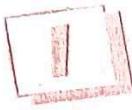


All Basics of English Notes by

youtube



Coolboymannu YT

NAME: Mahish

STD.: Xth

SEC.:

ROLL NO.:

SUB.: English education

education

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Modal Helping verbs

Can - सकता है (ability)

could * - सकता था

* **Could have** - सकता था

Should - चाहाँ था

* **Should have** - चाहेइया था

Must - चाहेका (जरूर)

Must have - चाहेइया था (जरूर)

Ought to - चाहिया (duty)

* **Ought to have** - चाहिया था (Duty)

May / Might - सकता है (possibility)

* **May / Might have** - सकता था (,,)

Has to / Have to - करना है, करना पड़ता है

Had to - करना था, करना पड़ता था, करना पड़ा

will have to - करना होगा, करना पड़ेगा

will be able to - सकता, पायेगा

will → Must (जरूर)

(जी, जी, जी) → May / Might (शायद)

① **would** {used to} {would like to}

wish - देखें

② **could** & **Might**

③ **should** vs **Need to**

④ **Want** & **Need**

want - चाहेगा

- जिसे हम सक अंग्रेजी में
- कितना / How much → How many + Subject WH का साथ ले date _____
Page _____
- कितने / How many जाना → date _____
Page _____
- ## WH question word in English
- क्या - what किस + preposition
- क्यों - why
- कब - when
- कहा - where
- कैसे - how
- कौन सा - which
- किसका - whose
- किसे - whom
- किसके - whose
- किसकी - whom/who
- (किसकी) - whom/who
- कितना - How much
- कितने - How many (countable)
- कब से - Since/When
- कब तक - From/when
- के लिए - For how long
- के तक - until when
- किसके साथ - at with whom
- किसकी लिए - For whom
- किसके बारे में - About whom
- किसकी तरफ - Towards whom
- किसलिए - what for
- किसलिए - for what
- कहाँ से - from where
- कितना दूर - How far
- कितना अच्छा - How good
- क्या-क्या क्या - what all
- कितना पड़पानी - How many liters of water
- मेरे कितने भाइ - How many brother of mine

As soon as

जैसे ही

Till now

अब तक

Till then

तब तक

By now

अभी तक

By then

तब तक

So far as

जहाँ तक है

As far as

जब तक कि

So long as

जब तक कि

No sooner than

जैसे ही

So many times

बहुत बार

Many a time

कितनी ही बार

How often

अमुमन / अनेक बार

very often

कमी - कमी

Seldom

बहुत कम

Everywhere

उर्दू جوہر

Nowhere

उर्दू نہیں

Always

उम्रा

Never

कमी नहीं

Rarely

बहुत कम बार

often of

अब तरह

Generally

आधिकार

By hand by

लीड - लीड

By the way

साथी वक्षा

Slowly

लीड - लीड

Once upon a time

एक बार

gradually — धीरे - धीरे

At once — अप्पा अचेह

Kindly — उसी लिए

Then and there — दम्भाके लिए

For ever — पर्यन्त - शारीर

Slight — अद्भुत ०२

Though — २० अप्रैल ०२

— Time १२-६-१९

Time बताने से पहले अनुचित १२, १, २, ३, ४.

It's को प्रयोग करते होंगे १२, १, २, ३, ४.

- (i) २ बजे ह बताने के लिए ७, ६, ५.
- आपको It's 2 o'clock
तारट में २ o'clock के बीच से
जितवे बजे ह उसे इंग्रीजी में बोले ।
- it's + hours + o'clock
- (ii) अगर ३ अप २ बजे ह १० मिनट होता ।
पहले ह नो It's ~~ten~~^{ten} to two
It's + minutes + to + hours
- (iii) अगर आप २ बजे हो मिले होते ही
आप कहेंगे It's ten past two
It's + minutes + past + hours

Preposition

- (A) From - से (जाए से)
- (A1) off - से बाहर (बाहर से)
- (A2) Since - से (बहुत से)
- (B) for - से ; के लिए ; में, के बहुल
- (C) By - के द्वारा ; से ; तक ; बहले में
- (D) with - से (के द्वारा) ; के साथ
- (E) In - में (में से)
- (F) At - पर, में at + xia (पर)
- (G) on - के ऊपर, पर ; में, की
upon, onto - के ऊपर, पर
- (H) To - को (जाए)
- Towards - की ओर/आइ (जाए)
- (I) under - नीचे (not touch)
- Below - नीचे (tuch)
- (J) Except - के अलावा (की छाइ)
- Besides - के अलावा (के अतिरिक्त)
- (K) Between - बीच में (2 के)
- Among - बीच में (2 से आधिक count)
- Amongest - बीच में (2 से आधिक Not count)
- (L) over - (के ऊपर) से (Don't touch)
- (M) Above - ऊपर
- Below - नीचे
- (N) up - ऊपर
- down - नीचे
- (O) upwards - के ऊपर की ओर/उपर
downwards - नीचे की ओर/अनीच

dition 1301

(P) • Of - का, की - (show relation)

• About - के लिए में

• Ago - पहले (past time)

(P2) In side - के अंदर

out side - के बाहर

(R) After (पछाड़ के लिए / पीछे पहला)

(S) • Before - के पहले, के सामने

(T) • next to - दो, दूसरे - +
beside (के लिए सामने)

By (के लिए) - द्वारा, द्वासे (choice)

(U) Ahead of (पहले के सामने)

Behind - पीछे रखना

face to [In front of (पहले के सामने)

Before (पहले के सामने)

(V) Right to - दायी ओर

Left to - बायी ओर

Immediate Right to (पहले के सामने)

Immediate Left to - (पहले के सामने)

(W) Along - (साथ) - साथ

Along side - (किनारे) (साथ में)

(X) Beyond - के पार, के आगे

Across - के पार

(Y) During - के दौरान

- (26) opposite - के सामने, बट्टा (विपरीत)
Against - विरुद्ध, विवाद
(27) out of - बाहर निकलना, बगड़ा छोड़ना
(28) Through - से, के द्वारा
(29) Throughout - सुना, पूछा
Around - घरेलू आरे, आस पास
(30) up to - तक
Till / until - तक
(31) via - से, के रास्ते
(a) within - के अंदर (समय/विषय)
without - के बिना

(12)

Date _____
Page _____

Subject

→ कौन हैं वो जिसके नाम में बात हो
 रही है। = Who is he = जो कहा

मेरी दोस्ती = My friend = मेरी (My)

उसके पास मीवाइल है वह, वो (He)
 उनके पास मीवाइल है - वो (They)

कौन सा person (Who) / जो (Who) / आप (You)

(+ + की) अस्थी चीज़ियाँ (This, that)

Ist person - जो बता रहा है = It is

IInd person - जो सुन रहा है = It is

IIIrd person - जो कोई वाक्य में बता
 हो रही है

किसी	Singular	Plural
किसी (Near)	This	These
किसी (Far)	That	Those

verbs	BE	DO	IT have
Present	is / Am / Are	Does / Do	Has / Have
	(3s) (1s)	(3s)	(3s)
Past	was / were	Did / Do	Had
	(3s, 1s)	All	All
Future	will be	will do	will have
	All	All	All

किसी का नाम का किसी गलती है (11)

Simple sentences 1 #4

~~जिसमें subject के द्वारा कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है उसे simple sentence कहते हैं।~~

No action by the subject

Simple sentences performed the subject

Present

पास है, मैं हूँ
था/थी, हूँ

पास है, मैं (was/were)
था, थी, थी

हो, है
हो, है (is/am/are)

बाबा है
बाबा है (has/have)

Past

हो, था, मैं था
था/थी, था

हो, था, मैं (was/were)
था, थी, थी

Future

हो, होगा, होगी
होगा, होगी (will be)

बाबा होगा
बाबा होगा (will have)

were not

will not be

will not have

is not

does not have

am not

do not have

are not

(had)

Did not have

will not have

Simple Sentence

Present category 1. #7

है, हो, हो, हूँ (Hai, Hoing, Hooh)

IS / Am / Are

A - Sub + is/am/are + obj

N - Sub + is/am/are + not + obj

I - <WH> + is/am/are + Sub + obj

NI - <WH> + is/am/are + Sub + not + obj

A - Affirmative (सत्त्वारामन)

N - Negative (नकारामन)

I - Interrogative (प्रश्नवाचन)

NI - Negative Int (नकारामन, नकारावाचन)

EX -

1. उसका प्रस्तुति किसे हैं लंगुड़ी ?

where is his elder brother

2. हम स्कूल में क्यों नहीं हैं ?

why we are not in school

+ कुछ - something नहीं + नहीं = nothing

- कुछ - anything

Subject के अन्दर होता है।
Simple Sentence

Date 13-6-19

Page

Present Category 2 # 8

→ पास है, मैं हूँ, माड़ / बहन आई है।

Has → Does not have (3rd persons)

Have → Do not have (Rest all)

A Sub + has / have + obj

N + Sub + (does / do) not + have + obj.

SI - <WH> + (does / do) + Sub + have + obj?

NI - <WH> + (does / do) + sub + not + have + obj?

Ex - ① वे उसके पास कुछ हैं?

Does he have something?

② आपके लैपटॉप में क्या है?

your laptop does not have anything?

your laptop has nothing

③ जो क्या है आपके पास है, मेरा है
whatever you have, is mine

Q. गतिहृत थे/थीं ?

Date 13-6-79
Page

Simple sentence

Past Category 1

9



उन्हें, उन्हीं, वह (Tha, Thee, the)
was / were

A -

Sub + was/were + obj

N -

Sub + was/were + hot + obj

I -

<WH> + was/were + sub + obj?

AT + <WH> + was/were + sub + hot + obj?

T + SVO + ton + due + (क्रिया) + <WH> + IN

EX -

① मेरा भाई कहाँ था?

Where was my brother?

②

उसका घर किसी हुआ था?

How ~~मेहराज~~ was his house?

③

आपके साथ किसने था?

Who was there with you?

[+ some] यहाँ
[- any] को लिखते हैं

Date 14-6-79
Page _____

(17)

Quiz #1

10

- ① How much / many do you have ?
- ② This pen is yours.
- ③ मेरी कार में पेट्रोल नहीं है।

→ My car does not have petrol.

My car has no petrol.

There is no petrol in my car.

- ④ उसके पास क्या है?

what does he have?

Simple sentence

11

Part category 2



→ पास था, मैं था, भाइ थे थीं थीं

→ Roas tha, me tha, Bhai/Bhabhi ~~थे थीं~~ the

→ Had ~~-ve~~ Did not have

A - Sub + hadn't + obj

N - Sub + did not have + obj

T - (WH) + did + Sub + have + obj

NI - (WH) + did + Sub + not have + obj

Ex - A Ravi had something

N Ravi did not have anything.

Rave had nothing

T Did Ravi have something?

NI Did Ravi have anything?

How much did he have water?

Q - 10



जब किसी sentence में subject के बारे में पूछा जाए तो उस sentence को A या N से ही उक्त प्रश्नी से बनाये जा सकते हैं।

A Ex - ① मेरा पह किसे पास था?

who had my peh?

N Ex - ② किसके पास लैपटॉप नहीं था?

who did not have laptop?



• (WH) को Subject के लिए use किया जासकता है

③ उसके पास क्या - क्या था?

what all did he have?

A Ex - ④ किसके पास क्या था?

who had what?

• ⑤ किस - किस को पास दी गई थी?

who all had money

No + who all did not have money
who all had no money



N I में (i) sub के बारे में सा not का अर्थों के लिया जाता है

(ii) HV के Not के साथ contig + जुड़के हुए की गयी हैं।

• not + verb + verb form

Simple sentence #12

Future category 1

→ शिवा, शिवा, शिवा, (होगा, होंगा) होगे
→ will be

A - sub + will be + obj.

N - sub + will not be + obj.

I - <WH> + will be + sub + obj?

NI - <WH> + will + sub + that + be + obj?

Ex - ① He will be at home tomorrow.

② I will be not in office at 4 o'clock.

③ we will be in Delhi in next day.

→ ④ what will be there?

⑤ will he be tired after coming.

⑥ All the employees will be there.

Simple sentence

Future category 2 #13



पास होगा, मैं होगा, भाइ/भहन होने
(Paas hoga, me hoga, Bhai/Bhabhi
hoga)



- A - sub + will have + obj - A
- N - sub + will not have + obj
- I - (WH) + will + sub + have + obj
- IV - (WH) + will + sub + not + have + obj

Ex - ① you will have your own car
by next year. Now I

② what will he have? Now

③ why will Rahul not have
money? Now

→ ④ will your laptop have something
worth watching?



अगर किसी कित्या [जैसे (खाना, खुजा)]
के अंत में लायक आ जाए तो
आप उस के आप से worth कहते हैं
जैसे, पढ़ने लायक - worth reading ऐसे
जैसे पस क्या हैं?

→ ⑤ who will have what?

⑥ किस किस के पास क्या क्या हैं?

who all will have what all?

⑦ क्या किचन में नहीं होता?

That kitchen will not have a

→ किसी sentence में मैं कि वाले (2)
कि जरूर तो असु थी
इस प्रकार बना सकते हैं

Date 15-6-18
Page _____

THE RE

14

① There - वहाँ, Here - यहाँ

② Object \Rightarrow (x)

③ Object Part starts with a preposition

④ Interjection / rough / Adjective / Adverb

Ex - ① I went there.

② I met him there.

③ She was playing there.

- उस गाल में थक 21/1/21

There was a King in that forest.

② ये किसी Sentence में object नहीं ही तो object for वाले those वाले व्यापक वाले

Ex - थक राजा 21

A King was There

→ इन तरह की sentence में object की subject वाले दूसरे के साथ change हो जाते हैं जैसे

There was a King
यक नल है।

A tap is there \rightarrow There is a tap.

PI #

③ → ये स्कूल में यहां नहीं हैं।

① 4 taps ~~are~~ are in my school.

→ अगर किसी object के ~~संस्करण~~ preposition से होती ही preposition के ~~प्रयोग~~ परें There का use ~~करते~~ है बदलते हैं।

② I. (i)

4 taps are there in my school.

③ My school has 4 taps ^{adjective}.

④ → ① There! Finally I have done it.

② oh there! Exam are over

③ There is a wing.

④ There is an alternative

Ad [⑤ look at that boy there

⑥ please ask that lady there

AV [⑦ you can sit over there.

⑧ Look at there.

simple sentence

Practice exercise -) # 15

Important notes

जैसा की नियम हो तो वाला तो other की use करते हैं जब इसके पीछे कोई Noun ना हो।/ अगर मेरा या मेरी आज्ञाएँ आते हैं तो mine का use करते हैं अगर साथ आज्ञा my लगते हैं।

Affirmative

① अपि^t की यह बहने हैं।

Arpit has 4 sisters.

② उसकी कार में पेट्रोल होगा।

His car will have petrol.

There will be petrol in his car.

इसी पास की की बीत थी

we had someone's peh.

④ कही न कही कुछ तो गलत है

Something is wrong somewhere.

ये लाल दाल मेरा है।

This red one is mine.

मेरी लाल दाल है।

Simple sentences

#16

Practice exercise 2 (Negative)

①

मेरे घर में कुछ नहीं है।

My house does not have anything.

My house has nothing.

There is nothing in my house.

②

रावि के पास किसी हँडी नहीं है।

Ravi did not have a pen.

Ravi had no pen.

③

पापा अधर्म से नहीं है।

Dad was not in office.

Dad was not there in office.

④

वो शहर से नहीं होगी।

She will not be there in school.

She will be there in school.
not

⑤

समय की भूमि से यहाँ नहीं होगी।

Time is more important
than money.

⑥

उम्री की जड़ नहीं है।

There is not hope.

⑦

उसके पास समय नहीं होता।

He will not have time.

(निम्न लाइन) एडिटर का है।

⑧ तुम्हारी पास काक देंगे के अलावा कुछ
you do not have anything except
a peacock.

⑨ फैसले से कोई भी चीज़ नहीं है।
any one of these is not mine.
None of these is mine.

His order ← उसका - उसकी

His order ← तो यह - यही

His order ← यह कोई - यही

WH questions (same WH word twice)

क्या - क्या → what all

कहाँ - कहाँ → where all

कैसे - कैसे → how often

किसे - किसे

→ किस तरह के → what type/kind/Sort of

→ किस तरह से → how

कौन - कौन → who all

किस - किस की → who all/whom all

कौन से - कौन से → which all

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Parts of speech (वाचीकण)

- ① Noun (नाम) → Name of a creature, place, thing or abstract.
- ② Pronoun (संक्षिप्त) → It is a substitute of a noun.
- ③ Verb (क्रिया) → It describes the action or the action of the subject.
- ④ Adjective (विशेषण) → It modifies / polishes / describes a noun / pronoun.
- ⑤ Adverb (विक्रिया विशेषण) → It modifies / describes a verb / adjective / another.
- ⑥ Preposition (संतोष्य सूचक अव्यय) /

It expresses relation of a noun / pronoun with other part of sentence.

⑦ Conjunctions (संयोग्य) → It connects two or more words / sentences to make it short & effective.

⑧ Interjection (विचारणा विकल्प) → Expression of sudden joy, grief, surprise etc.

⑨ Articles (संकेतक वर्ण) → A, An, The

⑩ Types of Noun संज्ञाएँ

1. Proper noun
2. Common noun
3. Collective noun
4. Material noun
5. Abstract noun
- 6. Gerund

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① Noun (संज्ञा) - noun

1. Proper Noun \rightarrow Name of a creature, place or thing
 (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)

\rightarrow किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु का नाम जैसे
 • दिल्ली, Delhi, SANSUH आदि।

2. Article - विविध - विविध

Ground (ज़रूर)

verb + ing = Noun
 किसी + ing = संज्ञा

\rightarrow किसी भी वाक्य में Subject या Verb की संज्ञा होती है जो किसी संवेदनम्, In a sentence subject is either a Noun or a pronoun.

\rightarrow Definition - उम्मीद किसी भी क्रिया के बारे में अपनी संज्ञा का वर्णन कर्य के object

Ex. पढ़ना, अचूकी अहोड़ी अलग है। x3

Reading is good habit + uo!

Read + ing = Reading(Noun)

(25) Noun के दो Number होते हैं

① Singular

② Plural

→ countable - 1, 2, 3 आदि संख्याएँ

Noun - (संज्ञा)

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② →

Gehder ← दुख - (ग्रुहित)

दुख - (ग्रुहित)

1. Masculine (पुरुष) → पुरुष जाति

2. Feminine (स्त्रीलिंग) → स्त्री जाति

Neuter (नापुंसकलिंग) → नापुंसक जाति

Earlier (पहला)

Masculine - Feminine - Neuter

(पुरुष) विशेषज्ञता

Now (अब)

common - Neuter

दुख - common gender

(Masculine एवं Feminine)

③ →

countable and ग्रुहित

uncountable Noun

(ग्रुहित एवं अग्रुहित ग्रुहित)

1.

countable - जिसे गिना जा सके

English में

Ex - Pen, Boy, Book, Page etc.

2.

uncountable - जिसे गिना ना सके

English में

Ex

Milk, sugar, Honesty, Money

Love, Hate, Gold etc.

ग्रुहित = ग्रु + ग्रुहित

Pronoun (सर्वनाम)

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Pronoun types of -

- 1) Subjective \rightarrow He, She, I, you, They
- 2) Objective \rightarrow him, her, me, you, Them, US
- 3) Possessive \rightarrow his, her, my, your, Their, our
~~Intensive~~⁽²⁾ \rightarrow his, hers, mine, yours, Theirs,
 (verb के बातें) ours
- 4) Reflexive \rightarrow himself, herself,
~~(जी)~~ Intensive (subject के बातें) myself, yourself
 (Emphatic) Themselves, ourselves
- 5) Indefinite \rightarrow All, Both, Each, Few,
 Everyone, Many, None
- 6) Demonstrative \rightarrow This, That, These, Those
- 7) Interrogative \rightarrow what, which, who,
 whom, whose

(किसी) (कहना) \rightarrow what
 (किसी) (कहना) \rightarrow which
 (किसी) (कहना) \rightarrow who
 (किसी) (कहना) \rightarrow whom
 (किसी) (कहना) \rightarrow whose

(किसी) + to \rightarrow who + to

(किसी) + to = go to \rightarrow who + to = go to
 (किसी) + to = go to \rightarrow who + to = go to

Adjective (विशेषण)



विशेषण की रूपरूप का समूह (उपवाच्य) होता है जो किसी संज्ञा या अकालिम्ब की विशेषता बताते हैं या उस संज्ञा के बारे में कुछ अतिरिक्त सूचना देते हैं।

Ex. ① Ram is brave. ② She was clever.

③ Rohan is coward.

④ I have a mogy / Few peh chis.

⑤ Amrit's brother is tall. ⑥ Who plays

with you?

Adjective clause

who plays with you



3 Degrees of Adjective

1) Positive

2) Comparative (than) (धीरे)

3) Superlative (the) (आगे)



① use of > ex / est (अधिकतर)

Comparative Degree = ex (धीरे)

Superlative Degree = est (आगे)

Ex- Tall Taller Tallest
 (लंबा) (ज्याद से compare) (सबसे लंबा)

→ young (उम्र में छोटा) + (to)
 old (उम्र में बड़ा)

young , younger , youngest
 old , older , oldest

(relation) Old , Elder , Eldest
 (then) (then)

Ex- ① अमन मुझसे छोटा है

Aman is younger to me.

② प्रदीप मुझसे बड़े हैं।

Pradeep is Elder than, I.

→ younger की degrees के साथ
 to ज्ञाना पड़ता है, (उपर्युक्ती लिखा है)

→ old की सभी degrees के साथ
 then ज्ञाना पड़ता है।

→ ② use of → More / Most

Comparative Degree = more (अबी)

Superlative Degree = most

→ ③ Irregular Pattern of Comparative & Superlative Degrees
 (No er/est & more/most)

- Ex-
- (अचूक) Good/well - Better - Best
 - (बुरा) Bad/ill - Worse - Worst
 - (अधेरी) much/many - more - most
 - (ज्यादा) less/lesser - little - least

I want to go to the beach.

(हमें) Smart = बुद्धिमुक्त
 I = बुद्धिमुक्त

Verb - (क्रिया)

types of verb

1. Main / Lexical / Principal verb
 2. Helping / Auxiliary verb
 3. Linking / copular verb
 4. Stative & Dynamic verb
 State Action / Fictive
 5. Modal Helping verb
 6. Regular & Irregular verb
 7. Transitive & Intransitive verb
 8. Finite & Non Finite verb
- Ground Infinitive Participle

Forms का Helping verb (CH)

Forms	Be (होना)	Have (पास होना)	Do (चारना)
Infinitive/Base	To be	To have	To do
Present (v1)	is/Am/Are	Has/Have	Does/DO
Past (v2)	was/were	Had	Did
Past Participle (v3)	Been	Had	Done
Present Participle (v4)	Being	Having	Doing

Adverbs (क्रिया विशेषण)



क्रिया विशेषण की शब्द समाचारों को समझ (उपराक्ष) होते हैं जो क्रिया की तथा किसी विशेषण की आवश्यकता हैं या किसी उसी क्रिया विशेषण की प्रक्रिया वर्ताते हैं या किसी अन्यको भी से।

Adverbs are the words or clauses (group of words) that show the quality of verb / adjective / another adverb or provide some additional information about them.

Ex- ① राम तेज़ है : [verb - Run]
Ram runs fast. [Adverb - Fast]

② राम धड़के है :
Ram runs slow/slowly
[verb - Run]
[Adverb - slow]

③ वो बहुत अच्छा है :
He is a very good boy.
[Noun - Boy]
[Adjective - Good]
[Adverb - VERY]

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④ राम तेज़ है। वह अच्छी बात है।
 Ram runs fast. That is good.

verb - Run

Adverb - Fast

Adverb - That is good

→ 3 Degrees of Adverbs

1) Positive

2) Comparative (than)

3) Superlative (the)

Fast	-	Faster	-	Fastest
slow	-	slower	-	slowest
late	-	later	-	last
up	-	upper	-	uppermost
in	-	inner	-	innermost
far	-	farther	-	farthest
out	-	outer	-	outermost

→ Few words - Adjective & Adverbs

Ex - Enough - (adjective)

① I have enough pens. (adjective)

② I prepared enough. (adverbs)

→ Interesting fact - Ram is nice.
 Adjective + LY = Adverb - He dances nicely.

Articles (आर्टिकल्स) - A, An, The

A (ए) - व्यापक "अ", An (एन)

The - व्यक्त "इ", वा "ये"



Types of Articles

- 1) Definite Article - [The]
- 2) Indefinite Article - [A / An]

1) - किसी विशेष चीज़ के, वर्तमान स्थान के (साथ) होता है, जिसके बीच में पहले से ही अनुकारी हो।

Ex: किसी भी से चीज़ के, वर्तमान के साथ होता है, जिसके बीच में पहले से ही अनुकारी न हो।

Ex: यह सबक - All boy
वह लड़का - The boy.

Ex - different -

① यह तो दिलाव है जिसके बीच में कही बात की रहा थी।

This is the book, I was talking about.

② यह सबक दिलाव है।

This is a book.

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- ③ सिंह राहुल हरवाणी पर है।
Mr. Rahul is at the door.
- ④ कोई सिंह राहुल हरवाणी पर है।
A Mr. Rahul is at the door.



→ 27 रेप्टर - usese sikhne

A - consonant sound से शुरू
Ah - vowel sound से शुरू
E - vowel sound से शुरू
E - consonant sound से शुरू



where to use "THE"

① < चुनीक (लोकों / वृक्षों के साथ जो कोल खेल है यह है) >

Ex - < The sun, The Earth, The Moon

② < जो निश्चय हरे घर बनवा दी गई को लोटा करते >

The young, The old.

③ < ये सिक्ष अब मिस्र हल्ले के भवारी के साथ, The Taj mahal, The Eiffel tower.

④ < with superlative degrees of an adjective>
The highest, The youngest etc.

- (5) (प्रमाणित संस्कृत के साथ) The first time, The second occa

(6) <with countries, the names of which include Kingdom, states of Republic. > देशों के नामों में जैसे इंडिया, अमेरिका, फ्रांस, ब्रिटेन, चीन, भारत, अमेरिका, फ्रांस, ब्रिटेन, चीन, भारत, इत्यादि जैसे नाम हैं।

The United States, The united Kingdom, The Republic of Ireland etc.

(7) <with countries that have plural names> देशों के नामों में जैसे नेपाल, भारत, अमेरिका, फ्रांस, ब्रिटेन, चीन, भारत, इत्यादि जैसे नाम हैं।

The Netherlands, The Philippines etc.

(8) <with rivers, canals, oceans> नदियों, नहरों, सागरों आदि के साथ।

The Ganges, the Nile, the Atlantic etc.

(9) <with the name of Families>

The Ranas, The tates.

(10) Only से पहले 'The' को use करते हैं लेकिन only को only के मानव विकास के लिए लिया जाता है।

The only Son, The only Friend.

<Before the word 'whole' is After the word 'All' >

All the books are new
I visited the whole world

→ where not to use 'The'

- ① Before the name of a disease.
- ② Before the name of a language.
- ③ Before a proper noun.
- ④ Before the name of a country.
(Exceptions have already been taught)
- ⑤ Before the words "Breakfast", "Lunch", "Dinner".
- ⑥ Before "Hospital", "God", "School"

Determiners (नियन्त्रक)

→ ऐसे शब्द जो किसी वाक्य में संज्ञा से लूँगे पहले पदों के बाते हैं और इस बात का नियन्त्रण करते हैं कि किसी बात को यह रखी जा कि किसी बात को यह रखी जा सकती है। अतः यह अविविक्त सुचना देते हैं कि किसी लिए जाने वाले विषय पर आपके हैं।

→ TYPES of Determiners

- 1) Articles
- 2) Demonstratives
- 3) Possessives
- 4) Quantifiers

1) Articles - A, An, The

2) Demonstrative - This, That, These, Those

Demonstrative are used either as a pronoun or as a determiner.

3) Possessives

His - उसका

Her - उसका

Your - आपका

Our - हमारा

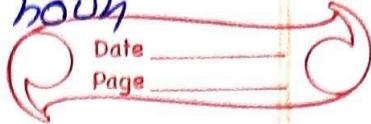
My - मेरा

Their - उनका

Its - उसका / उनका

(c,h)- countable noun

(un,h)- uncountable noun



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Ex - ① His friend is a teacher.

- ② My brother will not go.
- ③ Our books are kept there.

y) Quantifiers : such words or group of words, which are used before a noun to indicate the amount or quantity of that noun.

Ex - Few - अकेले, कमी (c,h)

Many - अकेले, बहुत

Less, Little - अकेले, कमी (un,h)

Much - अकेले, बहुत

some, any - अकेले, कमी, किसी

Enough - अकेले

{(c,h)(un,h)}

→ 'Some' - with +ve sentences

'Any' - with -ve sentences

Ex - ① I have some water.

② I don't have any water.]

→ 1) I have less / little water. (-ve)

2) I have some water. (neutral)

3) I have much water. (+ve)

1) कम मात्रा 2) काम पड़ती है 3) बहुती मात्रा

Every - हर कोई 21/10/2023

Each - हर संकेत, अवयव

All - सबसी, सब

Both - दोनों

Whole - सारा

Half - आधा

One quarter - एक चौथा

One eighth - एक अष्टमा

One sixteenth - एक अष्टावदा

One thirty-second - एक अष्टाविंशती

One sixty-fourth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One one-hundred and twenty-eighth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One two-hundred and fifty-sixth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One four-hundred and eleven-thousandth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One eight-hundred and twenty-third - एक अष्टाविंशती

One sixteen-hundred and forty-first - एक अष्टाविंशती

One thirty-two-hundred and eighty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One sixty-four-hundred and seventy-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One one-hundred and twenty-eight-hundred and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One two-hundred and fifty-six-hundred and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One four-hundred and eleven-thousand and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One eight-hundred and twenty-third and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One sixteen-hundred and forty-first and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One thirty-two-hundred and eighty-ninth and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One sixty-four-hundred and seventy-ninth and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One one-hundred and twenty-eight-hundred and thirty-ninth and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One two-hundred and fifty-six-hundred and thirty-ninth and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One four-hundred and eleven-thousand and thirty-ninth and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One eight-hundred and twenty-third and thirty-ninth and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One sixteen-hundred and forty-first and thirty-ninth and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One thirty-two-hundred and eighty-ninth and thirty-ninth and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

One sixty-four-hundred and seventy-ninth and thirty-ninth and thirty-ninth - एक अष्टाविंशती

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Interjections (विस्मयादि विशेषक)

→ अल्पालक ही किसी घटना से जनु की मानना और को चेकत होना भूमि या दृश्य एक लोक, दौलत होना, शारीरी होना! आदि) (इनके अंत मे ! विस्मयादि विशेषक हिन्द लगाता भाव है।)

1) Expression of 'Joy'

Hurrah!, Great, Wow!, Thank a lot! etc.

2) Expression of 'Grief'

Oh my God!, So sorry, what a tragedy!, How tragic! oh no!, How sad! etc.

3) Expression of 'surprise'

What, Oh my God!, My Goodness, Amazing!, Fantastic, Wow!, Is it!

4) Expression 'consent / Approval Praise'

Bravo!, Please!, Certainly, True!, well done!, sure!, etc.

5) Expression of 'Mistake'

Oh!, Oops!, My Good!, No!, Shit!

EX - ① God bless you!

मंगवान आपको 31 शीतली है!

②

wow!, wonderful

वाह! राजब!, बहुत बढ़िया!

③

By Good's grace!

मंगवान की हजार से!

④

Touch wood! Finger crossed!

नोस्क ना करो!

⑤

congratulation

बधाई हो!

⑥

Really! is it

सच में (चौंकते हुए)

⑦

Terrible mistake

बहुत बड़ी गलती!

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Indefinite Pronouns

Each vs Every (3rd, s)

2 or more than 2
(दो या दो से ज्यादा)
(Both)

More than 2
(2 से ज्यादा)
(all)

Ex - 2 girls in a class-

- ① Each girls has a pen (✓)
- ② Every girls has a pen (✗)

More than 2 girls in a class

- ① Each girls has a pen (✓)
- ② Every girls has a pen (✓)



Both → 3rd person, plural

Both - दोनों Ex - Both girls have a pen in their hands (✓)



Each के बारे में Noun 3rd form of singular form of

Each (Noun) = Each of the students

- ① Each student has a pen. (✓)
 - ② Each students has a pen. (✗)
 - ③ Every student has a pen. (✓)
 - ④ Every students has a pen. (✗)
 - ⑤ Each of the students has a pen. (✓)
 - ⑥ Each of the student has a pen. (✗)
 - ⑦ Every of the student has a pen. (✗)
- => All the students have pens (✓)

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Indefinite Pronouns

(2, 3rd person) ~~either vs one~~ ~~neither vs none~~

→ Either vs One ~~उनके साथ आने का लिए नाम (अकेली वाक)~~
 Neither vs None ~~ही रहते हैं जो कुछ नहीं होते हैं~~

[3rd person] Either → 1 out of 2, 2 में से 1
 singular / One → 1 out of 2 or more, 2 में से 1

Neither → No one out of 2
 ही में से कोई नहीं

[3rd person] None → No one out of 2 or more
 singular, plural ~~मोटा या ही से उत्तर में से की नहीं।~~

Ex- ① Either is my friend. (✓), (✗)

② one is my friend. (✓), (✗) ←

③ one of them is my friend. (✓), (✗)

④ Neither of them is sitting in the class. (✓), (✗)

⑤ None of them has money. (✓), (✗)

H. word to mark multiple options.

① Neither of my brothers were there at home.

② One of you guys need to go to office.

③ Neither of these lot pens is mine.

④ Either of those five persons is guilty.

⑤ One of these university is my priority.

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Tense

@1

Tense के प्रकार

- (i) Indefinite → (आनंदरूप है), पूछता जाता है
→ कोई से आनंदरूप हाल जाता है
 - (ii) Continuous → पारी 2 का फोन
पारी रहना पाया जाता है
 - (iii) Past Perfect → कोई का समाप्त होना
पाया जाता है। जैसे 'हो' तो
 - (iv) Perfect continuous → कुछ का समाप्त होना पाया जाता है, अचेह
कुछ की पारी रहना पाया जाता है।
- Ex - (i) मीलों के बिना किसी भी विदेशी भाषा नहीं बोलता।
 (ii) मीलों के बिना किसी भी विदेशी भाषा नहीं बोलता।
 (iii) मीलों के बिना किसी भी विदेशी भाषा नहीं बोलता।

iD. + (ए बाबू) एवं श्री द्वा - A

iD. + IV + Tense + Possibility + Dus - II

iD. + IV + Dus + Possibility + (HEW) - III

iD. + IV + Tense + Dus + Possibility + (HEW) - IV

(5)

DOES - 3rd person sing

DO - Rest subject

\rightarrow O, SS, Sh, consonty \Rightarrow es

Date _____

Page _____

@ 2

Present Indefinite tense



मुख्य क्रिया (Main verb) के साथ
'ता, ते, ती' का पड़ोना



verb के साथ (es) का पड़ोना करें
आवंट हैं कहा Rule नीचे हैं।

Rule 1 → यदि स मुख्य क्रियाओं के अंत में
'O' हो। ex - GO - Goes ; DO - Does

Rule 2 → जिन मुख्य क्रियाओं के अंत में 'SS'
या 'Sh' हो।

Ex - KISS - Kisses , PUSH - Pushes

Rule 3 → जिन मुख्य क्रियाओं के अंत में
consonent + y हो। y के उच्चार पर
cry - cries , Fly - flies

→

Special case - No 'es' use
जिन मुख्य क्रियाओं के अंत में
vowel + y हो।

Ex - Say - says , Play - Plays

Rules! -

A - Sub + VIe, es (केवल 3s) + Obj

N - Sub + do/does + hot + VI + obj

I - (WH) + do/does + Sub + VI + Obj

NI - (WH) + do/does + Sub + hot + VI + Obj

(2) 3

Present Indefinite tense Practice Ex-1

- 1) लोग अक्सर मुझे पूछते हैं।
- 2) आप कब - कब यहाँ आते हैं?
- 3) राहुल कहाँ - कहाँ जाता है?
- 4) रिया अपना काम कैसे करती है?
- 5) मैं शायद ही कभी बड़ों जाता हूँ।
- 6) श्वेता कब तक ऑफिस में रहती है?
- 7) मैं दूसरे जाता हूँ।
- 8) आप क्या करते हैं?
- 9) मैं सुनने में अच्छा नहीं जाता हूँ।
- 10) आप किस - किस के साथ बैठते हैं?

- Ans - ① people often ask me.
- ② How often do you play?
- ③ Where all does Rabul go?
- ④ Riya does washing herself.
- ⑤ I often ~~do~~ go there.
- ⑥ Until when does Shweta stay in office?
- ⑦ I go ~~to~~ walk / for a walk.
- ⑧ What do you do?
- ⑨ It / This goods Hearing.
- ⑩ With whom all do you play?

I do + III v + SVOd | Csd + du2 - A

I do + III v + tod + SVOd | Csd + du2 - N

I do + III v + (tod) + du2 + SVOd + Csd - EN

1992 वाय सूचि - (5 टेक्स्ट फाइल एवं - X3

बोर्ड बिल्ड एवं प्रॉजेक्ट - 3 टेक्स्ट फाइल

② Present Continuous Tense

→ मुख्य क्रिया के साथ रहा है, रही है, रहा है। का बोला।

Rule

- A - Sub + is/am/are +^{VI} obj
- N - Sub + is/am/are + not +^{VI} obj
- I - (WH) + is/am/are + Sub + obj
- NI - (WH) + is/am/are + Sub + not + obj.

Ex - He is going.
are we reading.
why is he not sleeping.

③ Present perfect Tense

→ मुख्य क्रिया के साथ चला, है, चुका है,
चुकी है, लिया है, देया है, ली है
दी है, की है। को मुख्यमात्र।

→ ऐसीम काम हो चुका है।

Rule

- A - Sub + has/have + V_{III} + obj
- N - Sub + has/have + not + V_{III} + obj
- NI - (WH) + has/have + Sub + (not) + V_{III} + obj

Ex - क्या आपने देखा है? - Have you seen
राम ने कूल गया है - Ram has gone school

④ Present Perfect continuous Tense

Main verb के साथ रहा है, रही है, रहे हैं।
 + समाचार के साथ "से" का प्रयोग
 "से" के लिए since / before का प्रयोग।

S + (has/have) been + VI + ing + obj + since

N - S + (has/have) been + not + VI + ing + obj + since

NI - (WH) + has/have + Sub + (not) + been + VI + ing
obj + since/before + time

Ex - ① राम दूसरे रहा है। - Ram is walking.

राम ही दूसरे से दूसरे रहा है। (Sub + time)

Ram has been walking for 2 hours.

② मैं खेल रहा हूँ। - I am playing.

मैं अबते से खेल रहा हूँ। (Sub + time)

I have been playing since

Morning. (Sub + time)

③ वो कब से खेल रहा है।
It's since which he has been playing.

id + prst + IV + अभियान + due - A

id + prst + IV + tot + अभियान + due - N

id + prst + IV + (tot) + due + अभियान + CHW - JV

प्राप्ति का अभियान - अभियान का अभियान - X3

अभियान ग्रन्ति का अभियान - अभियान का अभियान

⑤ Past Indefinite Tense

→ वाक्य के अंत में "लिया, रेखा, आया, रहा, ली, ही, की" आदि का प्रयोग

→ washing → उसी - सी

(हूँ, है, हूँ, है, था, थी, थी, थी)
का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

A - Sub + V₂ + Obj + Inf.

N - Sub + did + not + V_I + Obj - X3

NI - (WH) + did + Sub^(not) + V_I + Obj

Ex - He wrote a letter.

We did not do.

Why did you think so?

What did you do wrong to him?

⑥ Past Continuous Tense

→ मुख्य क्रिया के साथ रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे
का प्रयोग

A - Sub + was/were + V_I + ing + Obj

N - ~~is~~ + was/were + not + V_I + ing + Obj

NI - (WH) + was/were + Sub + (not) + V_I + ing + Obj

Ex - Ram was going home. I was ^{not} playing.
was Ram going home. which game was he playing

अग्रांति का एक preposition वाक्य के शुरूआत (starting)
में आएँ तो असे वाक्य के अंत में पड़ोगा कर
भक्ति है

Date _____
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Tense Practice Exercise ②

Tense	Indefinite Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
<u>Present</u>	Vt,es do/does	IS / AM has/ ARE	has/have (been)
<u>Past</u>	VII Did	was/ were	had had (been)
<u>Future</u>	will will be	will	will have (been)

⑦ Past Perfect Tense



भूत्य किया के साथ चुका था, चुकी है, चुके हैं, किया था, किया है, की थी, ही थी, की थी. आइए तो अबैरा।

A - Sub + had + v3 + obj;

N - Sub + had not + v3 + obj

NI - (WH) + had + Sub + (not) + obj

⑧ Past continuous Tense



Main verb के साथ "रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे" +
समय के साथ "से" से अटैरा।

A - sub + had been + VI+ing + obj + since
for + <time>.

N - sub + had not been + VI+ing + obj
since / for + <time>

(NI) (WH) + had + Sub + (not) + been
+ VI+ing + obj + since / for + time

⑨ Future / Indefinite Tense (ii)

→ मुख्य प्रिया के साथ हो, हों, होंगी का प्रयोग।

A - Sub + will + VI + obj.

N - Sub + will + not + VI + obj.

NI - (WH) + will + sub + (not) + VI + obj.

⑩ Future + continuous Tense - III

→ मुख्य प्रिया के साथ हो रहा होगा, हो रही, हो रही होगा का प्रयोग।

A - Sub + will be + VI + ing + obj.

N - Sub + will not be + VI + ing + obj.

NI - (WH) + will + sub + (not) + ^{be}VI + ing + obj.

⑪ Future Perfect Tense

→ मुख्य प्रिया के साथ घुका होगा, घुका होगी, घुके होंगी, लिया होगा, लिया होगी, ली होगी, ली होगी, की होगी का प्रयोग।

A - Sub + will have + V₃ + obj.

N - Sub + will not have + V₃ + obj.

NI - (WH) + will + sub + (not) + have + V₃ + obj.

⑫ Future Perfect continuous Tense

→ Main verb के साथ “रहा होगा, रही होगी,
रहे होंगे” +
Subject के साथ “से” का प्रयोग

A - S + will have been + Ving + Obj + since

NB Sub + will not have been + vi

~~ME~~ - | ing + obj + since / for + <time>

NT - (wh) + will + Bob + not have been
+ VI + ing + obj + since / fore

Time + (time) time का तो तो तो

id + id + iv + sd Hic + doe - B

$$ido + \text{part III} + \text{end part IVb} + \text{end} = IA$$

$$id + \text{init} + (\text{load} + \text{load} + \text{load} + \text{load}) = \underline{\underline{74}}$$

~~sendat fotografie en tekeningen~~

100

What's the ~~new~~ new ~~topic~~ topic do you? I guess.

~~first, middle, last, title, filing date~~

~~1962 Feb. 1963 Feb. 1963 Feb. 1963 Feb.~~

~~dot + eye + word like + eye - A~~

~~ids + ev + evol + top files + due - V~~

$\text{su} + \text{SvBd} + (\text{ton}) + \text{du2} + \text{Rlw} + \text{ren} - \text{I}$

ide +

Modals

① * would (will - would)

X Past of 'will' → 'would'

2) Repetition in past (BUT NOT REPEATED)

3) to use to → would

4) conditional Type 2

5) would → Possibility ①

6) would like to → offer ①

→ want ② (want)

7) would you like to me (want)

8) would you mind if <Pre-Ind>?

9) would you mind + v-ing + obj?

10) would it be ok if <Pre-Ind>?

1) EX-OHC Had said that he would go to Mumbai.

2) Ram said that he would not eat burger.

I had informed you that I

would reach office by 11 am.

(I used to get up at 8)

2) When I was a kid I would go to school. I would play with Aman. He would always give me his ball. we would bother other students. Teachers would often us.

3)

जब कभी किसी paragraph का पहला
 प्रारंभ के अंत में तो यह, तीव्र, तेज़
 आर्थ हो would कि उगाढ़ used to
 का प्रयोग करते हैं जब कोई अपनी
 पुरानी आदत बताते हैं तो यह (2)
 देखें

Ex -

मैं शैल खेलता था फिर मैं राहुल से
 मिलता था फिर हम काटून देखते थे।
 I used to play daily. Then I
 would meet Rahul. after that
 we would watch cartoon.

4) Ex -

① अराम में जाता, तो वो घर आता
 If I went, he would come home

②

अराम में प्रयाग मिली होता, तो वो अपनी
 हड्डी छोड़ता।

If I were the pain, I would
 help you.

5) ①

मैं जाऊं हूँ की → I will go to Delhi
 मैं दिल्ली जाऊँ, अराम के पासी तरह
 अपनी बात करी कर सकता (जब अपनी
 सौरक्षा का हो) तब कर सकते हैं
 ऐसा जो कर सकते हैं

I would go to Delhi.

②

Ex - ① Would you dance with me?
 ② Would you play with Agarwal?

- 6) Ex- ① would you like to dance with me?
 ② would you like to go there?

- ① I would like to study now.
 ② He would like to sing an old song.

- 7) Ex- ① would you like me to go?
 ② would you like me not to play?
 ③ would Ram like Rahul not to go?

- 8) Ex- ① would you mind if he goes home?
 ② would they mind if I don't give them my football?

- 9) Ex- ① would you mind going there?
 would you mind meeting me?
 would he mind calling me?

- 10) Ex- ① would it be nice if he comes to your home?

would it be fine if I give you

- nice

- strong

- good

- return

- what

- good

will vs would

गा, गी, गै के साथ	Present/ Past	Future
गा, गी, गै	would + VI	will + V1
रहा होगा, रही होगी, रहे होंगे	would be + Ving	will be + Ving
युका होगा, युकी होगी, युके होंगे	would have + V3	will have + V3
ता, ती, तै के साथ		
ता, ती, तै	would + VI	
रहा होता, रही होती, रहे होंते	would be + Ving	X
युका होता, युकी होती, युके होंते	would have + V3	

- Ex - ① I will play with you tomorrow
 ② in the morning
 I would ~~to~~ play with you right now.
 ③ would you dance with me.
 ④ Dhoni would be playing now.
 ⑤ That bus will have left by 6 o'clock.
 ⑥ He had said that he would go.
 → ⑦ I would go to school.

(H.W)

- ① Sahjana video dekh baki hogi.
 ② Danish video dekh chuka hoga.
 ③ Kaash ap mujhe call karte.
 ④ Mujhe Jagha hai vo so chuki hui.
 ⑤ Main us din aapse miltia par mujhe school jaoha padta.
 ⑥ Agle 10 minute me ap video dekh chuke.

② would - के सभी प्रयोग

① would → किया > को करता [V1]

→ होता < Become >

② would → किया > को कर रहा होता [V+ing]

be → किया > को किया जाता [V3]

[Passive]

→ पास होता

③ would have → किया को कर चुका होता (V3)

④ would have been → होना
→ हो चुका होता < Become >

↓ < किया > को कर रहा होता [V+ing]

↓ समय (से) since/for
< किया > को किया जा चुका होता [V3]
[Passive]

→ ⑤ would → करना, आता, होता
करेगा, आयेगा, होगा [Possibility]

Ex - ① मैं जाता → I would go.

② होलता → He would play.

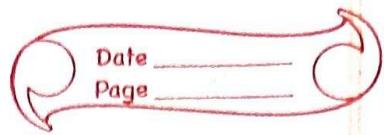
① 2. Ex - ① मैं क्रिकेटर होता → I would be a cricketer

2. मैं आ रहा होता → I would be coming.

3. लड़के सो रहे होते → Kid would be sleeping

3. राम को भेजा जाता → Ram would be sent
ज्ञान मिलार दिया जाता → we would be given
guitar.

P.P.



- ③ 1. मैंने पास रख दीता → I would have a pen
रहुल के पास किताब होती → Rahul would
have books.
2. मैं आज आ चुका होता → I would have come
वी भेजी के लिए मिल चुका होता
He would have left to Delhi (v) gone to Delhi
- ④ 1. मैं आपका फैन हो चुका होता
I would have been your fan
मैं स्टॉकर बन चुका होता
I who would have become a doctor
2. मैं सुबह से उत्तर रहा होता
I would have been playing since morning.
3. मैं 22 घंटे से यह रही होती
She would have studying for 22 hours
मैं ऑफला GAT चुका होता
I would have been sent by Rahul
4. हम पत्नी हिंदू वा GAT चुका होता
we would have been given water
5. मैं जाता → I would go
शाहर मेरी जांकी → I would go.

- संक्षी के साथ VI असरगा ।) 75
- 905 will have to vs would have to (हेतु)
- ही - itself

Date 23-6-19
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Helping verb + to

1. IS / Am / Are + to → करना है ।
2. was / were + to → करना था ।
3. Has / Have + to → जरूर करना है ।
→ करना पड़ता है ।
4. Had + to → जरूर करना था ।
→ करना पड़ता था ।
→ करना पड़ा होगा ।
5. will have to → करना होगा / पड़ेगा
6. would have + to → करना होता / पड़ता है ।
7. would have had + to → करना पड़ता होगा ।
→ करना पड़ा होगा ।
8. IS / Am / Are + having to → करना पड़ रहा है ।
9. was / were + having to → करना पड़ रहा था ।
→ करना पड़ा होगा ।
10. would be + having to → करना पड़ेगा ।
→ करना होगा ।
11. (May / Might / could) have to → करना पड़ सकता है ।
12. (May / Might / could) have had to → करना पड़ सकता है ।

Living at end of road below now 7-13. 2
now live at end know I ②
and to others bob visited
about of road below 1

Fol

1.

at + do/does present

Ex-① He is to meet you today.

② I am to complete the homework today itself.

2. Ex-① we were to call you before coming.

② Sohu was to go to school today.

3. Ex-① she has to talk to you anyhow.

② Ravi has got to work for more than 12 hours.

③ Have you to do it?

4. Ex-① I had to call him today.

② Rahul had to go to school today.

③ I had to work daily.

④ Had you to go to Delhi once in a month?

5. Ex-① I will have to meet you today.

② we will have to discuss on this issue

③ will he have to go

6. Ex-① you would have to come to party

② I would have to call you

③ Luckily dad wasn't at home, or else I would have to study.

7. Ex-① He would have had to meet Mr. Kumar.
- ② Robin would have had to call him.
 - ③ I think, you would have had to work extremely hard.
 - ④ Would he have had to go to Delhi?

8. Ex-① I am having to play with you unwillingly.

- ② He is having to purchase a bike for his brother.

9. Ex-① we were having to make him understand.

- ② Was Robin having to call him?

10. Ex-① Ravi would be having to study today.

- ② Dohit would be having to play in today's match.

11. Ex-① I may have to come to your home.

- ② You might have to call him.

12. Ex-① He may have to go there.

- ② That boy could have had to play our team.

② used to → आदि होता Habitual - आमत होना
comfortable with/in

Date 28-6-19
Page

9/06

* used to के सभी use (Structure)

① Sub + used to + v_{inf} + Obj

② Sub + [is/am/are
was/were
will be
has/have been
had been] + used to + Obj

[is/am/are = है]

[will be = होता]

[has/have been = हुआ है]

[was/were = था/थी]

[Present & has/have been = हो रहा है]

[had been = था/थी]

Ex- I am used to playing football.

② Rahul had been used to playing football.

③ They were not used to living in villages.

④ we will be used to it just in a month

⑤ That boy has been used to this laptop

⑥ we had been used to listening to his horseplay stories every day

① आप साल बाट भी आप इस दिन से
लिखने के आगे कर्या नहीं हुए हो

why have you not been writing
with this pen even after 5 years
now?

Ans

Ans

80°

Date _____

Page _____

① Sub + used to + VI + obj

action verb

+

ता, ते, ती

या, ये, यी

Ex- ① मैं आपके साथ खेलता हूँ।

I used to play with you.

② हम एक-दूसरे से बात करते हैं।

We used to talk to each other.

③ मैं आपके साथ खेलता हूँ।

A - I used to play with you.

N - I did not used to play with you.

I - Did I used to play with you?

NI - Did I not used to play with you?

A - sub + used to + VI + Obj

N - sub + Did not used to + VI + obj

I - (WH) + Did + sub + used to + VI + obj

NI - (WH) + Did + sub + not + used to + VI + obj

Position of obj + obj + obj + obj

→ 9m + 99m + 1d 21.07.2023

good blood - blood - the things

could

- 1) Possibility - संभवता - P8/Pa/Fu
- 2) Request - प्रार्थना
- 3) Permission - संमति, अनुमति (अनुमति)
- 4) Past ability - पाया, सकत, संभव/संगति
- 5) Imaginary sentences - पाता, संधारा

Ex- ① It could rain today.

It might rain today.

② It could rain yesterday.

It might rain yesterday.

It may have rained yesterday.

It could rain tomorrow.

③ ④ Could I talk to Rahul?

May I talk to Rahul.

⑤ Could I meet you tomorrow.

idat ut + at 1020 tad hiC + due - N

3) ① Could I talk to you (Request) - I

yes, you could talk to me (permission)

4) ① सांति, संगति

① Why could he not go to America?

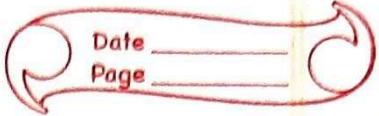
② You couldn't meet me

2. संकला 27 - (v) could, could have

① .

could = Might; May

81



%9

2.

can; could के सभी प्रयोग

I) can → सकता है (ability in present)

II) could → सकता, पर्याप्त, सकता था (in past)

III) could have → पास ही सकता था
→ सकता था (Hypothetical)

IV) could be → ही सकता था

V) could have been → किया की किया गया सकता था (Passive)

1) Ex-1. I can play → I am able to play.

2) Ex-1. I could play → I was able to play.

2. I could go to America

3. I could not play football

4. Children could not come to school

3) Ex-1. I could have a pen

2. You could have money.

1. He could have played

2. We could have gone

4) ① He could beat home
she could have been at home.

② Rahul could be in school

1. I could be sent

I could have been sent

2. Rahul could be beaten

3. we could be told by dmr.

• Should = Must
(जरूरी)

• पास होना पाहिज़ था -> Should have had

Should - के सभी प्रयोग (3.)

1) should -> पाहिज़ (V1)

→ होना पाहिज़

2) should be -> (किया) की कर रहा होना

पाहिज़ (V2)

→ (किया) की किया जाना

पाहिज़ (V3) (Passive)

3) should have -> पास होना पाहिज़

→ पाहिज़ था (V3)

4) should have been -> (किया) की कर रहा

पाहिज़ था (V4)

→ (किया) की किया जाना

पाहिज़ था (V3) (Passive)

1) Ex- I should go

Rahul should play.

2) Ex- ① Saleem should be at home

② Ayahsh should be in school

③ you should be with me.

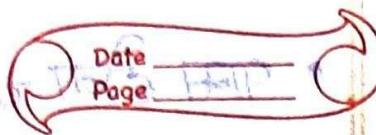
① Ryahsh should be studying

② sachin should be playing now.

~~but~~ and blonde - the girl

~~it will be~~ - bluode.

~~(L)~~



~~which~~ this is - bluode.

- ① Rahul should be sent ~~by~~ to America by Ram. bluode.
 - ② Guitar should be playing pleyed
 - ③ I should have a pen bluode.
 - ④ we should have money
 - ⑤ you should have something.
-
- ① He should have gone
 - ② we should have played bluode.
 - ③ you should not have fought.
-
- ④ ① you should have been selfish
 - ② Rahul should have been at home (P)
 - ③ you should have been my friend.

~~(C)~~ ① Phohi should have been playing

② He should have been studying

① He should have been sent by Rahul
we should have been given something
we should not have been given anything.
anything. ~~so bluode. darling~~ @
~~anything. so bluode. darling~~ ~~so~~ ~~anything. so bluode. darling~~ ~~so~~

~~anything. so bluode. darling~~ ①

~~so anything. so bluode. alone~~ ②

Has had / Have had / Had had



Had = Done / Kept / Eaten / Drunk

Taken

had

- Ex- ① He has done it at 201 SH A-23
- ② I have eaten the food.
- ③ She had drunk the milk.
- ④ I had kept the pen there.
- ⑤ Had you had the work? Done

→ SH 32 DAT

- (i) Should have had → पास हीना चाहिए था।
- (ii) Must have had → पास होगा ही चाहिए था।
- May have had]
- (iii) Might have had] = पास ही सकता था।
could have had (Possibility)
- (iv) would have had = पास होता होता था।

Ex- ① Ravi should have had a car.

② You must have had your own house in Mumbai those days.

③ If he had saved money in last

10 years, he could have had his own house today.

~~category~~ ~~bad bad~~ bad good | bad good

① (i) Has/have to have = Must have
(Present) (पास होना दी चाहिए)

ii) Had to have = Must have had
(Past) (पास होना दी चाहिए था)

Ex- ① He has to have some money in his pocket. ~~out doing~~ and I

② you have to have computer knowledge for this job.

③ I had to have my own calculator.

④ one has to have good communication skills in English to survive in this competitive world today.

~~category~~

⑤ (i) I have to go. → [Tehse से]
(ii) I have got to go. [got की यहाँ मा]
(iii) I got to go. [got की किया गया]

Ex- ① I have a car. = [bad good thing] (iii)
I have got a car. (टीकी की मानदि रखा)

(iv) I go + a car. bad or good (Sense जैसा कोई)

② He had something

He had got something. ~~इसी~~ ~~पर~~

He got something ~~तब वही~~ ~~वही~~

A- He has got to go | A- He got to go

N- He has not got to go | N- — X

I- He has he got to go | I- — X

NI- Has he not got to go | NI- — X

- will की जगह Must (जरूर के लिए)
- will की जगह May/Might (शायद के लिए)

- Ex - ① राम आयेगा / → Ram will go
- ② राम जरूर है (पक्का) आयेगा → Ram must go.
- ③ शायद राम आयेगा / गए।
Ras may/might go.
- ④ Ram will be going.
Ram must be going.
Ram may/might be going.
- ⑤ Ram will have gone.
Ram must have gone.
Ram may/might have gone.

9/15

- Need (S) (Present में)
(चाहिए, भववत् है, आवश्यकता है)
संज्ञा / वर्गीकृत वर्णनाम् के लिए
- जरूर Noun से pronoun में जाए।
- Present Indefinite में लिए जाने वाले S, es
को अप्रौढ़ करते हैं 3rd person singular
subject के साथ Need + S से जोड़ते हैं,

- Ex - ① Sandeep needs a pen.
- ② Sandeep does not need a pen.
- ③ I ~~do~~ need a pen.
- ④ I do not ~~a~~ need a pen.
- ⑤ He needs you.



Needed (Past के)

(पाइस) था, प्रवर्त थी, अवश्यकता थी



Ex-① Amah did not need a pen.

② ~~Amah~~



Past Indefinite Tense for नहीं

बोला जाता है H.V की भूमिका करते हैं

same as today में

Ex-A Amah needed a pen.

N - Amah did not need a pen.

I - Did amah need a pen?

NI - Did amah not need a pen?

%/16

2108

(पा + ०१२११११) (०) बाहर

→ Should (पाइस) - किया के साथ

→ Need(s) (पाइस) - संज्ञा / संविलाप्ति के साथ

Ex-① sahdeep should go.

292 sahdeep needs a pen.

③ we should play.

we needs your support.

.199 D sb99d q99b92 ① -x2

.199 D b99d + ad 29mb q99b92 ②

d99 D b99d + ad 1 ③

d99 D b99d + ad ob 1 ④

v08 2b99n 9H ⑤

May → ① Possibility (संभावना)
 → ② Permission (अनुमति)
 → ③ wish (हेद्य)

①

- may / might (अनुमति है) - v₁
- may have / might have → (अनुमति था) v₃

②

Ex - ① Ayush may / might go today.
 It may / might rain today.
 Bus may / might come.

② It may have rained

He may have killed anyone.
 It may have hailed today.

② ① May I come in?

May I sit?

You may go now.

③ ① may you succeed! अर्हात आपको सफल हो।
 may god bless you!
 may you live long! आप हजार साल बिल्कुल हो।

9/0 18

Ought to - चाहिए

Ought to have - चाहिए था



Ought to का प्रयोग कर्तव्य या नीतिक
 दिग्भासकी के बारे में स्वतंत्र करके के
 हिस्से किया जाता है।

Ex -

Who ought he to support

when every citizen ought to do this

लोकप्रिय की ओर लगना

परिस्थिति

flat

(positive) still is not - form
 \Rightarrow or else, otherwise is ~~करते~~

(negative) still is ~~नहीं~~

stv - (अथवा) typical form

stv (the Positive) - good typical (good form)

4
4

what as things were done $\Theta - x_3$

what was typical word of
series typical word even

having some word +

nothing nothing even word even

nothing nothing even word even

what - (एवं एवं) even even

स्थिर योग

प्रत्यक्षिकै वापर करना योग जैसा

योग वापर करना योग जैसा

जो वापर करना योग जैसा

◀

- x_3

Conjunction -(38)

90

- 1. But (लेकिन, वही, सिवाय)
- 2. For, As, Because, since (वजयीकि / व्युकि)
- 3. Also, Even, Either, Too, As well (असी)
- 4. As (जैसा, के तो वह, के बताते)
- 5. As + [Adjective] + As (उतना +
Adjective + उतना)
- 6. As soon as, The moment (जैसा ही)
- 7. As well as (साथ ही साथ)
- 8. As far as (जहाँ तक)
- 9. As if, As though (मानो, जैसकि)
- 10. As yet, Yet, Till now, By now,
So far (अभी तक)
- 11. Although, Though, Even if,
Even though (लम्फी/मले ही)
- 12. Then also, Even then, yet,
still, However (फिर भी)
- 13. Still, Even now (अभी-अभी)
- 14. Such (सौरी), such as
(जैसा कि). In such a way (सौरी)
- 15. That, if, whether (कि)
- 16. whether - or (चाहे - या,
कि - या)
- 17. Either - or (या तो या तो)
ला वा
- 18. Neither - nor (न यह न को)
- 19. Nor, Neither (नहीं नहीं); So (तो)

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→ फू → ये सा
 → अगर

Date _____
 Page _____

20. No sooner had - than (ही तो)
21. Not only - but also (न केवल, जो कुछ ही बातें हों वही उनकी भी वाली होंगी)
22. Provided, Providing (बशर्ते)
23. so that (ताकि)
24. so, hence, henceforth, (WH) Therefore (इसलिए)
25. That's what (यही हो, वही हो)
26. That's how (इसी हो, इस तरह हो)
27. That's when (उसी बारे, तभी)
28. That's where (यही हो, वही हो)
29. That's which (उसी को, इसी को)
30. That's who/whom (उसी को, इसी को)
 ↗ Non living - living being
31. Till then, By then (तब तक)
32. Till, Till the time, By the time,
 As long as (जब तक हो)
33. until (जब तक हो), unless (यदि न हो)
34. Lest (कोई ऐसा न हो कि)
35. otherwise, or else (तो)
36. while + visiting (कबत हूँ)
37. whereas, while (जोकि)
38. WH Family as a conjunction

Active & Passive voice

Tense Passive voice

सभी Passive voice में V की तरह
कार्ड लगती है।

Tense	<u>Active Voice</u>	<u>Passive Voice</u>
Present Indefinite (ता, ते, ती)	Does / Do	IS / AM / Are
Present Continuous (रहा है, रही है, रहे हैं)	Is / Am / Are	IS / AM / Are + being
Present Perfect (चुका है, चुकी है, चुके हैं)	Has / Have	Has / Have + been
Past Indefinite (आया, गया, सौया, लिया)	Did	was / were
Past Continuous (रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे)	was / were	was / were + being
Past Perfect (चुका था, चुकी थी, चुके थे)	Had	Had been
Future Indefinite (गा, जे, रही)	Will	will be
Future Perfect (चुका होगा, चुकी होगी)	Will have	will have been

→ Active voice → Subject के द्वारा दिया गया हो उसके द्वारा किया गया कार्य का वर्णन हो। [Subject हीता है।]

→ Passive voice → i) Subject दिया नहीं होता (X)

(ii) Subject दिया गया होता + द्वारा के साथ किया जाता है।

Ex- आपको भेजा जाता है।
पत्र लिखा जाता है।

(ii) Ex- आपको भेजा जाता है मेरे द्वारा।
पत्र लिखा जा रहा है राम के द्वारा।

→ Present Indefinite

Rule- Obj + is/am/are + V3 + ... + by + ts

Ex- ① आपको मैरे द्वारा भेजा जाता है।
You are sent by me.

② आपको राम के साथ मैरे द्वारा भेजा जाता है।
You are sent with Ram by me.

③ आपको भेजा जाता है।
You are sent.

→ Present Continuous

Rule- Obj + is/am/are + being + V3
+ ... + by + Sub.

- EX- ① पत्र राम के द्वारा लिखा जा रहा है।
 The letter is being written by ^{Ram}.
- ② गिटार बजाया जा रहा है।
 Guita^r is being played.

→ Present Perfect

Rule:- obj + has/have + been + v3
 + ... + by + Sub.

- EX- ① असेके द्वारा मैंने इसी बारी चारों है,
 The film has been seen by him.

→ Past Indefinite

Rule- obj + was/were + v3 + ... +
 + ... + by + Sub

- EX- ① मुझे भेजा गया।
 I was sent.
- ② राहुल को उत्तरी भाषा।
 Rahul was told.
- ③ असे कहा गया।
 He was said.

→ Past Continuous

Rule:- obj + was/were + being + v3
 + ... + by + Sub

- Ex- ① राहुल को भेजा गा रहा था। D-23
 Rahul was being sent.
- ② माता पापा के द्वारा हात गति रहा था। D-23
 I was being scolded by dad.

→ Past Perfect

Rule- obj + Had been + v3 + ... + by + Sub.

- Ex- राम के द्वारा गिराया गया था। D-23
 mid → The guitar had been played
 by Ram.

→ Future Indefinite + i do

Rule- obj + will be + v3 + ... + by + Sub.

- Ex- उसे भेजा जायेगा। D-23
 He will be sent.
 उसे मार्केट में भेजा जायेगा। D-23
 He will be sent to market.

→ Future Perfect

Rule- obj + will have been + v3 + ... + by + Sub.

- Ex- ① उसे बीजा सम्मान होगा। ② उसे पीटा जा चका होगा।
 He will have been sent. He will have been beaten.

Modals Passive voice

Rule:- Obj + Modal H.V + be/been
+ Verb IInd + ... + by + Subj.

Modal Helping verbs- Passive

1. Can - (सकता है)	Be
2. Could - (सकता, सकता था)	Be
3. Could have - (सकता था)	Been
4. Should - (चाहिए)	Be
5. Should have - (चाहिए था)	Been
6. Must - (चाहिए/ग, री, री) (जरूर)	Be
7. Must have - (चाहिए था, चुका होगा)	Been
8. May/Might - (सकता है) (गा, री, री [शायद])	Be
9. May have/ Might have - (सकता था) / (चुका होगा [शायद])	Been
10. Has to / Have to - (करना है, करना पड़ता है)	Be
11. Had to - (करना था, करना पड़ता था, करना पड़ा)	Be
12. Would like to - (करना चाहेगा)	Be
13. Used to ; - would - (किया करता था)	Be

EX- ① तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जा सकता है।

You can't be sent by me.

② तैयारी करने के बाद तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जा सकता है।

You could be sent by me.

③ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जा सकता था।

You could have been sent by me.

④ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जाना पाइया।

You should be sent by me.

⑤ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जाना पाइया था।

You should have been sent by me.

⑥ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा अखण्ड भेजा जाना पाइया।

You must be sent by me.

⑦ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा अखण्ड भेजा जायगा।

You must be sent by me.

⑧ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा अखण्ड भेजा जाना पाइया।

You must have been sent by me.

⑨ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा अखण्ड भेजा जा चुका होगा।

You must have been sent by me.

⑩ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जा सकता है।

You may be sent by me.

⑪ शायद तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जायगा।

You may be sent by me.

⑫ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जा सकता था।

You might have been sent by me.

⑬ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा शायद भेजा जा चुका होगा।

You might may have been sent by me.

⑭ तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जाना है।

You have to be sent by me.

- (15) तुम्हे मेरे द्वारा भेजा जाना चाहे।
You had to be sent by me.
- (16) तुम्हे कोई द्वारा भेजा जाना चाहिए।
मैं चाहता हूँ कि तुम्हे कोई द्वारा भेजा जाय।
You would like to be sent by me.
- (17) मैं तुम्हे भेजता था किंवदन्ति मैं राम की भैंजता था।
I used to send you. Then, I would send Ram.
तुम्हे कोई द्वारा भेजा जाता था किंवदन्ति राम
लो मेरे द्वारा भेजा जाता था।
You used to be sent by me. Then,
Ram would be sent by me.

→ were you hot sleeping (✓)
weren't you sleeping (✓)

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Contractions

Contractions

कृस कृस के
हो सकते हैं।

- 1. → verb + not
- 2. → Prahash + verb
- 3. → verb + verb
- 4. → Miscellaneous

Category - I. verb + not

- ① is not → isn't (इजन्ट)
- ② am not → ain't (एन्ट)
- ③ are not → aren't (आरेन्ट)
- ④ was not → wasn't (वॉजन्ट)
- ⑤ were not → weren't (वर्न्ट)
- ⑥ Has not → hasn't (हैजन्ट)
- ⑦ Have not → haven't (हेवन्ट)
- ⑧ Had not → hadn't (हेसन्ट)
- ⑨ Do not → Don't (डोन्ट)
- ⑩ Does not → doesn't (डोन्ट)
- ⑪ Did not → didn't (डिसन्ट)
- ⑫ Will not → won't (वान्ट)
- ⑬ Would not → wouldn't (वॉइसन्ट)
- ⑭ Can not → Cannot / can't
(कॉन्ट) / (कॉन्ट)
- ⑮ Could not → Couldn't (कॉब्सन्ट)
- ⑯ Should not → Shouldn't (शॉब्सन्ट)
- ⑰ Shall not → Shon't (शॉन्ट)
- ⑱ May not → magh'n't (मैग्नेट)
- ⑲ Might not → mightn't (माइट्सन्ट)
- ⑳ Must not → mustn't (मस्टन्ट)

- (2) Dare not → Daren't (डैरन्ट)
- (2) Need not → needn't (नीडन्ट)

Category - 2. Pronoun + verb

- ① I have → I've (आयव)
- ② They have → They've (टेव)
- ③ we have → we've (वीव)
- ④ You have → You've (यूव)
- ⑤ He is → He's (हीज़)
He has →
- ⑥ She is → She's (शीज़)
She has →
- ⑦ It is → It's (इट्स)
It has →
- ⑧ He will / shall → He'll (हील)
- ⑨ She will / shall → She'll (शील)
- ⑩ we will / shall → we'll (वील)
- ⑪ you will / shall → you'll (यूल)
- ⑫ They will / shall → They'll (टेल)
- ⑬ It will / shall → It'll (इट्ल)
- ⑭ That will / shall → that'll (थेट्ल)
- ⑮ He would / had → He'd (हीड़)
- ⑯ She would / had → She'd (शीड़)
- ⑰ we would / had → we'd (वीड़)
- ⑱ They would / had → They'd (टेड़)
- ⑲ You would / had → You'd (यूड़)
- ⑳ It would / had → It'd (इट्ड़)

He + would + have

(10)

He'd would've
He'd've

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$1\text{am} \rightarrow 1'm$ (3124H)

They are → They're (Ex12)

Category - 3 → verb + verb

- ① Could have → could've (ghsd)
 - ② Should have → should've (əlsd)
 - ③ would have → would've (əzsd)

Miscellaneous

send { 201 { 97961891' 9911011 }, 21 }

will be evident to all.

+ (spend) money (for) food (P)

idea + set of

~~dejávoo) effect, which is called "anomia" (or~~

(for id of ← w(i))

~~1857~~ + ad. at + front page: ~~subsequent~~

54

~~life 93, children 93, food 93 - X3 ①~~
~~life 93 trial (कठिनी त्रै) sd (त्रै, त्रै)~~

bardzand zit at yon zi shirix3 ic

broadened - and - of just in the

12 May 1962 100% 100% 100%

Be Being Beeh 'BE'

- 1) Be (होना / बनाना) → Imperatives
- 2) To be (होने वाले बनाने वाले)
- 3) will be → Object (S-S)
 - V₄ (Fut cont)
 - V₃ (Passive)
- 4) Modal H.V + Be → Objective
 - V₃ (Passive)
- 5) To be + obj (होते, होने ओंत)
- 6) To V_I → To be + V₄
- 7) Is / Am / Are / Was / Were / Has / have
I had + to be + V₃
- 8) Need (S) / Needed + to be + V₃
- 9) sound / look / seem / appear +
to be + obj
- 10) Infinitive Passive Transformation
(to V_I → to be V₃)
- 11) {Passive structure} + to be + →
V₃ (Passiv)
V₄

① Ex- Be honest, Be cautious, Be sti.
let (it) be (वाने देंजिए) Don't Be sti.
(him)

2) Ex(i) He is my to be husband
He is my to-be-husband
क्वाम भर्ह दूँजी वाले पती हैं।

(ii) To-be events are unpredictable.
होने वाली हाजिरी unpredictable है।

- 3) - They will be at home.
- She will be sleeping.
- You will be beaten by police.

4) Arnavi can be a good dancer
Arnavi स्कूल अच्छा dancer हो सकती है।

You should be in school right now
तुम्हें इस समय स्कूल में होना चाहिए।

He must be stopped.
उसे रोका जाना चाहिए।

Sahjeev could be given book.
Sahjeev को किताब दिया जा सकती है।

5) I am planning to be at home.
मैं घर पर होना का plan कर रहा हूँ।

I love to be a teacher
मैं एक teacher होना बहुत पसंद करता हूँ।

You tries to be oversmart
तुम oversmart होने की कोशिश करते हो।

6) → किना sense changing हुआ

Ex - I am planning to go there

I am planning to be going there (✓)

He pretends to love me.

He pretends to be loving me.

(104)

Sound → सुनने में लगाना (+ed)
 LOOK → देखने में लगाना
 seem → (किसी भी चीज़ में) appear लगाना

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9) शब्द:

He sounds honest.

उसकी बातों से (सुनने में) इमांदारी लगता है।

Ram seems ^{to be} a clever person.

→ किना sense changing दृश्य

10) → Subject पर ही उसका प्रभाव पह जाता है।

To beat → To be beaten
(पीटना) (पिटना)

To scold → To be scolded
(डालना) (डाटाना)

To be + V3

Ex - ① He likes to beat you.
वो आपको पीटना पसंद करता है।

② He likes to be beaten by you.
वो आपसे पिटना पसंद करता है।

③ I don't want to be scolded.
मैं डालना करने की वाला नहीं चाहता।

scold = to hit sb. to make them feel bad

hit = to strike sb. with your hand or a stick

strike = to hit sb. with a stick or a hard object

kick = to hit sb. with your foot

punch = to hit sb. with your fist

pull = to move sb. or sth. by holding it and pulling it

push = to move sb. or sth. by pushing it

How to start speaking English

① It's no use.... (~~this 4/12/21 or E~~)

⇒ It's no use going there.

⇒ It's no use saying sorry.

⇒ It's no use talking to him.

⇒ It's no use calling him.

⇒ It's no use getting angry.

② I can't help... (unable to control)

⇒ I can't help eating mangoes.

⇒ He can't help thinking about you.

⇒ You can't help laughing at his jokes.

⇒ I couldn't help calling you every day.

⇒ Whenever I go to LIC office, I can't help talking to Mr. Sharma.

③ I am good at... (~~31-08-21 E~~)

⇒ I am good at driving.

⇒ She is good at writing blogs.

⇒ He was good at speaking English.

⇒ They were good at Maths.

⇒ We were good at dance.

⇒ You are good at playing cricket.

④ There is something wrong with + ...
anything
 (कुछ भी गड़बड़ है)

- * Your pen * Your mood
- * Your mobile * Rahul
- * my car * this watch
- * his father * you
- * my finger * this plan

⑤ It's nothing but
 (ही नहीं और वो भी नहीं)

- * a pen * a silly mistake
- * an animal's voice * a dicey situation
- * the wastage of time * a nonsense discussion
- * a small gift for you * a small gift for you.
- * my love for you. * your negligence

a2

⑥ It's (not the) time to /
 Time has (not) come to
 (समय आया जाया है)

- * Say goodbye
- * Learn English
- * Ask questions
- * Bring this matter to your notice
- * Sit together and sink the difference
- * Draft an email and send him.

(7) It takes (does not take) time, to.
 use time as like action
 (समय लगता है)

- * wash the dishes
- * clean the household goods.
- * reach office.
- * learn English
- * do any work at all
- * make a video and upload it.

(8) Make sure <that> (,)

Ensure (ध्यान रखीज़ इस बात का)

→ Make sure के बाद वाले वाक्य में अग्र किया होता है वह Present Indefinite की तरह होता है। अर्थात् किया जा रहा है (is/am/are) का ही अर्थ होता है। और Make sure के बाद वाले वाक्य हमेसा वर्तमान का (Present) में होता है।

- * You wake up early tomorrow.
- * we reach office 15 minutes earlier.
- * he takes the medicines on time.
- * he ~~does not~~ waste his money.
- * you do not ask him anything.
- * the water is not too hot.
- * the skin of the apples is red.

(9)

It seems (as if) - - - - -

ऐसा लगता है (जानी, जैसे की)

- * he has finished the homework
- * it will rain today
- * I have come here earlier as well.
- * he does not love you.
- * it will hail today
- * India will win this world cup.

Q3

(10)

I feel like

मेरा मन है / मेरा मन करता है / मेरा मन कर रहा है

=> सभी वाक्य Present Indefinite वाक्य

- * talking to Anjali.
- * calling my brother right away.
- * going for the new movie.
- * taking a shower in the rain.
- * Shopping all the time
- * uploading at least one video a day, but, I know, It's not possible

(11) I am dying + (to + v_I) / (for + noun)....
 मैं रुक्ख रहा हूँ / मैं पात्रों के रहा हूँ (not mad)

=> dying = craving / longing / getting crazy

- * I am dying to eat something.
- * I am dying for food right now.
- * She is dying to go for shopping.
- * They were dying to learn English Grammar.
- * Rashmi was dying for this book.
- * He was dying to prove his superiority among all.

(12) I would rather

मैं अपने के बजाय दूरी (गी, गी, गी)

- * I would rather eat something else.
- * I would rather wash the clothes.
- * She would rather pursue M.B.A.
- * They would rather play football.
- * I would rather stay at home.
- * He would rather call you.

(13)

What if? / if , then?

[या ए अगर | क्या होता अगर] / क्या होता अगर

was called

* What if he is not at home?

* What if she calls you? was then

* What if he is play football right now?

* What if I don't complete my homework

* What if he doesn't support you?

* What if your dad doesn't allow you
to do so? now instead

don't = didn't, doesn't = didn't

Q4

(14)

I am looking forward to + (Noun/Vy+).

मैं इसके कर करता हूँ | मैं बेशबरी से इसके
कर करता हूँ |

going on vacation with you |

a great day today |

something extraordinary |

a new mobile next month |

meeting you tomorrow |

passing the exam this year |

joining that company |

someone, who can understand me |

the day, I will be speaking English
fluently |

(15)

DO / Would you mind if

ફરી આપણો કરતો નથી કે અટર / ફરી આપણો
કરતો નથી અટર

- * I don't even call you throughout the day?
- * he meets me without informing you about it?
- * he has to do it alone and that too at night?
- * You have to work with me unwillingly?
- * You are not allowed to go out to meet your friends?
- * would you mind if I don't even return your book?

⑯ I am having a hard time, + VY +

difficulty in

જુસ્ટ પોંડ એ એ રે એ

- * playing football, as my right toe is painning.
- * learning English, because I'm not getting time.
- * making a good physique.
- * affording my livelihood, as I don't have a job right now.
- * making video due to my naughty son.
- * making you understand this topic.

a5

(17) How come + sub + verb + obj

जैसा क्यों / Why / How

* How come you are here today?

* How come people forgot his nonsense talk?

* How come you are looking so upset today?

* How come you always disagree at the end of a talk with me?

* How come he sees opportunities even in worse condition?

* How come you are always seen at home?

(18) Rumour has it that (It's a rumor.)

जैसा क्यों कहा जाता है

* they are going to get married

* she has gained some weight and that's why she is not doing films anymore

* he is suffering from some mental illness.

* they're in trouble. They don't have money at all.

* this app may be banned by the government

* Rumar has it that he has quit / quitted the job."

(19) How about + Noun/ Vt + ?

आपकी काया राय है / आपको काया विचाल है /
कौसा हैगा,

* How about this mobile ?

* How about going there ?

* How about making a new website ?

* How about visiting some country
this year ?

* How about buying a new bike next
month ?

* How about a new bike ?

* How about inviting Ravi in today's
party ?

16

(20) I want (s/ed) to + Vt +

मैं प्रेत हूँ।

* I want to meet you.

* He wants to wash my clothes

* Ravi wanted to call his dad yesterday.

(2)

I want (sled) you to + VI +
मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज क्या करें।

* I want you to dance with me

* He wants me to explain this method to you.

* She wanted me to make videos everyday.

~~not good~~ ⇒ She wanted that I make videos everyday.

Daily used Based Sentences

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English speaking

- 1 I've got up now.
- 2 I'm getting off the bed.
- 3 Where are my slippers?
- 4 I put on the slipper now.
- 5 What's the time right now?
- 6 It's 6:42.
- 7 Why are you mumbling right now?
- 8 Actually, I'm learning English nowadays, so sir had told me to mumble like this.
- 9 I go for running now. I go for jogging.
- 10 I go to walk now.
- 11 I brush my teeth now.
- 12 Here is the brush.
- 13 Here is the paste.
- 14 I put the paste on the brush and start.
- 15 I rinse my mouth now.
- 16 I wash my face now with clean water / face wash.
- 17 I took 3 minutes to brush my teeth.
- 18 I apply scrub on my face today.
- 19 I take a bath now.
- 20 I am going to bathroom.
- 21 I bolt the door.
- 22 I have started bathing.
- 23 I am applying soap on my body now.

- 28 I am applying shampoo on my hair
- 29 I rinse off my body and hair now.
- 30 I have a towel in my right hand
its color is blue.
- 31 I dry my body with this towel now
- 32 I turn off the tap.
- 33 I turn off the tap.
- 34 Good morning / Good afternoon. /
- 35 Good evening.
- 36 I check my whatsapp / facebook /
- 37 I am fine. How about you? /
- 38 How are you? / How are you doing?
- 39 What's up? / You're OK? /
- 40 I am fine. What about you? /
- 41 True. / You are alright. /
- 42 OK / Alright / Is seeing. /
- 43 Really? / Is it true? /
- 44 Well, I am fine. /
- 45 Even with your disease. /
- 46 Yes / yeah /
- 47 Nothing is such disease. /
- 48 What happened? / What's wrong?
- 49 I am not having any problem.
- 50 Are you OK? /
- 51 Actually /
- 52 Although any disease. /
- 53 Any way

- 55 Excuse me / Pardon / sorry
56 congratulation !
57 Keep it up / Well done done
58 I take breakfast / lunch / juice / fruits
59 water.
60 I am having breakfast / dinner / lunch
onion / vegetable / rice / pulse
chapati's.
61 Then what ?
62 How to do it
63 Where is the soap ?
64 Where is my mobile .
65 I am looking at the mirror.
66 I am combing my hair
67 Leave it.
68 I'll call / text you at 10:40 , /
69 I'll call / text you on monday.
70 I'll cal / text you today tomorrow
71 ad . day after tomorrow
72 Are you mad or what ?

P - Person S - Singular

NOTES

Date

Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

English

Person	Singular	Plural
I st	I	We
II nd	-	You

III rd	He, She This, That, It	They These, Those
-------------------	---------------------------	----------------------

I - am
He - a boy She - a girl

present Past future

Be Is / am / are was / were will be
(3ps) (I) (I,S)

Do Do / Does Did will do
(3ps)

Have Has / Have Had will have
(3ps)

(Some tve) (Any -ve, ?)

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Singular Pronouns

One - एक / इसकी कोई (इसकी कोई)

Each - ये आप दो से ज्यादा में से . इसकी एक .

Every - ये से ज्यादा तैसे से . इसकी एक .

[Everyone]

Everybody - इसकी कोई

Everything - इसकी कीमत

Someone

Somebody - कोई (+ve sentences)

Anyone

Anybody - कोई (-ve, Interrogative?)

Something / Anything - कुछ

Nothing - कुछ नहीं

Plural Pronouns

Both -	दोनों
Few -	कुछ
Many -	काही
Others -	दूसरे

Singular & Plural Pronouns

All -	सब / सभी
None -	कोई नहीं
Some -	कुछ / कोई
More -	अधिक

state Simple Sentence

Present

cat 1 ⇒ दृ, दृ, दृ, दृ

⊕ is / am / are

⊖ is not / am not / are not

cat 2 ⇒ पस्त, में है, भाई / बहन है

⊕ has / have

⊖ does not have / do not have

⊖ has no / have no

Past

Cat 1 ⇒ गत, पूर्वी गत, पूर्ण गत

- ⊕ Was / Were
- ⊖ was not / were not

Cat 2 ⇒ पास था, मैं था, थाइ/बहुल थे

- ⊕ had
- ⊖ did not have
- ⊖ had no

future

Cat 1 ⇒ गति, गति, गति

- ⊕ Will
- ⊖ will not

Cat 2 ⇒ पास होगा, मैं होगा, थाइ/बहुल होगा

- ⊕ will have
- ⊖ will not have

Tenses

Present

① Indefinite

(ST, T, DT ... E, S, SH, W)
does / do

④ Continuous (REI हूँ, REI हैं RH हूँ) is / am / are

③ Perfect (का हूँ, लिया हूँ, मत है) has / have

⑤ Perfect Continuous

(REI हूँ, REI हैं, SH हूँ + सम्भव)

has been / have been + since / for

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Part

Indefinite (अति, तो, ती..... आ, यह शब्द)
 (आजमा, आज्या, लिमा आ)

V2

did

Continuous (रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे)
was / were

V3

Perfect (चुका था, लिया था, की था)
had

V3

Perfect Continuous

(रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे + समय)
 had been + since / for

V4

future

Indefinite

(गति, मौजूदा, अभी)
will

(V1)

continuous

(वर्तमान, वर्ती घटना, रहने वाला)
will be

(V4)

Past

(पुका होगा, हिया होगा, ही होगा)
~~will~~
will have

Perfect continuous

(V4)

रहा होगा, रही होगी, रहे होगे + सहाय्य

will have been + since / for / from

<WH-Sub> When sub is answer
asking about sub

N O T E S

Date

Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Syntax of sentences

Simple sen.

① is - 3rd S Am - I st helping verb
are - rest all

Affirmative Sen - sub + [HP] + obj

Negative Sen sub + [HP] [not] + obj

Interrogative " [WH] + [HP] + sub + obj²

Neg. Int. [WH] + [HP] + sub + [not] + obj²
(SP)

Int <WH - sub> [HP] + [not] + obj²

Neg. Int. <WH - sub> [HP] + obj²

When time entered since / for

is] has been +
am] have been time
are]

Eg. There

वहाँ पर कुछ नहीं है।

There are a few taps v there
(over)

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(SP) Special case

कौन हैं वे इसी हैं ?

Who is sitting?

कौन - कौन मेरे साथ है ?

Who all are with me?

वहाँ किसका भाई है ?

Whose brother is there?

वहाँ किसके भाई हैं ?

Whose brothers are there

वहाँ कौन सी डॉश्टर रखी है ?

Which shirt is kept there?

आप में से कितने ऑफिस में हैं ?

How many of you are in the office?

क्लास में किसकी बढ़त बैठी है ?

Whose sister is sitting in the class.

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W/H family.

क्या

What

क्या- क्या

What all

और क्या

What else

और क्या- क्या

At What Time

Till what time

By what time

For / since what time

Before what time

Why

for what, what for
what then, then what

किसलिए

तो क्या, तो किर
तो क्या, किर क्या

When

How often

Until When, How long

Till When

since when, for how long
from when

Where

from where

कहाँ

कहा से

N O T E S

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कहाँ जहाँ

Where all
Which all places
From where all,
From which all places
How, (How come
(surprise, shock))

कैसे

What kind of
What type of

कैसे कैसे /
किस तरह के /
किस किस तरह के
किस तरह के लोग

What kind/type
of people

कौन

Who

कौन कौन

Who all

कौन सा

Which

कौन कौन से

Which all

कौन सी रुपी

Which shirt

कौन कौन सी रुपी

Which all shirts

किसका

Whose

किस, किससे

Whom

किसका

Whom

किसके साथ

With whom

किसके लिए

for whom

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किसके बारे में
किसके द्वारा
कब और क्यों
कितने

द्वारी कौन सी बहन

किस ऑफिस से/
कौन से ऑफिस से
कितने दूर

About whom
By whom
When and why
How many (kount)
How much (uncount)

Which sister of
~~yours~~
From which office

How far

Date _____

 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Simple Sent

Has 3rd S Have rest all
 -ve }
 does not have do not have

जब SS में quantity नहीं बताएँ

Has no

Have no

Aff. sub HP obj
 Neg. sub -ve HP obj
 Inf. <WH> does / do + sub + Have + obj
 Neg. Inf. <WH> does/do + sub not + Have + obj
 (SP)

Int <WH> sub > has/have obj

Neg Int <WH - sub> -ve HP + obj

NOTES

Date

Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

SP

आपमें से कितनों के पास धन है ?

How many of you have money

How many of you are there, who
have money ?

Modal Verbs

Ability (सक्ति, पाठ्य) VI

- Present - Can / (is, am, are) able to (जा से)
- Past - could / (was, were) able to (जा रहे)
- future - will be able to (जाएगा)

Possibility (संभवता)

Any time - Can, Could, May, Might (जाएंगे)

Request / Permission (सक्ता)

Any time - Can, Could, May (जाएँ)

Could → सक्ता है / सक्ता (पाठ्य) अत A VI

→ सका / पाया

→ पाठ्य

N O T E S

Date _____

Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

(can be) — [दो सकता हूँ]
 [किया जा सकता हूँ]
 Passive voice V3

(can have) — [पास दो सकता हूँ]
 [सकता था]

(could be) : दो सकता हूँ
 : किया जा सकता है VI
V3

(could have) सकता था ③
 पास दो सकता हूँ

(could have been) : दी सकता थी
 : किया जा सकता था
 (Passive V3)

(could have had) • पास दी सकता था

(could have to) • करना पड़ सकता है

(could have had to) • करना पड़ सकता था
 [जात]

Pa - Passive voice

NOTES

Date

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Should

- दौड़ना पाइये

Should be

- दौड़ना चाहिए
- किया जाना चाहिए (pass)

+ have

- पास दौड़ना पाइया
- करना पाइया था vs

have been

- दौड़ना पाइया था
- किया जाना पाइया था (Pa)

have had

- पास दौड़ना पाइया था

have to

- करना ही पाइया

have had to

- करना ही पाइया था

have to have

- पास दौड़ना ही पाइया

have had to have

- पास दौड़ना ही पाइया था

NOTES

Date _____

 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Would

- रा, रो, री
- रा, रो, री + शी
(Used + O) habit (1st time)

- रा, रो, री (future sen)
जब Request इसे रो री will की
Offer
- Want

- रा, मे, मी Past
Manish said "I would go to delhi"
<will>

Simple sentences



Date _____

Practice

1. क्या राम अच्छा है ?
2. बच्चे किसके साथ हैं ?
3. तुम अच्छे हो।
4. पापा राहुल के साथ है ,
5. बच्चे मेरे भागी हैं।
6. ये उसका दीस्त नहीं है।
7. ये लड़का कहाँ पर था ?
8. मैं राम की बजट से यांते हूँ।
9. उसके पास कौन था ?
10. तुम्हारे पास क्या है ?
11. मम्मी के पास कौसे नहीं हैं,
12. राहुल किसका भाई है ?
13. ये आदमी किस लड़की का पापा है ?
14. तो घर किसका है ?
15. मैं तुमसे लम्बा हूँ ?
16. तुम किस शहर से हो ?
17. तुम किस शहर में हो ?
18. क्या तुम्हारे पास मोबाइल है ?
19. क्या तुम्हारे पास मोबाइल है ?
20. मैं कौन हूँ ?
21. क्या हूँ तो ?

Answer

1. Is Ram good?
2. With whom are children?
3. You are good.
4. Papa was with Rathul.
5. Child was ahead of me.
6. This / he is ^{not} his friend.
7. Where was this boy?
8. I am here because of Ram.
9. He had a pen.
10. What do you have?
11. Mom doesn't have money.
12. Whose brother is Rathul?
13. Which girl's father is this man?
14. Whose is that house/home?
15. I am taller than you.
16. From which city are you?
17. In which city are you?
18. Do you have?
19. Do you have a mobile?
20. Who am I?
21. What is this?



Date _____

22. Who was standing behind me?
23. I am sitting in the class.
24. How old are his brother?
25. You are my youngest brother.
26. This is my love for you.
27. What is his name?
28. This story is someone else's.
29. She was tired.
30. Ram is asleep.
31. We were sitting.
32. Why are you standing?
33. What is there on this table?
34. You are near about Delhi.
35. I am not there in this photograph.
36. Since when is he in the office?
37. Until when were you in the office?
38. What is there in my leg?
39. He doesn't have anything. / He has nothing.
40. I have some torn clothes.
41. Ram was hidden behind the tree.

22. मेरे पीछे कौन खड़ा है ?
23. मैं क्लास से बढ़ा हूँ ?
24. उसके भाई कितने वर्ष हैं ?
25. तुम मेरे सबसे छोटे भाई हो।
26. ये मेरा च्यार है तुम्हारे लिए।
27. क्या है उसका नाम ?
28. ये बहानी किसी और की है ,
29. वो उनकी हुई थी।
30. शम सौंचा हुआ है।
31. हम बढ़े हुए थे ?
32. तुम क्यों हो ?
33. उस टेबल पर क्या है ?
34. तुम ड्रेस के आस - पास हो।
35. मैं इस फोटो में जही हूँ।
36. वो क्या से ऑफिस में है ?
37. तुम कब तक ऑफिस से थे ?
38. मेरे पार में क्या है ?
39. उसके पास कुछ जही है ,
40. मेरे पास कुछ फटे हुए कपड़े हैं।
41. राम बड़े के पीछे हिपा हुआ था।
42. ये बच्चे मेरे हैं।



Date _____

42. These children is mine.
43. This is not yours.
44. This / she is my cat.
45. This cat is mine.
46. This is Ram's book.
47. This book is Ram's. / This book is of Ram.
48. We are yours.
49. I was there with you at every moment.
50. How much petrol is there in the car ?
51. How much money do you have ?
52. In which city are you at this time?
53. I am alive only for you.
54. Ram was lost somewhere.
55. I am lost in your dreams.
56. Mobile is kept on the table.
57. I was scared. / I was horrified. / I was terrified. / I was afraid.
58. How many children are here at this time.



Date _____

43. ये तुम्हारा नहीं है।
44. ये मेरी बिल्ली है।
45. ये बिल्ली मेरी है।
46. मैं हर पल तुम्हारे साथ चा।
47. ये राम की किताब है।
48. ये किताब राम की है।
49. हम तुम्हारे हैं।
50. गाड़ी में कितना पैदाल है?
51. तुम्हारे यास कितनी धैर्य है?
52. किस शहर में हो तुम छसु बकते?
53. मैं दिल्ली हूँ जिसके तुम्हारे लिए।
54. राम कहीं खोया हुआ चा।
55. मैं तुम्हारे सप्नों में खोया हुआ हूँ।
56. मौवाल टेबल पर रखा हुआ है।
57. मैं उसे हुआ चा।
58. कितनों बच्चे इस बकत यहाँ हैं?
59. राम को लड़े भरा हुआ चा।
60. उसके दापा यिशे हुए हैं।
61. तुम मेरे करीबी ढीस्त हो।
62. ये लिखा हुआ चा।
63. ये गीता में लिखा हुआ है।



Date _____

59. Ram was awake at 2.
60. His father was drunk.
61. You are my close friend.
62. It was written.
63. It is written in Geeta.
64. Beggar's clothes were torn.
65. Did you have something?
66. We have something.
67. for whom was I there ?
68. He is stopped for you.
69. You were inside the home.
70. Ram is standing beside me.
71. Worship of Lord Shiva is famous here.
72. Why are our desires these money ?
73. Why are you so ?
74. Who has money ?
75. Do you have not mind / brain ?
76. This broken heart is mine.
77. How many sons does he have ?
78. You are worse than I.
79. Is Ram better than I ?



Date _____

64. भूमिका के कपड़े सटे हुए थे।
65. क्या तुम्हारे पास कुछ था?
66. हमारे पास कुछ है।
67. मैं किसके लिए बहो था
68. कौन तुम्हारे लिए खाना हुआ है?
69. तुम घर के अद्देह थे।
70. राम से बगल से चढ़ा है।
71. हिंत की युद्धा भट्टा प्रसिद्ध है।
72. हमारी रवाहियों छतनी क्या है?
73. तुम कैसे बचो हो?
74. कैसे किसके पास है?
75. क्या तुम्हारे पास फिराग नहीं है?
76. ये हठ हुआ दिल मेरा है।
77. उसके कितने लड़के हैं?
78. आप मुझसे ज्यादा बुरे हैं।
79. क्या राम मुझसे ज्यादा अच्छा है?
80. मुझे तुमसे प्यार है।
81. इतने सारे कैसे तुम्हारे पास कैसे हैं?
82. मैं रिश्ते खबरनहीं हूँ।
83. ये कौन और हैं।
84. ये कुछ और हैं।



Date _____

80. I am in love with you./I love you.
81. How do you have this much money?
82. Relations are beautiful.
83. This is someone else.
84. This is something else.
85. Which one is your pen?
86. Whose is the pen?
87. Who is behind you?
88. Who doesn't have money?
89. for what are you unhappy /~~sad~~?
90. Until when was Ram in this place?
91. I was standing in front of you.
92. I was standing just in front of you.
93. Which girl's father was standing there?
94. I am crazy for guitar.
95. How many people are there?
96. Where is the pen kept?
97. What is the time?
98. You both are ^{the} with ~~you~~. friend.
99. We all are with you?
100. Who am I to you?

85. तुम्हारा पैन कौनसा बाला है?
86. पैन किसका है?
87. तुम्हारे पीछे कौन है?
88. यूस किसके पास नहीं है?
89. तुम किस बात के लिए कुशी होते हो?
90. राम कब तक इस नगद में था?
91. मैं तुम्हारे सामने खड़ा था।
92. मैं ठीक तुम्हारे सामने खड़ा था।
93. किसे लड़की के पापा वहाँ बढ़े थे?
94. मैं गिटर के लिए धारण हूँ।
95. वहाँ कितने लोग हैं?
96. पैन बहा रखा हुआ है?
97. अमर क्या हुआ है?
98. तुम दोनों अंगसे अच्छे हो।
99. हम सब तुम्हारे साथ हैं।
100. मैं तुम्हारा कौन हूँ?



22. मुझे कुछ कहना है।
23. हम खेलने पहले जाते थे।
24. मुझे किसी की भारवरत नहीं है।
25. मुझे तुम याद करते थे।
26. सीता पूरका बस पकड़ पुकी होगी।
27. शायद वो तुमसे मिले।
28. बचपन में हम दोनों साथ -2 खेलते थे।
29. उसे क्या कहना है?
30. मैं आ सकता था पर मैं नहीं आया।
31. मैं धूमने कभी नहीं जा सकता।
32. तुम्हें झूट खोलने की आवश्यकता है।
33. तुम नकल खोल सकते थे पर तुमने नहीं खोली।
34. कुछ भी हो सकता है। मैं कह नहीं सकता।
35. तुम्हें पढ़ाड़ी में रहना पाइए क्योंकि तुम्हें
धूल की बीमारी है।
36. वो मुझसे दूर कभी नहीं जा सकती।
37. राम भिठाड़ जा सकता है।
38. विद्यार्थी स्कूल से घर आ सकते हैं।
39. मैं कभी जाना नहीं सकता।
40. तुम मुझसे मिलने आ सकते हो।
41. तुम समय से क्यों नहीं आ सके।



1. मुझे देखना है।
2. उसे बताना पड़ा।
3. शम की खेलना पड़ेगा।
4. उसे मेरी बात माननी पड़ेगी।
5. मुझे जाना चाहिए था।
6. हम खेला करते थे।
7. लोग मुझे भलमान छोन लुलाते थे।
8. क्या तुम जा से याएँ?
9. क्या तुम यहाँ से पाओगे?
10. हम कभी नहीं भुला सके।
11. मुझे अपने आस पास कोई नहीं पाहा।
12. शायद को जा रहा है।
13. उसे मुझे बताना चाहिए था।
14. ऐसे उसके छचे वृक्ष उठाने पड़ेगे।
15. मैं आता आ और को जाता था।
16. बच्चों को माँ को उख़फ़त होती है।
17. शायद क्से आ रही होगी।
18. किसी को ध्यान नहीं पाहिए।
19. दोनों कभी - भी आ सकते हैं।
20. मैं पक्का जाऊँगा।
21. ये प्रश्न कोई नहीं कर पायेगा।



Date _____

42. तुम्हे कभी किसी को प्यार नहीं कर सकते।
43. राजेश अपने दैल की बात कभी नहीं कह सकता।
44. अंगर खट्टे हो सकते हैं।
45. तुम्हे मेरा आशारी होना पाइया था।
46. हम तुम्हे बढ़ावत कभी नहीं कर सकते।
47. क्या मुझे चेहरे पर कुछ लगाना पाइया।
48. राम किस तरह वहाँ पहुँच सकता था।
49. राम को उससे कभी नहीं मिलना पाइया।
50. लोग तुम्हारे बारे से भी चोच सकते हैं।
51. लिंगमी आसान होनी पाइया थी। यह नहीं था।
52. मुझे छक्कत का पालन दौना पाइया।
53. उसने कहा कि वो हमारी भवत करेगा।
54. दूला दूलन की बात करनी पाइया थी।
55. लोग तुम्हारे बारे से चालत भी चोच सकते हैं।
56. रेक्षा को लड़कियाँ नहीं होड़नी पाइया।
57. तुम्हें मुझे याद रखना पाइया था।
58. राम को मुझसे जरकर मिलना पाइया था।
59. उसे क्या जाना है?
60. कौन कहा से आता था?
61. क्या कौन जाना पाहता है?
62. क्या उसे कुछ पाइया था?



Date _____

63. तुम्हें इतनी बलदी नहीं सोना पाएँगा ।
64. तुम्हे जब पाई आ सकते हो ।
65. तुम्हें कम से कम वहाँ जाना पाएँगा था ।
66. तुम बलद ही अचौंडी लोल सकते हो ।
67. मैंने कभी नहीं सोया था की वह स्वार्थी होगा ।
68. तुम जब तक पाई तब तक काम कर सकते हो ।
69. क्या वो ये काम कर सकते हो ? शुक्रवार
70. उच्चा कुछ दिनों में ही अचूंडी तरह लोल सकते हो ।
71. तुम्हें उसके घर वापिस जाना पाएँगा ।
72. मुझे मालूम था की वो जीतेगा ।
73. तुम इस्तिहान पास नहीं कर सकते ।
74. मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना पाऊँगा ।
75. मुझे सदै नहीं था कि तुम जीतोगा ।
76. तुम या सकते हो, प्याँ हो ये याबो ।
77. वह फुका बस से माया होगा ।
78. मैं तुमसे ऐसी एक बाद मिलना पाऊँगा ।
79. वह पुका बस से माया होगा ।
80. तुम्हारे प्रयत्न सफल होने पाएँगा ।
81. तुम किससे बात करना पाएँगा ।
82. राम घटने के लिये खेलना पसंद करेगा ।
83. मुझे राती भुजने की मानवत है ।
84. तुम्हें इस तरह के मानव से रहने की आधत हो युकी ।



Date _____

85. तुम्हें कल उससे मिलना था।
86. आज मुझे शापिंग के लिए जाना पाइया।
87. पहले से हमसे एक सवाल पूछना पड़ेगा।
88. तुम्हें मेरे परिवार से मिलना पाइया।
89. क्या मुझे रात भर जो रहने की आदत है?
90. क्या मैं अन्देरा सवाल हूँ?
91. तुम्हें कम से कम ज्ञान तो काम करना पाइया था। "
92. क्या मैं अब जा सकता हूँ?
93. भ्रावाज हमें साधा करे।
94. क्या राम वहा जाता था?