जाति)	-	humanities (शास्त्रोक्त)
		(The study of physiology & literature)
Particular (खास बात)	-	particulars (विवरण करता)
Regard (आदर सम्मान)	-	Regards (शुभकामनाएँ)
Return (वापस)	-	Returns (profit, लाभ)
Sand (रेत)	-	Sands (रेगिस्तान)
Water (पानी)	-	Waters (समुद्र)
Way (रास्ता)	-	ways (तरीका)
Wood (लकड़ी)	-	woods (जंगल)
Powder (चूर्ण)	-	Powders (dose, खुराक)
fruit (फल)	-	fruits (result, परिणाम)
premise (प्रस्तावना)	-	premises (परिसर या छेरा)

Hot Tips

- (i) Brother
 Brothers → Blood relation
 Brethren → members of community
- (ii) paper
 paper → कागज - sing + v(sing)
 papers → documents कागजात
 {plural + v(plural)}
- (iii) Care
 Care - देखभाल sing + v(sing)
 Cares - चिंतास plural + v(plural)
- (iv) word
 word - वचन
 word - शब्द
 words - एक से अधिक शब्द
- (v) issue
 issue - भाल बच्चा (Lalu has 9 issue)
 issue - मुद्दा (conception is a great issue)
 issues - मुद्दे
- (vi) Genious
 Geniuses - एक से अधिक बुद्धिमान
 (more than 1 talented person)
 Genii - भूत पिशाच
 Genies

(vii) Wages
 मजदूरी plural + v (plural)
 सजा या दंड sing + v (sing)

⇒ The wages are very high in Delhi

⇒ The wages of Sin is Death
 (पाप)

(viii) Unmarried
 bachelor - used for male
 Maid - used for female

(ix) कविता
 poetry - it is a uncountable sing noun it never takes a/an or s/es
 poem - it is a countable sing noun it takes a/an or s/es

(x) दृश्य
 Scenery - it is a uncountable sing noun it never takes a/an or s/es
 Scene - it is a countable sing noun it takes a/an or s/es

(xi) मुद्रा
 Money - it is uncountable sing noun, never takes a/an or s/es.
 Rupree - it is countable sing noun it takes a/an or s/es.

(xii) cloth
 cloths - कपड़े no. of कपड़े
 clothes - पोशाक

12, december.

Some interesting facts

example:

- (1) 5 Boys are coming (✓)
- (2) 5 Boys is coming (x)
- (3) 1000 students are in the class (x)
- (4) 1000 student are in the class (x)
- (5) 1000 student are in the class (✓)
- (6) Five litre milk is needed for kitchen (✓)
- (7) Five litre milks are needed for kitchen (x)

Rule 1: Numerical word + N (Plural) + V (sing).

Rule 2: (1) Numerical word + unit (sing)

 ↙ Uncountable (N) Sing + V (sing)
 ↘ Countable (plural) + V (plural)

ex: (i) Ten hundred student are in the class

(ii) Five litre milk is needed for kitchen

Rule 3: Unit + of + N → V (plural)

 ↓ (plural) ↓ (plural)

ex हजारों रुपये बर्बाद हो गये

thousand of Rupees are destroyed
dozens of eggs were destroyed

Rule 4: Ten - Noun \longrightarrow v (sing) \longrightarrow always singular
 ↓
 sing/plural

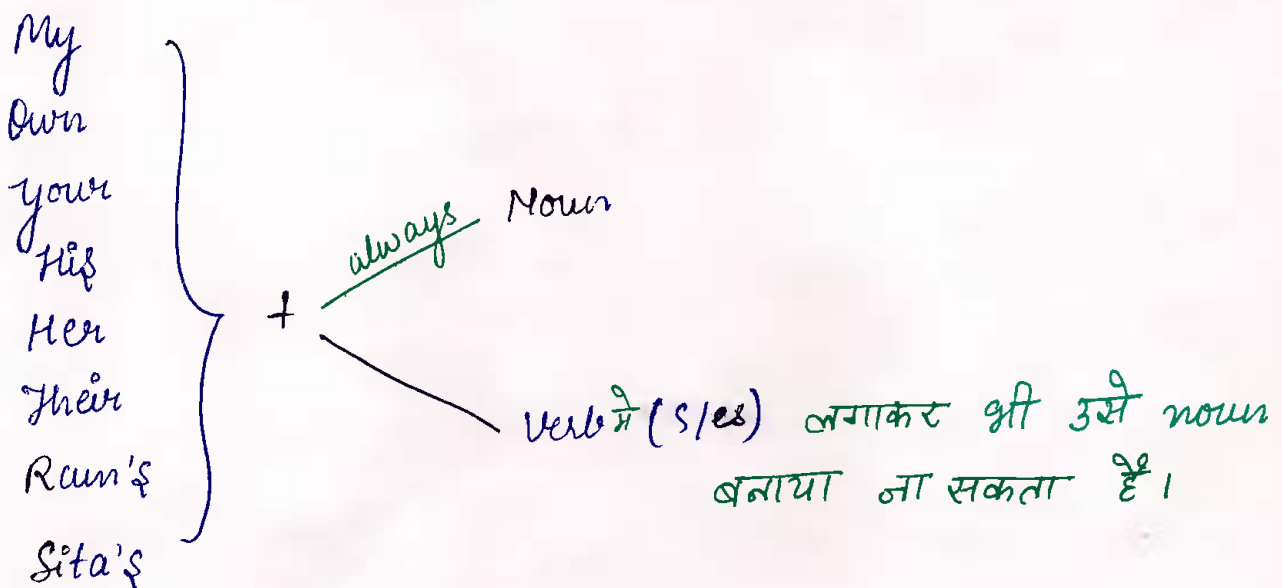
example:

80 Days is coming

10 km is long distance

old		New	
<u>sing</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>sing</u>	<u>Plural</u>
(i) M.L.A	M.L.A's	M.L.A	M.L.A's
(ii) U.I.P	U.I.P's	V.I.P	V.I.P's
(iii) M.P	M.P's	M.P	M.P's
(iv) S.P	S.P's	S.P	S.P's
(v) D.M	D.M's	D.M	D.M's

Some Common facts (a)



Note: Study is a wrong word in the case of noun it should be studies

example My studies is going well

Sign (x)	-	Signature (✓)
inning (x)	-	innings (✓)
troops ^{दल} (x)	-	troops (✓)
curd (x)	-	curds (✓)
order (x)	-	orders (✓)
teaching (x)	-	teachings (✓)
doing (x)	-	doings (✓)
earning (x)	-	earnings (✓)
look (x)	-	looks (✓)
bedding (x)	-	beddings (✓)
family member (x)	-	the members of the family (✓)
half pint (x)	-	shorts (✓)
Companionship (x)	-	Company (✓) साथ / सहयोगी
sale (x)	-	sales (✓)
Mankind (x)	-	Mankind (✓)

13/december.

- Free ship (X) - Free student ship (✓)
English teacher (X) - the teacher of english (✓)
edible (X) - Edibles (✓)
speak a truth (X) - speak the truth (✓)
tell the lie (X) - tell a lie (✓)
tiding (X) - tidings (✓) समाचार
error (X) - errors (✓) उधार राशी
copy (X) - copy book, note book, exercise book (✓)
Cent percent (X) - 100% percent (✓)
talking term (X) - speaking term

Some common facts (b)

Rule 1. The poor are happy (✓)

The poor is happy (X)

The poor people are happy (X)

The poor people is happy (X)

Poor people are happy (X)

^{जाति}
The + Adj = N (plural common N) + V (Plural)

The — Poor = गरीब लोग
— Rich = अमीर लोग
— Black = काले लोग

The poor people (X)
गरीब लोग लोग (X)

ex He is my cousin brother (X)

He is my cousin (✓)

The word cousin doesn't follow brother or sister.

ex जगह खाली नहीं है, } no place (X)

जगह नहीं है, }

सीट नहीं है, } no room (✓)

ex o'clock is used with fixed time

for ex 4 o'clock, 5 o'clock etc

but with 4:30 we use a.m or p.m but not o'clock

ex Suit - use for male

dress - use for female

Her suit is attractive (X)

Her dress is attractive (✓)

Compound noun

Rule 1 जैसे compound noun जिनके बीच में '-' आ सकते हैं उनके अंतिम शब्द का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular

Boy friend

note book

chief minister

Plural

boy friends

note books

chief ministers etc

Rule 2. लेकिन यदि Compound noun के साथ कोई preposition का use हो तो preposition से Just पहले वाले शब्द का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Father in law	Fathers in law
Commander in chief	Commanders in chief etc

Rule 3. यदि Compound noun में men तथा women शब्द लगा हो तो दोनों शब्दों का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Man doctor	Men doctors
Woman teacher	Women teachers

चलते चलते

Ex (i)

(i) city after city were destroyed (✓)

(ii) cities after cities were destroyed (x)

(iii) The people of India are poor (✓)

(iv) The culture of India is good (✓)

(i)
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Noun} + \text{preposition} + \text{Noun} & \longrightarrow & V (\text{sing}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{sing} & & \text{sing} \end{array}$$

(ii)
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{The} + \text{Noun} + \text{of} + \text{noun} + \text{verb} & & \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{plural/sing} & & \text{plural/sing} \end{array}$$

- 2) ex please tell us in detail (✓)
please tell us in a detail (x)
please tell us in details (x)

Some particular idioms and phrases are used as a
noun

in detail, on time, in time, on demand, on duty,
in doubt, in trouble etc.

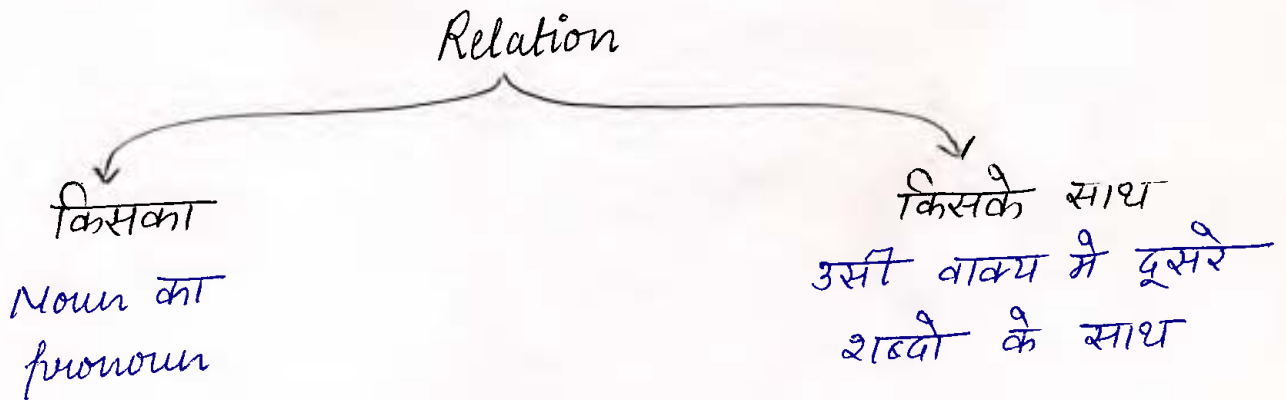
- ex He travels by the bus (x)
He travels by a bus (x)
He travels by bus (✓)

By + Noun
↓
no article in between.

14, december

Noun Case

Case is nothing, its the name of Relation



ex I got Ram's umbrella

There are 4 types of Case

- o Nominative / Subjective case
- o Objective case
- o Vocative case
- o possessive case

ex

Pronoun	S He	V likes	O me	Pronoun
	I	like	him	
Noun	Ram	likes	Sita	Noun
	Sita	likes	him	

Subjective Case

When a noun or a pronoun is used as a subject in a sentence it is called subjective case.

Objective case

When a noun or a pronoun is used as an object in a sentence it is called objective case.

Vocative case

(Vocative - सम्बोधन)

When a noun or a pronoun is used to address to a person or groups of persons it is called vocative case

example (i) Mohan, come here

(ii) Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to discuss pollution

Possessive Case

Possess - V

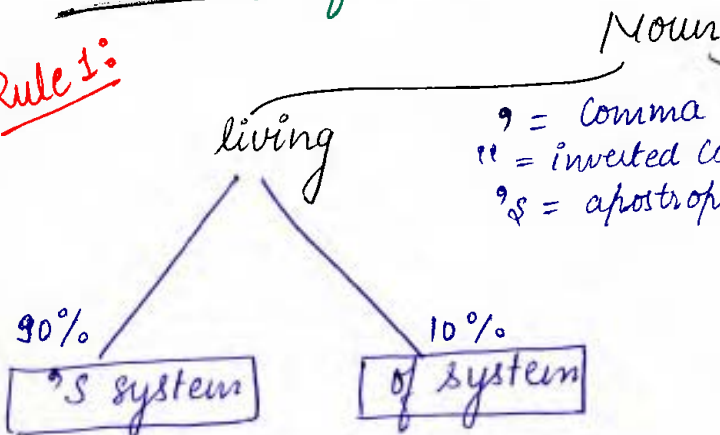
+ion - N

+ive - Adj

When a noun or a pronoun is used to show possession or ownership in a sentence it is called possessive case.

The case of noun

Rule 1:



' = Comma

" = inverted comma

's = apostrophe - का, के, की

of

non-living

'of' system

The + Noun + of + Noun
UnImp N Imp N

Table का पैर टूट गया
Imp UnImp

ex Ram's Pen
The Pen of Ram

ex The leg of Table
The roof of building

Rule 2:

Noun (living)

Singular

's system

- o Girl's hostel
- o Boy's hostel
(लड़के का hostel)

Plural

's system

- o Boys' hostel
- o girls' hostel
(लड़की का hostel)

⇒ (अगर दोनों options में हों तो Boys' hostel right होगा)
⇒ (पर अगर Boy's pen or Boys' pen हों तो Boy's pen होगा)

Rule 3:

Non living

Last letter 's' sound

s, sh, ss

's system use

for ex Ramesh (✓) Ramesh's (x)
class (✓) class's (x)
Ramesh' brother (✓)
class' teacher (✓)
Mahesh' sister (✓)

non 's' sound

's system

Men's
Women's

Rule 4:

(+ = and)

- o A + B's → C = same family
⇒ Ram and shyam's mother (✓)
- o A's + B's → C = other family
⇒ Ram and shyam's wife (x)
Ram's and shyam's wives (✓)
Ram's and shyam's mother (✓)

15, december.

Applied case

Rule 1: 's is used with time showing words

ex Yesterday's news
Tomorrow's plan
Ten hours' meeting

Rule 2: 's is used with the name of places & country

ex India's economic growth
Patna's power crises

Rule 3: 's is used with particular idioms and phrases

ex At stone's throw distance
Love's labour's last (जबरदस्त नफरत)
God's eyeview (पैनी निगाही से देखना)
Hair's breadth escape (बाल बाल बचना)
moment's rest
wit's end (अकल से बाहर)
Cat's paw (चूपके चूपके)

Note: For more words go through the magic book from page 1 onwards.

Rule 4: 's से समाप्त होने वाले कुछ ऐसे नाम हैं जिनके साथ 's स्वयं ' कुछ भी लगाया जा सकता है।

(i) Yeats Poem

Yeats' Poem (✓) Yeat's Poem (✓)

(ii) Burns novel

Burns' novel (✓)

Burns's novel (✓)

(iii) Dickens theory

Dickens' theory (✓)

Dickens's theory (✓)

(iv) Keats poetry

Keats' poetry (✓)

Keats's poetry (✓)

Rule 5. 's is used with the last word of the compound noun

ex Mother in law's

Your mother in law's behaviour is not good

Rule 6.

Someone / Anyone / Somebody / Anybody / Noone / Nobody / everyone / everybody के साथ 's का use किया जाता है। लेकिन यदि इन शब्दों के साथ else नामक शब्द आ जाए तो 's इन शब्दों के साथ ना लग कर के else के साथ चला जाता है।

example

I like somebody's else suggestion (x)

I like somebody's else's suggestion (x)

I like somebody's suggestion (✓)

I like somebody else's suggestion (✓)

Rule 7.

's should not be used with something, nothing, anything, everything etc.

in this case "of system" is used.

example.

○ everything's beauty is perishable (x)

○ the beauty of everything is perishable (✓)

Rule 8. Public, village, city के साथ 's' का use नहीं करते

ex public's place (x)
public place (✓)

Rule 9. The + Adjective के साथ 's' का use नहीं किया जाता
(चाहे तो of लगा सकते हैं)

ex The poor's life (x)
The poor life (✓)
The life of the poor (✓)

Rule 10 's' is used with name of season
(ना मर्जी हो ना करो sentence सही होगा)

A winter holiday (✓)
A winter holiday (✓)

Note: Spring and autumn के साथ भूल कर भी 's' का use ना करे।

Rule 11 वैसे तो non-living के साथ 'of' लगाया जाता है।
लेकिन यदि non-living बहुत विशाल हो या फिर उसे बड़ा चड़ा कर पेश किया गया हो, समय समय पर व्यक्ति जैसा काम करता हो तो ऐसी स्थिति में इसके साथ 'of' ना लगा कर के 's' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

ex Sun's rays
The rays of sun etc.

19, december

ARTICLE

Article is itself a kind of adjective which is used before a noun to make it definite or indefinite

(1) Definite article - The

- ↳ त - Consonant sound
ex - The (त) boy
- ↳ अ - Vocal sound
ex - The (अ) apple

(2) Indefinite article - A

- ↳ a
 - ↳ ए - 1%
 - ↳ अ - 90%
- ↳ an
 - ↳ एन - 10%
 - ↳ अन - 90%

Theory

learn with rhyme - No signal no train
→ No noun No article

Position of article

(i) Article + Noun

article a

- ↳ boy
- ↳ Pen
- ↳ Fan

Sound

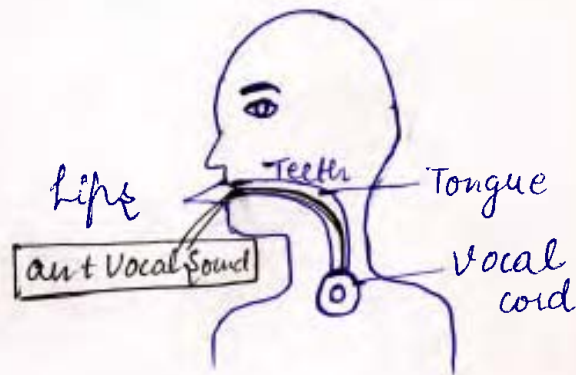
letter that comes from

Lips + teeth + tongue + body

a + Consonant sound

ex - a

- ↳ Boy
- ↳ Pen
- ↳ Fan



E — elephant - vocal sound - an elephant
E — European - sound comes from hips - a European

U — Umbrella - vocal sound - an Umbrella
U — University - sound comes from lips - a university

O — Organ - vocal sound - an organ
O — One eyed men - lips sound - a one eyed men

H — hour - vocal sound - an hour
H — horse - lips sound - a horse

'w/y'

Note if a word starts with the help of w or y it takes the article only 'a'

a > year
an

'a/s'

Note. if a word starts with the help of a/s it takes the article only 'an'

ex an < Ink pot
Apple

1

For
Article + Adjective + Noun

example

- (1) Lata is an honest (X)
 - (2) Lata is honest (X)
 - (3) Lata is an honest girl (✓)
- Article
Adj
Noun

2

For
Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun
For the noun

ex Lata is a very good girl.

20, december.

Noun

100%
Article taking noun
(ATN)

Singular countable noun
SCN

for ex - a Boy

90%
non article taking noun
(non ATN)

Plural countable noun

ex a boys (X)

⇒ material noun
ex a water (X)

⇒ Abstract noun
ex A air (X)

⇒ Proper noun
ex A Ram (X)

⇒ Uncountable noun
ex A Milk

30%
they work
&
10%

Basic uses of a/an

Rule 1: Article 'a' is used before singular countable nouns which has consonant sound.

ex

a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{boy} \\ \text{Pen} \\ \text{Fan} \end{array} \right.$

Rule 2: Article 'an' is used before singular countable nouns has vowel sound

An + SCM (having v.s)

an $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ash} \\ \text{Apple} \end{array} \right.$

Rule 3: Article 'a and an' is used before singular countable nouns having consonant & vowel sound

A/an + SCM (having cs/vs)

Rule 4 Not a/an + PCN

a Boys (X)

Rule 5 Not a/an + Unountable

a water (X)

Test Your Knowledge.

(1) I am not wealthy / so I can't afford / to buy ^{an} a / expensive car / no errors

(2) He had no illusion of / being either a distinguished

1. writer or a editor / no errors.

(3) A children / are / naughty / no error

(4) A gold / is a / costly metal / no error

Rule 6. Article 'a/an' is used before the name of person if no nothing about the person.

Rule 7 Article 'a/an' is used before the name of profession



ex The teacher is teaching
He is a teacher

Rule 8. ex. (i) I am in dilemma (X)
(ii) I am in a dilemma (✓)

Some Particular idioms and phrases

- (i) In a hurry
- (ii) In a dilemma
- (iii) In a rage
- (iv) In a mood
- (v) In a temper
- (vi) At a loss

Technique.

(i) Have + a/an + Noun

ex (i) Have a swim
have a drink
have a bath

(ii) Take + a/an + N

→ Take an exercise
→ Take a rest
→ Take a risk
→ Make a risk
→ Make a mistake etc

Rule 9. Such / what / how + a/an + N

(i) Such a boy

(ii) what an idea

(iii) how an ugly seen

Imp.
Rule 10

• यदि किसी व्यक्ति का नाम किसी खास व्यक्ति के साथ comment के रूप में जोड़ा जाए तो article a/an का use करते हैं।

• यदि किसी खास व्यक्ति का नाम खास व्यक्ति के साथ जोड़ा जाए तो article 'the' is used

ex He is a Gandhi

Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India

21, december, 2016.

Uses of 'the'

Rule 1 ⇒ Article 'the' is used before singular countable table noun

example: The teacher is teaching

Rule 2 ⇒ Normally not 'The' + PCN - (Plural countable noun)
90%

example: (i) The teachers are teaching (X)

(ii) teachers are teaching (✓)

Note: Article 'The' may be used before Plural countable noun when we have to refer to particularity.

(i) The dog barks at night (✓)

(ii) ~~The~~ dogs bark at night (X) → It is usual case not particular 90%
so 'The' will not use

(iii) The dogs don't bark at night (✓) → it is a particular case
10% dogs not bark at night

(iv) The dogs of Meelima are black (✓) particular case

(v) The boys are making a noise (✓) particular case

(vi) The children are naughty (X) all children are naughty so usual case

(vii) The children are playing on the bed (✓)

bed primary work is sleep not playing so this case show particularity of playing so use of 'The'

Rule 3 ⇒ Normally not 'The' + Uncountable noun

90%

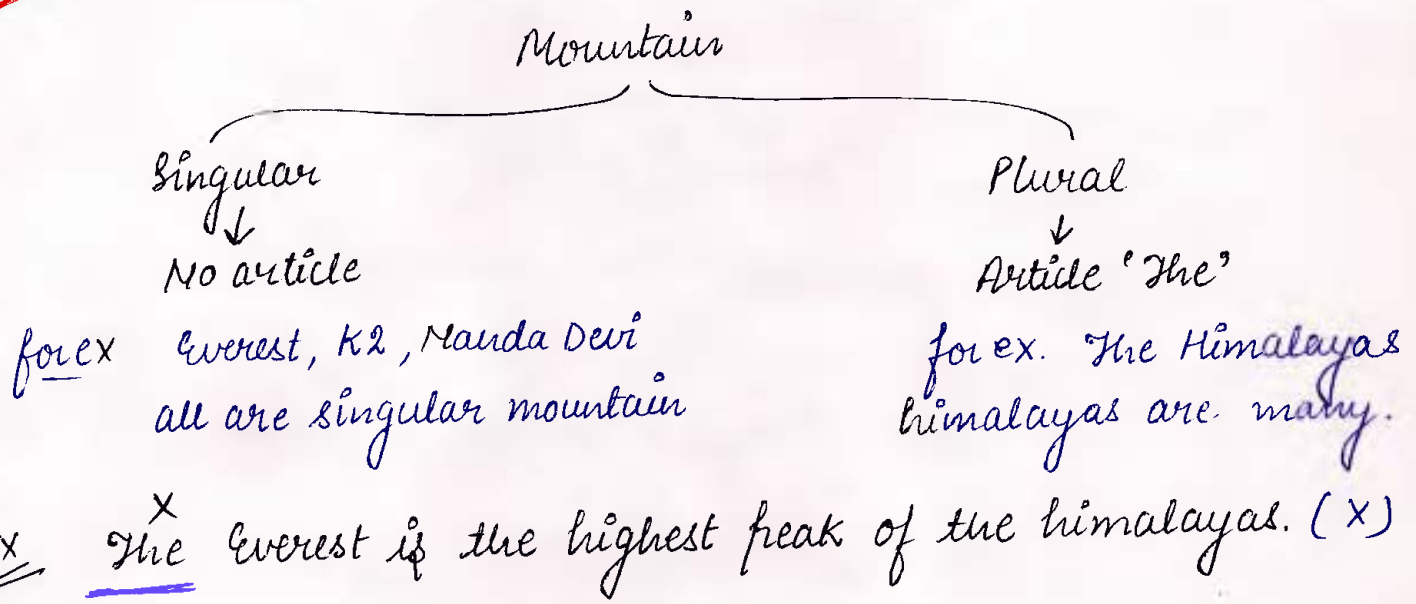
Note: Article 'The' may be used before an uncountable noun only in order to refer to particularity.

- example.
- (i) The milk is white (X)
(milk is always white so it is usual case not particular)
 - (ii) The milk is hot don't drink it (✓)
(milk shows the particularity of being hot. so use 'The')
 - (iii) The beauty is thing a joy forever (X)
(beauty is thing a joy it is usual case no use of 'The')
 - (iv) The beauty of Kashmir is praise worthy (✓)
(beauty shows the particularity of Kashmir so use of 'The')
 - (v) The coal is needed for kitchen (X)
(coal is needed for kitchen for cooking so it is a usual case)
 - (vi) The coal of 'Tharsa' has its own importance (✓)
(Coal shows particularity of 'Tharsa')

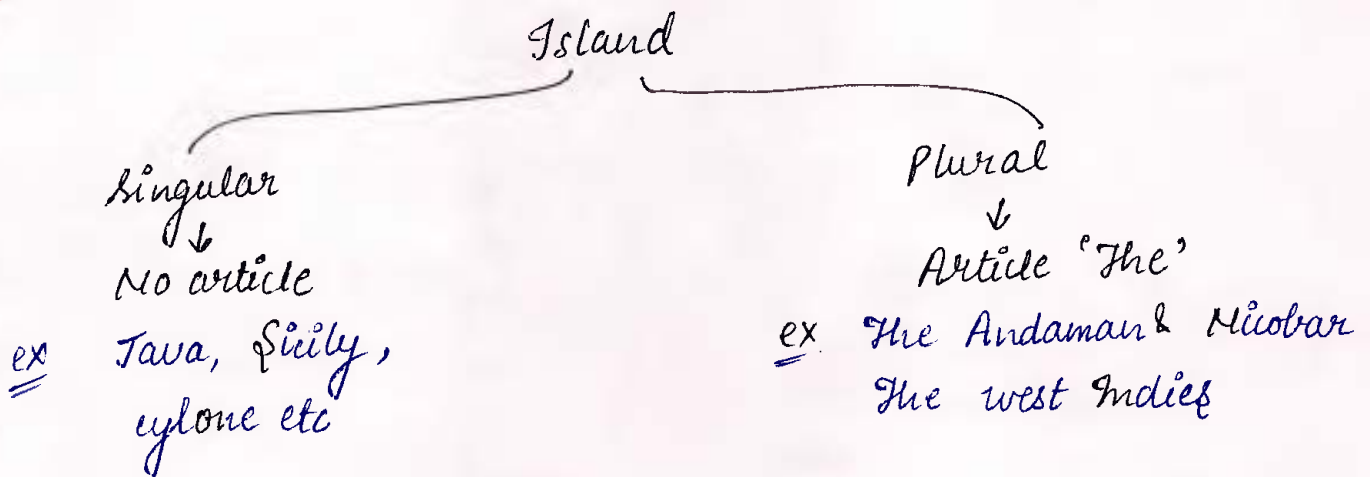
Rule 4 when a noun appears for the first time in a sentence Article 'a/an' is used. and the noun is going to be repeated article 'the' is used.

- ex (i) There lived a king in the forest. The king was very old and wise
- (ii) A boy comes to meet you. The boy is wearing a red jacket.

Rule 5: Article 'The' is used before the name of mountain



Rule 6: Article 'The' is used before the name of island



Rule 7: 'The' is used before the name of newspaper / rivers / forests / deserts / seas / oceans / name of canals / name of directions - before superlative degree - name of Religious Book - Historical buildings / political parties / Empire / Dynasty / ships / Trains / Aeroplanes / Musical Instruments / Historical events / Museums / Libraries / hostels / Restaurants / Cinema Halls / Bay / Gulf / etc...

22/ December.

Rule 8: 'The' is used before armed forces / govt branches

ex the police, the army, the Navy, the Airforce, the executive, the legislative, the Judiciary

⇒ यदि 1:2 में तुलना करते हुए (Comparison + Selection) का भाव दिखाया जाए तो Comparative form से पहले 'the' लगाते हैं और than के बदले 'if' लगाते हैं।

ex 1) Ram is smarter than Mohan and Sohan (X)

2) Ram is the smarter than Mohan and Sohan (X)

3) Ram is the smarter of Mohan and Sohan (✓)

4) He is better of the two boys (X)

5) He is the better of the two boys (✓)

⇒ "जितना और उतना का भाव दिखाना ही तो"

Structure

The + Comp. + S + V + OW, The + Comp + S + V + OW

ex The higher you go, the cooler you feel.

Rule 9: 'The' is used before the name of parts of universe

ex: The earth moves round the Sun

Rule 10: 'The' is used before the parts of body

ex The eyes, the nose

Rule 11: 'The' is used before the name of invention

ex The Radio, the T.V, the watch

note T.V देखने के क्रम में 'the' नहीं लगाते।

ex (i) The TV is costly in these days (✓)

(ii) I am watching the T.V (X)

(iii) I am watching T.V (✓)

Omission of 'Article'

Ex: 1) Each boy was ready (✓)

2) Each a boy was ready (X)

⇒ Each / every / no / either / neither / my / our / your / his / her / their / + () + nouns
↓
No article

Ex: 1) He travelled — the bus

(a) in (b) on (c) with (d) by

2) He travelled by X bus

(a) the (b) a (c) an (d) No article

By + ↓ + noun (Travel)
↓
(No article)

Rule 12: Kind of / Type of / part of / variety of / Rank of
/ part of / title of / position of / A number of
/ A lot of / lots of / plenty of / + ↓ + Noun.
(No article)

Ex: I don't like this kind of a man (X)
I don't like this kind of a man (✓)

note: Kind of / Type of / part of के बाद 'an' का प्रयोग
हो सकता है, यदि sentence interrogative हो।

Ex: What type of singer is he? (X)
What type of a singer is he? (✓)

Rule 13:

Ex: Please tell us in detail (✓)
Please tell us in a detail (X)
Please tell us in details (X)

SOME PARTICULAR IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in details	on time	in danger, etc...
in fact	in demand	
in trouble	in waste	
in confusion	in crisis	
in time	in doubt	

Rule 14.

Ex: I am going to buy a soap (X)
I am going to buy soaps (X)
I am going to buy soap (✓)

Rule 15.

Health, homework, work, paper, merry, fifty, news, pray, soap, weather, money, wealth, etc... are considered as uncountable so no article should be used.

23, december.

Rule 16.

No article should be used before the name of Mohalla (^{मोहल्ला} ~~मोहल्ला~~) village, town, city, state, country etc.

Note: if these words are written themselves in a sentence article 'the' is used.

Ex: The Meheru Vilhar is dirty (X)
The Mohalla is dirty (✓)
The India is the best (X)
The Country is the best (✓)

Rule 17

No article should be used before the name of language

Ex: I can speak the Hindi (X)
I can speak Hindi (✓)

Note: Article 'the' may be used before the name of language, when the word language is written itself in a sentence.

⇒ The + name of language + LANGUAGE

- The Hindi (X)
- The Hindi language (✓)

Rule 18: No article should be used before the name of festivals.

Ex: The Durga puuja (X)

The Onam (X)

but The + name of festival + FESTIVAL

Ex: The holi festival

The Durga puuja festival

Rule 19: No Article should be used before the name of season

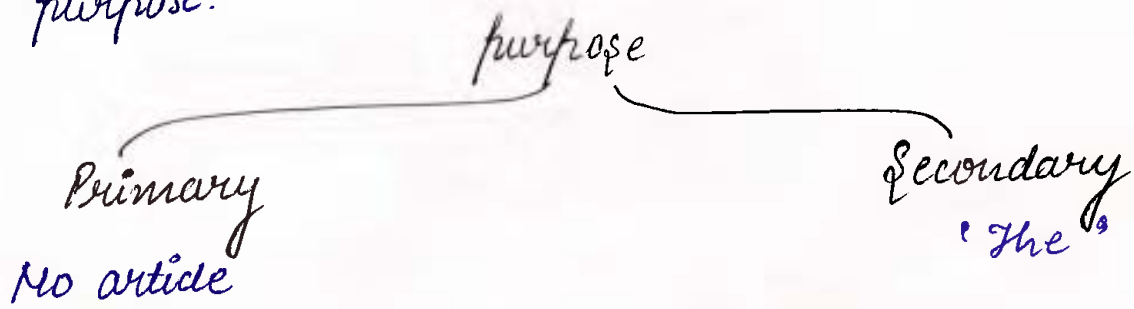
Ex: The Summer

The Winter

The + name of season + SEASON

Rule 20: No article should be used before school, college, church, bed, prison (शुक्र), market, temple, hospital, court, mosque, university etc

when this places are visited for their primary purpose.



{ primary in the sense means for example.
bed is for sleeping so primary function 'No Article'
bed for playing secondary function 'Use The' }

Ex: (i) we sleep in the bed (X)

(ii) we sleep in bed (✓)

(iii) The children are playing on bed (X)

(iv) The children are playing on the bed (✓)

(v) I am going to school. (✓)

(vi) I am going to the school (✓)

(vii) He is going to hospital to meet his friend (X)

(viii) He is going to the hospital to meet his friend (✓)

Rule 21 No Article should be used before father, mother, brother, uncle, sister etc, man, woman, life, death, science, nature, love, meal, dinner, breakfast, etc.

when these words are used in normal sense.

← purpose nahi pata
secondary purpose
Kya hai?

Note: When these words are used in particular sense article 'the' is used.

- Ex • ~~The~~ death forgives none (X)
(सामान्य बात / normal sense so no use of article)
- ~~The~~ death keeps no calendar (X)
(सामान्य बात no use of article)
- I can't tolerate the death of my love (✓)
(स्वांस बात sentence show particularity of 'my love')
- ~~The~~ nature looks beautiful in the morning (X)
(nature is beautiful, is a common sentence)
- The nature of Kanmi is very attractive (✓)
(स्वांस बात, particularity shows to nature of Kanmi)
- The love is great (X)
(सामान्य बात)
- The love between Radha and Krishna is immortal (✓)
(स्वांस बात particularity to Radha & Krishna)
- ~~The~~ father has told me that I should respect my teacher (X)
(सामान्य बात teacher should be respected)
- The father in him is yet alive (✓)
(स्वांस बात)

• I have taken the dinner (X)
(सामान्य बात, dinner रोज होता है।)

• The dinner was tasty (✓)
(खास बात dinner tasty है।)

Rule 22: Article 'the' is used before the name of post/
profession.



Ex: The cm / the p.m / the D.M

Ex(i) The teacher is teaching

(ii) The PM is coming

(iii) He is a teacher → object.

26, december.

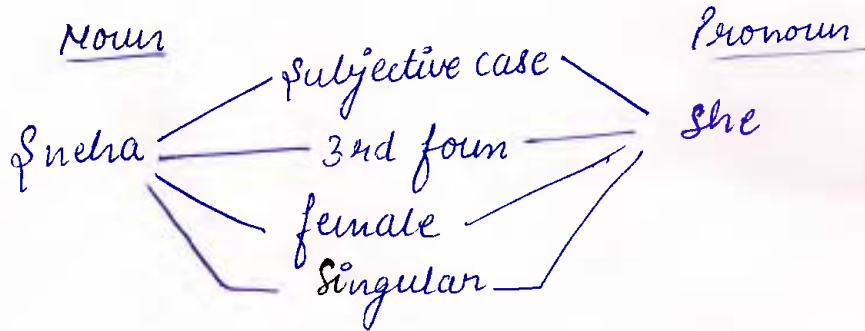
PRONOUN

instead of Noun

Ex: Sneha is a beautiful girl (✓) Sneha has 2 brothers and 2 sisters. (X) Sneha's father is a doctor (X)

note: The repetition of a noun makes a language absurd and leads some serious errors.

⇒ Pronoun is a word which is used to check the repetition of the noun



Types of Pronoun:

- (i) Personal Pronoun
- (ii) Demonstrative Pronoun
- (iii) Indefinite pronoun
- (iv) Interrogative pronoun
- (v) Possessive pronoun
- (vi) Relative pronoun
- (vii) Reciprocal pronoun
- (viii) Distributive pronoun
- (ix) Reflexive pronoun
- (x) Emphatic pronoun

Personal Pronoun

Personal (✓)

personnel (X) ⇒ officer, अधिकारी

⇒ I, we, you, he, she, it and they are called personal pronoun.

Ex: I, you and he are going to cinema (X)

(ii) I, you and he is going to cinema (X)

(iii) You, he and I are going to cinema (✓)

(iv) You, he and I am going to cinema (X)

Rule 1: If 3 singular pronouns of different persons are used together in a sentence the normal structure is 2nd person + 3rd person + 1st person

You he I
2nd + 3rd + 1st person
Sub plural + v (plural)

⇒ He + I
3rd 1st

⇒ You + he
2nd + 3rd

⇒ You + I
2nd + 1st

⇒ he + You
3rd 2nd

⇒ I + You
1st 2nd

⇒ I + He
1st 3rd

(✓) (X)

+ v (Plural)

Rule 2: If 3 pronouns of different person are used together in a sentence but the sense of the sentence is confess a guilt, crime or flaw (दोष) the structure is 1st person + 2nd person + 3rd person.

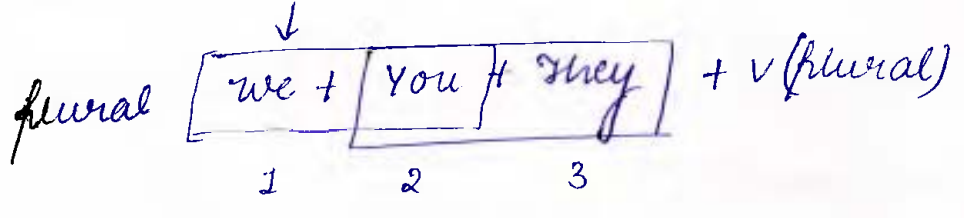
1st + 2nd + 3rd persons
 ↓
 plural + v (plural)

1st + 2nd }
 1st + 3rd } (✓)
 2nd + 3rd }
 3rd + 2nd }
 3rd + 1st } (X)
 2nd + 1st }

- Ex: (i) I, you and he have done this work (X) not crime it is a work only
 (ii) You, he and I have done this work (✓)
 (iii) I, you and he have done this crime (✓)

27, december, 2016.

Rule 3: In the case of plural or mixture of the subject.
 The structure is 1st + 2nd + 3rd person



- Ex: we you and they are coming
 we you and he are going to America

Rule 4.

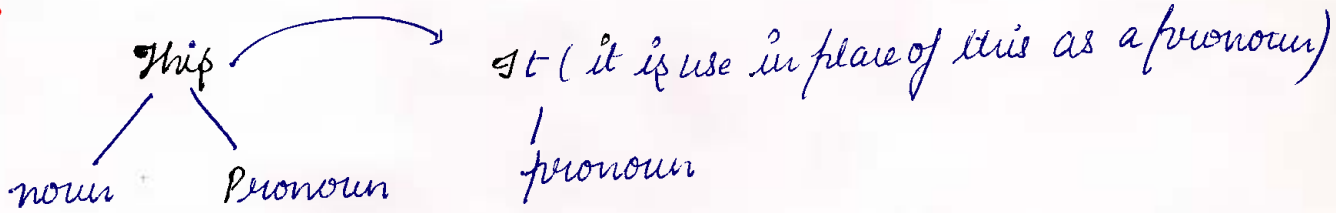
Ex: You he and I have done ^Xmy / [✓]our / ^Xyour / ^Xhis / ^Xtheir work

{ Agar 'I' kabhi bhi group me ho to 'our'
 'You' kabhi bhi ho to 'your'
 If no I and you then 'their' }

Subject	Pronoun
I	my
You	Yours
he	his
she	her
They	theirs
we	our
You, he & I	Ours
You and he	Yours
You & I	Ours
He & she	Theirs

+ Noun

It:



Rule 5 'It' is use in place of 'this'

(i) यह एक गाय है, यह काली है

⇒ This is a cow, it is black

(ii) मेरे पास एक गाय है, वह काली है,

⇒ I have a cow it is black.

object x

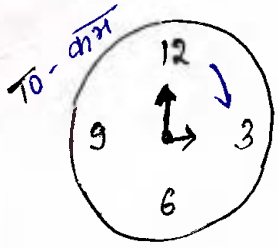
Rule 6 It + is / was + Subject + who/that + v + ow
which x

Ex: it is me who have done this work (X)

it is I who have done this work (✓)

Rule 7:

It is / was + time + hour / day / month / year
/ small insect / animals / accident / natural event
/ incident.



ज्यादा past

अगर time 5 का multiple हो तो
minute शब्द का use नहीं करेंगे

अगर time 5 का multiple ना हो तो
minute शब्द लगेगा।

Ex 5:12 → 12 minute past 5

or it is 12 minute past 5

4:48 → it is 12 minute past to 5

Ex: पौने 6 हुआ है - it is quarter to 6

सवा 6 हुआ है - it is quarter past 6

साडे 6 हुआ है - it is half past 6

6 बजने वाला है - it is about to 6

6 के आस पास है। - it is around 6

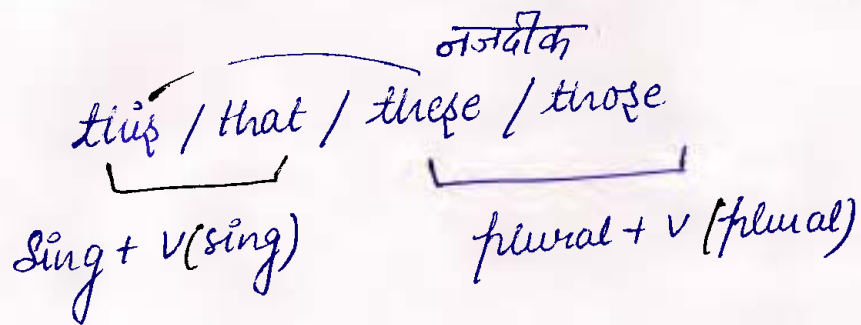
6 बजकर 5 minute हुआ - it is 5 past 6

⇒ Ex: January का महीना था, मुसला बार बारिश हो रही थी
सन् 1980

it was the month of January, it was raining
cats and dogs. it was the year of 1980

Demonstrative Pronoun

this / that / these / those are called demonstrative pronoun



this / that / these / those + N

Adjective ↙
(demonstrative is also a adjective)

Ex: this is a pen, this pen is costly
pronoun N
 Adjective

(i) These are boys

(ii) Those boys are naughty.

28, december

INDEFINITE PRONOUN

One
body } indefinite pronoun
Thing }

(1) Someone / Somebody / No one / Nobody / Anybody /
Anyone / Everyone / Everybody are called indefinite pronoun.

These words are used as singular and takes
singular verb.

⇒ These words are used for person

(2) Something / nothing / Anything / Everything are called
indefinite pronoun

⇒ These words are used as singular and takes singular
verb.

these are used for things.

(3) Some, most, Any, all, few, one etc are called indefi-
nite pronoun. These are used according to the sense
and nature of the sentence.

Ex: (i) Someone are waiting for you (X)

(ii) Someone has told this story (✓)

(iii) Nothing are impossible in this world (X)

Some :

⇒ 'Some' is used with ^(100%) positive and ^(20%) interrogative sentences

Any :

⇒ with ^(100%) (-ve) and ^(100%) interrogative sentence

Ex: (i) I have some money in the bank

(ii) I don't have any money in the bank

(iii) Have you some money in the bank?

(a) any (b) some (c) none (d) no improvement

Some / All

Some — are (countable) plu. person
All — is (uncountable) (thing)

Ex: कुछ अच्छा है

Some is good

All is well

सब कुछ अच्छा है,

कुछ लोग अच्छे हैं।

Some are good

All are used

सब लोग बढ़िया हैं।

Some + of + the +
All —
Uncountable (sing) + v (sing)
Countable (plural) + v (plural)

Ex: (i) Some of the milk is dispersed

(ii) Some of the boys are going to cinema

29, december

Interrogative Pronoun

when 'WH' word is used as a pronoun in a sentence it is called interrogative pronoun

if WH + AV + S + V + OW + ?
then pro / s

if WH + N + AV + S + V + OW + ?
then Adjective

Ex: where do you live in Delhi?
Pronoun

which car do you like?
Adjective

Possessive Pronoun

the case of pronoun: when a pronoun is used to show possession or ownership in a sentence it is called possessive case

Subjective Case	Possessive Case		Objective Case	Reflexive Pronoun
Personal pronoun	Possessive pro	Possessive Adj		
I	mine	my	me	myself
we	ours	our	us	ourselves
you	yours	your	you	yourself
he	his	his	him	himself
she	hers	her	her	herself
it	its	its	it	itself
they	theirs	their	them	themselves

Ex: (i) This is your (X)

(ii) That is my (X)

The possessive Adjective is used with the noun. if we use without, the sentence becomes wrong

Ex: (i) this is your book (✓)

(ii) that is my book (✓)

Rule

Ex: That is her house (X)

This is their school (X)

The possessive pronoun is used without noun. if we use with noun the sentence becomes wrong.

Ex: That house is hers (✓)

This school is theirs (✓)

Relative Pronoun

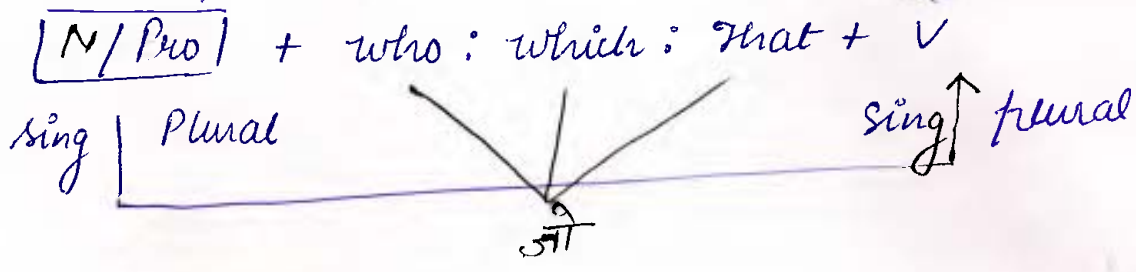
who, which and that are called relative pronoun

S
Real + V (Real)
False + V (false)
Rain is

who — is she
— are you
— am I

There — is a boy
— are boys

Ex: You are the boy who $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{has } (\checkmark) \\ \text{have } (X) \end{array} \right\}$ won the match



Ex: (i) The books that I bought yesterday was costly (x) ^{were}

(ii) I am going to buy the car which was my dream

(a) which (b) who (c) that (d) what

non-living के लिए - which is used

living के लिए - who is used

non-living & living के लिए - that is used

(iii) This is the building which was build in a single month

(a) which (b) who (c) that (d) what

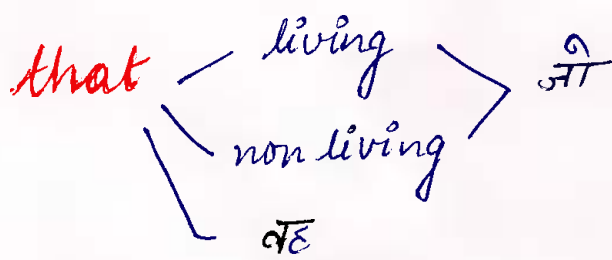
(iv) She is one of those doctors who ^{do} does not help the poor (x)

who : use for living
 Relative pronoun (जो)
 Subject (कौन)
 Subject की तरफ

whom : ^{me} किसको
 Object की तरफ

whose : possessor
 किसका
 जिसका

which : Relative pronoun non living - जो
 selection or choice - कौन सा
 living + nonliving



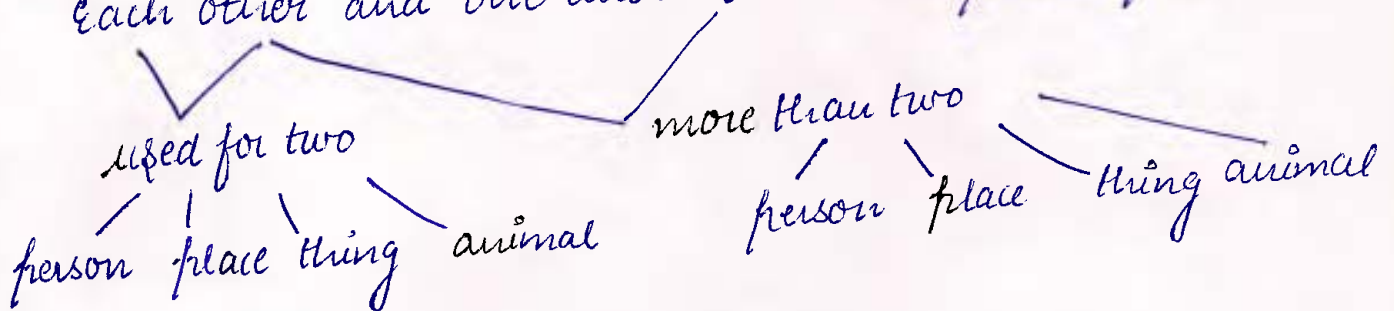
Ex: whom do you like most
 किसको तुम

The boys whose parents are abroad, are staying with us

- (a) who (b) whom (c) whose (d) which

Reciprocal Pronoun:

each other and one another are reciprocal pronouns



Ex: (1) We are made for each other

(2) The 5 sisters love one another

Distributive Pronoun:

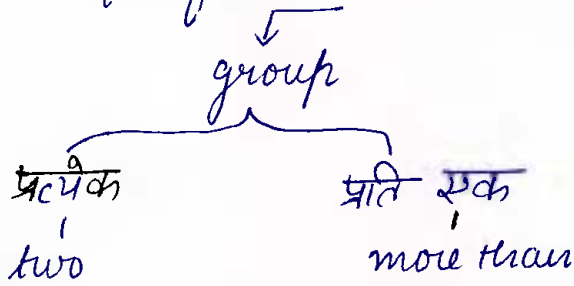
Each, either, neither are called distributive pronoun

but every is adjective only
 Each: every: either: neither + N

distributive Adjective

Each

Used for two



Every प्रत्येक

More than two



Either

दो या दोनों

में से कोई एक

Neither

दोनों में से कोई नहीं

Ex: (i) Each is happy (✓)
pronoun (sing)

(ii) Each boys are happy (x)

(iii) Each boy is happy (✓)

(iv) every is happy (x)
pure Adjective needs noun

(v) every boys are happy (x)

(vi) every boy is happy (✓)

Common Errors

Rule 1: Each / every / either / neither are always used as singular and take singular verb.

⇒ Each + N + and + Each + N → V (sing)
 Every + N → V (sing)
 No + N → V (sing)

⇒ Each
Every + N + and + N → V (sing)
No

⇒ Each
Everyone + of + the + N (plural) + V (sing)
Either
neither

⇒ we
you } + each + V (plural)
they }
s

- (i) Each boy and each girl is going to cinema (✓)
(ii) Each of the officers are honest. (X)
(iii) Each of the officer is honest (X)
(iv) Each of the officers is honest (✓)
(v) We each have advised him to give up smoking
(a) has (b) have (c) are (d) none of these

Reflexive
emphatic > Self Pronoun

Myself; ourselves; yourself; yourselves; himself;
herself; themselves are called self pronoun

= S + V + self Pronoun ^{Reflexive}

= S + self pronoun + V Ex: she killed himself
emphatic S V

I hurt myself

He himself killed the tiger
emphatic

3/Jan/2017

Common Errors

Ex: I myself am Ankit (✓)

I myself is Ankit (✗)

I myself are Ankit (✗)

myself Ankit (✗)

Rule 1: Self pronoun is never used as a subject in a sentence.

Ex: One should not waste his time (✗)

One should not waste one's time (✓)

Rule 2: अगर subject one ही तो इसका possessive one's होगा

Ex: Everyone is the master of one's fate ^(विक्रम) (✗)

Everyone is the master of his fate (✓)

Rule 3: Someone, somebody, noone, nobody, anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody followed by a pronoun

His / her not one's

99% 1%

Ex: (i) There are five lazy students and one industrious student / one / ones / one's

(ii) there are five industrious students and two lazy ones / one's

Rule 4: Singular के Repeation से बचने के लिए → One
plural → Repeat → ones

Ex: (i) There are five lazy students and one industrious one. (✓)

(ii) There are five industrious student and two lazy ones (✓)

(iii) I have a black pen besides these Red pens / ones (✓)

Ex: (i) ⇒ Mr. Sharma prides on the result of his son (X)
Mr. Sharma prides himself on the result of his son (✓)

Rule 5: enjoy, pride, absent, present, introduce, busy, avail, address, flym

(frustrate, Resign, Acquit (रिहा करना), Assert (जोर देकर कहना) etc are followed by Reflexive pronoun.

इन्के बाद self pronoun का use किया जाता है।

Ex: let Ram and I solve this problem (X)
let Ram and me solve this problem (✓)
(sub/obj) (object)

Rule 6: Let अगर कोई वाक्य बनेगा तो उसके बाद कभी subject नहीं आयेगा, हमेशा Objective case आयेगा।

structure: let + Objective case
let + O + V' + OW

note: किसी का नाम subject/object में same होता है।

Rule 7: Preposition के बाद subject नहीं लगा सकते।
Objective case is used.

Ex: Sunita laughed at you and I/me (X) (✓) but here
subject भी है और object भी object
There is a conflict between Ram and me.
preposition

Rule 8: But or except के बाद हमेशा objective case आयेगा।

Ex: everyone attends the meeting except him (✓)

Ex: Mukesh is as fat as I/me (✓) (x)

I run faster than he/him (✓) (x)

Rule 9: As के बाद हमेशा positive degree आता है + as + subjective

⇒ as / then के बाद हमेशा subjective case का use

That:

Rule 1: (1) After superlative degree that is used

Ex: she is the wisest girl ... that I know

(a) that (b) who (c) which (d) nobody

Rule 2: that is used after the word all/some, any, none, only, nothing, everything, anything

Ex: I have told you all that I know

Rule 3: It के बाद is / was + subjective case + who/that

Ex: it was priya who/that bought this book

4/Jan/2017

Adjective

Pronunciation - Adjective

⇒ Adjective is a word which adds something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun

Use of Adjective

Attributive Adjective

Predicative Adjective

(i) Attributive Adjective

When an adjective is used before a noun in a sentence it is called attributive adjective.

Ex: India has a big Army
attributive adj. noun

She was a laborious girl
attributive adj noun

(ii) Predicative Adjective

When an adjective is used after the noun it is called predicative adjective.

Ex: He was industrious (श्रमशील)
pronoun predicative adj

Lata is intelligent
noun predicative adj

Kind of Adjective

- o Adjective of quality / qualitative adjective
 - o Adjective of quantity / quantitative adjective
 - o Adjective of number / numeral adjective
 - o Demonstrative Adjective
 - o possessive adjective
 - o Interrogative adjective
 - o Distributive adjective
 - o proper adjective
- } Pronominal adjective

(1) Adjective of quality / quantity adjective

That adjective that deals with the quality of a noun or pronoun it is called adjective of quality.

Ex: Good, bad, red, black, blue, short, beautiful, ugly... etc

(i) He is a foolish student
adjective of quality

(ii) Suman is a tall girl.
adjective of quality

(2) Quantitative Adjective

The adjective that expresses the quantity of a noun or pronoun.

Ex: some, any, much, a lot of, lots of, whole, all enough, sufficient, little, a little, the little

(i) there is a little water in the glass.

(3) Adjective of number / numeral

The adjective that shows the no of a noun or pronoun

Ex: One, two, three, four... , next, last, first, second, third... , some, many, the few, few, a lot of, lots of, all, enough, sufficient, no, none, most, certain, a certain etc....

Ex: (i) Many criminals were killed

(ii) I have 3 rooms

(4) Demonstrative adjective

When the word this, that, these and those are used before the noun it is called demonstrative adjective.

Ex: (i) These boys are making a noise.

(ii) This doll is very attractive.

(5) Possessive Adjective

My, our, your, his, her, there are used before the noun it is called possessive adjective.

Ex: These are our chairs
That is your doll.

(6) Interrogative Adjective

When 'WH' word is used before the noun it is called interrogative adjective.

Ex: Which car do you like
What book do you want to read.

(7) Distributive Adjective

When the word each, every, either, neither are used before the noun it is called distributive adjective.

Ex: Each boy has a new car
Neither pen writes well

Note: ये चारों adjective (pronomial adjective) pronoun chapter से (dsl notes) मिलाकर के पता जाना चाहिए।

(8) Proper adjective

proper adjective is derived from proper noun.

Proper Noun → Proper adjective

India → Indian

America → American

Patna → Patnite

Delhi → Delhiite

Punjab → punjabi

Haryana → Haryanvi

Holland → Dutch

Britain → British

France → French

Bihar → Bihari

+ S → Plural
Common
Noun

5 | Jan | 2017

Degree

Degree is nothing it's the level of comparison

Ex: Mukesh is as tall as Suresh (✓)

Mukesh is as taller as Suresh (X)

Mukesh is a tall boy (✓)

as + positive + as

Mukesh is taller than Suresh (✓)

Note: दुनिया के सारे adjective positive होते हैं। Comparative और Superlative हम लोग अपनी सुविधा के लिए बनाते हैं।

⇒ There are 3 types of Degree

- Positive Degree
- Comparative Degree
- Superlative Degree

Positive Degree:

when no comparison is introduced positive degree is used

Ex: wise, tall, lazy, sad, red, hot... etc

Comparative Degree:

when comparison is introduced between two persons,

places, animals or things Comparative degree is used

positive + r/er + than = Comparative

Ram is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wider than} \\ \text{taller than} \end{array} \right\}$ Mohan

Superlative Degree or higher degree:

When comparison is introduced among 3 or more than 3 the superlative degree is used. It refers to highest degree

⇒ The + positive + st/est

Wide → the widest

Tall → the tallest.

Ex: Tripathi was the oldest man in the village.

Formation of Degree

Syllable (शब्दांश)

Book concept Monosyllable

एक

किसी word में एक

Vowel

ex = man

Di-syllable

दो

किसी word में

दो vowel

ex: woman

Poly syllable

दो से ज्यादा

किसी word में दो

से ज्यादा vowel

ex: Abdoman

DSL concept

किसी शब्द के pronunciation के मुख द्वार पर जितनी बार बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, वह उतने ही letter का syllable कहा जाता है।

Monosyllable

r/er - Comparative

st/es - Superlative

wise
 /er
 /st

tall
 /er
 /est

Di-syllable

More - Comparative

Most - Superlative

More
 most } Beautiful

List 1:

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Rich

Richer

Richest

tall

taller

tallest

Small

Smaller

Smallest

Sweet

Sweeter

Sweetest

Dark

Darker

Darkest

Poor

Poorer

Poorest

Clever

Cleverer

Cleverest

Slow

Slower

Slowest

Bright

Brighter

Brightest

Great

Greater

Greatest

Dear

Dearer

Dearest

Cheap

Cheaper

Cheapest

Long

Longer

Longest

thick	thicker	thickest
white	whiter	whitest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Wise	Wiser	wisest
wide	Wider	widest
Able	abler	ablest

List 2:

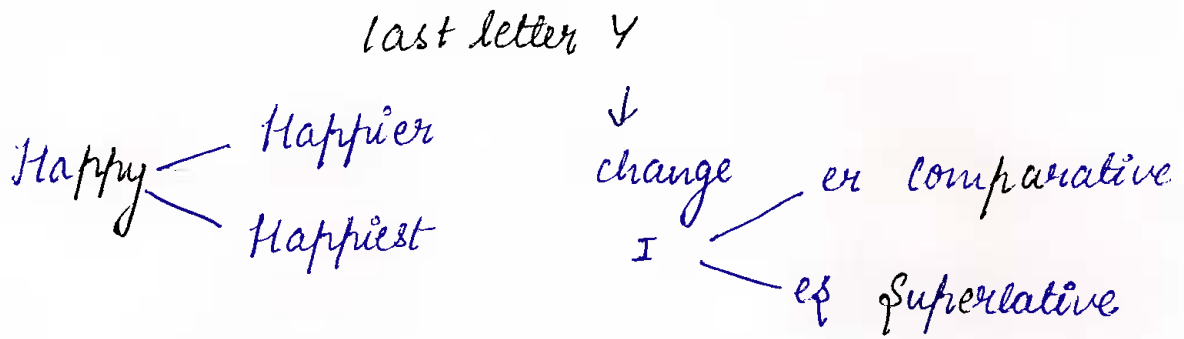
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more Beautiful	most beautiful
Handsome	more beautiful	most beautiful
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Useful	more useful	most useful
Interesting	more interesting	most interesting
Industrious	more industrious	most industrious
Innocent	more innocent	most innocent
Expensive	more expensive	most expensive
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous

Imp Rule :

Some of the adjectives which end in consonant letter and preceded by vowel letter form their comparative & superlative after doubling the last consonant letter.

Ex:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Red	redder	Reddest
	Big	bigger	biggest
	Fat	fatter	fattish
	Sad	sadder	saddest
	Thin	thinner	Thinnest
	Top	topper	toppest
	glad	gladder	gladdest
	hot	hotter	hottest
	fit	fitter	fittest
	dim	dimmer	dimmest
	slim	slimmer	slimmest
	wet	wetter	wettest

6/Jan/2017



Ex:	happy	happier	happiest
	Silly	sillier	silliest
	easy	easier	easiest
	dry	dryer ^x	dryest ^x
	wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
	healthy	healthier	healthiest
	dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
	Pretty	prettier	prettiest
	naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
	lazy	lazier	laziest

Rule: Some of the adjectives form their comparative and superlative irregularly.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better	best

well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst
evil	worse	worst
Much	more	most
many	more	most
little	less/lesser	least
late <	later	latest
	latter	last
old <	older	oldest
	elder	eldest
fore (सामने)	further	furthest
up	upper	uppermost/ upmost
Out <	Outer	utmost / outermost
	utter	/ uttermost
Far	Farther	farthest

कुछ ऐसे शब्द हैं जिसे Latin से लिखा गया है।
इनके degree नहीं बनाए जाते, इनके शब्दों का अंत 'or'
से होता है। इसकी संख्या 12 है।

List 1: Interior, Exterior, ulterior (गुप्त), major, minor

note: These 5 are used in positive degree these are not
used in comparative and superlative

Ex: (i) The interior wall of this house is made of wood

(ii) it is a major operation

(iii) it is a minor operation

List 2:

Inferior

superior

prior

anterior (पहले वाला)

posterior

senior

junior

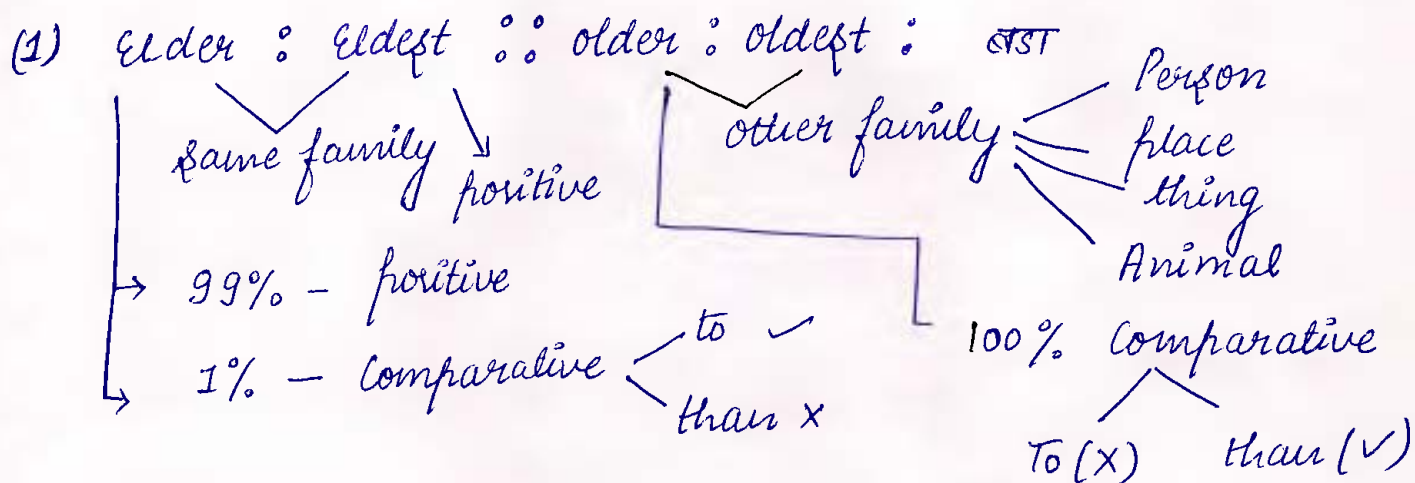
} + to

These 7 are used in comparative adjective these always
take 'to' not 'than'

note: these are not used in positive & superlative

Ex: American goods are superior to Nepali's goods.

HOT TIPS



Ex: (1) His elder brother went to America last year

(2) Her eldest son lives in America

(3) My brother Ram is elder to me

(4) Radha is older than Meena

(5) This building is older than that

(6) This is the oldest temple in the village.

Uncountable
sing + v (sing)

little a little

The little

थोडा / कम

Countable
plural + v (plural)

Few a few

the few

⇒ little (ना के बराबर)

little is a negative word. It never takes no, not and never

Ex: (i) I am little sorry (ii) There is little water in the glass

9/January/2017

A little (positive word) थोडा

Ex: I am a little sorry

There is a little water in the jug

The little (थोडा में सब) group को दिखाता है।

Ex: I drank the little water there in the bottle

Few (नकारण) negative word it never takes No not or never.

Ex: Few boys are absent today (✓)

Few boy is absent today (✗)

A few (थोडा) A few is a positive word

Ex: I need a few pens

The few (जो थोडा सब)

Ex: The few boys who came today were going to their village

I have lost the few pens which bought yesterday.

Rule: later, latter, latest, last

↓ (बाद में) late in time
compr. → than

↓ next (अगला)
↓ positive

↓ current (हाल-पिछहाल का)
positive sense

→ final in position
अंतिम
positive

Ex: what is your latter program

what is the latest news

who came later than you

who came last

Rule: former (पहले) latter (बाद में / अगला)

Note: Former or latter का प्रयोग यदि एक साथ किया जाए तो दोनों के पहले Article 'the' जरूर लगाया जाता है।

Ex: Reena and Veena are good friends but the first is better than the last (X)

Reena and Veena are good friends but the former is better than the latter (✓)

Rule: further

अगला

used in two degree

further ज्यादा दूर / more distance

used in Comparative degree

Ex: ① Further discussion will be held in the office

② Gaya is further from Hazipur than Patna

Rule: Nearest (सबसे नजदीक) Next (अगला)

Ex: (i) who will be the next C.M. of Delhi

(ii) which is the nearest police station

Rule: Mutual (पारस्परिक) Common (जो बढ़ती से संबंध रखता है)
↓
एक दूसरे से संबंधित

Ex: (i) the mutual friendship between Sarika and Sarita is growing day-by-day

(ii) Puresh is my common friend

Rule: First, foremost can be used together

Ex: (i) Mahatma Gandhi was the first and foremost leader of his time

(ii) Our first and foremost duty is to serve our motherland

Rule: Oral (मौखिक) Verbal (शाब्दिक)
↓
By word of mouth

Ex: (i) This is an oral examination

(ii) This is an oral medicine

(iii) You have done some verbal mistake in your notebook

Rule: Cool (आरामदायक) Cold (दुखदायी ठंड)
↓ ↓
pleasant painfull

Ex: Air is cold in January

Rule: warm (आरामदायक) hot (दुखदायी)

Ex: Heater is hot in June, July

Heater is warm in January

10/Jan/2017

Common Errors in the use of Adjectives

Ex: She studied the whole day (✓)

She studied whole day (x)

She studied whole the day (x)

Rule The + whole + of + N + proper N

(1) The whole of nation mourned the death of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

Rule Prefer and preferable are always followed by to not by than

(1) Priya prefer Limca than pepsi (x)

(2) Priya prefers Limca to pepsi (✓)

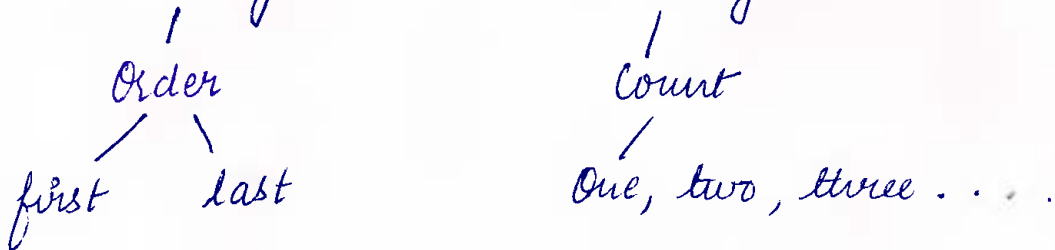
S + prefer + N + to + N

S + prefer + v⁴ + to + v⁴

Ex: I prefer reading to writing.

Rule:

Ordinal Adjective + Cardinal Adjective



Rule:

Than - Compare

तब - तुलना

Than is followed by a pronoun in the subjective case as well as objective case when comparison is introduced between 2 subject / 2 object.

You are better than me (X)

You are better than I (✓)

You are better than I (S) ✓
me X

He likes you more than me ✓
S V O

He likes you more than I do ✓
S O S

Rule: That of / those of

Ex: The climate of Patna is better than Delhi (X)

(2) The climate of Patna is better than the climate of Delhi (X)

(3) The climate of Patna is better than that of Delhi (✓)

(4) The people of India are more laborious than those of America (✓)

जब दो समान वस्तुओं की तुलना हो तो singular noun के repetition से बचने के लिए that of और plural noun से बचने के लिए those of use करते हैं।

Rule: Any other / all other

(1) Mumbai is busier than any other city of India (✓)

(2) Mumbai is busier than any other cities of India (X)

(3) Mumbai is busier than any city of India (X)

(4) Mumbai is busier than all other cities of India (✓)

Any + other + N (sing)

All + other + N (Plural)

Rule: Ex: (1) Ram is wiser than strong (X)

(2) Ram is wiser than shyam (✓)

(3) Ram is more wise than shyam (X)

(4) Ram is more wise than strong (✓)

(person) P, Ram
(quality) Q₁ Q₂
more wise than strong
different quality of same person
how to compare

Q₁ wise
Ram is wiser than shyam
Comparative degree

So use more wise than strong

⇒ when comparison of 2 qualities of the same person
more is used instead of 'er'

Ex: kolkata is older than populous (आवादी)

kolkata is more old than populous (✓)

Rule Double Comparative and Superlative should not be used together

Ex: she is more wiser than her brother (X)

she is wiser than her brother (✓)

Rule when 2 adjectives refers to the same person both of them should be in the same degree

Ex: (i) she is old and beautiful girl in the class (✓)

(ii) she is older and beautiful girl in the class (X)

(iii) she is older and more beautiful girl in the class (✓)

Rule Gradually increasing/decreasing is followed by double Comparative.

Ex: My friend is getting fatter and fatter day by day

Rule The + Comparative + s + ^{v+}ow, + the + Comparative + s + ^{v+}ow
(in hindi) जितना उतना

Ex: The higher you go the cooler you feel.

Rule when two or more Comparative / superlative are joined by 'and' they must be in the same degree.

Ex: (1) Denial was one of the wisest and learned man of the world (X)

(2) Denial was one of the wisest and most learned man of the world. (✓)

Rule Comparatively / relatively is followed by positive degree not comparative

Ex: The patient is comparatively good today (✓)

The patient is comparatively better today (X)

Rule Adjective of size > adjective of quality > age > shape > colour > origin > material.

Ex: she has black long hair (X) (ii) she has long black hair (✓)

size = long, small, short, big etc

quality = good, bad, well fire etc

age = young, old, modern, ancient etc

colour = black, red, blue etc

Origin = Indian, American etc

material = iron, gold, steel etc.

13/Jan/2019

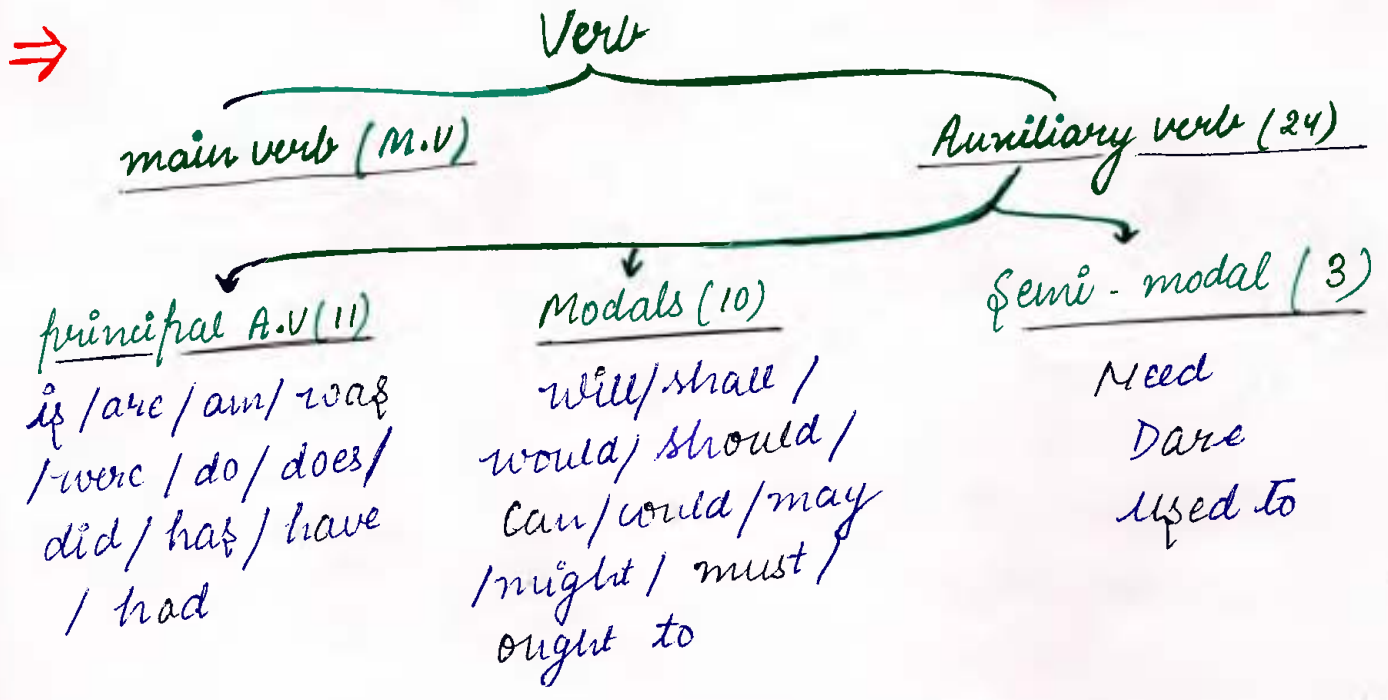
VERB

⇒ Verb shows an action or state

⇒ A word that stands for doing or being something is called verb.

He reads a novel Verb (doing)

He is a student being (verb)



Main Verb

(A) (i) transitive
(ii) intransitive

(B) (i) Regular
(ii) Irregular

(C) (i) finite
(ii) Infinitive

There are 5 types of main verb



Regular Verb \Rightarrow eat ate eaten eats

Irregular \Rightarrow cut cut cut cutting cuts

list of irregular verb : cut, put, hit, bid (बोली, लगाना)
set, wet (शीताना), bet (शर्त लगाना), let (कियारे पर देना),
cast (बिंचा), lost, Read, spread (फिलाना), burst,
burst (फटना), etc

Transitive or intransitive Verb

\Rightarrow $S + V + OW$
Intransitive
Object

\Rightarrow $S + V + OW$
Transitive
Complement / other word

Ex: He eats a mango
S V O

(2) She goes to Delhi
S V OW

(3) She laughs at night
S V OW

(4) She laughs at you
S V Object

Object taken Ex: eat
transitive verb का ही P.V बनता है।

non object taken Ex: go
intransitive verb का P.V नहीं बनता है।

16, Jan, 2017

Finite and infinite verb

⇒ ऐसा कोई भी verb जिस पर subject का शासन हो, तो finite verb कहलाता है।

⇒ ऐसा कोई भी verb जिस पर subject का शासन नहीं हो, तो वो infinite verb कहलाता है।

Rule 1: यदि किसी sentence के subject का number और person बदलने से verb के form में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होता है, तो वह verb finite verb कहलाता है।

ऐसा करने से यदि verb के form में कोई परिवर्तन ना हो तो वह verb infinite verb कहलाता है।

Rule 2: यदि किसी sentence के tense को बदलने से verb के form में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होता है, तो वह verb finite कहलाता है और ऐसा करने से यदि verb के form में कोई परिवर्तन ना हो तो वह verb infinite verb कहलाता है।

Ex: He goes to market to buy some books

I go to market to buy some books

He went to market to buy some books

Non-finite form of the verb

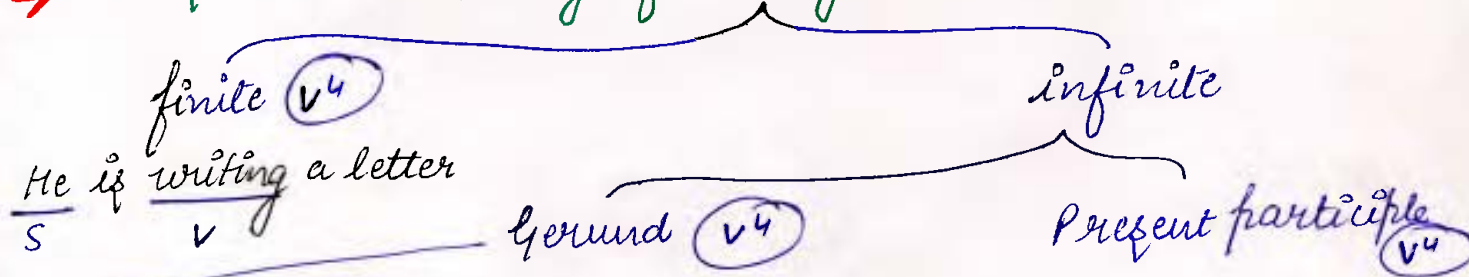
There are 3 members in the family of non finite form of the verb.

• Infinitives = $T_0 + V'$

• Gerund = $V' + \text{ing} = V^4$

• Participle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present participle} = V' + \text{ing} = V^4 \\ \text{Past participle} = V^3 \\ \text{Perfect participle} = \text{Having} + V^3 \end{array} \right.$

⇒ A structural survey of $V + \text{ing} = V^4$



when $V + \text{ing}$ is used as a noun (subject + object) it is called Gerund

S + V + O

(1) Writing is an art

(2) Walking is good for health

(3) Smoking is injurious to health

⇒ when $V + \text{ing}$ is used as an adjective in a sentence, it is called present participle it shows an infinite action

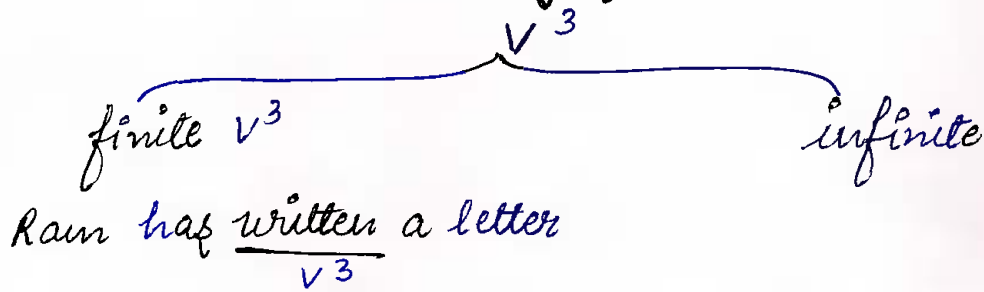
I saw a boy in the hall

I saw a smoking boy in the hall

adjective
present participle
infinite

17, Jan 2017

⇒ A structural survey of V^3



She gave a written statement before the judge
 $Adj^{\circ} V^3$ N

Uses of non-finite verb

(i) infinitives (to + V')

Rule 1 To + V' is used as a subject in a sentence. It is used as singular and takes singular verb.

To + V' = δT

Ex: To sleep is necessary to life
To steal is a crime.

Rule 2 It may be used as an object.

Ex: Everybody fears to die.

Rule 3 It may be used as an adjective/adverb

Ex: English is easy to learn
 N Adj° $adverb$

Ex: He has no money to buy
 N Adj°

Common errors in the use of infinitives

Ex: I requested / to go him / at once / no error

I requested him to go at once.

(ii) She forbids her daughter / that she should / go out at night / no error.
she forbids her daughter to go out at night

Rule Subject + allow / advise / compel / show / urge / teach / warn / tell / request / persuade / permit / order / oblige / invite / instruct / force / forbid / expect / encourage + object + to + v' + ow

Ex: The situation compelled him to leave the city

Ex for next Rule: (i) I glad to meet you (x)
I am glad to meet you

(ii) I happy to see you here (x)
I am happy to see you here.

(iii) I glad meet you (x)

Structure: S + is / am / are / was / were + glad / unable / able / surprised / lucky / right / wrong / stupid / delight / disappointed / anxious / happy / pleased / shocked / likely / fit / angry etc + to + v'

Ex: He is unable to do anything for you
You are surprised to see me here.

Rule: Structure: Subject + try / refuse / proceed / pretend / prepare / prefer / plan / after / neglect / mean / regret / seem / manage / learn / intend / hesitate / begin / beg / choose / forget + to + v' + ow

- (i) I planned to visit the Taj Mahal
- (ii) He hesitates to speak English
- (iii) He forget to learn the lesson.

Remember. You should to go there (X)
I will to read English (X)

Rule: After modal 'to' is not used

- (i) You should go there
- (ii) I will read English

Rule: Had better / had sooner / had rather / would rather / would sooner के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता

Ex: (i) You had better to come now (X)

You had better come now

(ii) He would sooner / rather die than tell a lie (✓)

Ex for next Rule

- (i) let me to go (X)
- (ii) let me go (✓)

Structure: let + object + V' + O/W

Rule: Make का use यदि Active voice में ही तो 'to' का use नहीं होता और यदि passive voice में ही तो 'to' लगाना पड़ता है।

Ex: They made me cry
She was made to cry

GERUND (v' + ing)

Rule Gerund is used as a subject in a sentence
it is used as singular and takes singular verb

Ex: Swimming is good for health
gerund

Rule: It may be used as an object

Ex: She likes dancing gerund

He enjoyed drinking gerund

Common Error

Rule:

Ex: (i) He doesn't mind to wait here (X)

(ii) He doesn't mind to waiting here (X)

(iii) He doesn't mind waiting here (✓)

⇒ Gerund may be used after these words: -
avoid, enjoy, mind, hate, worth etc
We should avoid smoking

Rule: structure: S + is/am/are/was/were + used to

+ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{accustomed to} \\ \text{addicted to} \\ \text{habituated to} \end{array} \right\} + v^4 + ow$

(i) Mr Sharma is used to working at night

(ii) Are you addicted to gambling

Rule:

S + is/am/was/were +

confident of
desirous of
hopeful of
tired of

+v⁴ +ow

Ex: We are hopeful of winning the match

Rule:

Gerund may be used after preposition

Ex: (1) Mohan is fond of eating

(2) He saved his brother from drowning

Rule: Gerund may be used after possessive:

my / our / your / his / her / their / kata's / Mohan's

+v⁴

Ex: (i) You should not mind his coming late

(ii) He postponed his wife's going to Delhi

Present Participle (v' + ing)

when v' + ing is used as an adjective in a sentence. it is called present participle → it shows an unfinished action

structure: S + see / find / catch / leave / hear / feel / smell / listen / notice / watch + O + v' + ing + ow

Ex: I saw a running horse in the forest

I saw a horse running in the forest

I caught him stealing my books

Ex for next Rule:

- (i) She is busy to prepare for the UPSC examination (X)
(ii) She is busy preparing for the UPSC examination (✓)

Structure:

S + is/ am/ are/ was/ were + busy + v' + ing

Rule: when और while के बाद present participle का use किया जाता है,

Ex: Komal saw a deer while walking in the zoo
Be careful when crossing the road

Past Participle (v³)

when v³ is used as an adjective in a sentence it is called past participle

Ex: He was carrying a loaded gun

(ii) I made a girl

(a) disappoint

(c) disappointed (✓)

(b) disappointing

Perfect Participle (Having + v³)

वह अपना खाना खा कर ऑफिस गया

Having $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{taken} \\ \text{had} \\ \text{eaten} \end{array} \right.$ his meal, He went to office

Ex: having finished my work, I went to house

Having + v³ + ow, S + v² + ow

Auxiliary Verb

Principal auxiliary verbs:

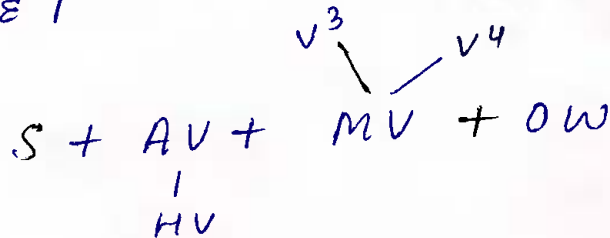
	V ¹ - Plural Present	V ² - Past	V ³ - Present	V ⁴ - Contin.	V ⁵ - Present Sing
होना - Verb to be	am/are	was/were	been	being	is
करना - Verb to do	do	did	done	doing	does
रखना - Verb to have	have	had	had	having	has
जरूरत - Verb to Need	need	needed	needed	needing	needs
साहस - Verb to dare	dare	dared	dared	daring	dares
इच्छा - Verb to will	will	willed	willed	willing	wills

Ex: My mother has a beautiful Umbrella

Note:

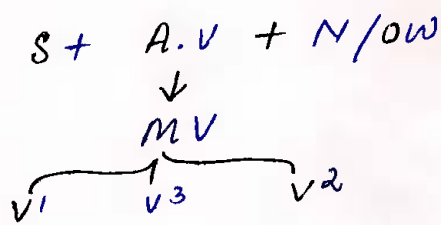
सारे auxiliary verb का प्रयोग auxiliary verb के साथ साथ main verb के जैसा भी प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- यदि auxiliary verb के बाद main verb का प्रयोग किया जाए तो वह auxiliary verb helping verb कहलाता है।



He gone → He has gone

- यदि auxiliary verb के बाद main verb का प्रयोग ना किया जाए बल्कि कोई noun या O.W का प्रयोग किया जाए तो उस वह auxiliary verb main verb कहलाता है।



↑ M.V

I have a car

had a car

I have gone/eaten

have a car

note: H.V के साथ 'not' का use किया जाता है,
जबकि M.V के साथ 'not' का use नहीं किया जाता है।

Neg. Ex. So my mother doesn't have a beautiful umbrella.

Modals

Can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must and ought to these are the modals

Common Errors:

The modals are used in different ways. If the sense of the sentence is ability, possibility, duty and suggestion

Ex: I can this work (X)

You should there (X)

Modals are always used with the help of main verb

Structure:

⇒ S + modals + V' + OW

(1) S + modals + V' + OW - active voice
S + modals + be + V₃ + OW - passive voice } present

② S + modals + have + v³ + OW - A.V
 S + modals + have + been + v³ + by + to - P.V] past tense

Ex: • She should write a letter

⇒ A letter should be written by her

• She should have written a letter

⇒ A letter should have been written by her

Modals are used with conditional sentences.

Rule 1:

(1) S + will + v¹ + OW ^{conj} + S + v^{1/5} + OW
 shall
 can
 must

(2) S + would + v¹ + OW ^{conj} + S + v² + OW
 could
 might

(3) S + would + have + v³ + OW, ^{conj} + S + had + v³ + OW
 could
 might

Ex: (i) If you come to me I will help you

(ii) If you came to me I would help you

(iii) If you had come to me I would have helped you.

Rule 2: Ex: (i) I will to go there (X)

(ii) You should to read English (X)

⇒ After Modals 'to' is not used

Rule 3: Ex: (i) You should must go there (X)

(ii) You should and must go there (✓)

⇒ Double modals should not be used together

note: यदि and से जुड़ा हो तो एक साथ हो सकता है।

Uses of Modals

(1) Can - Rule 1: can is used with the sense of ability, power and capacity.

S + can + v' + ow

Ex: I can beat you

S + has/have + ^{power to} ability to + v' + ow
S + is/am/are + ^{Capacity to} able to + v' + ow

Rule 2: Can is used with the sense of possibility

S + can + be + N/ow — 60%

Ex: She can be a nurse

You can be a teacher

Rule 3: Can is used to express habit/nature

Ex: A deceitful person ^{can} deceive us.

(धोखेवाज आदमी धोखा दे सकता है।)

Rule 4: Can is used with the sense of rough permission

Permission

- Formal → May + s + v' + ow + ?
- Informal → Can + s + v' + ow + ?
- Rough
- Polite →
 - Could + s + v' + ow + please + ?
 - would + s + please + v' + ow + ?

Ex:
Formal

• May I come in Sir?

Informal

• Can I come in?

• Can I talk with you?

• Can I come in Sir? (X) Sir is formal so no use of 'can'

Polite

• Would you please help me?

Could : Rule 1: could is used with the sense of polite request / permission

Ex: Could you help me?

Could you lend me 5000 rupees please?

Rule 2:

could is used with the sense of past power, ability and capacity

when + s + was / were + M / ow, s + could + v' + ow

Ex: when I was young, I could run 2 miles at a stretch.

Rule 3: could is used with past tense of can in indirect speech.

Ex: He said that he could beat me in the race.

Rule 4: Could is used with the sense of unreal situation in possibility.

< If + S + V' + OW, S + could + V' + OW unreal

S + could + be + H/OW - possibility - 1%

Ex: If I had money I could start some business
It could be a bomb.

Rule 5:

could

सका / नहीं सका

S + could + V' + OW

S + couldn't + V' + OW

कर सकता था, पर किया नहीं

S + could + have + V³ + OW

Ex: I could have beaten him

I could have spoken English

(3) May Rule 1: May is used with the sense of formal permission (give & take)

Ex: May + S + V' + OW + ?

May I come in Sir?

May I use your pen?

Rule 2: May is used with the sense of possibility (but not sure) 50% S + May + V' + OW - 50%

Ex: It may rain today

She may come today

Rule 3: May is used with the sense of bless/curse/wish/pray.

May + S + V' + OW + .
भागवान करे

Ex: May you be an IAS officer

May you have a happy and long life.

Rule 4: May is used with the sense of purpose

S + V' + S + OW ^{क्यो} S + May + V' + OW
(that, so that, in order that)

purpose

Ex: we obey our parents so that we may prosper in our life.

Might: Rule 1: might is used with the sense of less probability

S + might + V' + OW } present → 10-15%
S + might + be + N/Adj } शक्यता (probability)

S + might + have + V³ + OW - past sense
शक्यता ई - 10-15%

Ex: It might rain today

Tajky might love Sofiya

she might have left her job

she might be there

Rule 2: Might is used with the past of may in indirect speech

Ex: she said that she might go

Rule 3: Might is used with conditional sentences

It + S + v² + OW, S + might + v' + OW.

I wish (कामना), S + might + have + v³ + OW.

It + S + had + v³ + OW, S + might + have + v³ + OW

Ex: • I wish you might have met Obama

• If he had left his notebook there, somebody might have stolen that

• If he worked hard, he might succeed.

Would : Rule 1: would is used with the past of will in indirect speech.

Ex: She said that she would go there

Rule 2: would is used with the sense of polite request

Ex: (1) would you lend me 5000 rupees?

(2) would you please help me?

Rule 3: would is used with the sense of would like to
चाहूँगा

[S + would like to + v' + OW]

Ex: I would like to love you from dur to dawl

I would like to meet you tomorrow. (साइल सक्ने)

Rule 4: would is used with the sense of choice and preference after adding 'rather'

[would + rather + v' + than]

Ex: He would rather die than beg औरत मांगना
 she would rather go than stay

Rule 5: would is used to express wish

would that, S + were + N/Adj

↓
I wish

Ex: would that I were a bird

Rule 6: would is used with conditional sentences

- if + S + v² + OW, S + would + v' + OW
- if + S + had + v³ + OW, S + would + have + v³ + OW
- Had + S + v³ + OW, S + would + have + v³ + OW
- if + S + were + N/OW, S + would + v' + OW

Ex: (o) If you come to me, I would give you a lot of money

(o) If she had come here I would have helped her

(o) If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky

(o) Had the police come a little before, the criminals would not have ran away

Rule 7: would is used with the sense of past habit

past habit किरा करती थी

<p>Used to S + used to + v' + OW</p>	<p>Sometime often usually seldom daily everyday rarely Never</p>	<p>would S + would + v' + OW</p>
--	--	--------------------------------------

last में use

Ex: I would go to temple daily

when + S + was/were + N/OW + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S + \text{used to} + V^2 + \text{OW} \\ S + \text{would} + V' + \text{OW} \\ S + V^2 + \text{OW} \end{array} \right.$

Ex: when I was in Delhi, I used to watch movie

when I was in Delhi, I would sometimes watch movie

when I was in Delhi, I watched movie.

Should : Rule 1: should is used with the past of shall in indirect speech

Ex: He asked me, if I should help him.

Rule 2: should is used with the sense of give and take advice.

S + should + V' + OW → present (चाहिए)

S + should + be + N/Adj → चाहिए (prohibitory)

S + should + have + V³ + OW → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{चाहिए था} \\ \text{पहनाता} \end{array} \right.$

Ex: You should not laugh at his mistake

You should have gone his home

I should have joined the English class

Rule 3: should is used with the sense of duty/moral obligation (नैतिक बाधेस)

Ex: One should love one's country

Rule 4: should is used with the sense of formal information / notice

Ex: Candidates should answer all the questions

Rule 5: Should is used with the sense of less possibility

If + S + should + V' + OW -

If + should + S + V' + OW -

Ex: If he should come, ask him to wait for one

(उसके आने की संभावना कम है यदि फिर भी वह जाना है तो उससे कहना मेरा इंतजार करे।)

Rule 6: Should is used with the word lest

lest - should - कहीं ऐसा ना हो कि

└ sentence start x

└ negative word

↳ not/NO(x)

S + V + OW, lest + S + should + V' + OW

Ex: (1) He works hard, lest he should fail

(2) Hurry up lest it should be evening.

23/Jan/2017

Ought to: ought to is used with the sense of moral duty / moral advice.

ought to = should

∴ - S + ought to + V' + OW → neg S + ought + not to +

└ present
└ चाहिए

∴ - S + ought to + have + V³ + OW — चाहिए वा
past.

Ex: (1) You ought to respect your teacher

(2) You ought to have respected your teacher

Must : Rule 1: Must is used with the sense of compulsion / necessity / certainty and strong determination

- S + must + v' + ow - present
- S + must + be + N/ow < probability 80% } जरूर / अवश्य चाहिए
- S + must + have + v³ + ow < probability चाहेर था

Ex: (1) Soldiers must obey their commander (✓)

(2) Soldiers should obey their commander (X)
(Compulsion है इसलिए should नहीं)

(3) She must have left her job (✓)

(4) You must be there (✓)

(5) You must have studied English (✓)

Shall : Rule 1: Shall is used with Ist person to explain any future event.

- S + shall + v' + ow

Ex: (1) I shall buy a car next month.

Rule 2: Shall is used with 2nd and 3rd person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat and strong determination. (passive voice)

- S + shall + be + v³ + ow

Ex: (1) You shall be dismissed

(2) She shall be appointed

Will : Rule 1: will is used with IInd and IIIrd person to explain any future event.

• S + will + v' + ow

Ex: (1) She will marry Mohan next month
(2) You will go to Delhi tomorrow

Rule 2: will is used with Ist person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat, and strong determination

• S + will + v' + ow

Ex: I will kill you if you do it again
If you come to me I will give you a lot of money

Rule 3: will is used with Ist, IInd and IIIrd person if the sentence refers to assertion (आश्चर्य व्यक्त करने के लिए)

Ex: (1) I will meet you tomorrow

Semi-Modals (defective verbs)

Need / Dare

as an Auxiliary verb

(X) To

as a Main verb
To (✓)

Negative

Interrogative

I needn't go to America
dono ki hindi pane

I need to go to America
dare

I don't need to go to America
dare

Need I go to America?
dono ki hindi pane

Do I need to go to America?
dare

Note: need और dare में यदि not लगा है तो not लगे जाते & vice versa

24/Jan/2017.

Adverb

• Adverb is a word which is used to modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, a conjunction and a sentence

⇒ To modify a verb:

She writes well
S V Adverb

(i) My brother speaks fluently.

⇒ To modify an adjective

My friend is very tall
N Adj. Adj. Adverb

(i) Priya is absolutely wrong

⇒ To modify an adverb

She writes very clearly
S V Adj. Adverb. Adverb.

⇒ To modify a preposition

She threw a stone perfectly on the beggar.
S V² O Adverb prep.

⇒ To modify a conjunction

I had reached the cinema hall a little before the show started.
S V³ O Adverb Conj. S
V²

⇒ To modify a sentence.

Unwillingly, he welcomed the new president

Kinds of Adverb

- o Adverb of time
- o Adverb of number / frequency
- o Adverb of manner / quality / state
- o Adverb of quantity / degree / range / extent
- o Adverb of place
- o Adverb of reason

Adverb of time ⇒ The word that shows the time

Ex :- today, tomorrow, yesterday, last night, last day
last year....., next night, next day.....
the day after tomorrow, the day after yesterday.....
recently, immediately, instantly.

I will meet you tomorrow

Adverb of number ⇒ The word that shows the no.
or frequency of an action.

Ex: Once, twice, thrice, always, often, seldom,
neighbour, again, hardly, scarcely, rarely, regularly,
, first (firstly) x, secondly, thirdly.....

x Firstly I should obey my teacher secondly my seniors
first

Adverb of manner \Rightarrow The word that shows the style of an action

ex: slowly, quickly, clearly, bravely, loudly, beautifully
fast (fastly) \times , hard (hardly) \times , bravely, foolishly
wisely, carefully, well, doubtfully etc

o He works hard

o The train runs fastly / fast ✓

Adverb of quantity \Rightarrow The word that shows the quantity

ex: too, verb, very, much, quite, enough, rather, fairly
, almost, fully, wholly

o He was too careless

Adverb of place \Rightarrow The word that shows the place

ex: Here, there, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, any-
where, up, down, inside, outside, endorse,
outdoor, far, near etc

o He was sitting here

Adverb of reason \Rightarrow The word that shows reason

ex: hence, therefore, consequently

ex: consequently she was sent to America

Formation of Adverb

word

Adj + ly = Adverb

Kind + ly = kindly

N + ly = Adjective

Father + ly = fatherly

List: Adjective + ly = Adverb.

clever + ly = cleverly

beautiful + ly = beautifully

kind + ly = kindly

wise + ly = wisely

foolish + ly = foolishly

quick + ly = quickly

Carefull + ly = carefully

Careless + ly = carelessly

Sad + ly = sadly

honest + ly = honestly

happy + ly = happily

Obvious + ly = obviously

poor + ly = poorly

List: Noun + ly = Adjective

father + ly = fatherly

Mother + ly = motherly

Sister + ly = sisterly

Brother + ly = brotherly

कुछ सब के पहले 'a' लगाने से Adverb का निर्माण होता है।

new ⇒ a new

fresh ⇒ a fresh

foot ⇒ a foot

Ex she went on foot ✓

she went a foot ✗

she went afoot ✓

Adverb

Some important adverbial phrases

o Once and again बार बार

o to and fro इधर उधर

- through and through (Completely - पूरी तरह से)
- Over and over (बार बार) frequently
- Out and out (पूर्णतः)
- Again and again (बार बार)
- try and try (तुरंत)
- first and foremost (प्रथम स्वम महत्वपूर्ण)
- now and then (समय समय पर)
- bad blood (दुर्भाव)
- well off (सब प्रकार से सुखी स्वम सम्पन्न)
- marry in haste (repent at leisure - जल्दी की शादी जीवन भर पचतावा)
- well to do (खूबहाल)
- Here after (अब से)
- there after (तब से)
- Here in (इसमें)
- there in (उसमें)
- here about (घटा पास में)
- there about (बिधा पास में)
- here with (इसके साथ)
- there with (उसके साथ)
- hereby (इसके द्वारा)
- thereby (उसके द्वारा)

25/Jan/2017

Removal of 'Too'

Ex: (1) You are too beautiful (X)

(2) He is too happy (X)

Too: more than required

⇒ too good, too pleasant, too wise (X)

⇒ too bad, too stupid, too ugly (✓)

Structure:

S + AV + Too + (-ve adjective) + to + v' + ow

→ S + AV + so + (-ve adjective) + that + S +

Present
can't + v' + ow

Past
couldn't + v' + ow

Examples:

(1) My grandfather is too weak to walk

⇒ My grandfather is so weak that he can't walk.

(2) It is too hot to go out

⇒ It is so hot that one ^{we} can't go out

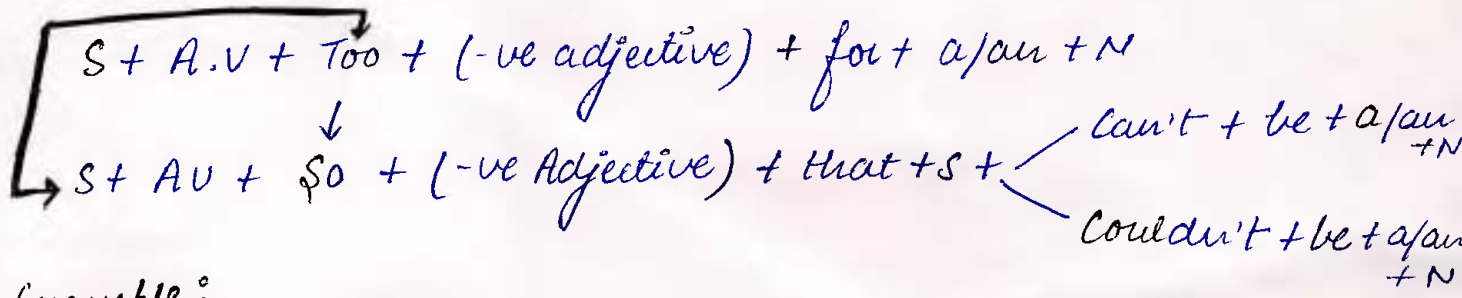
(3) She is so busy that she can't look after her children

⇒ she is too busy to look after her children

(4) He was so late that he didn't catch the train

⇒ He was too late to catch the train

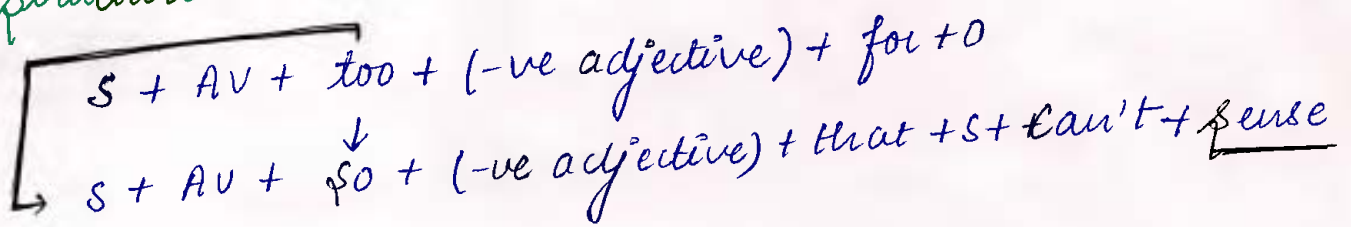
Structure :



Example :

- (1) I am too slow for a runner
⇒ I am so slow that I can't be a runner
- (2) He is too dull for a sportsman
⇒ He is so dull that he can't be a sportsman
- (3) She is too proud for an ideal citizen.
⇒ She is so proud that she can't be an ideal citizen.

Structure :



Example :

- (1) The water is too cold for us.
⇒ The water is so cold that we can't bear it.
- (2) She is too strong for me
⇒ She is so strong that I can't face her

Rule :

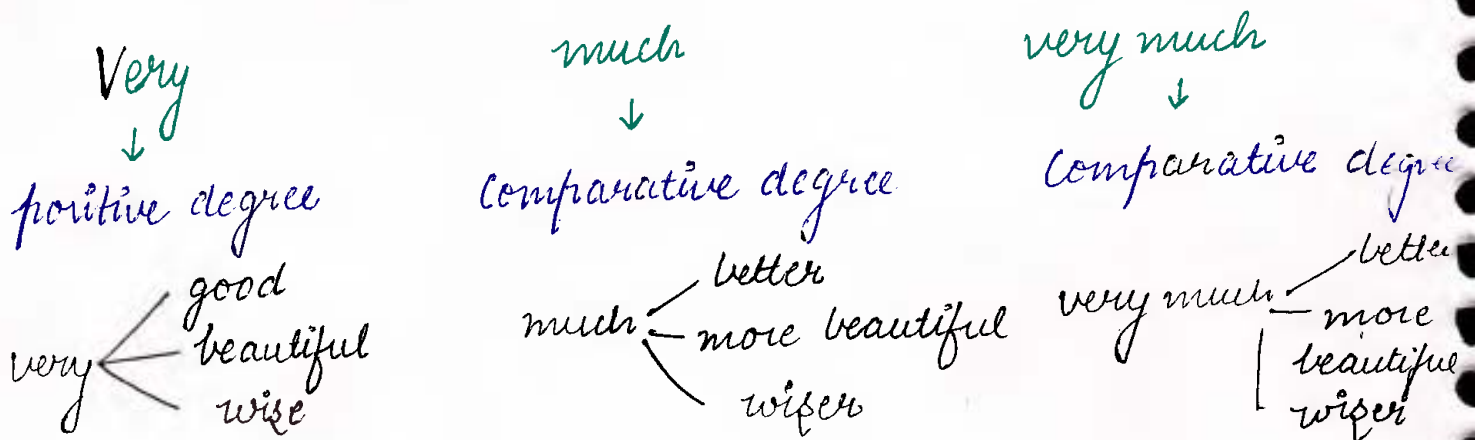
- The tea is too hot
⇒ The tea is hotter than
↳ It should be
जितना होना चाहिए
↳ It is proper
- Mr. Sharma talks too much
⇒ Mr. Sharma talks more than it should be.

- The weather is too cold
The weather is colder than it should be.

Too - 2nd - sentence last
↓ change
also - sentence middle.

Ex: (1) Cotton is grown in India too
Cotton is also grown in India

Some important Adverb



Rule 1:
Ex: She is much more beautiful than her sister
He is very much better than you

Very or much is used before superlative. it is use according to particular structure

Rule 2:

the + very + superlative
much + the + superlative

Ex: He was the very best player
He was much the best player

Rule 3: Very much is used to qualify a verb

Ex: thank you very much
I like it very much

Altogether: (पूरी तरह से)

All together: (एक साथ)

Ex: He is altogether tired
We shall go from here all together

Late: विलम्ब से / देर से

Lately: अभी - अभी

Ex: The train is running late
I have finished the work lately

Hard: पूरी शक्ति से

Hardly: बड़ी मुश्किल से

Ex: Hard work brings success
He can arrange hardly thousand rupees

Yet: अभी तक

it is used in present perfect tense (normally negative sentence)

Ex: He hasn't come yet

Barely: बहुत कम

Ex: I could barely understand some points

Ex: ten boys are absent

Just now: अभी अभी (एक दो घंटे के अंदर)

Ex: I have seen this matter just now

Right now: (विक अभी) एक-दो मिनट के अंदर

Ex: I have come here right now

Recently: (हाल-ही में) (एक-दो महीने के अंदर)

Ex: I have come here recently

Even: (भी) उम्मीद के विपरीत काम है तब 'भी' का use करेंगे।

Ex: Even Kejriwal can't control crime
Kejriwal cannot control even crime

only too / none too: इन दोनों का use positive or negative adjective के साथ किया जाता है।
(सिर्फ बहुत) (बहुत ज्यादा नहीं)

Example: (1) I am only too glad to meet you
मैं उससे मिलकर सिर्फ बहुत खुश हुआ

(2) His style is only too bad
उसका style बुरा है, (व्यक्ति बुरा नहीं है)

(3) This novel is none too good
यह नोवल उतना भी अच्छा नहीं है।

(4) This novel is none too bad
उतना भी बुरा नहीं है।

Fairly / Rather : (सामान्य मात्रा में ना ज्यादा ना कम)

- Fairly is used with positive adjective
- Rather is used with negative adjective

Ex: She is a fairly tall girl

He is a rather stupid boy

It is a rather difficult question.

Presently / shortly / directly are used with the sense of soon. in a short time without delay in future action

Ex: He will be here shortly / presently / directly

Soon

↓

in a short time
without delay

Early

↓

before the
expected time
(उम्मीद से पहले)

Quickly

↓

(तेजी से जल्दी)

Ex: Do it quickly
I go to bed early today.
Come soon

Some time

कभी कभी

Sometime

भूतपूर्व

Sometimes

(कभी कभार)

Ex: I will stay here for sometime
Mamohan Singh is sometime p.m of India
Sometimes I think you

Slowly: धीरे से (quickly का opposite)

Lowly: धीमे-धीमे (loudly का opposite)

Ex: Suresh is reading a book slowly
Suresh is reading a book lowly

30/Jan/2017

Common Error in the use of Adverb

Rule 1:

Ex: (1) The building is large enough for the guest house. (✓)

(2) The building is enough large for the guest house. (X)

enough का use उस शब्द के बाद करते हैं जिसको यह qualify करता है। enough से पहले हमेशा +ve Adj के बाद होता है।

Adj + enough
positive

enough + N
↓
Adj

(3) There is enough salt in the dish

Rule 2:

Ex: (i) Lata has only one car (✓)

(ii) Only Lata has a car (✓)

(iii) Lata has a car only (X)

(iv) She can read only (X)

(1) only she can read. (✓)

Only का use उस शब्द के पहले किया जाता है जिसको यह qualify करता है।

Rule 3: Ex: (1) she seldom comes late. (✓)

(2) she comes late seldom. (X)

⇒ Subject + always / sometimes / seldom / rarely / occasionally / often / never / generally + O.W

⇒ Subject + auxiliary verb + always / sometimes / seldom / rarely / occasionally / often / never / generally + O.W

इन शब्दों का use subject के बाद या auxiliary verb के बाद करते हैं।

Ex: I am always at home on Sunday

Rule 4: Ex: (1) she sang in the college hall perfectly last night. (X)

(2) she sang perfectly in the college hall last night. (✓)

⇒ when ~~two~~ or more adverbs are used in a sentence the normal order is adverb of manner + adverb of place + adverb of time it is known as MPT rule.

Rule 5: Ex: (1) It is nothing else than a joke. (X)

(2) It is nothing else but a joke. (✓)

⇒ The adverb 'else' is always followed by but not by than

Rule 6:

(1) I want to live peacefully (✓)

(2) I want to live in peacefully (×)

⇒ Preposition is not used with adverb of manner.

CONJUNCTION

Con-connection

junction → more than one.

⇒ Conjunction is a word which is used to join 2 words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

ex: He was guilty so he was punished
↓
Conjunction

⇒ There are 3 types of conjunction:

- Co-ordinating conjunction
- Co-relative conjunction
- Sub-ordinating conjunction

(1) Co-ordinating conjunction

The conjunction which is used to join two words, two phrases, two clauses of equal rank.

example:

And, but, or, nor, for, so, as well as

ex: He is poor..... honest

he is poor but honest

(2) Priya writes carefully and clearly
+ conj

(2) Co-relative Conjunction

The conjunction which is used in pairs

- ⇒ either के बाद or आता है नो नही
- ⇒ neither — nor —
- ⇒ both के बाद and आता है as well as नही
- ⇒ hardly के बाद when या v^y आता है then या that नही
- ⇒ Scarcely के बाद when या v^y आता है then या that नही।
- ⇒ No sooner के बाद than आता है then नही
- ⇒ Hardly के बाद any आता है other नही
- ⇒ Any के बाद other आता है but नही
- ⇒ No के बाद or आता है नो नही
- ⇒ Not के बाद or आता है नो नही
- ⇒ Never के बाद और आता है नो नही
- ⇒ Seldom के बाद never आता है ever नही
- ⇒ nothing else के बाद but आता है yet नही
- ⇒ whether के or आता है नो नही
- ⇒ Rather के बाद than आता है then नही
- ⇒ other के बाद than आता है then नही
- ⇒ nothing के बाद but आता है yet नही
- ⇒ Such के बाद that आता है then नही
- ⇒ Not only के बाद but also आता है but too नही

3) not only ... but also

S + V + not only + P₁ + but also + P₂ + V + P₃ + V + P₄

Ex: (1) Not only Neha but also Manita and Zoya are doing their work

(2) Manu is not only good but also wise

4) Both ... and ...

S + V + Both + N₁ + Adj + and + N₂ + Adj + V

Ex: (1) He speaks both Hindi and English
(2) John is both tall and handsome

5) Although ... yet = ...

Although + S + V + O₁ + yet + S + V + O₂

note: yet के अर्थ 'अगर भी', 'अगर चलाय तो चलाय' के।

Ex: Although he was not guilty, yet he was punished
Although he is poor, he is happy

6) Negative { Hardly + had + S + V } + scarcely + O₁ + when + before + O₂

NO/ not + X
than that X

Ex: Hardly had he completed his work before
 scarcely had he left the house when it happened.

(7) (Negative word)
 No sooner + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{did} + s + v^1 + \text{ow} \\ \text{had} + s + v^3 + \text{ow} \end{array} \right\}$ than.
 न कत (when) x

Ex: ^{जसो ही} No sooner did she finish cooking than some guests arrived.

(8) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{whenever} \\ \text{जब तक} \\ \text{बही} \\ \text{Until} \\ \text{Unless} \\ \text{जब तक} \\ \text{Till} \\ \text{as long as} \\ \text{चाहे} \\ \text{even if} \\ \text{Before} \end{array} \right\}$ + s + v⁵ + ow, ↓ s + will/shall/can/may + v¹ + ow
 (then) x

(Ex: (1) If you go to Agra you may see the Taj Mahal.

(2) He will go to him even if he abuses him.

वह उसके पास जाएगा चाहे वह माली ही दे,

(3) Untill you go she will be staying there.

जब तक तुम बही नाओगे वह वही रुडी रहेगी।

(4) As long as he comes I will wait.

जब तक वह आएगा हम इंतजार करेगी।

(9) Lest. should ... कही ऐसा न हो की

↳ Negative word
 ↳ Sentence start (x)

S + v + O/W, lest + S + should + v² + O/W

ex: (1) He works hard lest he should fail.

(2) Run fast lest you should miss the train.

10 or else will कहीं ऐसा न हो की

↳ sentence start (x)
↳ Negative word

S + v + O/W, or else + S + will + v¹ + O/W

ex: ~~Run~~ Run fast or else he will miss the train

11 whether or कहीं या

note: इसका use positive and negative sentence or according to tense or tense

ex: I don't know whether he will accept your proposal or not.

12 or as/so as उतना जितना

positive ✓
neg sent ✓

neg sent ✓
positive x

ex: Ram is as smart as shyam

Lata's elder sister is not so beautiful as you say

13 such that / such that

ex: (1) His behaviour was such that everybody disliked him.

(2) Such was his behaviour that everybody disliked him.

(14) Seldom or never : - शायद नही उस

Seldom if ever : शायद interrogative sent.

Ex: I have seldom or never visited the Taj Mahal
Have you seldom if ever visited the Taj Mahal

(15) Since : चूँकि it is use in the begning of the sentence

Ex: Since he is sick he can't attend the class

Since : Conjunction of time (जब से)

Use simple past में करते हैं और जाने वाला clause present perfect में होता है।

Ex: Since he left Delhi. I haven't meet him

Since : present of time (से)

Ex: he has been studying English since Monday

(16) So : इसलिए : used in the middle of the sentence

Ex: He is sick so he can't attend the class

(17) believe, hope, suppose, think के साथ that का use करो ना मर्जी हो ना करो।

Ex: I think you are brave
I think that you are brave.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT (syntax)

Ex: One must manage ~~his~~ ^{one's} time (x)

Everyone is the master of ~~one's~~ ^{his} fate (x)

⇒ Syntax is that branch of English language in which we study the art of using correct verbs

Rule 1

Sub (singular) $\xrightarrow{\text{The boy}}$ V (singular) ^{is coming}

Sub (plural) $\xrightarrow{\text{Boys}}$ V (plural) ^{are coming}

Rule 2

N + and + N \longrightarrow V (plural)

Ex: The boy and the girl are going to cinema

Rule 3

N + and + N \longrightarrow V (sing)

part & parcel
आजिब अंग

Ex: Rice and curry is my favourite dish.

List:

Bread and butter, horse and carriage, hammer and sickle, crown and glory, truth and honesty, age and experience, slow and steady etc.

Rule 4

Each + N + and + Each + N + V (singular)
every ^{Every} _{No} ^{Every} _{No}

⇒ Each + N + and + N \longrightarrow V (singular)
every _{No}

⇒ we + each + v (plural)
you + every
they

ex: Nobody and no girl is going to win the race.
We each are very honest in our work.

Rule 5.

Article + Adj + and + Adj + N + v (sing)

Article + Adj + and + Art + Adj + N + v (plural)

Art + N + and + N → v (sing)

Art + N + and + Art + N → v (plural)

ex: A red and black cow is in the field
A red and A black cow are in the field
the fast and phylosopher has come to meet you me.
the fast and the phylosopher have come to meet.

Rule 6

indefinite no + of the + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{uncountable N (sing) + v (sing) 100\%} \\ 1\% + \text{N (countable) sing + v (sing)} \\ \text{countable (plural) + v (plural) 100\%} \end{array} \right.$

ex: Half of the mango is rotten
Half of the mangoes are rotten

list plenty of, most of, some of, all of, rest of, a lot of, lots of, $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of, $\frac{3}{4}$ th of, percent of etc.

ex (1) none of the counterfeit, money has been found,
(2) none of the ten students have finished the examination
(3) most of the students are laborious in my class.

Rule 7: अनगिनत
A number + N (plural) + v (plural)
The number of + N (plural) + v (sing)

↓ निश्चित में अनगिनत
Ex: the number of students are^{is} studying here (x)
A number of boys are going to cinema (✓)

Rule 8: more than one + sing countable N + v (sing)
more + plural countable N + than one + v (plural)

Ex: more than one student was present in the class
more students than one were present in the class.

Rule 9: (माता या पिता)
parent + sing + v (sing)
parents + plural + v (plural)
(माता पिता दोनों)

Ex: His parent is coming today
His parents are coming today

Rule 10: quotation, pre verb, clause, phrase यदि
यह sub का काम करते हैं तो आने वाला verb sing
होता है,

Ex: cats and dogs is a famous phrase

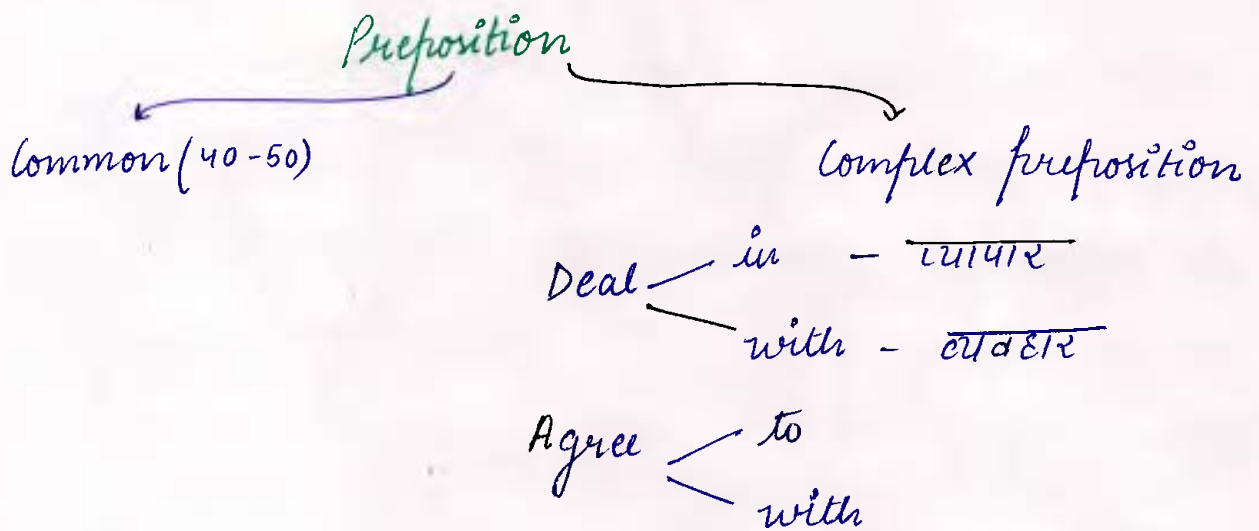
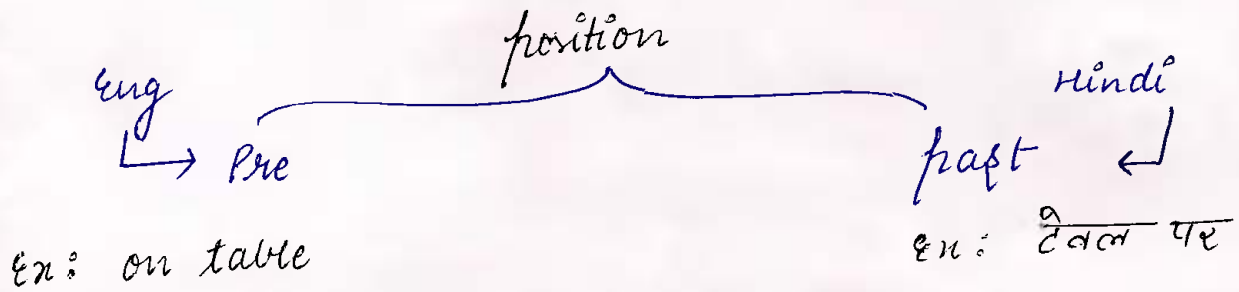
Preposition

Ex: Lalita should wait on her ill husband

option - on / in / with / for

wait on - सेवा करना

wait for - इंतजार करना



⇒ preposition is a word which is used to establish a relation between two nouns

Some common mistake for using preposition: -

(1) After preposition objective case is used

ex: She has complained against man and I (X)

She has complained against Ram and me (✓)

(2) After preposition gerund is used

Ex: I abstain from smoke (X)

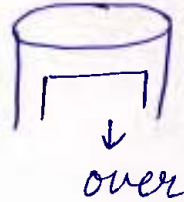
I abstain from smoking (✓)

Basic uses of preposition :-

1

on : above : over

पर / उपर



Ex: (1) There is a cap on his head

(2) The coolie was carrying a bag on his head

(3) The fan is above us

(4) There is a roof over your head

(5) The Aeroplane is flying above the cloud.

(6) The Aeroplane is flying over the head.

On : on is used with particular phrases

List ⇒ on a journey, on a trip, on a voyage,
on a trip, on demand, on duty, on holiday,
on the wall, on leave, on the phone, on the
radio etc.

Above : above का use 'से ऊपर' तथा संख्या में ज्यादा
या अधिक दिखाने के लिए करते हैं।

Ex: His income is above 10,000 ₹ a month.

There are above 100 students in the class.

Over: over का use age, temperature का measurement, किसी place के आस पास, किसी वस्तु को ढकने के लिए, के ऊपर समुचा (पूरा) तथा period of time के अर्थ में करते हैं।

Ex: (1) He is over 30.

(2) The temperature is over 20°C

(3) It is cold over here

(4) The class is over at 5 P.m

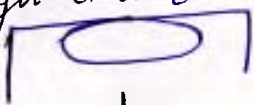
(5) please spread the cloth over the table

⇒ Over is used with the sense of more than required.

over eating, over wise, over smart, over busy etc

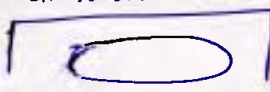
(2)

tough हो ना हो



below

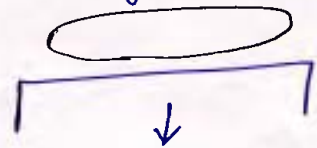
दो side से घिरा हुआ



Under: Beneath

New ——— old
(same meaning)

layer की तरह काम करे तब



Underneath

Ex: (1) They are below the poverty line

(2) we are below the fair

(3) The cat is sleeping under the table

(4) He is wearing a shirt underneath his coat

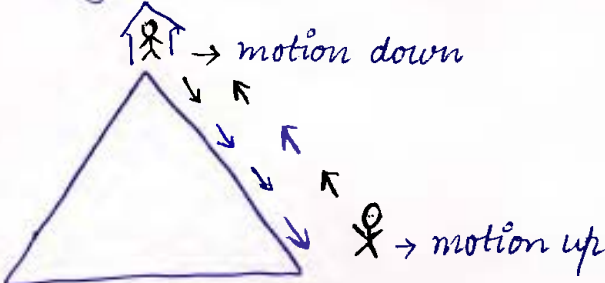
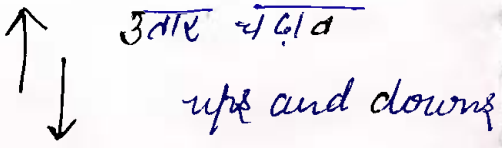
(5) You can see his real face hidden underneath his behaviour

Phrase: Under Age - नाबालिग
 Under consideration - विचाराधीन
 under the nose of - आखी के सामने

3 Round : Around : Along = किनारे किनारे
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 motion के साथ (motion less) motion + motion less
 किसी वस्तु का चक्कर लगाना

- Ex: (1) Sita was walking along the road
 (2) There are trees along the road
 (3) There are trees around the ground/garden
 (4) We are sitting around the ground
 (5) He is running round the ground

Ex: The earth moves round the sun (✓)
 The earth moves around the sun (✓)

4 Up : upon : down : up & down
 ↓
 (जब कोई वस्तु नीचे से थोड़ा ऊपर उठकर गति के साथ दूसरी वस्तु पर रखा जाता है तो upon)



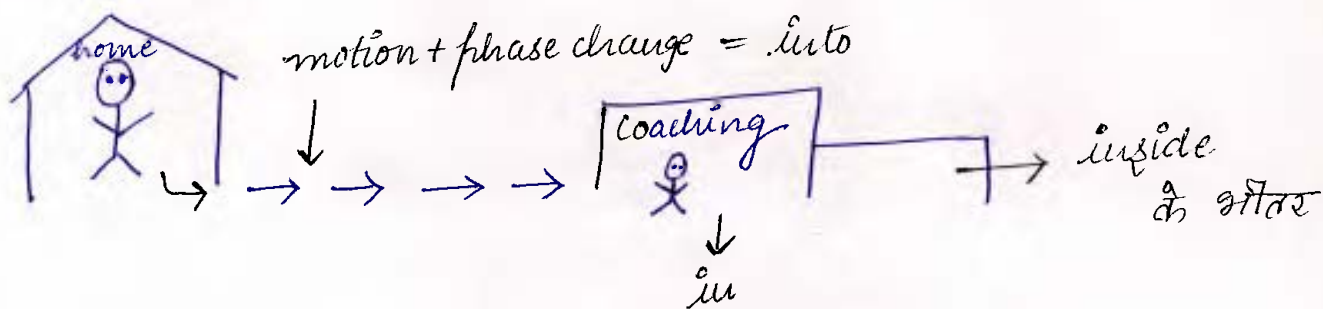
Ex: (1) The dog jumped upon the table

(2) He failed down the roof

(3) He went up the hill

(4) There are many ups and downs in our life

5 In : Into : Inside = में / अंदर / भीतर



Ex: (1) He came into my room

(2) The students are in the class

(3) The frog fall into the well

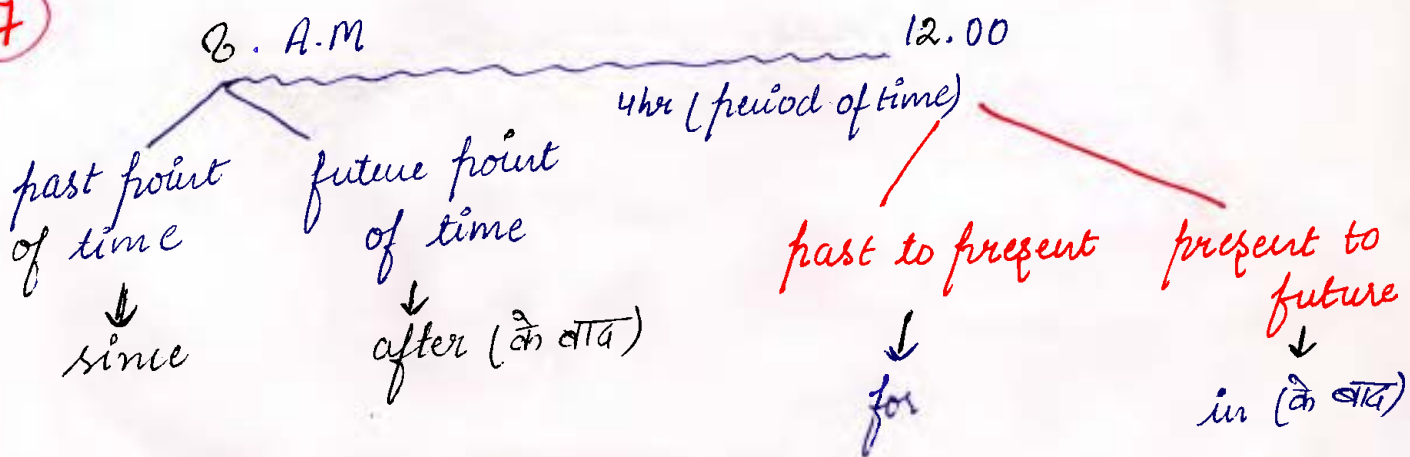
(4) Ram had if inside the hall

6 In : After - in the context of time reference

के बाद

in place - में, अंदर, भीतर
time - के बाद

7



Ex: (1) She will come in a month (✓)

(2) She came in a month (X) → past में 'in' का use नहीं करनी चाहिए।

(3) She came after a month (✓)

(4) She will come after Monday (✓)

(5) She will come after 9 P.M (✓)

(6) She will come after a month (X)

note: After an use past में नहीं करनी चाहिए future में use करनी चाहिए।
future में use करनी चाहिए।
future में use करनी चाहिए।
future में use करनी चाहिए।

8 Since : For

⇒ Since + Am / Pm / morning / evening / night / midnight / birth / marriage / days / name of days / months / years / seasons / name of festivals.

⇒ Since + last morning / last day / last year

⇒ For: For + numerical words (1, 2, 3, 4, infinitive) seconds / minutes / hours / days / months / years

⇒ For + the last / first + numerical words (1, 2, 3 . . .) + seconds / minutes / hours / days / months / years

Ex: He has been absent since Monday

He has been absent for 2 years

9) To : Towards : onto : upto

To : (लक्ष्य तक)

Ex: I am going to the DSL
I am going to the station

To : (पास / तर्जनीक)

Ex: Come to me
Go to him

To : (से) Ex: I said to Ram

To : (तक) Ex: From here to there

Towards : (लक्ष्य तक वही लक्ष्य की ओर)

Ex: I am coming towards you
I am going towards the station

Onto : (छलंगा मार जाना / रखाना motion के साथ)

Ex: The mouse jumped onto the table (✓)
↳ (आगे निकल गया)
The mouse jumped on the table (✓)
↓ (वही पर है)

Upto : (तक) ('0' से high level)

Ex: you will have to fine upto Rs 10,000

(10) **About** : लगभग / वाला-वाली / मे या के बारे में

Ex: It is about 9'o' clock

He is about to go

I have doubt about it

(11) **After** : के बाद / के पीछे

Ex: He came after 2 days

He is mad after wealth

(12) **In, within** : in the context of time reference

↓ ↓
के बाद के अंदर

Ex: She will come in a week

She will come with in a week

(13) Ex: The principal entered into the office (X)

The principal entered the office (✓)

normally into is not used with the word enter

note: into may be used with the word enter if the sentence refer to treaty / alliance & agreement

Ex: India entered into an alliance with America

(14) **Beside** : Besides

↓
बगल में / समीप / किनारे

↓
के अलावा / के आतिरिक्त

Ex: (1) My house is located beside the college

(2) He had no one besides his brother

(3) Nobody writes to me besides you.
पत्र लिखता

11 At : On

At: It is used with particular time and hour

On: On is used with particular day and date

Ex: (1) He will come at 4 'o' clock

(2) He came at noon

(3) She will come on 2nd of October

(4) I am free on Sunday

12 Between : Among : Amongst

⇒ Between is used for two persons, places, things or animals

⇒ where is among is used for more than 2 persons, places, things or animals

⇒ Amongst + vowel letter (us, our, etc)

Ex: (1) Radha is sitting between Geeta and Geeta

(2) The P.M is standing among the crowd

(3) The property was distributed between my two sons

(4) Distribute these books among these 15 poor students

(5) Divide the cake amongst our friend.

note: **Between:** (1) between may be used for more than two if the sentence refers to treaty, alliance & agreement.

Ex: (1) There is an alliance between the four company

(2) There is a treaty between three states on the Kanbery water dispute.

(2) Difference के बाद between का प्रयोग होता है न कि among का

Ex: what are the main differences between cats dogs and cows.

(3) Between के बाद आने वाले दो noun 'and' से जुड़ते हैं जबकि 'from' के बाद आने वाले two noun 'to' से जुड़ते हैं।

Ex: meet me between 6 P.m to 8 P.m (X)

meet me between 5 P.m and 8 P.m (✓)

meet me from 5 P.m to 8 P.m (✓)

(13) **At:** (1) At is used with point of time

Ex: at 4'o'clock at night

(2) At is used before the name of festivals

Ex: I will go home at holy

(3) At is used before the name of village, Mohalla, block, district and small places.

Ex: I live at Sonipath

I live at Mukherjee Nagar

(14)

In: (1) In is used before the word Mohalla, village, block, district.

Ex: I live in Mohalla

I live in this district

(2) In is used before, big town, large area, state, capital, cities...

Ex: I live in Delhi

note: जब दो places साथ ही तो तुलनात्मक रूप से छोटे के साथ at और बड़े के साथ in लगाते हैं।

Ex: I live at Delhi in India

(15) **with:** **By**

⇒ non living → doer

⇒ non doer → living

⇒ sense organ → तक - future time action

⇒ device → द्वारा - माध्यम

↓
instrument

↓
By bus / train / car. ...

Ex: (1) we see with our eyes

(2) we should write a letter with a pen

(3) He killed a tiger with a gun.

(4) Mohan is beaten by his father

(5) A man travels by bus

(6) I will come back by 5 P.m

(16) **Across** : के पार / के आस पास / एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक

Ex: (1) I live Across the road

(2) let us swim across the river

(17) **Against** : के विरुद्ध / के विपरीत / से सटकर खड़ा होना / के सहारे खड़ा होना

Ex: (1) You should not go against law

(2) Don't lean against the door

(18) **Behind** : के पीछे / निश्चित समय में देर करके

Ex: (1) The Radhani Express is running behind its time

(2) The PNB Bank is behind the DSK

(19) **Beyond** : के बाहर

Ex: (1) He goes beyond limits

(2) That is beyond my reach

(3) Don't go beyond your limits.

(20) **Through** : भर / सूझा (पूरा)

Ex: Allthrough the life (जैवभर भर)

All through the year (साली भर)

I couldn't sleep through the night.

Ex: The bullet went through the body

The bus is passing through the tunnel.

Common errors in the use of Preposition

Rule 1: next, last, today, tomorrow, yesterday से पहले
at, in, on का use नही होता।

Ex: I saw him on last monday (✓)

Seeta will go on tomorrow (✓)

Rule 2: Ex: China attacked at India (X)

China attacked on India (X)

China attacked upon India (X)

China attacked India (X)

Attack + on/at/upon X

Rule 3: Describe / discuss + about X

Ex: I discussed about this question with friend (✓)

Rule 4: Explain + of/about X

Ex: She explained about her problems to me (✓)

Rule 5: Order + to/for X

Ex: I ordered to my servant to clean the car (✓)

Rule 6: Reach / approach + to^x + a place

Ex: She has reached to the station (✓)
x

Rule 7: Ridicule + at/on/about x
↓
मजाक बनाना

Ex: Some girls ridicule about him (✓)

Rule 8: Resemble + to/with x
↓
के जैसा

Ex: She resembles with her mother (✓)
x

Rule 9: propose / Report / say / suggest + to ✓

Ex: I said to Ram

She propose to us that we should go to the cinema.

Rule 10: Advise / ask / encourage / invite / tell / bring /
give / sell / send / show + to x

Ex: I gave to her a beautiful pen
x

I advised to him to give up smoking (✓)
x

Rule 11: marry + to/with (x)

S + is / am / are / was / were + married + to + N

Ex: Ram married with Sita (x)

He is married to a girl (✓)

Rule 2:

जब कोई व्यक्ति बीमारी से मरता है तो die के साथ 'of' लगाते हैं।

अगर बीमारी से न मरें तो 'from' लगाते हैं।

Ex: Raju died from over eating

He died from Malaria (x)
of (✓)

2nd September 2016

TENSE

Present tense

- Simple Present
- Present Continuous
- Present perfect
- Present perfect Continuous

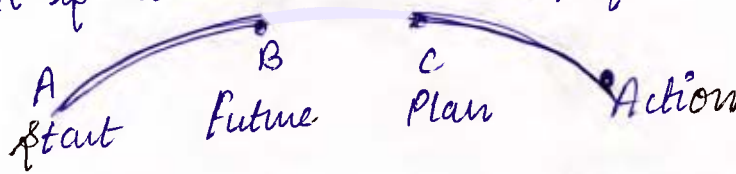
Past tense

- Simple past
- Past Continuous
- Past perfect
- Past perfect Continuous

Future tense

- Simple future
- future Continuous
- future perfect
- future perfect Continuous

A work is to be done in this form.



Simple present
Fix 90%

Not fix 50%
Simple future

- V¹ present (Plural)
- V² Past
- V³ perfect
- V⁴ Continuous
- V⁵ Present (singular)

Simple Present Tense

Basic

It shows present habitual action daily routine action, universal truth and future plan action.

Structure. 1. S⁽⁻⁾ + V⁽⁻⁾ + OW
 2. S⁽⁺⁾ + V⁽⁺⁾ + OW

{ + plural }
 { - singular }

S + V^{'s} + OW

S + know/knows + how to + V' + OW S + want/wants + V' + OW

S + V^{'s} + OW ⇒ S + go/goes to + V' + OW

Examples :

Template in English.

1. मेरी पत्नी चाँच बनाना जानती है।

⇒ My wife knows how to make / prepare tea

2. उसे तैरना आता है।

⇒ He knows how to swim.

3. मैं तुमसे प्रतिदिन मिलना चाहता हूँ।

⇒ I want to meet you everyday

4. मैं रोज English पढ़ने जाता हूँ।

⇒ I go to read English daily

5. मैं रोज 5 बजे जागता हूँ।

⇒ I get up at 5 o'clock daily

here it can't be wake up because

get up - जगना
wake up - उठना

6. वह तुम्हें पीठना चाहता है।

⇒ He wants to beat you.

S + V^{'s} + OW

Negative - S + do⁺/does + not + V' + OW

Interrogative - do/does + S + V' + OW?

Interrogative + Negative -

Do/does + S + not + V' + OW?

doesn't/don't + S + V' + OW?

Interrogative with "WH" family

what
when
why
how
where

+ do/does + S + V + OW + ?

Interrogative with 'WH' family + negative

what
when
why
how
where

+ don't / doesn't + S + V + OW + ?

+ don't / doesn't + S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{know} + \text{how to} + V' + \text{OW} \\ \text{want to} + V' + \text{OW} \end{array} \right. + ?$

5th september.

Examples are :

① तू उसे क्यों मिलना चाहत हो
why do you want to meet him

② सरकार गरीबों की मदद क्यों नहीं करती है

why doesn't the govt help the poor / why does the govt not help the poor

③ तू उसे कैसे जानते हो
how do you know him.

④ तूम्हें तैरना क्यों नहीं आता है,

why don't you know how to swim.

example - My mother has a beautiful umbrella

~~✗~~ my mother hasn't a beautiful umbrella

~~✓~~ my mother doesnot have a beautiful umbrella

Rule 2

$S + v^1 + O + W + \begin{matrix} \text{what} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{with} \end{matrix} + \begin{cases} \text{Past} \\ S + v^2 + O + W \\ S + \text{was/were} + v^4 + O + W \\ S + \text{had} + v^3 + O + W \\ S + \text{had} + \text{been} + v^4 + O + W \end{cases}$

if first clause is Present
it can be in any form of tense

- 1) I know where she lived in Delhi ✓
- 2) I know where did she live in Delhi ✗

Rule 3

$S + v^1 + O + W + \begin{matrix} \text{what} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{!} \\ \text{!} \end{matrix} + \begin{cases} \text{Future} \\ S + \text{will/shall} + v^1 + O + W \\ S + \text{will/shall} + \text{be} + v^4 + O + W \\ S + \text{will/shall} + \text{have} + v^3 + O + W \end{cases}$

- 1) I have no idea where she will live in Delhi.

9/September

- ① who does live here ✗
- ② who doesnot live here ✓
- ③ who don't live here ✓
- ④ who did this ✓
- ⑤ who did come yesterday ✗
- ⑥ who comes here. ✓
- ⑧ who come here. ✓

who — Pro - जो - Conjunction

living — sing - कान, कान, - कान

who + do/does + did + v' + ow (X)

who + v' + s + ow? (✓)

Negative: who + don't / doesn't + v' + ow + ? ✓

Rule 4:

- ① He is going to school always (X)
- ② He always goes to school (✓)
- ③ He goes to school always (X)
- ④ He is going to market everyday (X)
- ⑤ He everyday goes to market (X)
- ⑥ He goes to market everyday. (✓)

→ ① Always / never / occasionally / sometimes / often / usually / generally / seldom etc are used in simple Present Tense these words are used after the subject and before the main verb.

→ ② everyday / everynight / everymonth / daily these words are used last of the sentence in simple present Tense

Simple Present tense is used with Conditional Sentence.

whenever
whenever

If,

until

unless

as soon as

as long as

Till

even if

as if

Before

After

+ would / should / will / shall } X
can / may

+ S + V^{1/5} + OW, S + will / shall + V' + OW
can
may

It means comes in future (in hindi)

'As if' - मानो की

- * The sentence can never start with 'as if'
- * It works as a conjunction

S + V^{1/5} + OW + 'as if' — S + were + N / Adj / OW

S + would + V' + OW.

S + V³ + OW + 'as if' — S + had + V³ + OW (rare condition)

— here 'was' cannot be used because these are imaginary sentence.

example:

- 1) It seems to me as if you were mad. one cannot use
- 2) He walks as if he were a lion
- 3) It seems as if it would rain.
- 4) She spoke as if she had returned from London.

Until / Unless = जबतक नहीं

- It is a negative word
- we can't use 'no' / not / never with it.
- Until shows time condition and unless shows condition.

① Until + S + V^{1/5} + OW, S + will/shall + V' + OW

S + will/shall + OW, until + S + V^{1/5} + OW

both conditions are giving sense of future.

but if

② S + V^{1/5} + OW, until + S + V^{1/5} + OW

example: here sense is present

① Until the doctor comes I will sit here. (future sense)

② You stay here until I call you. (present sense)

Unless + S + V^{1/5} + OW, S + will/shall + V' + OW

S + will/shall + V' + OW, unless + S + V^{1/5} + OW

example:

① Unless the government accepts our proposal, we will continue our strike.

② Unless he works hard he will not pass

9, September 2016

If / when / before / as soon as - - - S + V^{YS} + OW
S + will + V' + OW'
shall
may
can

S + will / shall + V' + OW

if - - - + S + V^{YS} + OW

- 1) we shall wait, till she come comes
- 2) I shall finish my work before he comes comes
- 3) I can start my work as soon as he comes
- 4) I shall go to the market if it will rain rains
- 5) unless you don't come to me. I will not help you
- 6) unless he works hard, he don't success. he will not succeed.
- 7) what ^{does} he knows about you
- 8) I don't know what he know about you.
- 9) He goes to market usually → He usually goes to market
- 10) the train will starts at 10 o'clock
- 11) जब मैं तुमसे मिलने आऊंगा मैं तुम्हारी मदद करूंगा।
when I come to meet you, I will help you
- 12) जैसे ही वह आएगा मैं अपना काम शुरू कर दूंगा,
As soon as he comes, I will start my work.

Rule 1 Current events, current news, newspaper headlines are used in simple present tense.

example: (1) Coffee, Tata, Starbucks comes to Delhi opens to outlets at the airport

(2) The P.M leaves for China next week

(3) Mig-29 crashes.

Rule 2 An introduction of quotations, proverb, maxims etc are used in simple present tense

example: (1) A bad Carpenter quarrels with his tools

Rule 3. The fact of history and events if said in the relevant of present then simple present is used.

example: Akbar marries a Rajputana Princess and sets a example of secularism

Rule 4. It is used to indicate a present habitual action/daily routine action.

example: He gets up 4'0' clock everyday

Rule 5. It is used to indicate a universal truth/external truth

example: 1) The sun rises in the east

2) Water boils at 100°C

Rule 6. It is used to indicate a fixed future plan action

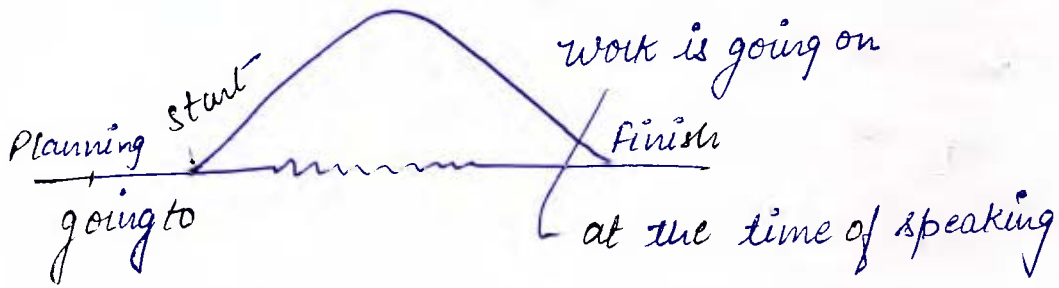
example: The match starts at 2'0' clock

Rule 7. Broadcast commentary is used in simple present tense

example. Ashwin throws the ball, the batsman hits hard, Dhoni catches the ball

12/September/2016

Present Continuous Tense



The work or action starts sometimes before and it must get an end after sometime. but the work is going on at the time of speaking

$S + is/am/are + v^1 + ow$ → $S + is/am/are +$ → making to + v¹
 ↳ getting to + v³
 ⇒ $S + is/am/are + going to + v^1 + ow$ → $S + is/am/are + going to +$
 ↳ make to + v¹
 ↳ get to + v³

① मैं तुम्हें देख रहा हूँ।

I see you seeing देखना
ing मिलना

② मैं उसे जान रहा हूँ।
I know him

③ Pakistan आतंकवादियों से India पर आक्रमण करवा रहा है।
Pakistan is making terrorist assault in India

④ वह सोया हुआ है।
He is sleeping

⑤ मैं अपने पापा से घड़ी खरीदवाने जा रहा हूँ।
I am going to make my father buy a watch

⑥ मैं उसे पीटवाने जा रहा हूँ।
I am going to get him beaten

Structure S + is/am/are + V⁴ + to do

Negative : S + is/am/are + not + V⁴ + to do

Interrogative : is/am/are + S + V⁴ + to do + ?

Int + negative : isn't / aren't + S + V⁴ + to do + ?

Am I not = Aren't I ✓

Am't I ✓

Amn't I X

WH family : WH + is/am/are + S + V⁴ + to do + ?

WH + Negative : WH + isn't / aren't + S + V⁴ + to do + ?

① क्या धनी लोग गरीब लोग से काम करा रहे हैं।

Are the rich making the poor do work.

② तुम अगले हफ्ते कश्मीर क्यों जा रहे हो।

Why are you going Kashmir next week.

③ वह मुझे इस काम के लिए क्यों दौड़ा रहा है।

Why is he making me run for the work. etc.

④ तुम अपने बाल आजकल कहाँ करा रहे हो।

Where are you getting your haircut these days.

⑤ क्या आप अपने जूते Polish करा रहे हैं।

Are you getting your shoes Polish.

13/ September / 2016

Common Errors in the use of Present Continuous Tense.

Hear — सुनना
— ing hearing सुनवाई करना

Think — सोचना
— ing = विचार → Noun } meaning gets change
in continuous tense }

Rule 1. Some of the verbs which are not used in continuous tense in original meaning.

It is used in simple present tense and gives two sense

(i) Simple present.

(ii) Present continuous

example: (1) I hear your voice.

मैं तुम्हारी आवाज सुनता हूँ।

मैं तुम्हारी आवाज सुन रहा हूँ।

(2) The judge is hearing this case today.

Judge इस case की सुनवाई कर रहा है।

(3) I am seeing you tonight.

मैं आज की रात तुमसे मिल रहा हूँ।

The words are

(1) Admire - प्रशंसा करना

(2) Adore - पूजा करना

(3) Agree - सहमत होना

(4) Amuse - मनोरंजन करना

(5) Astonish - चकित कर देना

(6) Attract - आकर्षित

(7) Believe - विश्वास करना

(8) Concern - चिंता करना

- (9) Contain - कै अन्दर होना
- (10) Desire - चाहना
- (11) Despise - तुच्छ समझना
- (12) Detest - नफरत करना
- (13) Doubt - शक करना
- (14) Envy - जलन करना
- (15) Fear - डरना
- (16) Forget - भूलना
- (17) Forgive - माफ
- (18) Guess - अनुमान
- (19) Hear - सुनना
- (20) Imagine - कल्पना
- (21) Impress - प्रभावित करना
- (22) Know - जानना
- (23) Love - प्यार करना
- (24) Please - खुश करना
- (25) Realise - सहजुस
- (26) Recognise - पहचानना
- (27) Require - जरूरत
- (28) Remember - याद
- (29) Resemble - मिलता जुलता
- (30) Satisfy - संतुष्ट
- (31) See - देखना
- (32) Seen - लगाना
- (33) Sound - आवाज
- (34) Smell - सुगंध
- (35) Suppose - मान लेना
- (36) Stop - रोकना

37 Surprise - चौकित

38 Suspect - शक करना

39 Understand - समझना

40 Hate - नफरत

41 etc

Rule 2 वर्तमान की किसी चीज में gradual increasing or decreasing का भाव दिखाया जाए तो Present Continuous का use करते हैं

शत - (i) double comparative is use

(ii) Get, grow, become जैसे शब्दों का use

example: (i) My grandfather is getting older & older day by day
double comparative.

(ii) She is becoming more & more ambitious day by day.
D.C

Rule 3 example:

(i) She watches T.V at this moment (X)

(ii) She is watching T.V at this moment (✓)

(iii) She is watching the TV at this moment (X)

at this moment is used in Present Continuous.

Now, at the moment, at this moment, at this time present time - this morning this evening etc are used in present continuous tense.

Rule 4 S + is/am/are + on - चल रहा है
examples.

(i) These classes are on (without V⁴)

(ii) I am on duty

(iii) The fan is on

S + must + be + v⁴ + ow → अवश्य रहे रहें

example:

(i) she must be coming tomorrow

Rule 5:

My
Our
His
Her
their
your
Ram's
Sita's

+ { Noun
→ v⁴ — (v)
v^{1/2/3/5} — (x)

the verb becomes noun after putting v⁴

example:

(i) Please excuse my ... coming late

(a) come

(b) came

(c) comes

(d) coming

(ii) I appreciate Ram's singing

Rule 6

① He aims at solving problem

(a) solve

(b) solving

(c) solved

(d)

After the preposition to v⁴ form is used always.

S + keep + on + v⁴

kept

keeps

go

goes

went

Present Perfect Tense

St has/have + v¹

Present Perfect

Impact sustains as Present

time lapses words

are not used

$S + V^2 + O + W$

Simple Past

Impact withdraws on present

time lapses words are

used

before + time / yesterday
Age / last

example: - I did my graduation last year.

⇒ I completed my graduation last year

⇒ This shows that an action or verb has finished in the past but impact sustains on present time.

Structure

$S + has / have + V^3 + O + W$

$S + has / have + made + O + V^1$

get + O + V³

Negative → $S + hasn't / haven't + V^3 + O + W$

Interrogative → $has / have + S + V^3 + O + W + ?$

Interrogative + Neg: - $hasn't / haven't + S + V^3 + O + W + ?$

Note family - $WH + has / have + S + V^3 + O + W + ?$

WH + Negative - $WH + hasn't / haven't + S + V^3 + O + W + ?$

not can be written after subject.

Common Errors in the use of Present Perfect Tense.

examples:

- ① मैंने अभी अभी अपना काम समाप्त किया है।
I have just finished my work
- ② वे लोग match पहले ही जीत चुके हैं।
They have already won the match
- ③ वह कई बार मुझे रुला चुका है।
He had made me cry many times.
- ④ Shah Jaha ने Taj Mahal क्यों बनवाया है।
why has Shah Jaha got the Taj Mahal build
- ⑤ क्या तुम कभी Delhi गए हो।
Have you ever gone to Delhi
- ⑥ तूम्हें अपनी Motorcycle को मरमत क्यों नहीं करवाई ,
why haven't got your Motorcycle repaired.

Just / ever / never / already
after all they v3 use

Rule 1 : After the words like "Just / ever / never / already"
always use v³.
Just / ever / never / already + v³

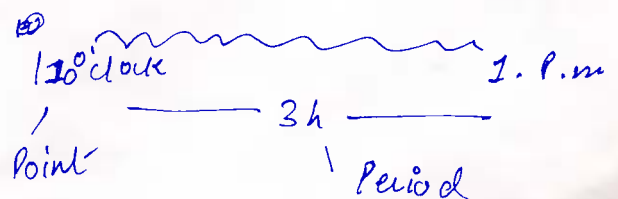
Rule 2 : वह अभी तक नहीं आया ,
He hasn't come yet

'Yet' it is used in Present Perfect Tense (negative or inter-rogative sentence)

Rule 3 : since / For is used in Present Perfect Tense

since - Point of time

For - Period of time



Since - o'clock, am, p.m, morning, evening, night, midnight, sunset, sunrise, name of days, months, years, seasons, festivals, events, childhood, yesterday, birth, marry

Since + last \Rightarrow last day, last month, last year

For + numeral words (1, 2, 3, 4 ∞)

For + words, minutes, hours, days, months, years

Since January, ~~For~~
For 2 months.

For + The last/Past + 2 days (numeral words)

example: (i) I have known you for the last 10 days (\checkmark)
knowing is not a word. If it is then it change the

(ii) I have been knowing you for the last 10 days (\times)

(iii) I have lived in Delhi since January (\checkmark)

(iv) I have been living in Delhi since January (\checkmark)

Note: * Since and For is used in 4 tense

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Present Perfect | (iii) Past Perfect |
| (ii) Present Perfect Continuous | (iv) Past Perfect continuous |

Since $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past Point of time} \\ \text{conjunction क्योंकि (start from since)} \\ \text{conjunction of time जैसे} \end{array} \right.$

* If Since is used in the form of conjunction and time then since is used in simple past and the coming clause will be used in Present Perfect tense

since + s + v² + O/W , s + has/have + v³ + O/W

s + has/have + v³ + O/W , since + s + v² + O/W

if since is used with v² then simple Past

if since is not used with v² then simple Present Perfect

examples: -

① Three months have passed since I met her.

② Since he joined the IAS, he hasn't taken any leave.

15, September.

Rule 4: 'this time' is used in Present perfect tense whereas 'that time' is used in simple past tense.

example ⇒ I have understood tense this time.

Rule 5: First time / second time / third time ... are used in Present Perfect tense.

example ⇒ I have seen you here first time.

Structure

It / this + is / was + the + best / worst / only + perfect tense

example - this is the best picture I have ever seen.

Rule 6: Frequency of time (two time / three times ...) etc are used in present perfect tense

example: ⇒ I have been doing it for five times (x)

⇒ I have done it for five times (✓)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

• This is a very special case that ^{is} the combination of 2 tense.

- (i) Present Perfect
- (ii) Present Continuous

It means the work or action starts in the past and still continuous in the present.

Structure: S + has/have + been + v³ + ow + since/for + time

Negative: S + hasn't / haven't + been + v⁴ + ow + since/for + time

Int : Has/have + S + been + v⁴ + ow + since/for + time?

Int + Neg: Hasn't / haven't + S + been + v⁴ + ow + since/for + time?

WH : WH + has/have + S + been + v⁴ + ow + since/for + time?

WH + Neg: WH + hasn't / haven't + S + been + v⁴ + ow + since/for + time?

example:

(1) Mr. Sinha has been teaching in the college for more than five years.

(2) He has been living in Delhi since 1980

(i) क्या बता इस घर में 2010 से नहीं रह रही है?

→ Hasn't bata been living in this house since 2010.

(ii) तुम घंटा चार घंटे से क्या कर रहे हो।

→ what have been you doing here for 4 hours.

(iii) क्या वह 3 घंटे से अंग्रेजी पढ़ रही है।

→ Has she been reading English since 3 hours.

(iv) मैं इस coaching में पिछले 2 घंटे से अध्ययन कर रहा हूँ।

→ I have been studying in this coaching for the last two hours.

Extra:

S + has/have + been + ow + since/for + time

examples:

(1) मैं जबकी से व्यस्त हूँ।

⇒ I have been busy since January

(2) वह चार दिन से अनुपस्थित है।

⇒ He has been absent for 4 days

Note: The sentence of Present perfect Continuous can be written in Present perfect tense

Note: It is better to use the structure

(S + has/have + been + v⁴ + ow + since/for + time)

example (i) I have been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓)
(ii) I have lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

Note: It is better to use the structure

(S + hasn't/haven't + v³ + ow + since/for + time)

In the case of negative

ex (i) I haven't lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

(ii) I haven't been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

Note: Present Continuous tense वाले sentence पर यदि जोर डाला जाये तो उसे Present Perfect Continuous tense बनाया जाता है।

example तुम खा ही रहे हो।

⇒ You have been eating

16, September

Simple Past Tense

example → मैं खा चुका था ।

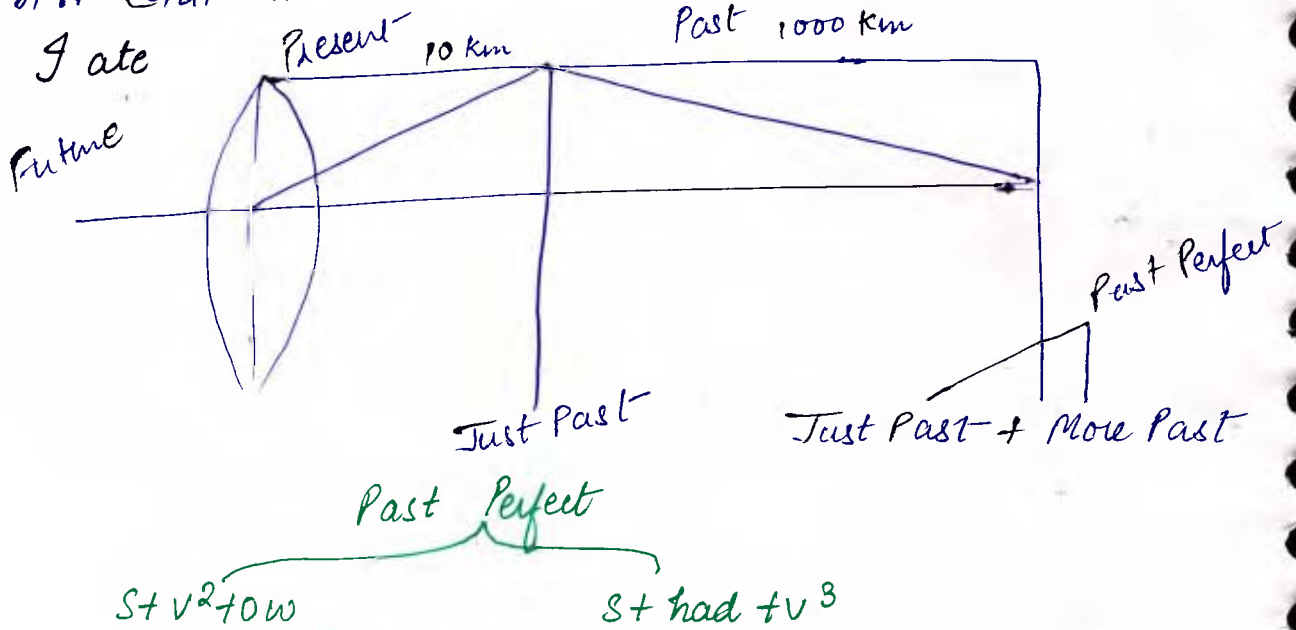
⇒ I ate

(ii) मैंने खाया ।

⇒ I ate

(iii) मैंने खाया था

⇒ I ate



⇒ more past → Past perfect + had + V³

⇒ Just past → simple Past + S + V² + OW

• दुनिया का कोई भी past का single clause sentence सिर्फ simple past tense में होता है ।

• had + V³, past perfect tense का प्रयोग 99% अगले single clause में नहीं होता है, इसके साथ कौन ना कोई clause या शब्द जुड़ा होना चाहिये ।

* **Simple past** → In this case the work or action finishes in the past and impact also withdraw on present

* पहचान → चुका था, चुकी थी, चुके थे

2) था था, थी थी, थी थी, ली थी, पी थी, की थी

3) था, थी, थी, ली, पी की

4) ता था, ती ली, ते थे

Structure

$S + V^2 + OW \Rightarrow S + \begin{cases} \text{made} + O + V^3 + OW \\ \text{got} + O + V^3 + OW \end{cases}$

Neg: $S + \text{didn't} + V' + OW$

Int: $\text{Did} + S + V' + OW + ?$

Int + Neg: $\text{Didn't} + S + V' + OW + ?$

WH: $WH + \text{did} + S + V' + OW + ?$

WH + Neg: $WH + \text{didn't} + S + V' + OW + ?$

Extra

$S + \text{wanted to} + \begin{cases} \text{make} + O + V' \\ \text{get} + O + V^3 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow S + \text{know} + \text{how to} + V' + OW$

Ex. मैंने कोशिश की।

$\Rightarrow I \text{ tried}$

ii) तुमने मुझे धोका दिया।

$\Rightarrow \text{You cheated me}$

iii) मैं हमेशा उसकी तारीफ करता था।

$\Rightarrow I \text{ always admired him}$

iv) मैं उससे मिलना चाहता था।

$\Rightarrow I \text{ wanted to meet him}$

(v) उसे गाड़ी चलाना नहीं आता था।

$\Rightarrow \text{He didn't know how to drive car}$

(vi) तुम कल पढ़ने क्यों नहीं आए।

$\Rightarrow \text{Why didn't you come yesterday}$

(vii) जिन्ना ने भारत को विभाजित क्यों करवाया।

$\Rightarrow \text{Why did jinnah get India divided}$

(viii) मैं उसे पीटवाना नहीं चाहता था।

$\Rightarrow I \text{ didn't want to get him beaten.}$

Common Errors in the use of Simple Past Tense

Rule 1: Simple past tense is used for story writing / accident / incident / report writing or any event that occurred in the past

⇒ There lived a king in Maangadh. The king was very honest and wise....

Rule 2: Ago / yesterday / the day before yesterday / yesterday morning / last night / last week / last month / last year etc are used in simple past tense.

Rule 3: Monday last / the other day / In 2008 / In April 2010 etc are used in simple past tense

- i. She will come here the other day. (X)
- ii. She has come here the other day. (X)
- iii. She come here the other day. (✓)
- iv. He has completed his work last night (X)
- v. He completed his work last night (✓)

Rule 4. It is time } + s + v² + ow ✓
It is high time }
It is right time }
It is about time } + to + v¹ ✓

यही समय है }
समय ही चुका है। }

- ex. i. It is high time she has opened the shop. (X)
- ii. It is high time she opened the shop. (✓)
- iii. It is time to go home. (✓)

19 | September | 2016

Rule 5 Simple past tense is used with habitual action.

Habit

Used to
(किया करता था)

would
(कभी कभी किया करता था)

example: S + used to + v' + OW

S + would + v' + OW <

- (i) He used to drink
(ii) He used to watch movie.

(i) sometimes, often, seldom,
never, generally, (daily,
everday, usually, always

example:

- (i) He would sometimes go to temple
(ii) I would go to temple daily

(Questions will come in double clause)

when + S + was/were + N/ow

- S + used to + v' + OW (Regular)
- S + would + v' + OW (irregular)
- S + v² + OW (Normal)

- 1) when I was in America I used to take tea with breakfast.
- 2) when I was in America I would sometimes take tea with breakfast.
- 3) when I was in America I took tea with breakfast.

Rule 6 S + is/am/are/was/were + used to + v' + OW.

- Addicted to + v' + OW
- Accustomed to + v' + OW
- Hesitated to + v' + OW

- (i) I am accustomed to taking tea
" " addicted to - - -
" " hesitated to - - -
" " used to - - -

Rule 7

Simple past tense is used with conditional sentences.

If + s + v² + ow , s + would + v' + ow

s + would + v' + ow , if + s + v² + ow

- i) If you went to Agra, you would see the Taj Mahal
- ii) If you came to me I would give you lots of money

Rule 8 Simple past tense is used with unreal conditions

If + s + ^{v²}were + N/ow, s + would + v' + ow

i) If I were the PM of India, I would eradicate the poverty of India.

ii) If I were a bird I would fly ⁱⁿ the sky

Rule 9 'This' is used in present perfect tense whereas 'that' is used in simple past tense

i) I came late that time. (✓)

ii) I have come late that time (X)

Rule 10 Always, generally, seldom, never, often, everyday, everynight etc are used in simple present tense as well as simple past tense

i) He always helps me. (✓)

ii) He always helped me. (✓)

Rule 11 Today, this morning/evening/month/year etc are used in present perfect tense as well as simple past tense

- i) I have seen him today (✓)
 ii) I saw him today (✓)

Extra

① S + had to + v' + ow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{पसना था} \\ \text{Compulsion.} \\ \text{ना था} \end{array} \right.$

S + was/were + to + v' + ow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ना था} \\ \text{Planning} \\ \text{काल, काली थी} \end{array} \right.$

S + was/were + about to + v' + ow (ही काल था)
 Immediate Plan

(i) मुझे अंग्रेजी पढ़ना पसना था।

I had to read English

(ii) मुझे वहाँ जाना था।

(iii) मैं उसे मिलने वाला था।
 I had/was to go there

I was to meet him.

(iv) वह मरने ही वाला था।

He was about to die.

S + v' + ow

S + did + v' + ow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{तो था} \\ \text{emphatic} \end{array} \right.$

S + did + nothing + but + v' + ow

There + was/were + nothing + but + N + ow

i) वह हँसती तो थी।

she did laugh

ii) वह हँसती ही तो थी।

she did nothing but laugh

iii) वहाँ पानी ही पानी था।

There was nothing but water there

20/September/2016

Past Continuous Tense.

It shows that an action was continuous in the past. One more thing is very important to note here and that is :-

- i. It is essential to put a context to make the sentence logically correct.
- ii. In the absence of any context the sense of the ^{sentence} is not clear.

Note • The context will in simple ~~Present~~ Past tense (95%)

$S + was/were + V^4 + OW \uparrow$ ^{Conjunction} $+ S + V^2 + OW$

Neg: $S + wasn't/weren't + V^4 + \dots$

Int: $was/were + S + V^4 + OW + \dots$?

Int + Neg: $wasn't/weren't + S + V^4 + OW + \dots$?

WH : $WH + was/were + S + V^4 + OW + \dots$?

WH + Neg $WH + wasn't/weren't + S + V^4 + OW + \dots$?

Rule 1 Common Errors in the use of Past Continuous Tense

- * when two works having at same time \Rightarrow when is used
- * " " " " " alternate time \Rightarrow while is used

Meaning when - जब / जबकि
while \rightarrow जबकि / जब

① $S + was/were + V^4 + OW \uparrow$ ^{when} $+ S + V^2 + OW$

when $+ S + V^2 + OW, S + was/were + V^4 + OW$

② $S + was/were + V^4 + OW \downarrow$ ^{while} $+ S + was/were + V^4 + OW$

while $+ S + was/were + V^4 + OW, S + was/were + V^4 + OW$

③ while + S + was/were + V¹ + toW, S + V² + toW

- ① जब मैं कल सुबह तुमसे मिलने आया था तो तुम अपने study room में पढ़ रहे थे। when I came to meet you yesterday morning, you were studying in your study room.
- ② रानी गाना गा रही थी जबकि उसकी छोटी बहन नाच रही थी। Rani was singing a song while her ^{younger} sister was dancing.
- ③ जब मैं Park में टैहल रहा था तबहि एक पेड़ गिरा, while I was walking in the park a tree fell down.
- ④ वह सो रहा था जबकि मैं TV देख रहा था। He was sleeping while I was watching T.V

Rule 2

Past के किसी चीज में gradual increasing ya decreasing बताने के लिए Past Continuous का use करते हैं, इसके साथ Double Comparative का use किया जाता है,

- (i) she was getting fatter and fatter day by day.

21 / September / 2016

Past Perfect Tense

पुलिस के आने से पहले चोर भाग चुका था

↓
बाद में

subsequently action

S + V² + OW

↓
पहले

earlier action

S + had + V³ + OW

✓ S + had + V³ + OW, ✓ Before after (x) + S + V² + OW

⇒ The thief had run away before the police came.

Neg: S + hadn't + V³ + OW

Int: Had + S + V³ + OW ?

Int + Neg: Hadn't + S + V³ + OW ?

WH: WH + had + S + V³ + OW ?

WH + Neg: WH + hadn't + S + V³ + OW + ?

Common Errors in the use of Past perfect Tense

Before: Before का use simple past से पहले और past perfect के बाद करते हैं।

S + had + V³ + OW ↓ + S + V² + OW
Before

Before + S + V² + OW, S + had + V³ + OW

After: After का use past perfect से पहले और simple past के बाद करते हैं।

S + V² + OW ↓ + S + had + V³ + OW
After

After + S + had + V³ + OW, S + V² + OW

1) Train जाने के बाद मैं station पहुँचा।

I reached the station after the train had left/gone/depature

2) Doctor के जाने के बाद रोगी मर गया था।

(1) After the doctor had gone the patient died.

(2) The patient died after the doctor had gone

3) मेरे जाने से पहले Train जा चुकी थी।
The train had left before I reached

4) Doctor के आने से पहले रोगी मर चुका था।
The patient had die before the doctor came.

Past perfect Tense is used with conditional sentence.

If + S + had + V³ + OW, S + would + have + V³ + OW
यदि

Had + S + V³ + OW, S + would + have + V³ + OW
काश् यदि

1) Had the police come a little before the criminals would not have gone away.

2) If the students had studied honestly they would have succeeded.

Rule 22/September/2016

Past के किसी भी sentence को बनाने के लिए simple past तैयार होता है लेकिन यदि कोई घटना Past की और उससे time का पता ही ना चलता हो तो simple past के साथ साथ Past perfect का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

ex (i) I intended to marry you (✓)

(ii) I had intended to marry you (✓)

Rule Past के unreal situation बताने के लिए 'I wish' के साथ past perfect sentence का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(i) I wish India had become free in 1921.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

⇒ It is a very special case that is the:

the combination of two tenses. - i) Past Perfect and
ii) Past continuous

S + had + ^{v3}been + v4 + OW + since/for + time

Neg: S + hadn't + been + v4 + OW

Int: : Had + S + been + v4 + OW

Int + Neg: Hadn't + S + been + v4 + OW ?

WH: WH + had + S + been + v4 + OW ?

WH + Neg: WH + hadn't + S + been + v4 + OW ?

at. can add.
+ Conj + S + v2 + OW

1) Mr Sinha इस college में पिछले 10 वर्षों से पढ़ा रहे थे जब मैं यहाँ join करने आया था। Mr Sinha had been teaching in this college for ^{last} 10 years when I came to join here

2) मैं Patna में पिछले January से रह रहा था जब तुम्हारा छोटा भाई मुझसे मिलने आया था।
I had been living in Patna since last January when your younger brother came here to meet me

Extra

* Present Past perfect Continuous tense वाले sentence को Past perfect tense में भी बनाया जा सकता है।

* It is better to use the structure

S + had~~t~~ been + v⁴ + OW + since/for + time
(in the case of positive)

(i) I had been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓) *better to use structure*

(ii) I had lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

* It is better to use the structure

S + hadn't + v³ + OW + since/for + time (in case of negative)

(i) I hadn't lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

(ii) I hadn't been living in Delhi for 10 years. (✓)

Simple Future Tense

Future Plan action $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fin - simple present (90\%)} \\ \text{Not fin - simple future (50\%)} \end{array} \right.$

* It shows that an action or verb will take place in the future here it is essential to put a binding upon the future because future no end.

S + will/shall + v' + OW

Neg: - S + won't/shan't + v' + OW

Int: will/shall + S + v' + OW + ?

Int + Neg: won't/shan't + S + v' + OW + ?

WH: WH + will/shall + S + v' + OW + ?

WH + Neg: WH + won't/shan't + S + v' + OW + ?

conj + S + v' + OW

Rule 1

will
 / \
 2nd person + 3rd person

shall

|
 1st Person

Rule 2

If sentence is of

Promise / threat / determination

1st Person = will

[S + shall + be + V³ + to + w]
 2nd + 3rd Person = shall
 (Imp. Passive) 90%

(i) उसे मार दिया जाएगा
 He shall be killed

(ii) I will kill you if you do it again

Rule 3 will is used with Ist / IInd / IIIrd person if the sentence refer to assertion.- (जीर वना)

(i) I will meet you tomorrow

(ii) she will meet me tomorrow.

Examples :

(i) तू मुझे कब हसाओगा,
 when will you make me laugh.

(ii) मैं बच्चों को नहीं रूलाऊंगा
 I won't make children cry.

(iii) मैं उनसे बात करूंगा यदि वो मुझसे मिलेगा
 I shall talk to him if he meets me.

(iv) यदि तू Agra जाओगे तो Taj Mahal देखोगे
 If you ~~will~~ go to Agra you will see the Taj Mahal

(v) जब तक तू नहीं आओगे मैं तुम्हें नहीं पढ़ाऊंगा,
 unless you come I won't teach you.

Future Continuous Tense.

This shows that an action is going on in the future. This is a conditional tense. i.e, when we use this tense there should be a context. to make the sentence logically correct.

Note The context will be in simple present tense.

Pos: S + will/shall + be + V⁴ + OW ^{conj} + S + V⁴ + OW

Neg: S + won't/shan't + be + V⁴ + - - - - -

Int: Will/shall + S + be + V⁴ + OW - - - - - ?

Int + Neg: Won't/shan't + S + be + V⁴ + OW - - - - - ?

WH: WH + will/shall + S + be + V⁴ + OW - - - - - ?

WH + Neg: WH + won't/shan't + S + be + V⁴ + OW - - - - - ?

(i) मैं इस फील्ड में क्रिकेट खेलता रहूँगा जब कल सुबह तुम मुझसे मिलने आओगे।

I shall be playing cricket in this field when you come to meet me tomorrow morning

(ii) वह अपने study room पढ़ता रहेगा जब तुम उससे मिलने जाओगे।

He will be studying in his study room when you go to meet him

(iii) वह वहाँ रुकी रहेगी जब तक तुम नहीं जाओगे।

she will be staying there until you go.

(iv) जब वह घर पहुँचेगा उसकी बेटीयाँ अंग्रेजी पढ़ती रहेगी

when he reaches home his daughters will be reading English.

Future Perfect Tense

It shows that an action or verb finish in the future. here also a context is required to make the sentence logically correct.

Note The context will be in simple present tense

S + will/shall + have + V³ + OW + ^{conj} S + V^{1s} + OW

Neg: S + won't/shan't + have + V³ + OW +

Int: will/shall + S + have + V³ + OW - - - - ?

Int+Neg: Won't/shan't + S + have + V³ + OW - - - - ?

WH: WH + will/shall + S + have + V³ + OW - - - - ?

WH+Neg: WH + won't/shan't + S + have + V³ + OW - - - - ?

(i) तुम्हारे station में पहुँचने से पहले train चला चुकी होगी।

The train will have departed from the station before you reach

(ii) वह अपना काम समाप्त कर चुका होगा जब तुम वहाँ पहुँचोगे।

He will have finished his work when you reach there

(iii) मेरे पिताजी तुम्हारे आने से पहले ही घर पहुँच जायेंगे।

My father will have reached home before you come.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

S + will/shall + have + been + V⁴ + OW + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{from} \\ \text{for} \end{array} \right.$ + time

(i) मैं अपना इंतजार 2 साल तक करता रहूँगा।

I will have been waiting for 2 for 2 years.

Note:
i. Future ~~Perfect~~ Perfect Continuous Tense का Use आजकल Modern English में नहीं किया जा रहा है।

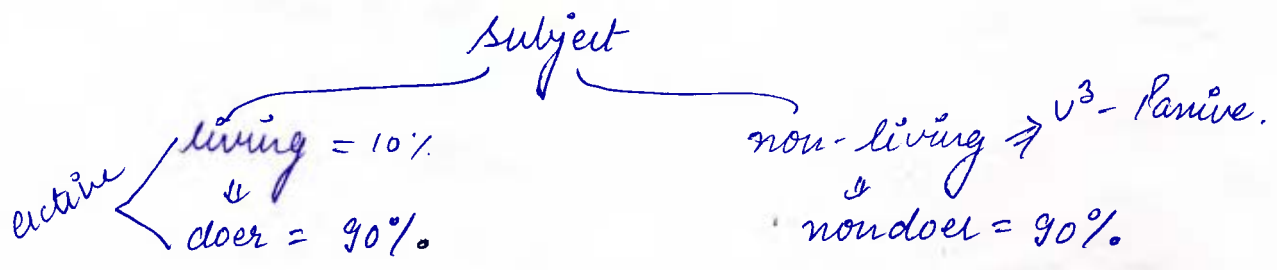
ii. इसके sentence को future continuous में बनाया जा सकता है।

(i) I will be waiting for you for a year.

(ii) since का use सिर्फ Past point of time में किया जाता है, Future time में कभी नहीं किया जाता है।

26/september.

Voice



living = active.

non-living = Passive with v³

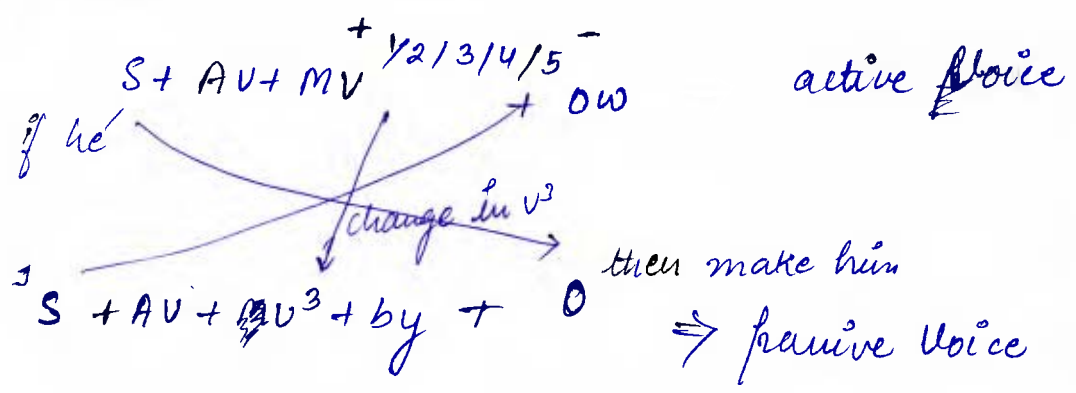
- (i) राश पढ़ता है - active
doer.
- (ii) राश को पढ़ाया जाता है - passive
non-doer, so passive.
- (iii) मैं थक गया हूँ - passive
I am tired → v³ so passive.

Voice → when we don't have any subject or don't want to talk about the subject then we use passive voice.

∴ Subject means doer

Voice can be studied under two groups:

- (i) active voice
- (ii) passive voice.



Rules for changing Active into passive.

- ① ⇒ Subject takes the place of object
- ② ⇒ Object takes the place of subject
- ③ ⇒ Appropriate auxiliary verb is used.
- ④ ⇒ Any form of the verb should be changed into V^3 .
- ⑤ ⇒ After V^3 'by' is used.
- ⑥ ⇒ Personal pronoun is also changed

non doer — doer — S \longleftrightarrow O — Receiver

Her subject can be doer or non doer -

I	\longleftrightarrow	me
You	"	You
We	"	us
he	"	him
she	"	her
It	"	It
they	"	them

मैं उसे पीला दूँ ।
I — doer

मुझे पीटा गया ।
I — non doer

Simple Present Tense

~~S + V^{1/5} + O — active voice.~~

S + is/am/are + V³ + by + O — passive voice.

① she always helps me active voice.

⇒ I am always helped by her → passive voice

S + V^{1/5} + O

S + is / am / are + V³ + by + O

1) Do you play cricket?

Cricket is played by you

Is cricket played by you? Passive Voice.

1) When does he take an exercise.

When is an exercise taken by him?

2) Boys loves animals.

Animals are loved by boys.

3) Do children like sweets.

Are sweets liked by children

4) why does he buy cigarette

why is cigarette bought by him.

5) where do you read English.

where is English read by you.

S + is/am/are + V³ + OW → direct passive voice.
→ spoken/written
→ exam.

S + is/am/are + V⁴ → AV Present Continuous
V³ → PV simple Present
N/Adj → Normal sentence
No Passive

Correct these sentences.

(1) You are a student (✓)

(2) He is a doctor (✓)

(3) A letter is ~~writing~~ written - letter is non doer so st is/am/are + v³ (X)

(4) She is writing (✓)

(5) A letter is written (✓)

(6) A letter is wrote (X)

(7) A letter is writes (X)

(8) सब्जियाँ बेची जाती हैं Vegetables are sold.

(9) तुम्हें English पढ़ाई जाती है You are taught English.

(10) उसे क्यों पीटा जाता है।
why is he beaten.

27, September

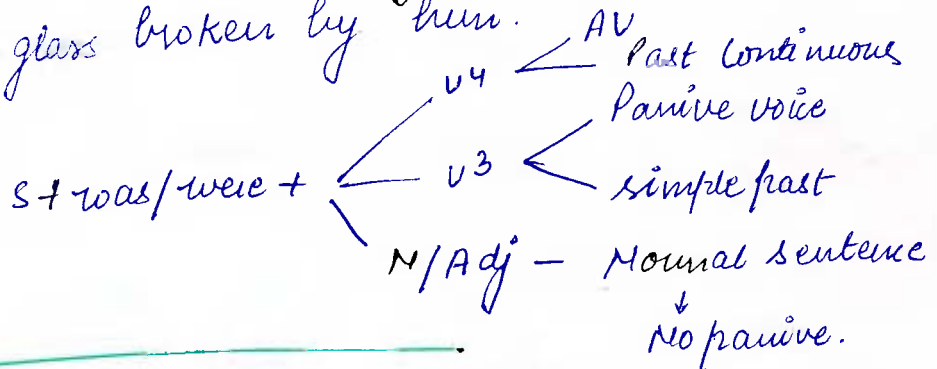
Simple Past

S + V² + O — A.V

S + was/were + V³ + by + O — P.V

- 1) She stole my book
My book was stolen by her.
- 2) Ajay didn't speak the truth
The truth was not spoken by Ajay
- 3) Why didn't the police catch the thief?
Why ^{wasn't} the thief caught by the police.
- 4) Why did they buy this?
Why was this bought by them
- 5) Why did he break the glass?
Why was the glass broken by him.

Possibility.



S + was/were + V³ + O

- direct passive without 'by'
- spoken/written
- 50% ques in exam.

Test

- ① A ball was catching (x)
- ② A ball was catched (x) 'catched' is not a word.
- ③ A ball was caught ^{-V³} (✓) catch ^{-V²} caught
- ④ He was catching a ball (✓) active voice.

(5) बहुत लोग मारे गए। (Passive)
Many people were killed.

(6) आपसे क्या पूछा गया था।
what were you asked.

(7) उन लोगों को पुरस्कार क्यों नहीं किया गया,
why weren't they rewarded.

Present Continuous

S + is/am/are + V⁴ + O — A.V — 6

S + is/am/are + being + V³ + by + O — Passive — 6.

(i) they are not plucking the flowers.

(ii) why is Annu singing a song.

(iii) I am drawing a picture

(iv) why isn't Raju answering the question.

(i) the flowers aren't being plucked by them

(ii) why is a song being sang by Annu.

(iii) A picture is being drawn by me.

(iv) why isn't the question being answered by Raju.

S + is/am/are + being + V³ + O —
spoken & written
in exams
direct passive

(i) she is being written a letter. (X)

(ii) she is being writing a letter (X)

(iii) A letter is being written (V)

(iv) उन लोगों को हतोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

They are being discouraged.

(v) मुझे तंग क्यों किया जा रहा है।

Why am I being vexed.

Past Continuous

~~S + was/were + V⁴ + O — A.V~~

S + was/were + being + V³ + by + O — P.V

S + was/were + being + V³ + O +
 spoken & written
 exam
 direct phrase

i) she was not writing a letter to her husband.

A letter wasn't being written by her to her husband

ii) why were the children making a noise.

Why was the voice being made by children.

iii) The farmer was sowing the seeds

The seeds were being sown by farmer.

iv) जब हम लोग hall में प्रवेश किये जब हम लोगों को तस्वीरें ली जा रही थी (1) we were being photographed

(2) Our photo being captured when we entered the hall.

v) जब मैं कल शाम बहो पहुँचा तो रोड की मरमत की

जा रही थी The road was being repaired when I reached there yesterday evening.

28, September

Present Perfect Tense

been + V³

S + has/have + V³ + O - active voice

S + has/have + been + V³ + by + O - Passive voice

1) I haven't told a lie

⇒ A lie hasn't been told by me

2) Why has he washed the plates

⇒ Why has the plates been washed by him

3) Have you not eaten Apples.

⇒ Have Apples not been eaten by you.

4) I have kept my promise

⇒ My promise has been kept by me.

5) Tendulkar has thrown the ball

⇒ The ball has been thrown by Tendulkar

Possibility

S + has/have + been +
 - V⁴ = AV Present perfect Continues
 - V³ = PV Present Perfect

S + has/have + been + V³ + O +
 - direct Passive
 - spoken/written exams.

(i) A ball has been catching (X)

(ii) He has been catching (✓)

(iii) A ball has been caught (✓)

(iv) क्या आपको चेतावनी नहीं दी गई
 Haven't you been warned

(v) चोरों को कहा गिरफ्तार किया गया है,
 where have been the thief been arrested.

Past Perfect Tense

S + had + v³ + O - active voice

S + had + been + v³ + by + O - Passive Voice.

- 1) The children had eaten all the cakes before the party began.
⇒ All the cake had been eaten by the children before the party began.
- 2) She had written a letter.
⇒ A letter had been written by her.
- 3) The players had won the match before Sachin came.
⇒ The match had been won by the players before Sachin came.

Note:

Present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, future continuous, future perfect continuous and passive voice नहीं बनते।

Present perfect Continuous (to check its passive)

S + has/have + been + v⁴ + O - A.V

S + has/have + been + being + v³ + by + O - P.V

X they cannot be together.

1) She has been writing a letter

A letter has been being written by her (X)

Simple Future

S + will/shall + v' + ow - AV.

S + will/shall + be + v³ + by + o - PV

1) why will he teach me?

why I shall be taught by him.

2) The postman will not deliver the letter.

The letter will not be delivered by postman

3) She will write a letter.

A letter will be written by her.

possibility

S + will/shall + be + $\begin{cases} v^4 & \leftarrow \begin{matrix} AV \\ \text{future continuous} \end{matrix} \\ v^3 & \leftarrow \begin{matrix} PV \\ \text{simple future} \end{matrix} \end{cases}$

S + will/shall + be + v³ + ow $\begin{cases} \text{spoken \& written} \\ \text{exams} \\ \text{direct future.} \end{cases}$

(i) she will be written (X)

(ii) I letter will be writing (X)

(iii) she will be writing (✓)

(iv) A letter will be written (✓)

(i) आज अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ाई जाएगी

(ii) हम लोगों को मिठाईयाँ नहीं दी जाएगी।

⇒ English will not be taught today

⇒ ~~Sweets will not be distributed~~
why will not we be given sweets

Future Perfect

S + will/shall + have + V³ + O_W — A.V

S + will/shall + have + been + V³ + by + O — P.V

1) He will have written a letter

A letter will have been written by him.

2) The Police will have caught the terrorist

The terrorist will have ^{been} caught by the police.

3) आगले हफ्ते तक इस मामले को छान-बिन कि जा चुकी होगी.

The case will have been investigated by next week.

Special Rule

Modals - will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, must and ought to

Modals are used in different ways if the sentence is of promise, possibility, duty, suggestion, and necessity. (power)

{ Modals + V¹ → A.V }
{ Modals + be + V³ → P.V }

① S + modals + V¹ + O_V — A.V

S + modals + be + V³ + by + O → P.V } Present sense

② S + modals + have + V³ + O → A.V

S + modals + have + ^{been} + V³ + by + O — P.V } Past sense

- 1) My father can foretell the future.
The future can be foretold by my father.
- 2) Her company may give Riya a new office.
Riya may be given a new office by her company.
- 3) The students should have learned the words.
The words should have been learnt by the students.
- 4) The children couldn't have broken the window.
The window couldn't have been broken by the children.
- 5) उसके हत्यारों को अवश्य दंडित किया जाना चाहिए (must)
His murderers must have been punished.
- 6) उसका घर शायद गिरा दिया गया होगा (might)
His house might have been demolished.
- 7) उसे ठगना जा सकता है। (may)
He may be cheated.

To + v' → (active voice)

To + be + v³ - (passive voice)

going to + v'

going to + be + v³

① S + is / am / are / was / were + to + v' + O

S + is / am / are / was / were + to + be + v³ + by + O

② S + has / have / had / will have + to + v' + O - (AV)

S + has / have / had / will have to + be + v³ / by + O - (PV)

③ There + is + N + to + v' - (AV)

There + is + N + to + be + v³ - (PV)

④ My wife was to buy a necklace

A necklace was to be bought by my wife.

⑤ I have to do it

It has to be done by me

⑥ I am to do it

It is to be done by me

⑦ Ram had to play cricket

Cricket have to be played by Ram

⑧ I am to write a letter

A letter is to be written by me

⑨ There was a lot of work to do.

There was a lot of work to be done

7) There is nothing to say
There is nothing to be said.

8) उसका घर कि बिकने वाला था।
His house was to be sold.

9) देश को
The country will have to be saved from disintegration.

Double Object

(1) $\frac{\text{He}}{S}$ gave $\frac{\text{me}}{O'}$ a $\frac{\text{book}}{O2}$ (take the living object as subject)

⇒ I was given a book by him (≡)

⇒ A book was given to me by him (✓)

example 1) He told me a story

2) The principal has given me a prize

3) The teacher taught her English

1) — I was told a story by him

— A story told me by him

2 — I was given a prize by the principal

3 She was taught English by the teacher.

Imperative Sentence

⇒ Order, Command

$V' + O - (A.V)$

let + O + be + $V^3 - (P.V)$

ex- 1) Open the door

let the door be open

2) Post this letter

let this letter be posted

Advice, more advice.

$V' + O - A.V$
 $S + \text{should} + \text{be} + V^3 - P.V$

- 1) Respect your teacher
Your teacher should be respected
- 2) Love your country
Your country should be loved
- 3) Help the poor
The poor should be helped.

Imperative Negative

Don't + $V' + O - (A.V)$

Let + $O + \text{not} + \text{be} + V^3 - (P.V)$
 $S + \text{shouldn't} + \text{be} + V^3 - (P.V)$

example:

- (1) Don't insult the poor
Let the poor not be insulted / The poor shouldn't be insulted
- (2) Don't pluck the flowers
The flowers should not be plucked /
Let the flowers not be plucked

* $V' + O - (A.V) \rightarrow \text{order} / \text{request} / \text{suggestion}$
 $You + \text{are} + V^3 + \text{to} + V' + O \rightarrow (P.V)$

example:

(1) Please help me.

You are requested to help me

(2) Kindly send me 10,000 rupees

You are requested to send me 10,000 ₹

(3) Come here.

You are ordered to come here.

(4) Stand up

You are ordered to stand up.

(5) Work hard

You are suggested to work hard.

30/September.

'Let'

Let + O + V' + O → A.V

↳ Let do not take subject.

Let + O + be + V³ + by + O - P.V

(1) Let her sing a song.

Let + a song be sang by her

(2) Let him complete the work

Let the work be completed by him

(3) Let me do this work

Let this work be done by me.

let + us + v' + ow — A.V

It is suggested that + we + should + v' + ~~and~~ ow

① let us play together.

It is suggested that we should play together

let us dance together.

② It is suggested that we should dance together

'WHO'

who + v' / 5/2 + o? — A.V

⇒ By whom + is/am/are/was/were + s + v³? — P.V

OR
who + is/am/are - - - - - + by + ? — P.V

① who teaches Annu?

⇒ By whom is Annu taught?

⇒ who is Annu taught by?

② ⇒ who + is/am/are/was/were + v⁴ + o — P.V

OR. By whom + is/am/are/was/were + st being + v³? — P.V
who ' ' ' ' ' + by? P.V.

① who was teaching him

⇒ By whom was he being taught?

⇒ who was he being taught by?

⇒ who + has/have/had + v³ + ow — A.V

By whom + has/have/had + s + been + v³ + ? — P.V

OR who - - - - - by + ? — P.V

① who has stolen her book?

→ By whom has her book been stolen?

→ who has her book been stolen by?

② The judge enquired into the case?

~~The~~ The case was enquired into by the judge

(don't use do anything with phrasal Verb)

If active voice is used with phrasal verb (verb + preposition), the passive voice will be used as general rule

③ Her father is looking after her

She is being looked after by her father

List of Phrasal Verb

- 1) Ask for (मांगना)
- 2) break down (खराब होना)
- 3) break out (फैलाना)
- 4) break up (समाप्त होना)
- 5) bring up (पालना पोसना)
- 6) come across (संयोग मिलना)
- 7) fit into (नष्ट करना)
- 8) live up (छोड़ना)
- 9) look after (देखभाल)
- 10) look into (जांच करना)
- 11) look for (झागना / खोजना)
- 12) laugh at (इसरा पे हसना)
- 13) Arrive at (निष्कर्ष पे पहुँचना)

① His behaviour shocked me.

I was shocked at his behaviour

(here at used in place of by)

Following is the list of verbs which don't take 'by'

1) Know

2) Invited (party) invited to party

3) Listen

4) Preferred

5) Addicted

use 'to'

1) Please

2) Quarrelled

3) Satisfied

4) Displeased

5) Dissatisfied

6) Disgusted

use 'with'

1) Amazed

2) Annoyed

3) Knocked

4) A Wonder

5) Shocked

6) Surprised

use 'at'

1) Interested

2) Disinterested

used 'in'

Note - इससे आगे और words जानने के लिए Magic book + Amazing English book देखें :D

① I know you
You are known to me.

3/10/2020

② we know that the C.M is corrupt.

Note यदि किसी sentence का subject "People, we, they, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, nobody, anyone, everybody", आधात कोई अनिश्चित हो

और उसका verb "Say, know, think, hope, believe, expect" हो तो उसका passive

It is / was + v³ + that
O + is / was + v³ + to + be + N / adj

⇒ It is known that the CM is corrupt.

OR

⇒ The CM is known to be corrupt.

② People say that the earth is round.

It is said that the earth is round.

The earth is said to be round.

→ examples related to this Rule:

1. Someone catches a fish.
2. One should not hate the poor

⇒ A fish is caught

⇒ The poor should not be hated.

Rule:

Someone - none

Somebody - All

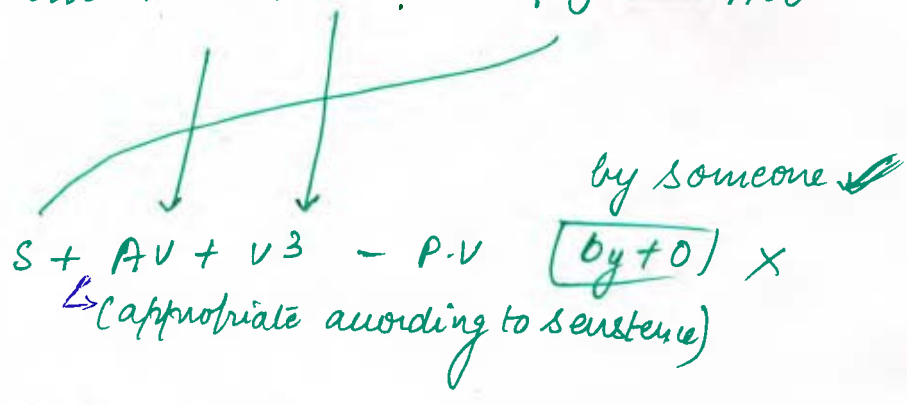
Nobody, one + 'AV' + V^{1/2/3/4/5} + O → A.V

Anyone

Anybody

Everyone

everybody



① No one can predict future.
Future cannot be predicted

② Somebody has stolen my purse.
My purse has been stolen

③ All should help the poor.
The poor should be helped.

Some Important points at last.

① I want to ~~me~~ eat a mango

S + want/wants + to + V' + O → A.V

S + want/wants + S + to + be + V³ P.V

I want a mango to be eaten

② she wants to write a letter.

⇒ she wants a letter to be written

Rule 2

① It is time to teach you.

It is time + to + V¹ + O — A.V

It is time + for + O + to + be + V³ — P.V

⇒ It is time for you to be taught

⇒ Some words which are used more in Passive instead of Active, though they look active but are passive.

1) Drawn

2) Defeat

3) Frighten

4) Disappointed

5) Surprised

6) Tired

7) Delighted

8) वह युद्ध में मारा गया

He was killed in the battle. (P.V)

21 October.

Narration

Narration - statement - speech

direct

indirect

⇒ Narration is a topic that deals with the study of expressing the idea of the speaker.

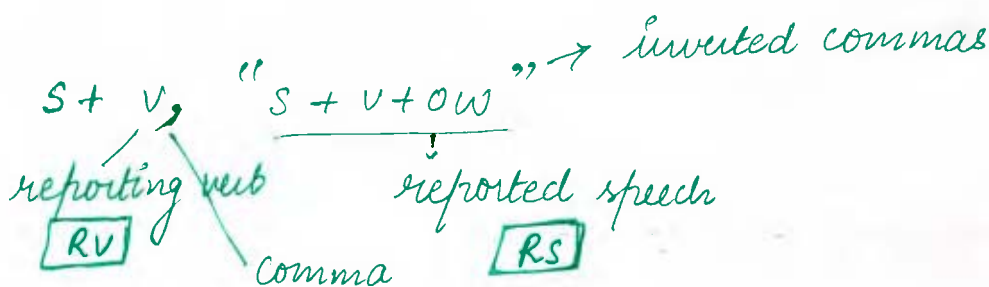
⇒ the narration can be studied under two groups.

(i) Direct speech, and

(ii) Indirect speech

• **Direct speech** - In this case we take the exact words of the speaker.

• **Indirect speech** - In this case we don't express the exact words of the speaker but we take the sense of the statement of the speaker, and we express that statement in our own words.



There are 3 types of Rules for changing direct into indirect

1) Master Rule

S + V, "S + V + OW" → removing all commas is master Rule

- (i) assertive — that
 - (ii) Interrogative — whether
 - (iii) Imperative — to
 - (iv) optative — that
 - (v) exclamatory — that
- begins with 'AV' if used
- begins with 'WH' if used

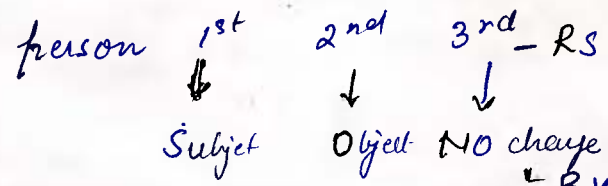
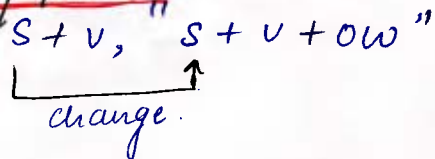
2) Generic Rule

There are 3 types of generic rule.

- (i) change of person
- (ii) change of tense
- (iii) change of other word.

change of person

Rule 1.



Note: RS का 1st person RV के subject अनुसार change हो जाता है।

(i) He says, "I am honest"

He says that he

(ii) Ramesh says, "I am happy"

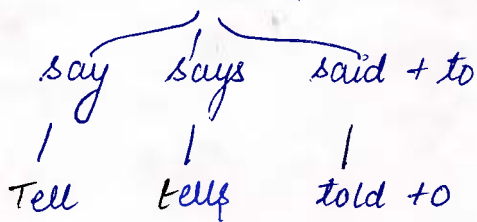
Ramesh says that Ramesh (Repetition of noun makes error)

Ramesh says that he

Note: RS का IInd person RV के object के अनुसार change हो जाता है।

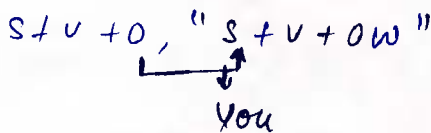
Rule 2.

S + V + O, "S + V + OW"

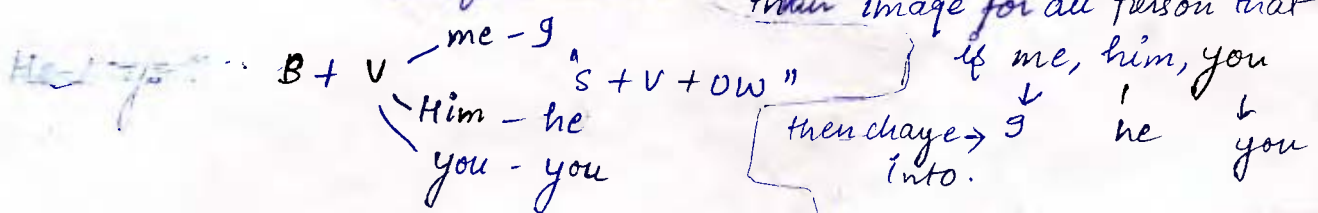


(1) Ram says to me, "You are my friend"

Ram tells me that I am his friend



S + V, "S + V + OW" (if there is no object)



note: RS का III person RV से प्रभावित नहीं आता इसलिए
No change

He says, "Ram is honest"

He says that Ram is honest.

5/10/2016.

(ii) Change of tense

Rule 1

S + V, "S+V+OW"

present
future

NO
change
of
tense.

Present
Past
future

if the first clause is in present or future then there will be no change in coming clause.

example.

1. He says, "I was in the Army"

He says that he was in the Army

2. Dinesh says to Suresh, "I shall help you if you help me"

Dinesh tells Suresh that he will help him if he helps him

3. Ram and Raju will say, "we shall have been playing cricket."

Ram and Raju will say that they will help have been playing cricket.

4. Ram says to Bharat, "I had been living in forest for 14 years."

Ram tells Bharat that he had been living in forest for 14 years.

5. Sangeeta says to Sachin, "You were playing well."
Sangeeta tells Sachin that he was playing well.
6. Radha will say, "I shall have passed the exam."
Radha will say that she will ^{have} passed the exam.

Rule 2

<u>S + V, "S + V + OW"</u>		
if in <u>past</u>	if in <u>present/future</u>	(i) ^{v1} simple present — ^{v2} simple past
	↑	(ii) is/am/are — was/were
↳ Corresponding part		(iii) Present Cont — Past Cont
		has/have — had
		(iv) Present Perfect — Past Perfect
		has/have & been — had & been
		(v) Present Perfect Cont — Past Perfect Cont
		(vi) will — would
		(vii) shall — should

Examples:

- 1- He said, "I am listening to the radio"
He said that he was listening to the radio.
- 2- He said to Neha, "I am doing my work"
He told Neha that he was doing his work.
- 3- He said to me, "They have never helped me."
He told me that they had never helped him.
- 4- The girl said to her mother, "I have been reading since morning"
The girl told her mother that she had been reading since morning.
- 5- She said to me, "Suresh has to go"
she told me that Suresh had to go
- 6- He said, "I take care of my student."
He said that he took care of his student.

7. He said to me, "I will be writing a letter"
 He told me that he would be writing a letter.

6/10/2024

Rule 3

$\frac{S + V}{\text{past}}$	$\frac{S + V + OW}{\text{past}}$	(i) simple Past ^{v2} → past perfect ^{had + v3}
		(ii) past Continuous → past perfect Cont ^{was/were + v4} → had + been + v4
		(iii) past perfect } No change
		(iv) Past perfect cont }

(iii) Change of other words

Direct — Indirect

- (i) This — That
- (ii) These — Those
- (iii) Now — then
- (iv) Here — there
- (v) Yesterday — the previous day / the day before
- (vi) Today — That day
- (vii) Tonight — that night
- (viii) Tomorrow — the next day / the following day ✓
- (ix) The day after tomorrow — Two days later
- (x) The day before yesterday — Two days before
- (xi) last night/day... — The previous night/day...
- (xii) Next day / month / night... — The following day/night...
- (xiii) Is / am / are — was / were
- (xiv) was / were — had been
- (xv) May + might — might

(xiv) can - could

(xv) shall - should

(xvi) will - would

(xvii) should / could / would / might - no change

Note:

① This / here / now यदि subject के जैसा काम कर रहा है तो इसे change नहीं किया जाता है।

② इससे आगे के words General English में हैं। Page 20.

examples

① Rohan said, "this is my book"
Rohan said that this was my his book.

② He said, "I finished my work yesterday"
He said that he had finished his work the previous day.

③ He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."
He said that he was glad to be there that evening.

④ Rupesh said to Dinesh, "I was going to you"
Rupesh said to Dinesh that he had been going to him.

⑤ She said to me, "I had to do it last night"
She told me that she had had to do it the previous night.

Special Rule

S + V , " S + V + OW "

Past

No change.

↳ universal truth

↳ eternal truth

↳ law / Rule / magazine

↳ Proverb / maxim / quotation

NO change of tense at all.

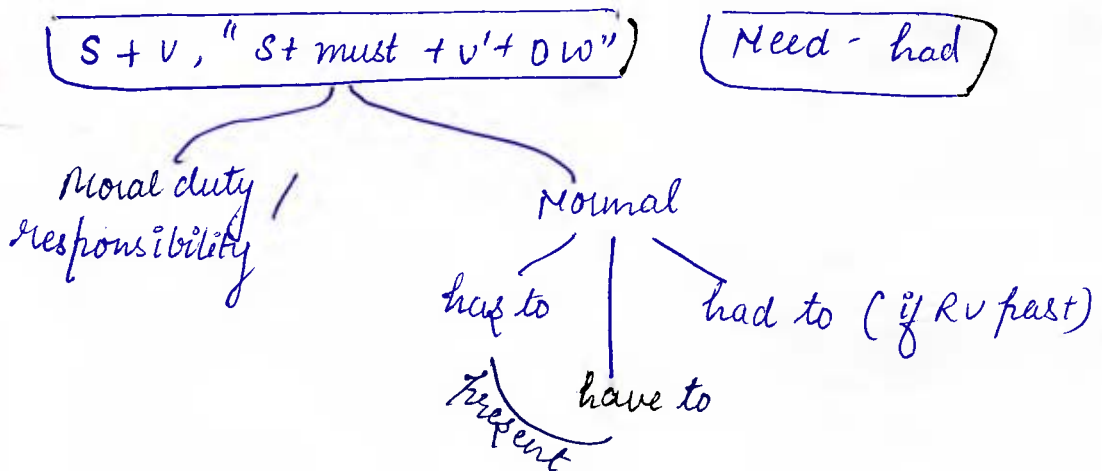
① Newton said, "For every action there is equal and opposite reaction"
Newton said that for every action there is equal and opposite reaction.

② The teacher said, "The earth moves around the sun"
The teacher said that the earth moves around the sun.

③ The guru said, "The work is worship"
The guru said that the work is worship

④ Ramesh said, "A bad carpenter quarrels with his tools"
Ramesh said that a bad carpenter quarrels with his tools.

7/October/2016
Rule



examples.

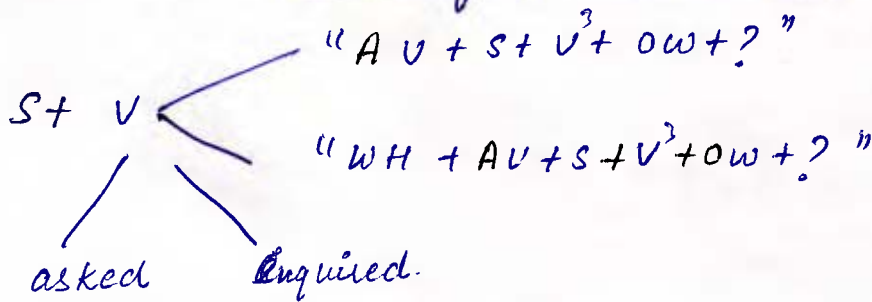
① He said, "we must love our country"
He said that we must love our country

② They said, "students must respect their teachers"
They said that students must respect their teachers

③ My wife says to me, "I must buy a car"
My wife tells me that she has to buy a car.

Interrogative

90% if / whether 10%



Ex. 1. Kavika reads (assertive)

Does Kavika read?

When does Kavika read?

(2) The teacher said to me, "where do you live"?

The teacher asked me where I lived (✓)

(3) The man said to his son, "Do you want to go?"

The man asked his son if he wanted to go?

(4) I said to my wife, "What are you doing today?"

I asked to my wife if what she was doing that day?

(5) Soniya said to me, "Can you meet me tomorrow at Patna junction"?

Soniya asked me if I could meet her at Patna junction the next day?

(6) He said to me, "Are you a student"?

He asked me if / whether I was a student.

(7) He asked me, "What is your name?"

He asked me what my name was?

(8) Sophia said to Harry, "Do you love me?"

Sophia asked Harry if he loved her?

Imperative

S + V + O OR V' + OW "

↓ ↓
O + (to) + V' + OW.
change

Rule 1: R.V के Verb को RS के ^{Tense के} आकार पर Order/ command / request / ask / tell / beg / Warn / Advise / suggest / Implore / Threaten / Urge / Persuade etc में बदल दे।

Rule 2: Please, kindly, Sir, Madam ~~इन्को~~ हटा दे। R.V में Object का प्रयोग हो या ना हो Indirect बनाने समय Object लगाना चाहिए।

example: 1. The student said to the teacher, "Please solve this problem"

The student requested the teacher to solve this problem.

2. The mother said, "Close the door"

The mother ordered me to close the door.

3. Dr. Pinha said to me, "Take your medicine in time"

Dr. Pinha suggested my wife to take her medicine on time.

4. He said to me, "Please help me"

He requested me to help him.

12/October/2016.

Negative Imperative.

S + V, "Don't + V' + OW"

(i) change + O + not to + V' + OW

(ii) Forbade + O + to + V' + OW
मना कर देना

(iii) prohibited/prevented + O + from + V' + OW
रोकना / मना करना

in place of Conjunction
in place of V'

- ① My father said to me, "Don't go outside at night."
- ④ My father ordered me ~~that~~ not to go outside at night.
- ② My father forbade me to go outside at night.
- ③ My father prohibited/prevented me from going outside at night.
- ② The teacher said to the children, "Don't make a noise in the class."
- ① The teacher ordered the children not to go make a noise in the class.

Optative Sentence

S + V, "May + S + V' + OW"
↓ change.

{ Blessed } + that + S + might + V' + OW.
{ Cursed }
{ wished }
{ prayed }

1. Mother said to me, "May you live long"
Mother blessed me that I might live long.
2. They said to him, "May you die"
They cursed him that he might die.
3. He said to me, "You be happy".
He wished me that I might be happy.
4. My grandfather said to me, "You live in peace"
My grandfather prayed me that you I might live in peace.

Exclamatory Sentence.

S + V, "S + V + OW"

Rule! (1) R.V की R.S के sense के आधार पर exclaimed with joy / sorrow / surprised / anger / contempt / applause / great / regret / etc में बदल दे

(2) Conjunction-'that' is used.

(3) Oh! / aah! / Ouch! ... इन शब्दों को हटा दे।

(4) ! $\xrightarrow{\text{change}}$.

① The captain said, "Hif! hif! Hurrah! ,, I have won the match."

The captain exclaimed with joy that he had won the match.

* S + V, " what / such / how + a / an + N! "

change

↓
that + It / Subject + if / was + a / an + Adj + N

- if already there is adj in question with noun
then structure = ... + a / an + Adverb + Adj + N

① He said, "Aah! My dog is died"

He exclaimed with sorry that his dog was dead.

② Ajeet said, " what a beautiful sight "

Ajeet exclaimed, ^{with surprise} that it ^{was} a ^{very} beautiful sight

③ He said, " how beautiful she is "

He exclaimed with surprise that she was very beautiful

④ He said, " Oh my God! I have done a mistake "

He exclaimed with ~~to~~ regret that he had done a mistake.

13/10/2020

Extra

1) यदि RS के अंदर a term of address हो तो उस term of address को RV का object बनाकर direct से indirect बनाया जाता है।

(i) The teacher said, "Sonia ~~as~~ I am pleased with you".
The teacher told Sonia that he was pleased with her.

2) यदि RS के अंदर Ohh!, well!, OK!, I see etc प्रकार के समबोधन वाले शब्द प्रयोग किये जाय तो सबसे आसान तरीका यह है कि उसे हटा दें।

(i) The teacher said, "Well Mohan I will punish you".
The teacher told Mohan that he would punish him.

3 यदि RS में एक से ज्यादा Appertive sentence को use हो तो indirect speech बनाने समय उसे and से या further added से जोड़ कर लिखा जाना चाहिए,

(i) The king said, "My wife is beautiful and laborious I will give her a beautiful gift."
 The king said that his wife was beautiful and laborious, and he would give her a beautiful gift.

Rule कभी कभी RS के अंदर अलग अलग प्रकार के दो या दो से अधिक sentence रहते हैं इसे में जो जिस sentence में उसी का नियम लगा दें।

जरूरत पड़ते पर further added, asked, and etc का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

(ii) The principal said to him, "Why are you disturbing the whole class? I can't tolerate it. Get out at once."

⇒ The principal asked him why ^{he was} ~~are you~~ disturbing the whole class. he told him that he could not tolerate it. and ordered him to get out at once.

• LET

• S + V, "let + us + V' + OW"

change
 ↓
 proposed that $\begin{cases} \text{we} \\ \text{they} \end{cases}$ + should + V' + OW.

• S + V, "let + O + V' + OW"

change
 ↓
 $\begin{cases} \text{To} \\ \text{That} \end{cases}$ + let + O + V' + OW
 ↓
 That + S + should + V' + OW

(1) Lata said, "let us visit the zoo today"

Lata proposed that they should visit the zoo ^{Let + us = lets} that day.

(ii) He said, "lets go home"

He proposed that we should go home.

(iii) The boy said to his father, "let me choose the career of my choice"

I The boy requested his father to let him choose the career of his choice.

II The boy requested his father, ^{that} he should choose the career of his choice.

Rule 2 यदि किसी sentence में yes या No का use हो तो yes के लिए in the affirmative और No के लिए in the negative का use करते हैं और said की जगह replied का use करते हैं।

(1) He said, "yes I can do it"

He replied in the affirmative & told that he could do it.

(2) They said, "No we can't do this"

They replied in the negative and told that they could not do that.

Rule 3: यदि RS में Goodmorning, Goodnight का use हो तो Goodmorning (meeting) के लिए wished का use करते हैं और Goodnight (parting) के लिए bade का use करते हैं।

- ① He said to me, "Good morning"
He wished me goodmorning
- ② I said to her, "Goodnight"
I ~~the~~ bidde her goodnight.
- ③ My friend said to me, "Goodmorning you have finished your homework"
my friend wished me goodmorning and said that I had finished my homework.