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Basic Grammar

## What is Communication? How Do We Communicate?

Communication is the way by which we share or exchange information, ideas or our feelings with other people or group of people.

“Communication” वह तरीका है जिसके द्वारा हम अन्य लोगों के साथ सूचना, विचारों या हमारी भावनाओं को साझा या आदान-प्रदान करते हैं।

**For Example**:

* **You are pretty.**

तुम सुन्दर हो।

* **I am smart.**

मैं स्मार्ट हूँ।

* **Vishal is good at English.**

विशाल अंग्रेजी में अच्छा है।

* **I like you**

मैं तुम्हें पसंद करता हूं

* Types of Communication

There are two types of Communication

1. **Verbal Communication:** The sharing of information between individuals. It can also be described as the use of sounds and words to express yourself, especially in contrast to using gestures or mannerisms. Verbal Communication is again classified into four categories which include.
2. **Interpersonal Communication:** This form of communication is extremely private and restricted to ourselves.
3. **Intrapersonal Communication:** This form of communication takes place between two individuals and is thus a one-on-one conversation.
4. **Small-Group Communication:** Refers to interactions among three or more people who are connected through a common purpose, mutual influence, and a shared identity.
5. **Public Communication:** Public communication happens when individuals and groups engage in dialogue in the public sphere in order to deliver a message to a specific audience. Public speaking events, newspaper editorials and billboard advertisements are a few forms of public communication.
6. **Non-Verbal Communication:** Behavior and elements of speech aside from the words themselves that transmit meaning. Non-verbal communication includes pitch, speed, tone and volume of voice, gestures and facial expressions, body posture, stance, and proximity to the listener, eye movements and contact, and dress and appearance.

**Example of Non-Verbal communication of this type includes facial expressions, gestures, and eye contact.**

* **How do we exchange them?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verbal Communication** | | **Non Verbal Communication** |
| **Spoken** | **Written** | **Facial Expression** |
| Pronunciation | Alphabet formation | Gestures |
| Phonetic | Spelling | Drawing |
| Intonation | Punctuation | Painting |

## What is Language?

Language allows people to communicate with each other i.e. it is a mean of communication.

“Language” मानव संचार की विधि, या तो बोली जाती है या लिखी जाती है, जिसमें संरचित और पारंपरिक तरीके से शब्दों का उपयोग होता है।

We have around 6,500 spoken languages in the world today. Whereas in India itself we have around 122 major languages and 1599 other languages like Hindi, English, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati, Kannada, etc.

## About English, History Of English

English was originated in Britain somewhere in the mid 5th to 7th centuries. It is a West Germanic language that originated from Anglo-Frisian dialects brought to Britain by Anglo-Saxon settlers. The Anglo-Saxon who came from what is now northwest Germany, west Denmark, and the Netherlands their language was called "Englisc" from which the word "England" and "English" were originated. There are around 171,476 words in the English language. A good speaker knows about 10,000 to 15,000 words.

To speak in everyday situations a person needs a vocabulary of 1500 – 2000 words.

It takes around 250-300 words to understand 50% of spoken English, 500 words to understand 65% and 1000-1500 words to understand 95%.[estimated figure only]

## Importance of the English Language in Today's World

English is the language of international business and banking. It is the most commonly spoken foreign language and will help you to communicate with people from countries all over the world.

It is import to learn for:

* **Education**
* **Science and Technology**
* **Innovation and research**
* **Business**
* **Travelling**
* **Better job opportunity and more.**

## Alphabets, Words, Sentences

There are 26 **alphabets** in the English Language. They are **A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.**

Alphabets are the building block of **words**. When we arrange Alphabets with a definite meaning it is a word.

**For Example**

**B - Alphabet**

**B + O + O + K = BOOK [Word]**

**O - Alphabet**

**O - Alphabet**

**K - Alphabet**

Just as the Alphabets are the building blocks of words, same way words are the building blocks of **sentences**. When we arrange words in a definite order to get a definite meaning, we call it a Sentence.

**For Example**:

**It - Word**

**It + is + a + book = It is a book. [Sentence]**

**Is - Word**

**A - Word**

**Book - Word**

## Vowels and Consonants

Alphabets can be classified into Vowels and Consonants. Out of 26 Alphabets, there are five vowels and 21 consonants in English.

स्वर और व्यंजन अंग्रेजी भाषा में प्रयुक्त ध्वनियाँ हैं।

**Vowels are: A, E, I, O, U**

**Consonants are: B, C, D, F, G, H, J,**

**K, L, M, N, P, Q, R,**

**S, T, V, W, X, Y,**

**Vowels and consonants are sounds.**

A vowel is a speech sound made by allowing the breath to flow out of the mouth, without closing any part of the mouth or throat.

A consonant is a speech sound made by partially or completely blocking the flow of air through the mouth (using the lips, teeth, tongue, and palate).

## Spelling Making & Pronunciation

|  |
| --- |
| A    B    C    D    E   F    G    H    I     J    K    L    M    N  ए    बी    सी    डी   ई    ऐफ   जी   एच   आइ  जे   के   ऐल   ऐम   ऐन  OP    Q    R    S    T    U    V    W   X     Y    Z  ओपी   क्यू   आर  एस  टी   यू    वी    डब्ल्यू ऐक्स   वाय   ज़ैड |

|  |
| --- |
| स्वर**(Hindi Vowels)** अ    आ   इ    ई    उ    ऊ    ए    ऐ     ओ    औ   अं    अ:  a    aa   e/i    ee   u/o   oo/u e/ai  ai     o     au/ou ang  ah |

|  |
| --- |
| व्यंजन**(Hindi Consonants)** क   ख   ग    घ   ड़    च   छ    ज    झ    ण  ट    ठ    ड ढ    ण  ka    kh   ga   gha  nga  cha  chha ja   jha   yan ta    tha   da    dha      ana  त   थ   द  ढ  न    प    फ    ब    भ    म    य    र   ल  th/t   th/tha  da/th    dha  na   pa    pha/fa   ba   bha  ma   ya   ra    la  व    षश    स    ह     क्ष    त्र     ज्ञ  va/wa    sh sh   sa   ha   ksh  tra   gya |

## Punctuation

Punctuation is used to create sense, clarity and stress in sentences. You use punctuation marks to structure and organize your writing.

पूर्ण विराम, अल्पविराम और कोष्ठक जैसे निशान, अलग-अलग वाक्यों और उनके तत्वों को लिखने में और अर्थ को स्पष्ट करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाते हैं।

* **Importance of Punctuation in English Writing**

The **Example** of 'how punctuation plays a major role in writing and reading English' is :

Let’s have a sentence

* A woman without her man is nothing.

Now see the difference after adding punctuation, it makes:

* A woman, without her man, is nothing.
* A woman: without her, man is nothing.

See how punctuation has made the same sentence mean two exactly opposite meaning.

Other beautiful

**Example:**

* I collect silver, paper, hats and chairs.
* I collect silver paper, hats and chairs.
* I collect silver, paper hats and chairs.
* The criminal, says the judge, should be hanged.
* The criminal says, the judge should be hanged.

**Always remember:** The first letter of the word of a sentence has to be a capital letter.

A sentence always ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation (!)

* **Punctuation Mark List :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Full stop (period) | . |

Indicate the end of the Sentence. It is also used to show a full pause in the sentence.

**For Example:**

* My name is Jitendra Singh.

मेरा नाम जितेंद्र सिंह है।

* This book is written by me.

यह पुस्तक मेरे द्वारा लिखी गई है।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Comma | , |

Commas are used to separate a list of similar words.

It is alrso used to show a small Pause in the sentence.

**For Example:**

* I had milk, bread, honey and butter in breakfast.

मैंने नाश्ते में दूध, रोटी, शहद और मक्खन लिया।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Question mark | ? |

Question marks are used to make clear that what is said or written is a question.

**For Example:**

* What is your name?

तुम्हारा नाम क्या हे?

* Who has written this book?

यह पुस्तक किसने लिखी है?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| exclamation mark | ! |

It shows the sentence has drama, **for Example**, surprise, anger, annoyance.

**For Example:**

* Wow! your dress is so nice

वाह! आपकी ड्रेस बहुत अच्छी है।

* Congratulation! keep up your good work.

बधाई हो! अच्छा कार्य करते रहिए।

* Wow! India won the T-20 series from West Indies.

वाह! भारत ने वेस्टइंडीज से टी -20 श्रृंखला जीती।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Colon | : |

A colon is used in sentences to show that something is following after colons like an Example, list or some quotation.

**For Example:**

* Our Prime minister Modi says: “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhio”

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री मोदी कहते हैं: "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढियो"

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Semi-colon | ; |

A semi-colon is used to join two independent clauses or two complete thoughts that could stand alone as complete sentences.

**For Example:**

* It was rain in the match; we lost the game.

यह मैच में बारिश थी; हम खेल हार गए।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Double quotation marks | “” |

 Double quotation marks are used around the title of a short work like as books topic, examples or quotes.

Remember: when we use double quotation marks, then we should use single quotation marks for a quote within a quote.

**For Example:**

* "When I say 'immediately,' I mean some time before september," said the boss.

"जब मैं कहता हूं 'तुरंत,' मेरा मतलब कुछ समय पहले सिपाही है," बॉस ने कहा।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Single quotation marks | ‘’ |

Single quotation mark is used with double quotation marks, and with headlines.

**For Example:**

* The teacher asked us, "How many of you have larned English from the book.'Spokeies’?"

शिक्षक ने हमसे पूछा, "आप में से कितने लोगों ने पुस्तक से अंग्रेजी को पाला है। '

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Hyphen/dash | -\ — |

A hyphen (-) is used to join words or parts of words.

 A dash (—) is commonly used to give a pause in the sentence.

**For Example:**

* Accident prone - road.

दुर्घटना प्रवण - सड़क।

* Today is Diwali — festival of light.

आज दिवाली है - प्रकाश का त्योहार।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Apostrophe | ’ |

Apostrophe is used to show possions.

**For Example:**

* This is Rohit’s book.  
  यह रोहित की पुस्तक है।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Asterisk | \* |

Asterisk is used to give the extra information or add comments in the ened of the page.

**For Example:**

* \*Terms and condition applied.

\* नियम और शर्त लागू।

This is the extra information given in the advitisement.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| parentheses (or round brackets) | () |

Parentheses are used to enclose incidental or extra information, such as a passing comment, a minor.

**For Example:**

* The only one who didn't attend was Mr. Sharma ( his father).

श्री शर्मा (उनके पिता) उपस्थित नहीं थे।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| square brackets (or box brackets) | [ ] |

Square Brackets are used to enclose words added by someone other than the writer or speaker.

**For Example:**

* He [the police officer] can’t prove they did it.

वह [पुलिस अधिकारी] यह साबित नहीं कर सकता कि उन्होंने ऐसा किया है।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| P**unctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| At the rate | @ |

At the rate is most commonly seen in email addresses and social media handles.

**For Example:**

* xyz@gmail.com
* @Swatchbharatbhiyan

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| curly brackets | {} |

Braces are used in music or poetry creates a list of equal choices for a reader or in a number set.

**For Example:**

* Number set: {1 ,2, 7}

संख्या सेट: {1, 2, 7}

* Equal choices: Choose a pen {red, green, blue, black} to write a letter.

समान विकल्प: पत्र लिखने के लिए एक पेन {लाल, हरा, नीला, काला} चुनें।

* Music chords: [{g, c2, e2} {e, g, c2}]

संगीत कॉर्ड: [{जी, सी 2, ई 2} {ई, जी, सी 2}]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| and (also called ‘ampersand’) | & |

Ampersand is used in place of and in title.

**For Example:**

* Raj & Sons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Copyright | © |

Copyright is a notice placed on written works to identify the owner of the work and his claim to copyrights in the work.

**For Example:**

* © Jitendra Singh 2019

© जितेंद्र सिंह 2019

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Punctuation Mark** | **Symbol** |
| Forward slash or backward slash | / or \ |

 Fordward Slash is to when demonstrating breaks between lines of poetry, songs, or plays.

Backward slash is used in computer programming.

**For Example:**

* Mary had a little lamb/ little lamb, little lamb/ Mary had a little lamb/ whose fleece was white as snow.

## Structure and Types of Sentences

* **Structure of Sentence**

Sentences have two main parts **Subject and Predicates.**

**Subject:** The part of the sentence which tell us abaut person or thing is subject

**Predicates:** The part of the sentence which tells us something abaut the subject is predicates.

**For Example**

* **Ram is wolking**.

Here ‘**Ram’** is a ‘**Subject’,** in the sentence because we are tolking abaut Ram.

Here ‘**wolking**’ is **‘Predicates’** because walking is what Ram doing, here sentence tell us abaut the subject.

* You eat pizza.

**‘You’** is a ‘**Subject**, **‘eat pizza’** is a **‘Predicates’**

* Harshita read the book.

**‘Harshita’** is a ‘**Subject**, **‘read the book** is a **‘Predicates’**

Sentences are structured as Subject+Verb+ Object format.

**For Example**

* **Ram like mango**.

Here ‘**Ram’** is a ‘**Subject’, ‘like’** is a **‘Verb’** and **‘mango’** is an ‘**Object’**.

* You eat pizza.

**‘You’** is a ‘**Subject**, ‘**eat’** is a **‘Verb’** and ‘**pizza’** is an ‘**Object’**.

* **Types of Sentences**

There are five basic types of sentences:

1. **Simple (or) Declarative**– A declarative sentence makes a statement. A declarative sentence ends with a period**. For Example:**

* **The dog is barking.**
* **The train from Delhi will arrive on time.**

1. **Command (or) Imperative**– An imperative sentence gives a command or request

. **For Example:**

* **Close the door**
* **Please keep quite**

1. **Question (or) Interrogative**– An interrogative sentence asks a question. An interrogative sentence ends with a question mark.

**For Example:**

* **Is it raining?**
* **When will you be coming back from Dubai?**

1. **Exclamatory**– An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling. An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark.

**For Example:**

* + - **The theatre is on fire!**
    - **Alas! She is dead.**

1. **Negative** – A negative sentence is a sentence that states that something is false. In English, we create negative sentences by adding the word 'not' after the auxiliary or helping, verb. An **Example** of an auxiliary verb is the helping verb 'be.' There are different forms that 'be' takes, including 'am,' 'is,' 'are,' 'was,' and 'were.'Is it raining?

**For Example:**

* + - **David is not a happy person.**
    - **The clouds were not blocking the sun's rays.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentence Types** | **Example** |
| **1. Simple (or) Declarative Sentence** | The dog went to the county fair. |
| She saw the dog eat popcorn. |
| Dogs don’t usually eat popcorn. |
| The popcorn was hot. |
| I like popcorn. |
| **2. Command (or) Imperative** | Have fun at the fair! (Expressing a wish) |
| Come to the fair with me! (Sharing an invitation) |
| Feed the dog once per day. (Giving instructions) |
| Please don’t give the dog popcorn. (Sharing a request) |
| Stop feeding the dog! (Giving a demand) |
| **`3. Question (or) Interrogative** | Who cooks fresh popcorn around here? |
| Where can I buy fresh popcorn? |
| What is the best flavor of popcorn? |
| When do you usually eat popcorn? |
| Why do you let your dog eat popcorn? |
| How is it? |
| **4. Exclamatory** | I can’t believe how fast the dog ran to the county fair! |
| Wow, he must really love popcorn! |
| That popcorn isn’t for dogs! |
| **5. Negative** | Paul did **not** call me yesterday |
| Jennie has **no** money |
| I **rarely** go to the gym after work |

## Determiners

Determiners are used before a noun to clarify the Noun. A determiner is used to identify whose or how many entities we are talking about in the sentence.

ऐसे शब्द जो किसी वाक्य में संज्ञा से तुरंत पहले प्रयोग किये जाते है और इस बात का निर्धारण करते हैं की किसकी बात हो रही है या फिर कितनी बात हो रही है।

For example:-

* That is a book.

वह एक किताब है।

* This is an umbrella.

यह एक छाता है।

* The Indian enjoys Cricket.

भारतीय क्रिकेट का आनंद लेते हैं।

Types of Determiners

* The definite article: the
* Indefinite articles: a, an
* Demonstratives: this, that, these, those
* Possessive determiners: my, your, his, her, its, our, their
* Quantifiers: a few, a little, much, many, a lot of, some
* Numbers: one, ten, thirty
* Distributives: all, both, half, either, neither, each, every
* Difference words: other, another
* Pre-determiners: such, what, rather, quite

### 1.10.1 Definite article (The)

“The” is the definite article it is used to indicate the particular member of the noun. “The” is used when the speaker thinks that the listener knows what he is referring to in the sentence.

“Definite article” भाषण का एक हिस्सा है जो एक विशिष्ट संज्ञा की पहचान करता है।“The” एकमात्र “Definite article” है।

**For example**

“The” is used before a particular person or thing.

* This is the pen you gave me.

यह वह कलम है जो आपने मुझे दी थी।

* Where is the kitchen?

रसोई घर कहां है?

* **The man who danced on stage is very famous**.

मंच पर नाचने वाला आदमी बहुत प्रसिद्ध है।

“The” is used before the common noun in a singular form to denote a class.

* The rose is the queen of flowers.

गुलाब फूलों की रानी है।

* The lion is the king of the jungle.

शेर जंगल का राजा है।

“The” is used before seas, rivers, gulfs, canals, bays, mountain ranges. ( Not single mountain only used for the group.)

* The Red sea.

लाल सागर

* The Ganga.

गंगा

* The Bay of Bengal.

बंगाल की खाड़ी।

* The Himalayas.

हिमालय

“The” is used before directions and natural phenomena.

* The West

पश्चिम

* The Sun

सूरज

“The” is used before events.

* The Great war

महान युद्ध

* The Jallianwala Bagh  
  जलियांवाला बाग

“The” is used before newspaper journals and holy book.

* The Bhagwat Gita.

भागवत गीता।

* The Hindustan time.

हुन्दुस्तान टाइम्स

“The” is used before superlatives.

* He is the best dancer.

वह बेहतरीन डांसर हैं।

* This is the darkest cloud.

यह सबसे काला बादल है।

“The” is used before organs.

* The heart.

दिल।

* The liver.

जिगर।

### Indefinite article (A, AN)

“A” and “An” are two indefinite articles. The indefinite article is invariable articles we use either “a” or “an” and it depends on the first letter of the word. “A” and “An” are used with singular count nouns when we introduce the noun for the first time or other expressions of quality.

“Indefinite article” भाषण का एक हिस्सा है जो एक विशिष्ट संज्ञा की पहचान करता है। “a, an Indefinite article” है।

If the first alphabet of the word is consonant we will use “a”.

If the first alphabet of the word is vowel or silent “h” we will use “an”.

**For Example**

* A ball

एक गेंद

* An apple

एक सेब

* That is a book.

वह एक किताब है।

* This is an umbrella.

यह एक छाता है।

* What a nice day.

क्या अच्छा दिन है।

* You are a boy.

तुम लडके हो।

* I've finally got on orange.

मैं आखिरकार नारंगी हो गया हूं।

* An elephant is drinking water.

एक हाथी पानी पी रहा है।

* He bought a pent.

उसने एक पेंटी खरीदी।

* There is a medical store near my house.

मेरे घर के पास एक मेडिकल स्टोर है।

* Ramesh is a teacher.

रमेश एक शिक्षक है।

* Ramesh is an engineer.

रमेश एक इंजीनियर है।

* A pair of ears.

एक जोड़ी कान।

* A couple of years.

कुछ साल।

* A lot of

बहुत सारा ।

* A few a little  
  थोड़ा कम।

### Demonstratives (This, That, These, Those)

There are four demonstratives determiners in English: this, that, these, those. Demonstratives determiners show which person or things is been referring to in the sentences.

“Demonstratives determiners " किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, लेख, चीज़ का उल्लेख करते हैं और वक्ता से उनकी भौतिक या मनोवैज्ञानिक दूरी का निर्धारण करते हैं।

This/ These are uses when referring something close to the speaker.

That/Those are used when referring something far from the speaker.

This/that are used for singular noun.

These/those are used for plural noun.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Word (शब्द) | Position (स्थान, स्थिति) | Form (वचन) |
| This | Close or near to the speaker | Singular |
| That | Far from the speaker | Plural |
| These | Close or near to the speaker | Singular |
| Those | Far from the speaker | Plural |

**For Example**

* This dog is mine.

यह कुत्ता मेरा है।

* That book is very useful.

वह पुस्तक बहुत उपयोगी है।

* These apples are delicious.

ये सेब स्वादिष्ट हैं।

* Those people are good workers.

वे लोग अच्छे कार्यकर्ता हैं।

* This book is mine.

यह किताब मेरी है।

* This is Raj’s house.

यह राज का घर है।

* This is good news.

यह अच्छी खबर है।

* These mangoes are mine.

ये आम मेरे हैं।

* What are you up to these days?

इन दिनों आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

* This time I won’t be late.

इस बार मुझे देर नहीं होगी।

* Is that Raja’s house over there?

क्या राजा का घर वहां है?

* That must have been a nice surprise for you.

आपके लिए यह एक अच्छा आश्चर्य रहा होगा।

* Those mangoes are yours.

वो आम आपके हैं।

* Those days are long gone.

वे दिनों बहुत पहले ही बीत चुके है।

* We really surprised you at that time.

हमने आपको उस समय वास्तव में आश्चर्यचकित किया।

* **You can use that sugar for your cake.**  
  आप अपने केक के लिए चीनी का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

### Possessive Determiners (My, Your, His, Her, Its, Our, Their)

There are seven possessive determiners in English: my, your, his, her, its, our, their.

These determiners are used to show who owns or possess the thing or object which is been referred to in the sentence.

" Possessive determiners" किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ पर अधिकार दिखाने को संशोधित करते है।

**For Example**

* This is my book.

यह मेरी किताब है।

* This is my pet.

यह मेरा पालतू है।

* This is your book.

यह आपकी किताब है।

* This is your house.

यह आपका घर है।

* Can I take your book?

क्या मैं आपकी किताब ले सकता हूँ?

* His name is Raju.

उसका नाम राजू है।

* His friend is a teacher.

उसका दोस्त एक शिक्षक है।

* Her friend is a doter.

उसका दोस्त एक डॉटर है।

* The dog broke its leg.

कुत्ते ने उसका पैर तोड़ दिया।

* Its colour is very bright.

इसका रंग बहुत चमकीला है।

* They are there relative.

वे वहाँ रिश्तेदार हैं।

* This is our school.

यह हमारा विद्यालय है।

* This is our house.

यह हमारा घर हैं।

* Where is their school?

उनका स्कूल कहाँ है?

* My brother will not go.

मेरा भाई नहीं जाएगा

### Quantifiers (A Few, A Little, Much, Many, A Lot Of And Some)

Quantifiers are used before a noun to indicate the amount or quantity of the noun. There are eight Quantifier determiners: a few, a little, much, many, a lot of and some.

" Quantifier " का उपयोग संज्ञा से पहले संज्ञा की मात्रा या मात्रा को इंगित करने के लिए किया जाता है।

* Uncountable noun.

An uncountable noun is a noun you cannot count. (rice, information, tea, and sugar). Much and little is used as an uncountable noun.

" Uncountable noun " एक संज्ञा है जिसे आप गिन नहीं सकते।

Much is used when we talk about large quantity.

A Little is used when we talk about a small quantity.

When we use much or little we use a singular helping verb like is.

**For Example**

* Do you eat much rice?

क्या आप ज्यादा चावल खाते हैं?

* I eat very little rice.

मैं बहुत कम चावल खाती हूं।

* I ate a little rice last night.

मैंने कल रात थोड़ा सा चावल खाया।

* There is much water in the jug.

गुड़ में बहुत पानी होता है।

* There is a little water in the jug.

गुड़ में थोड़ा पानी है।

* There is much milk in the bottle.

बोतल में बहुत दूध है।

* There is a little milk in the bottle.

बोतल में थोड़ा दूध है।

* She saves a little money every week.

वह हर हफ्ते थोड़ा पैसा बचाती है।

* Harshita smiled just a little.

हर्षिता जरा मुस्कुराई।

* We don’t have much money so we should find better jobs.

हमारे पास इतना पैसा नहीं है जिससे हमें बेहतर नौकरियां मिलनी चाहिए।

* We didn’t earn much profit from this sale.

हमने इस बिक्री से अधिक लाभ नहीं कमाया

* We had so much fun in the water park.

वाटर पार्क में हमने बहुत मस्ती की।

* Countable noun.

An uncountable noun is a noun you can count. (Books, people or children ). Many and few are used as an uncountable noun.

" Countable noun " एक संज्ञा है जिसे आप गिन सकते है।

Many are used when we talk about large quantity.

A Few is used when we talk about a small quantity.

When we use many or few we use plural helping verb like are.

**For Example**

* Do you know many people here?

क्या आप यहां कई लोगों को जानते हैं?

* I know very few people here.

मैं यहां बहुत कम लोगों को जानता हूं।

* I know a few people here in the town where I lived before.

मैं यहाँ कुछ लोगों को जानता हूँ जहाँ मैं पहले रहता था।

* There are many pencils in a box.

एक बॉक्स में कई पेंसिल हैं।

* There are a few pencils in a box.

एक बॉक्स में कुछ पेंसिल हैं।

* Raju has a few books.

राजू के पास कुछ किताबें हैं।

* All he wanted was a few moments on her own.

वह जो चाहता था, वह अपने आप ही कुछ पल था।

* Don’t take all the Mangos. Just have a few.

सभी आम न लें। बस कुछ है।

* A few of his books were read abroad.

उनकी कुछ किताबें विदेश में पढ़ी गईं।

* There are too many horses in that field.

उस मैदान में बहुत सारे घोड़े हैं।

* Raman does not have many friends.

रमन के कई दोस्त नहीं हैं।

* Shobhit owns many properties in Delhi.

शोभित दिल्ली में कई संपत्तियों का मालिक है।

* Countable and uncountable noun.

A lot of and some are used as both countable and uncountable noun.

इनका उपयोग " Countable and Uncountable noun."दोनों के रूप में किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* There are a lot of pencils in the pencil box.

पेंसिल बॉक्स में बहुत सारी पेंसिल हैं।

* There are some pencils in the pencil box.

पेंसिल बॉक्स में कुछ पेंसिल हैं

* There is a lot of water in the jug.

गुड़ में बहुत सारा पानी होता है।

* There is some water in the jug.

गुड़ में थोड़ा पानी है।

* I have a lot of books.

मेरे पास कई सारी पुस्तकें है।

* Raju has some books.

राजू के पास कुछ किताबें हैं।

* There is a lot of milk in the bottle

बोतल में बहुत सारा दूध होता है

* There is some milk in the bottle.

बोतल में कुछ दूध है।

* I had some salad for lunch.

लंच के लिए मेरे पास कुछ सलाद था।

* He got some medicine from the store.

उसे स्टोर से कुछ दवाई मिली।

### Numbers

| **Number** | **Cardinal** | **Hindi Cardinal** | **Ordinal** | **Hindi ordinal** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | One | एक | first | प्रथम/पहला |
| 2 | Two | दो | second | द्वितीय/दूसरा |
| 3 | Three | तीन | third | तृतीय/तीसरा |
| 4 | Four | चार | fourth | चौथा |
| 5 | Five | पांच | fifth | पांचवाँ |
| 6 | Six | छः | sixth | छठा |
| 7 | Seven | सात | seventh | सातवाँ |
| 8 | Eight | आठ | eighth | आठवाँ |
| 9 | Nine | नौ | ninth | नौवाँ |
| 10 | Ten | दस | tenth | दसवाँ |
| 11 | Eleven | ग्यारह | eleventh | ग्यारहवाँ |
| 12 | Twelve | बारह | twelfth | बारहवाँ |
| 13 | thirteen | तेरह | thirteenth | तेरहवाँ |
| 14 | fourteen | चौदह | fourteenth | चौदहवाँ |
| 15 | Fifteen | पंद्रह | fifteenth | पंद्रहवाँ |
| 16 | Sixteen | सोलह | sixteenth | सोलहवाँ |
| 17 | seventeen | सत्रह | seventeenth | सत्रहवाँ |
| 18 | eighteen | अठारह | eighteenth | अठारहवाँ |
| 19 | nineteen | उन्नीस | nineteenth | उन्नीसवाँ |
| 20 | Twenty | बीस | twentieth | बीसवाँ |
| 21 | twenty-one | इक्कीस | twenty-first | इक्कीसवाँ |
| 22 | twenty-two | बाइस | twenty-second | बाईसवाँ |
| 23 | twenty-three | तेईस | twenty-third | तेईसवाँ |
| 24 | twenty-four | चौबीस | twenty-fourth | चौबीसवाँ |
| 25 | twenty-five | पच्चीस | twenty-fifth | पच्चीसवाँ |
| 26 | twenty-six | छब्बीस | twenty-sixth | छब्बीसवाँ |
| 27 | twenty-seven | सत्ताइस | twenty-seventh | सत्ताइसवाँ |
| 28 | twenty-eight | अट्ठाईस | twenty-eighth | अट्ठाइसवाँ |
| 29 | twenty-nine | उनतीस | twenty-ninth | उनतीसवाँ |
| 30 | Thirty | तीस | thirtieth | तीसवाँ |
| 31 | thirty-one | इकतीस | thirty-first | इकतीसवाँ |
| 40 | Forty | चालीस | fortieth | चालीसवाँ |
| 50 | Fifty | पचास | fiftieth | पचासवाँ |
| 60 | Sixty | साठ | sixtieth | साठवाँ |
| 70 | seventy | सत्तर | seventieth | सत्तरवाँ |
| 80 | Eighty | अस्सी | eightieth | अस्सीवाँ |
| 90 | Ninety | नब्बे | ninetieth | नब्बेवाँ |
| 100 | one hundred | एक सौ | hundredth | एक सौवाँ |
| 1,000 | one thousand | एक हजार | thousandth | एक हजारवाँ |
| 100,000 | one Lakh | एक लाख | lakhs | एक लाखवाँ |
| 1,000,000 | Ten lakh | दस लाख | Ten lakhth | दस लाखवाँ |
| 100,00,000 | one crore | एक करोड़ | one croreth | एक करोड़वाँ |
| 1000,00,000 | ten crore | दस करोड़ | ten croreth | दस करोड़वाँ |
| 1,000,000,000 | one hundred crore | एक अरब | one hundred croreth | एक अरबवाँ |
| 10,000,000,000 | one thousand crore | दस अरब | one thousand croreth | दस अरबवाँ |
| 100,000,000,000 | ten thousand crore | एक खरब | ten thousand croreth | एक खरबवाँ |
| 1,000,000,000,000 | one lakh crore | दस खरब | one lakh croreth | दस खरबवाँ |

### Distributives (All, Both, Half, Either, Neither, Each And Everyone)

Distributive determiners used to talk about the members of a group as individuals, the whole group, about a divided group and pairs of people or things. All, both, half, either, neither, each and everyone is Distributive determiners.

" Distributive determiners" का उपयोग लोगों या समूह में चीजों को विभाजित करने के लिए किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* I gave each kid some candies.

मैंने प्रत्येक बच्चे को कुछ कैंडीज दीं।

* I gave every kid some chocolate.

मैंने हर बच्चे को कुछ चॉकलेट दी।

* He told each of us our work.

उन्होंने हम में से प्रत्येक को अपना काम बताया।

* I go to visit my father each week.

मैं हर हफ्ते अपने पिता से मिलने जाता हूं।

* Every morning Raman goes jogging.

हर सुबह रमन जॉगिंग करता है।

* I like all the cats.

मुझे सभी बिल्लियां पसंद हैं।

* I will need all of the water.

मुझे पानी की आवश्यकता होगी।

* All of us are coming.

हम सब आ रहे हैं।

* I had half a cup of coffee left.

मेरे पास आधा कप कॉफी बची थी।

* I bought half a kilo of rice.

मैंने आधा किलो चावल खरीदा।

* Half of us are coming.

निम्मी आ रही है।

* Both children were born in Delhi.

दोनों बच्चे दिल्ली में पैदा हुए थे।

* I will come on either Saturday or Sunday.

मैं शनिवार या रविवार को आऊंगा।

* Neither of us was on time.

हम दोनों में से कोई भी समय पर नहीं था।

### Difference Determiners (Other, Another)

The Difference determiners are other and another. Theses determiners are used to talk about something different, remaining, or additional.

कुछ अलग, शेष या अतिरिक्त के बारे में बात करने के लिए “Difference determiners” का उपयोग किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* Do you have other pants?

क्या आपके पास अन्य पैंट हैं?

* There are other works you could try.

आपके द्वारा किए जा सकने वाले अन्य कार्य हैं।

* Is there any other fruit?

क्या कोई और फल है?

* I have some other milk we could use.

मेरे पास कुछ अन्य दूध हैं जिनका हम उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

* We have no other chance.

हमारे पास कोई और मौका नहीं है।

* Have another biscuit.

एक और बिस्किट लो।

* Would you like another cup of coffee?

क्या आप एक और कप कॉफी पसंद करेंगे?

* He has another sister.

उसकी एक और बहन है।

* I don't have another bike.

मेरे पास दूसरी बाइक नहीं है।

### Pre-Determiners (Such, What, Rather, Quite)

Pre-determiners are placed before an indefinite article + adjective + noun to show an opinion about the modified noun. Such and what is used as Pre-Determiners.

"Pre-determiners” को “Indefinite article” से पहले रखा जाता है ।

**For Example**

* What a lovely day!

कितना अच्छा दिन है!

* She's such a kind woman.

वह एक दयालु महिला है।

* You can't imagine what an incredible movie I just watch.

आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते कि मैं कौन सी अविश्वसनीय फिल्म देख रहा हूं।

* I've had such a good time yesterday!

मैंने कल इतना अच्छा समय बिताया है!

* It was quite a nice day.

यह काफी अच्छा दिन था।

* He's had quite a bad day today.

वह आज काफी बुरा दिन था।

* It's rather a small phone.

बल्कि यह एक छोटा फोन है।

* I've just met rather a wise man.

मैं सिर्फ एक बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति से मिला हूं।

* It was such a nice day.

यह एक अच्छा दिन था।

* What a bad day today.

आज क्या बुरा दिन है

* It's rather a small phone.

बल्कि यह एक छोटा फोन है।

* He is such a wise man.

वह इतना समझदार आदमी है।

## **Genders**

Gender is a category of noun. In English, the four genders of noun

**Masculine, Feminine, Common, and Neuter**

1. **Masculine nouns** represent a male figure or male member of a species.

**For Example:**

* Man
* brother
* Boy
* father
* Actor
* Cock
* Wizard
* Lion
* Actors
* Peacock

1. **Feminine nouns** represent female figures or female members of a species.

**For Example:**

* Woman
* Girl
* Mom
* Goddess
* Actress
* Tigress
* Witch
* Lady
* Daughter
* Wife

1. **Common nouns** represent to members of a species which don’t specify the gender.

**For Example:**

* Parent
* Friend
* Horse
* People
* Student
* Employee
* Client
* Student
* Patient
* Chicken

1. **Neuter nouns** represent things that have no gender.

**For Example:**

* Rock
* Box
* Pen
* Mountain
* Sun
* Table
* Pencil
* River
* Laptop
* Bottle

## Rules Of Adding ‘S/Es’

1. **Some regular nouns can make plural by simply adding –s.**

**For Example:**

* Car - Cars
* Bag - Bags
* Table - Tables
* Boat - Boats
* House - Houses
* Cat- Cats
* Center – Centers

1. **If a word ends with‑s, ‑sh, ‑ch, ‑x, or –z then add –es in the last to make Plural.**

**For Example:**

* Class - Classes
* Bus – Buses
* Wash – Washes
* Batch - Batches
* Beach- Beaches
* Bench - Benches
* Branch - Branches
* Box – Boxes
* Buzz – Buzzes

1. **If a word ends with for fe then change f or fe to ves to make it Plural.**

**For Example:**

* Knife - Knives
* Life – Lives
* Wife - Wives
* Shelf – Shelves
* Sky - Skies
* Candy - Candies
* Lady - Ladies

Exceptions

* Roof – Roofs
* Proof – Proofs
* Chief – Chiefs

1. **If the word ends with a vowel (a, e, i,o,u) + y then just add s to make it Plural.**

**For Example:**

* Day- Days
* Boy - Boys,
* Donkey - Donkeys
* Journey – Journeys
* Key – Keys
* Tray – Trays

1. **If the word ends with a consonant + y then change y to ies to make it Plural.**

**For Example:**

* country – countries
* baby – babies
* body – bodies
* memory – memories

1. **If the word ends with o then add s to make it Plural.**

**For Example:**

* Radio – Radios
* Stereo – Stereos
* Video - Videos
* Kilo – Kilos
* Zero – Zeros
* Piano – Pianos
* Photo - Photos
* Exception:
* Hero – Heroes
* Potato – Potatoes
* Volcano – Volcanoes
* Tomato - Tomatoes.

1. **Sometimes we change vowels, such as oo to ee or a to en to make it plural**

* Foot
* Feet
* Tooth
* Teeth
* Goose
* Geese
* Man
* Men
* Woman
* Women

1. **Irregular plurals - Sometimes words change it’s spelling differently to make it plural.**

* Mouse
* Mice
* Die
* Dice
* Child
* Children
* Person
* People

1. **Nouns which don’t change when made Plural**

* Sheep
* Fish
* Deer
* Moose
* Series
* Swine

## Rules Of Adding ‘Ing’

1. **When a basic verb ends with "e", remove the "e" and add "-ing**".

**For example:**

* take + ing = taking
* make + ing = making
* dance + ing = dancing
* write + ing = writing
* bake + ing = baking
* smile + ing = smiling
* hope + ing = hoping
* fake + ing = faking

1. **When a basic verb ends with vowel + consonant, double the final consonant and add "-ing".**

**For example:**

* hit + ing = hitting
* stop + ing = stopping
* tab + ing = tabbing
* sob + ing = sobbing
* lap + ing = lappping
* beg + ing = begging
* nob + ing = nobbing
* put + ing = putting

1. **When a verb ends in vowel + consonant and puts stress on the final syllable, double the consonant and add "-ing".**

**For example:**

* begin + ing = beginning
* run + ing = running
* stop + ing = stopping
* plan + ing = planning
* admit + ing = admitting
* commit + ing = committing
* refer + ing = referring

1. **When a verb ends in a vowel + “L” and put double “L” the and add "-ing".**

**For example:**

* Travel + ing = Travelling
* Cancel +ing = cancelling
* Distil + ing = Distilling
* equal + ing = equalling
* Control + ing = controlling
* Propel + ing = propelling
* Compel + ing = compelling
* Fulfil + ing = fulfilling

1. **When a verb ends in “IE” then replace two vowels add“Y” and add "-ing".**

**For example:**

* Lie + ing = lying
* die +ing = dying
* tie + ing =lying
* vie + ing =vying

## **Singular and plural**

The noun is name, place, or idea. Noun is exists in two forms singular form and plural form.

Singular is a form of the noun in which we talk about one thing or entity.

A plural is a form of the noun in which we talk about more than one thing or entity.

* **Change nouns from singular to plural?**

1. **We can change noun from singular to plural by adding “s.”**

* Pen- pens
* Car - cars
* Dog – dogs
* Door – doors
* Kid - kids
* Girl – girls
* Spoon – spoons
* Mirror – mirrors

1. **If singular nouns end with ch, x, s, z, sh or s sounds, add es.**

* box – boxes
* Gas – gasses
* Kiss – kisses
* Watch – watches
* Mass - masses
* Pitch – pitches
* Wish – wishes
* Box – boxes

1. **If singular nouns end with f or Fe, change f to v and add es.**

* wolf – wolves
* knife - knives
* wife – wives
* safe - saves
* thief - thieves
* leaf – leaves
* life – lives
* calf - calves

1. **Some nouns have different plural forms.**

* child – children
* Foot – feet
* woman – women
* die - dice
* man – men
* mouse – mice
* goose – gees
* tooth – teeth

1. **If singular nouns end with with y remove y and add es.**

* baby – babies
* toy – toys
* kidney – kidneys
* Diary - diaries
* Enemy - enemies
* Fly – flies
* Army – armies
* University – universities

1. **Some nouns have the same singular and plural forms.**

* sheep – sheep
* deer – deer
* series – series
* species – species
* fish – fish
* Aircraft - aircraft

## **Prefix and Suffix**

1. Prefix

As the heading explains, prefix is the words add before the first alphabet of the word.

Points to remember

1. Prefixes in English can have similar meanings

**For Example**

* un-, in- and
* non-  "not" or "opposite of."
* mis- and ir- mean "wrong," "wrongly," or "incorrectly."

1. Double letters are possible in prefix.

**For example**

* Im-”immeasurable."
* Un- "unnoticeable."

1. Adding a prefix to a word, the spelling of the base word never changes.

**For example**

* Un-”unhappy."
* re-”relives."

1. Words that look like they contain prefixes but, they do not.

**For example**

* un-  "uncle"
* re-”reaches" or "real."

| **Prefix** | **Examples** |
| --- | --- |
| de- | decode, decrease |
| dis- | disagree, disappear |
| ex- | exhale, explosion |
| il- | illegal, illogical |
| im- | impossible, improper |
| in- | inaction, invisible |
| mis- | mislead, misplace |
| non- | nonfiction, nonsense |
| pre- | prefix, prehistory |
| pro- | proactive, profess, program |
| re- | react, reappear |
| un- | undo, unequal, unusual |

1. Suffix

As the heading explains suffix are the words add after the last alphabet of the word.

Points to remember

1. Some suffixes have more than one meaning.

**For example**

* *-*er may show a person who is doing an action, like a teach*er*. But "er" is also commonly added to the ends of adjectives and adverbs. "Faster" and "stronger."

1. The spelling of a word can be changed when we add the suffix.

**For example**

* Write = writing,
* Make = making

| **Suffix** | **Examples** |
| --- | --- |
| -able | comfortable, portable |
| -al | annual comical |
| -er | bigger, stronger |
| -est | strongest, tiniest |
| -ful | beautiful, grateful |
| -ible | reversible, terrible |
| -ily | eerily, happily, lazily |
| -ing | acting, showing |
| -less | friendless, tireless |
| -ly | clearly, hourly |
| -ness | kindness, wilderness |
| -y | glory, messy, victory |

* Manage = managing

## Parts of speech

Words constitute sentences. Based on the usage of words we can divide them into 8 different parts. These 8 different parts of the sentences are called part of speech. I.e. parts of speech explain how a word is used in a sentence.

Part of Speech: एक श्रेणी जिसके लिए एक शब्द को उसके वाक्य रचना के अनुसार सौंपा गया है। अंग्रेजी में भाषण के मुख्य भाग संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, नियतांक, क्रिया, क्रिया, पूर्वसर्ग, संयोजन, और आपत्ति हैं।

Though an individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Noun** | **Adjective** | **Verb** |
| A **noun** is the name of a person, place or thing.  **For example**  Girl School Pencil | An **adjective**describes a noun or pronoun. An adjective tells what kind, How many or Which one.  **For example**  Happy More This | A **verb** shows an action or state of being. A verb shows what someone or something is doing.  **For example**  Run, Jump Am, Is |
| Pronoun | Article | Adverb |
| A **pronoun** is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition  **For example**  I She It They  You He We Me | An **article** is used before a noun. These are divided into definite (the) and indefinite (a, an). Articles help define nouns  **For example**  A dog An Ant The Boy | An **adverb**describes/modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells how, where, when, how often or to what extent  **For example**  Quick Today  Outside Barely |
| Preposition | Conjunction | Interjection |
| A **preposition** shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word. They can indicate time, place, or relationship.  **For example**  From To Until | A **conjunction** joins two words, ideas, phrases or clauses together in a sentence and shows how they are connected.  **For example**  And But Or Nor | An **interjection** is a word or phrase that expresses a strong feeling or emotion. It is a short exclamation.  **For example**  Help! Oh! Ouch!  Ugh! Whew! Oh! |

### Noun

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, animal, idea and feelings.

संज्ञा(Noun) किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु का नाम है।

**For Example:**

* Vishal, Nikunj, Anand, Pooja, Gaurav, Kanishk, Agra, Delhi, Book, Table, Cat, Dog, Devotion, Happiness, Sadness, Wisdom, HonestyEtc.

**Use of noun in sentences:**

* **My name is Gaurav.**

मेरा नाम गोरव हे।

* **My cousin’s name is Rakesh.**

मेरे चचेरे भाई का नाम राकेश है।

* **I have seen Agra.**

मैंने आगरा देखा है।

* **Delhi is an old city.**

दिल्ली एक पुराना शहर है।

* **This is a book.**

यह एक पुस्तक है।

* **It is my village.**

यह मेरा गाँव है।

* **Easy way to find Noun from Sentences:**

First, identify the verb from a sentence and add the questions (What, When, Who, Where, etc.)

**For Example:**

* Kanishk eats mango.

कनिष्क आम खाता है।

Here 'eats' is a verb in the sentence. Now to identify nouns from the sentence add questions to verb (eats).

**Explanation:**

Who eats?? Answer is Kanishk so Kanishk is a noun.

What eats?? Answer is mango so mango is also a noun.

**For Example**

* Gaurav is learning English from Spokeies.  
  गौरव स्पोकीज से अंग्रेजी सीख रहा है।

In this sentence 'learning' is a verb. Now to identify nouns from the sentence add questions to verb (learning).

**Explanation:**

* Who is ‘learning’?? Answer is Gaurav so Gaurav is a noun.
* What is ‘learning’?? Answer is English so English is also a noun.
* Where is ‘learning’?? The answer is Spokeies so Spokeies is also a noun.

In this sentence 'burn' is a verb. Now to identify nouns from the sentence add questions to verb (burn).

**For Example:**

* Who will ‘burn’?? Answer is Rakesh so Rakesh is a noun.
* What will ‘burn’?? Answer is crackers so crackers is also a noun.
* When will ‘burn’?? Answer is Diwali so Diwali is also a noun.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Noun Type** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| Common Nouns | A Common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in common or general. | Man, Mountain, State, Ocean, Country, Building, Airline |
| Proper Nouns | A Proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place or thing. | Kanishk, Himalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Australia, India |
| Abstract Nouns | An abstract noun is the nouns which don’t exist physically and that can’t be seen and touched. | Love, Wealth, Happiness, Pride, Fear, Belief, Friendship |
| Concrete Nouns | A concrete noun is the nouns which we can see and touch physically. | House, Book, Bird, Banana, Clock, Cooker, Chair, Apple |
| Countable Nouns | A countable noun is the nouns which can be counted and can be available in singular or plural form. | Bag, Ball, Cat, Egg, Train, Country, Book, Phone |
| Uncountable Nouns | The uncountable noun refers to things that normally can't be counted. | Milk, Snow, Rain, Water, Music, Aggression, Advice, Fuel |
| Compound Nouns | When two or more nouns together form a single noun called Compound noun. | Tablecloth, Eyeglasses, Sunlight, Snowflake, Sister-in-law, Mother-in-law |
| Collective Nouns | A collective noun refers to groups of people or thing. | Bunch, Audience, Flock, Team, Group, Village, Herd (of cattle, of buffalo, of antelope,of moose),School (of fish),Gaggle (of geese),Colony (of bats, of ants),Litter (of kittens, of puppies), Swarm (of bees), Pack (of wolves, of coyotes), Bed (of oysters), Army (of ants), Flock (of birds, of sheep) |

### Pronoun

A pronoun is a word which is used in place of a noun in the sentences**.**

पुनरावृत्ति से बचने के लिए संज्ञा या संज्ञा वाक्यांश के स्थान पर एक सर्वनाम”Pronoun” का उपयोग किया जाता है।

**For Example He, She, It, They, I, Me, We, Us, Him, Her.**

Use of Pronoun in the sentences:

* My Father is talking. “He is talking.”

मेरे पिता बात कर रहे हैं। "वह बात कर रहे हैं।“

* My mother is calling. “She is calling”

मेरी माँ बुला रही है। "वह बुला रही है।”

* **Types of Pronoun:**

1. **Personal pronouns**

Personal pronouns replace nouns representing people.

**For example**

* He, She, They, I, We, It, You, They.

It is primarily associated with a person i.e. first person, second person, or third person in grammar.

**For example**

* He lives in Delhi.

वह दिल्ली में रहता है।

* She lives in London.

वह लंदन मे रहती है।

* They are going to Agra this weekend.

वे इस सप्ताह के अंत में आगरा जा रहे हैं।

* I live in Mumbai.

मेँ मुंबई मेँ रहता हूँ।

* We are planning to visit Manali in this summer.

हम इस गर्मी में मनाली जाने की योजना बना रहे हैं।

* You like to play Cricket.

आपको क्रिकेट खेलना पसंद है।

1. **Demonstrative pronoun**

Demonstrative pronoun represents a thing or things which are near in distance or time (this and these) or far in distance or time (that and those).

**Near Distance:**

* This is a book. (singular)

यह एक पुस्तक है।

* This is a cat. (singular)

यह एक बिल्ली है।

* These are nice cars. (plural)

ये अच्छी कारें हैं।

**Far distance:**

* That is my pen doesn’t use it. (singular)

यह मेरा पेन नहीं है। (एकवचन)

* That is a dog. (singular)

वह कुत्ता है। (एकवचन)

* That is our house. (singular)

वही हमारा घर है। (एकवचन)

* Those are my shoes. (plural)

वो मेरे जूते हैं। (बहुवचन)

1. **Interrogative pronouns**

Interrogative pronouns are used when we need to ask questions**.**

**For example**

What

* What is your name?

आपका नाम क्या है?

* What is your age?

तुम्हारी उम्र क्या हैं?

Which

* Which is your favourite cricket player?

आपका पसंदीदा क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी कौन सा है?

* Which is the biggest country in the World?

विश्व का सबसे बड़ा देश कौन सा है?

Who:

* Who is the director of Super30?

सुपर 30 के निर्देशक कौन हैं?

* Who introduced you to Spokeies?

आपको Spokeies से किसने परिचित कराया?

Whose:

* Whose is the owner of this car? (Shows possessive or Ownership)

इस कार का मालिक कौन है?

Whom:

* Whom should we connect to pay the fee?

शुल्क का भुगतान करने के लिए हमें किससे जुड़ना चाहिए?

* To whom I should give this book?

पुस्तक किसको देनी चाहिए?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Subject** | **Object** |
| **Person** | Who | Whom |
| **Thing** | What | |
| **Person thing** | Which | |
| **Person** | Whose | |

1. **Indefinite pronouns**

Indefinite pronouns are those words which don't refer to a specific person, place, or thing.

**For Example:**

* **Any, Anybody, Anyone, Anything, Everybody, Everyone, Everything, Nobody, No One, Nothing, Some, Somebody, Someone, Something, Either, Neither, Both(Two People Or Things, Seen Together), Several, Each, All, Everyenough, Many, And Much.**
* Someone took my notebook.

किसी ने मेरी नोटबुक ले ली।

* I have enough money to pay my fee.

मेरे पास अपनी फीस देने के लिए पर्याप्त पैसा है।

* All are welcome in the world of Spokies.

स्पॉकिज़ की दुनिया में सभी का स्वागत है।

* Many are called but only a few are selected.

कई को बुलाया जाता है लेकिन कुछ ही चुने जाते हैं।

* Anyone from the last row who can explain Indefinite Pronoun.

अंतिम पंक्ति से कोई भी व्यक्ति जो अनिश्चितकालीन सर्वनाम को व्याख्या कर सकता है।

* It is nice to see you both again. Both Rakesh and Mahindra have a better chance to get success in the exam.

आप दोनों को फिर से देख कर अच्छा लगा। राकेश और महिंद्रा दोनों के पास परीक्षा में सफलता पाने का बेहतर मौका है।

1. **Possessive pronouns**

Possessive pronouns are words which are used to indicate something or someone has a direct relationship with something or someone else. Possessive pronouns are mostly used to show ownership between a person(s) and with the noun that follows it.

* **For Example Possessive pronouns which can be used alone: his, hers, mine, yours, ours, theirs**
* **Possessive pronouns which are used before nouns: my, your, his, her, it's, our, your, their**

1. **Reciprocal pronouns**

Reciprocal pronoun expresses a mutual action or relationship between the individuals.

**For Example :**

* Sumit and Vinita support each other in their studies.

सुमित और विनीता एक-दूसरे की पढ़ाई का समर्थन करते हैं।

* We distribute sweets to each other on Diwali.

हम एक-दूसरे को दिवाली पर मिठाइयां बांटते हैं।

* Both of my friends love each other very much.

मेरे दोनों दोस्त एक दूसरे से बहुत प्यार करते हैं।

* North Korea and South Korea are blaming one another for their failures.

उत्तर कोरिया और दक्षिण कोरिया अपनी विफलताओं के लिए एक दूसरे को जिम्मेदार ठहरा रहे हैं।

1. **Relative pronouns**

A relative pronoun is the pronouns that often introduce dependent clauses in the sentences.

* **Who: Refers to a person (as the verb’s subject)**
* **Whom: Refers to a person (as the verb’s object)**
* **Which: Refers to an animal or thing**
* **What: Refers to a nonliving thing**

1. **Reflexive pronouns**

A reflexive pronoun ends with self or selves. It is used when the Subject and Object are the same in the sentence.

**For Example:**

* He praises himself. (Here He represents Subject and He represents Object. And both are same )

वह खुद की तारीफ करता है।

* My driver was on leave today so I drive my car myself.

मेरा ड्राइवर आज छुट्टी पर था इसलिए मैंने अपनी कार खुद ड्राइव की।

* Please take good care of yourself.

कृपया अपने आप की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करें।

* We should clean our clothes ourself.

हमें अपने कपड़े खुद साफ करने चाहिए।

Below is the Personal pronoun and it's reflexive forms:

* **I — myself**
* **you — yourself/yourselves**
* **he — himself**
* **she — herself**
* **one — oneself**
* **it — itself**
* **we — ourselves**
* **they — themselves**

1. **Intensive pronouns**

Intensive pronouns are used to add emphasis to the subject in a sentence.

**For Example:**

* I wash my clothes myself.

मैं अपने कपड़े खुद धोता हूं।

* Rakesh built his home himself.

राकेश ने अपना घर खुद बनाया।

You can test a word to see whether it’s an intensive pronoun by removing it from the sentence and checking to see if the sentence has the same impact or still make sense.

* **Pronoun Chart:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Person** | **Number/Gender** | **Subject** | **Object** | **Dependent possessive (determiner)** | **Independent possessive** | **Reflexive** |
| **First** | Singular | I | Me | My | mine | myself |
| Plural | We | Us | Our | ours | ourselves |
| **Second** | Singular | You |  | Your | yours | yourself |
| Plural |  |  |  |  | yourselves |
| **Third** | Masculine | He | Him | His |  | himself |
| Feminine | She | Her |  | hers | herself |
| Neuter | It |  | Its |  | itself |
| Plural | They | Them | Their | theirs | themselves/themselves |

### Verb

A verb is a word that shows an **action**, **state** or **event**. A sentence doesn’t make any sense without a verb being used in it. A verb is used to indicate the action performed by a Subject.

(Verb)क्रिया एक शब्द है जो एक क्रिया, स्थिति या घटना को दर्शाता है।

**For Example**:

* My mother cooked me a nice breakfast. (action)

मेरी माँ ने मुझे अच्छा नाश्ता पकाया।

* I am going to DLF mall with my old school friend. (action)

मैं अपने पुराने स्कूल मित्र के साथ DLF मॉल जा रहा हूं।

* She is very friendly. (state)

वो बहुत मिलनसार लड़की है।

* He is very close to my heart. (state)

वह मेरे दिल के बहुत करीब है।

* Ramesh is very handsome. (state)

रमेश बहुत हैंडसम है।

* Rajesh is a very cool guy. (state)

राजेश बहुत मस्त लड़का है।

* It is raining heavily. (event)

भारी वर्षा हो रही है।

* It is too hot outside. (event)

बाहर बहुत गर्मी है।

* **Types of verbs**

1. **Intransitive Verb**

An intransitive verb is a verb which does not take or use a direct object and can be used in a sentence with having any object into it.

**For Example:**

* The baby was crying.

बच्चा रो रहा था।

* They laughed uncontrollably.

वे बेकाबू होकर हंस पड़े।

* We talked.

हमने बात किया।

* River flows.

बहती नदी।

* I sneezed.

मैं छींक।

* He bathed.

उसने स्नान किया

* It is raining.

बारिश हो रही है।

* You have grown now.

तुम अब बड़े हो गए हो।

* My heart broke.

मेरा दिल टूट गया।

* He arrived.

वह आ गया।

1. **Transitive Verb**

A transitive verb is a verb which is used with one or more objects. Though the same verb can take a form of both transitive and Intransitive verb.

**For Example:**

* He reads. ( Intransitive form)

वह पढ़ता है।

* He reads a Spokeies book. ( Transitive form)

वह एक Spokeies पुस्तक पढ़ता है।

**More** **Example** **of Transitive Verbs :**

* The driver stopped the train

ड्राइवर ने ट्रेन रोक दी

* Manish plays cricket.

मनीष क्रिकेट खेलते हैं।

* Ramesh loves his mother.

रमेश अपनी माँ से प्यार करता है।

* She wrote a letter.

उसने एक ख़त लिखी।

* The child broke the glass.

बच्चे ने कांच तोड़ दिया।

* He gave me a thousand rupee.

उसने मुझे एक हजार रुपए दिए।

* Mr Singh teaches us English.

श्री सिंह हमें अंग्रेजी पढ़ाते हैं।

* I asked some questions to you all.

मैंने आप सभी से कुछ प्रश्न पूछे।

* We will go shopping.

हम खरीदारी करने जाएंगे।

* He called me in the night at 11 o’clock.

उन्होंने मुझे रात 11 बजे फोन किया।

* I clean my room daily.

मैं रोजाना अपना कमरा साफ करता हूं।

* He learned fluent English speaking from Spokeies.

उन्होंने स्पोकियों से धाराप्रवाह अंग्रेजी बोलना सीखा।

* She loves to watch Hollywood movies.

उसे हॉलीवुड फिल्में देखना बहुत पसंद है।

* I admire your courage.

मैं आपके साहस की प्रशंसा करता हूं।

* **We need to maintain product quality**.

हमें उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता है।

1. **Linking Verb**

A Lining Verb is a verb that connects the subject to its object or with a word that gives information about its subject. The most common linking verbs are forms of the verb to be(is, am, are, was, were, etc.), to become and to seem.

**For Example**:

* I am excited about my new book launch.

मैं अपने नए बुक लॉन्च को लेकर उत्साहित हूं।

* You feel exhausted after studying all night.

पूरी रात पढ़ाई करने के बाद आपको थकावट महसूस होती है।

* She appears upset about the announcement.

वह घोषणा को लेकर परेशान दिखाई देती है।

* Dreams come true when we believe in them and act to fulfil them.

सपने तब सच होते हैं जब हम उन पर विश्वास करते हैं और उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए कार्य करते हैं।

* All the audience(spectator) seem satisfied with the new play.

सभी दर्शक नए नाटक से संतुष्ट लगते हैं।

* Building a sweet home is a big task.

एक घर बनाना एक बड़ा काम है।

* Dhoni stays calm in the ground always.

धोनी मैदान में हमेशा शांत रहते हैं।

* Thank god it's Friday. (TGIF)

शुक्र है शुक्रवार है।

* Narendra Modi Ji seems to be a great leader.

नरेंद्र मोदी जी एक महान नेता लगते हैं।

* She is doing well. She seems a great lady.

वह अच्छी है। वह एक महान महिला लगती हैं

1. **Auxiliary Verb**

Auxiliary verbs are also known as helping verb. And are used together with a main verb to show the verb’s tense or to form a question or negative.

Auxiliary verbs can further be divided into 1. Primary Auxiliary and 2. Modal Auxiliary

* **Primary Auxiliary Verb list :**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Is | Has | Am | Are | Have | Had | Was |
| Were | Been | Do | Does | Being | Will | Shall |

* **Modal Auxiliary Verb list:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Can | Must | Must | Should | Would | Could | Might |
| Ought to | need | be to | have to | used to | Dare |

**Example:**

* Did you write all your reports?

क्या आपने अपनी सभी रिपोर्टें लिखीं?

* The secretaries haven’t written all the letters yet.

सचिवों ने अभी तक सभी पत्र नहीं लिखे हैं।

* Nikunj is writing an e-mail to a client at this moment.

निकुंज इस समय एक ग्राहक को एक ई-मेल लिख रहा है।

* I am feeling happy.

मैं खुश महसूस कर रहा हूँ।

* You are not so generous.

आप इतने उदार नहीं हैं।

* Narendra Modi Ji was elected Prime Minister of India twice.

नरेंद्र मोदी जी दो बार भारत के प्रधान मंत्री चुने गए।

* Ravindra Jadeja is an all-rounder player.

रवींद्र जडेजा एक आल राउंडर खिलाड़ी हैं।

* He can bat and bowl well.

वह अच्छी बल्लेबाजी और गेंदबाजी कर सकता है।

* Do you know how to play cricket?

क्या आप जानते हैं कि क्रिकेट कैसे खेला जाता है?

* Does Rakesh know how to speak in English?

क्या राकेश अंग्रेजी में बोलना जानता है?

* I shall join Spokeies to learn English Speaking.

मैं इंग्लिश स्पीकिंग सीखने के लिए Spokeies से जुड़ूंगा।

* Have you ever been to Chandigarh?

क्या आप कभी चंडीगढ़ गए हैं?

* Mahindra has a lot of money.

महिंद्रा के पास बहुत पैसा है।

* He had planned his holiday in London.

उन्होंने लंदन में अपनी छुट्टी की योजना बनाई थी।

* You must attend your classes every day.

आपको हर दिन अपनी कक्षाओं में भाग लेना चाहिए।

* It would be good if you read English daily.

अच्छा होगा कि आप रोजाना अंग्रेजी पढ़ें।

* We should find some other alternative solution to this problem.

हमें इस समस्या का कोई अन्य वैकल्पिक समाधान खोजना चाहिए।

* Since it is not solved for long now.

चूंकि यह लंबे समय से हल नहीं है।

* This was a very interesting experience to work with Mr Rakesh

श्री राकेश के साथ काम करने का यह एक बहुत ही दिलचस्प अनुभव था ।

* It was a very good experience to learn English speaking with Singh.

सिंह के साथ अंग्रेजी बोलना सीखना बहुत अच्छा अनुभव था।

1. **Phrasal verbs:**

Phrasal verbs are not single words. But they are combinations of words that are used together to give a different meaning to the original verb.

**For Example:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Break down |  | Carry on |
|  | Log in |  | Carryout |
|  | Tear up |  | Put on |
|  | Deal with |  | Put Off |
|  | Stand up |  | Check-in |
|  | Wake Up |  | Check out |
|  | Bank on |  | Count on |
|  | back up |  | end up |
| call back |  | get in |

#### Forms of Verbs

* **500 Important English Verbs Forms list**

**Type -1: Transitive Verbs list**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Present Form** | **Hindi Meaning** | **Past Or 2nd Form** | **Past Participate Or 3rd Form** | **Ing Form** |
| Abide | रहना | Abode | Abode | Abiding |
| Arise | उठना | Arose | Arisen | Arising |
| Awake | जागना | Awoke | Awoken | Awaking |
| Be | होना | Was, Were | Been | Being |
| Bear | जन्मदेना | Bore | Born | Bearing |
| Bear | लेजाना, सहनकरना | Bore | Borne | Bearing |
| Beat | पीटना | Beat | Beaten | Beating |
| Become | होना | Became | Become | Becoming |
| Begin | अरम्भंकरना | Began | Begun | Beginning |
| Behold | देखना | Beheld | Beheld | Beholding |
| Bite | काटना | Bit | Bitten | Biting |
| Blow | हवापलना | Blew | Blown | Blowing |
| Bind | बाँधना | Bound | Bound | Binding |
| Bid | आज्ञादेना | Bade | Bidden | Bidding |
| Bid | नीलामीकीबोली | Bid | Bid | Bidding |
| Break | तोड़ना | Broke | Broken | Breaking |
| Choose | चुनना | Chose | Chosen | Choosing |
| Come | आना | Came | Come | Coming |
| Dig | खोदना | Dug | Dug | Digging |
| Do | करना | Did | Done | Doing |
| Draw | खींचना | Drew | Drawn | Drawing |
| Drink | पीना | Drank | Drunk | Drinking |
| Drive | चलाना | Drove | Driven | Driving |
| Eat | खाना | Ate | Eaten | Eating |
| Fall | गिरना | Fell | Fallen | Falling |
| Fight | लड़ना | Fought | Fought | Fighting |
| Feed | भोजनकरना | Fed | Fed | Feeding |
| Find | पाना | Found | Found | Finding |
| Fly | उड़ना, उड़ाना | Flew | Flown | Flying |
| Forbid | मनाकरना | Forbade | Forbidden | Forbidding |
| Forget | भूलना | Forgot | Forgotten | Forgetting |
| Forsake | छोड़ना | Forsook | Forsaken | Forsaking |
| Freeze | जमाना, जमना | Froze | Frozen | Freezing |
| Get | पाना, लाना। | Got | Got | Getting |
| Give | देना | Gave | Given | Giving |
| Go | जाना | Went | Gone | Going |
| Grind | पीसना | Ground | Ground | Grinding |
| Grow | उगना, उगाना | Grew | Grown | Growing |
| Hang | लटकाना, लटकना | Hung | Hung | Hanging |
| Hang | फॉसी पर. लटकानी | Hanged | Hanged | Hanging |
| Hide | गुप्त रखना, छिपाना | Hid | Hidden, Hid | Hiding |
| Hold | पकड़ना | Held | Held | Holding |
| Know | जानना | Knew | Known | Knowing |
| Lie | पड़े रहना, लेटना | Lay | Lain | Lying |
| Ride | चढ़ना | Rode | Ridden | Riding |
| Ring | बजना, बजाना | Rang | Rung | Ringing |
| Rise | उठना | Rose | Risen | Rising |
| Run | दौड़ना | Ran | Run | Running |
| See | देखना | Saw | Seen | Seeing |
| Shake | हिलाना, हिलना | Shook | Shaken | Shaking |
| Shine | चमकाना, चमकना | Shone | Shone | Shining |
| Shoot | गोली मारना | Shot | Shot | Shooting |
| Shrink | सिकुड़ना | Shrank | Shrunk | Shrinking |
| Sing | गाना | Sang | Sung | Singing |
| Sink | डूबना | Sank | Sunk | Sinking |
| Sit | बैठना | Sat | Sat | Sitting |
| Slay | मारना, कत्ल करना | Slew | Slain | Slaying |
| Slide | फिसलना | Slid | Slid | Sliding |
| Speak | बोलना | Spoke | Spoken | Speaking |
| Spell | हिज्जे करना | Spelt | Spelt | Spelling |
| Spit | थूकना | Spat | Spat | Spitting |
| Spring | कूदना, | Sprang | Sprung | Springing |
| Stand | खड़े होना | Stood | Stood | Standing |
| Steal | चुराना | Stole | Stolen | Stealing |
| Stick | चिपकाना | Stuck | Stuck | Sticking |
| Sting | डंक मारना | Stung | Stung | Stinging |
| Strike | मारना, धवके देना | Struck | Struck | Striking |
| Stride | लम्बे पग रखना | Strode | Stridden | Striding |
| Swear | शपथ लेना | Swore | Sworn | Swearing |
| Swim | तैरना | Swam | Swum | Swimming |
| Swing | झुलना | Swung | Swung | Swinging |
| Take | लेना | Took | Taken | Taking |
| Tear | फाड़ना | Tore | Torn | Tearing |
| Throw | फेंकना | Threw | Thrown | Throwing |
| Wear | पहिनना | Wore | Worn | Wearing |
| Weave | बुनना | Wove | Woven | Weaving |
| Win | जीतना | Won | Won | Winning |
| Wind | ऐंठना, लपेटना | Wound | Wound | Winding |
| Write | लिखना | Wrote | Written | Writing |

**Type 2 – ‘ed’ is added in the last of the verb’s Present form to make Past and Past Participate form**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Present Form** | **Hindi Meaning** | **Past Or 2nd Form** | **Past Participate Or 3rd Form** | **Ing Form** |
| Abuse | गालीदेना। | Abused | Abused | Abusing |
| Act | करना | Acted | Acted | Acting |
| Accuse | अपराधीठहराना | Accused | Accused | Accusing |
| Advise | सलाहदेना | Advised | Advised | Advising |
| Allow | आज्ञादेना | Allowed | Allowed | Allowing |
| Answer | उत्तरदेना | Answered | Answered | Answering |
| Appear | प्रकटहोना। | Appeared | Appeared | Appearing |
| Appoint | नियुक्तकरना | Appointed | Appointed | Appointing |
| Arrive | आना, पहुँचना | Arrived | Arrived | Arriving |
| Arrest | गिरफ्तारकरना | Arrested | Arrested | Arresting |
| Ask | पूछना, कहना | Asked | Asked | Asking |
| Attack | आक्रमणकरना | Attacked | Attacked | Attacking |
| Bathe | नहाना | Bathed | Bathed | Bathing |
| Believe | विश्वासकरना | Believed | Believed | Believing |
| Beg | माँगना | Begged | Begged | Begging |
| Benefit | लाभदेना | Benefited | Benefited | Benefiting |
| Boast | शेखीबघारना | Boasted | Boasted | Boasting |
| Borrow | उधारलेना | Borrowed | Borrowed | Borrowing |
| Bend | . झुकना | Bent | Bent | Bending |
| Boil | उबालना | Boiled | Boiled | Boiling |
| Bring | लाना | Brought | Brought | Bringing |
| Brush | साफकरना | Brushed | Brushed | Brushing |
| Build | बनाना, बनवाना | Built | Built | Building |
| Burn | जलाना, जलना | Burnt | Burnt | Burning |
| Buy | खरीदना | Bought | Bought | Buying |
| Call | पुकारना | Called | Called | Calling |
| Capture | पकड़ना | Captured | Captured | Capturing |
| Collect | एकत्रितकरना | Collected | Collected | Collecting |
| Comb | कंघीकरना | Combed | Combed | Combing |
| Change | बदलना | Changed | Changed | Changing |
| Copy | नकल करना । | Copied | Copied | Copying |
| Сагry | ले जाना | Carried | Carried | Carrying |
| Care | देखभाल करना : | Cared | Cared | Caring |
| Catch | पकड़ना . | Caught | Caught | Catching |
| Clean | साफ करना। | Cleaned | Cleaned | Cleaning |
| Climb | चढ़ना | Climbed | Climbed | Climbing |
| Clothe | कपड़े पहिनना | Clothed | Clothed | Clothing |
| Close | बन्द करना | Closed | Closed | Closing |
| Cook | भोजन पकाना | Cooked | Cooked | Cooking |
| Conceal | छिपाना | Concealed | Concealed | Concealing |
| Confuse | घबराना | Confused | Confused | Confusing |
| Consult | सलाह लेना | Consulted | Consulted | Consulting |
| Clear | स्पष्ट करना | Cleared | Cleared | Clearing |
| Creep | रेंगना | Crept | Crept | Creeping |
| Cross | पार करना | Crossed | Crossed | Crossing |
| Complete | पूरा करना | Completed | Completed | Completing |
| Compare | तुलना करना | Compared | Compared | Comparing |
| Count | गिनना | Counted | Counted | Counting |
| Cry | चिल्लाना | Cried | Cried | Crying |
| Defend | रक्षा करना | Defended | Defended | Defending |
| Decorate | सजाना | Decorated | Decorated | Decorating |
| Defeat | हराना | Defeated | Defeated | Defeating |
| Dare | साहस करना | Dared | Dared | Daring |
| Die | मरना | Died | Died | Dying |
| Divide | बाटना | Divided | Divided | Dividing |
| Deal | व्यवहार करना | Dealt | Dealt | Dealing |
| Drown | डूबना | Drowned | Drowned | Drowning |
| Dry | सुखाना | Dried | Dried | Drying |
| Dream | स्वप्न देखना | Dreamt | Dreamt | Dreaming |
| Dwell | ध्यान केन्द्रित करना | Dwelt | Dwelt | Dwelling |
| Dye | रंगना | Dyed | Dyed | Dyeing |
| Earn | कमाना | Earned | Earned | Earning |
| Enter | प्रवेश करना | Entered | Entered | Entering |
| Fail | असफल होना | Failed | Failed | Failing |
| Fear | डरना | Feared | Feared | Fearing |
| Finish | समाप्त करना | Finished | Finished | Finishing |
| Float | तैरना | Floated | Floated | Floating |
| Fine | जुर्माना करना | Fined | Fined | Fining |
| Feel | अनुभव करना | Felt | Felt | Feeling |
| Face | मुकाबिला करना | Faced | Faced | Facing |
| Found | स्थापना करना | Founded | Founded | Founding |
| Flee | शीघ्र भाग जाना | Fled | Fled | Fleeing |
| Grant | स्वीकार करना | Granted | Granted | Granting |
| Gain | प्राप्त करना | Gained | Gained | Gaining |
| Graze | चरना | Grazed | Grazed | Grazing |
| Have | रखना | Had | Had | Having |
| Hate | घृणा करना | Hated | Hated | Hating |
| Hear | सुनना | Heard | Heard | Hearing |
| Help | सहायता करना | Helped | Helped | Helping |
| Hire | किराये पर लेना | Hired | Hired | Hiring |
| Hunt | शिकार करना | Hunted | Hunted | Hunting |
| Invite | आमन्त्तित करना | Invited | Invited | Inviting |
| Jump | कूदना | Jumped | Jumped | Jumping |
| Join | शामिल होना, जोड़ना | Joined | Joined | Joining |
| Keep | रखना | Kept | Kept | Keeping |
| Kick | ठोकर मारना | Kicked | Kicked | Kicking |
| Kill | मारना | Killed | Killed | Killing |
| Lay | रखना, फैलाना | Laid | Laid | Laying |
| Laugh | हँसना | Laughed | Laughed | Laughing |
| Lead | मार्ग दिखाना | Led | Led | Leading |
| Learn | सीखना, याद करना | Learned | Learnt | Learning |
| Leave | छोड़ना | Left | Left | Leaving |
| Lend | उधार देना | Lent | Lent | Lending |
| Like | पसन्द करना | Liked | Liked | Liking |
| Lift | उठाना | Lifted | Lifted | Lifting |
| Listen | सुनना | Listened | Listened | Listening |
| Live | रहना | Lived | Lived | Living |
| Look | देखना | Looked | Looked | Looking |
| Lose | खोना | Lost | Lost | Losing |
| Love | प्रेम करना | Loved | Loved | Loving |
| Make | बनाना | Made | Made | Making |
| Meet | मिलना | Met | Met | Meeting |
| Melt | पिघलना | Melted | Melted | Melting |
| Miss | चूकना | Missed | Missed | Missing |
| Move | हिलना | Moved | Moved | Moving |
| Mean | अर्थ निकालना | Meant | Meant | Meaning |
| Name | नाम रखना | Named | Named | Naming |
| Need | आवश्यकता | Needed | Needed | Needing |
| Obey | आज्ञा मानना | Obeyed | Obeyed | Obeying |
| Obtain | प्राप्त करना | Obtained | Obtained | Obtaining |
| Open | खोलना | Opened | Opened | Opening |
| Order | आज्ञा देना | Ordered | Ordered | Ordering |
| Oppose | विरेध करना | Opposed | Opposed | Opposing |
| Owe | ऋणी होना | Owed | Owed | Owing |
| Polish | चमकाना | Polished | Polished | Polishing |
| Pass | गुजरना, पास होना | Passed | Passed | Passing |
| Pay | देना, चुकाना | Paid | Paid | Paying |
| Pack | बाँधना | Packed | Packed | Packing |
| Permit | आज्ञा देना | Permitted | Permitted | Permitting |
| Play | खेलना | Played | Played | Playing |
| Pray | प्रार्थना करना | Prayed | Prayed | Praying |
| Preach | धर्मोपदेश करना | Preached | Preached | Preaching |
| Prefer | अधिक पसन्द करना | Preferred | Preferred | Preferring |
| Prove | सिद्ध करना | Proved | Proved | Proving |
| Promise | वायदा करना | Promised | Promised | Promising |
| Pull | खींचना | Pulled | Pulled | Pulling |
| Pursue | पीछा करना | Pursued | Pursued | Pursuing |
| Punish | दंड देना | Punished | Punished | Punishing |
| Prepare | तैयार करना | Prepared | Prepared | Preparing |
| Plough | हल –चलाना | Ploughed | Ploughed | Ploughing |
| Praise | प्रशंसा करना | Praised | Praised | Praising |
| Place | रखना | Placed | Placed | Placing |
| Please | प्रसन्न करना | Pleased | Pleased | Pleasing |
| Push | धक्का मरना | Pushed | Pushed | Pushing |
| Plunder | लूटना | Plundered | Plundered | Plundering |
| Pardon | क्षमा करना | Pardoned | Pardoned | Pardoning |
| Pluck | तोड़ना | Plucked | Plucked | Plucking |
| Promote | उन्नति देना | Promoted | Promoted | Promoting |
| Publish | प्रकाशित करना | Published | Published | Publishing |
| Prevent | रोकना | Prevented | Prevented | Preventing |
| Present | उपस्थित होना | Presented | Presented | Presenting |
| Plant | पेड़ लगाना | Planted | Planted | Planting |
| Rain | वर्षा होना | Rained | Rained | Raining |
| Reach | पहुँचना | Reached | Reached | Reaching |
| Receive | प्राप्त करना | Received | Received | Receiving |
| Raise | उठना, उठाना | Raised | Raised | Raising |
| Refuse | अस्वीकार करना | Refused | Refused | Refusing |
| Resign | त्याग-पत देना | Resigned | Resigned | Resigning |
| Rest | आराम करना | Rested | Rested | Resting |
| Reply | उत्तर देना | Replied | Replied | Replying |
| Repair | मरम्मत करना | Repaired | Repaired | Repairing |
| Return | वापिस करना | Returned | Returned | Returning |
| Ride | चढ़ना | Rode | Ridden | Riding |
| Rob | लूटना | Robbed | Robbed | Robbing |
| Say | कहना | Said | Said | Saying |
| Save | बचाना | Saved | Saved | Saving |
| Sow | बोना | Sowed | Sowed | Sowing |
| Salute | प्रणाम करना | Saluted | Saluted | Saluting |
| Search | ढूँढना | Searched | Searched | Searching |
| Seem | दिखाई देना | Seemed | Seemed | Seeming |
| Send | भेजना | Sent | Sent | Sending |
| Sell | बेचना | Sold | Sold | Selling |
| Serve | सेवा करना | Served | Served | Serving |
| Select | चुनना | Selected | Selected | Selecting |
| Shave | दाढी बनाना | Shaved | Shaved | Shaving |
| Sleep | सोना | Slept | Slept | Sleeping |
| Slip | फिसलना | Slipped | Slipped | Slipping |
| Smile | मुस्कराता | Smiled | Smiled | Smiling |
| Solve | हल करना | Solved | Solved | Solving |
| Spend | खर्च करना | Spent | Spent | Spending |
| Stand | खड़ा होना | Stood | Stood | Standing |
| Start | आरम्भ करना | Started | Started | Starting |
| Succeed | सफल होना | Succeeded | Succeeded | Succeeding |
| Starve | मूखा मरना | Starved | Starved | Starving |
| Study | अध्ययन करना | Studied | Studied | Studying |
| Suffer | कष्ट सहना | Suffered | Suffered | Suffering |
| Stop | रुकना | Stopped | Stopped | Stopping |
| Stay | रुकना, ठहरना | Stayed | Stayed | Staying |
| Talk | बोलना | Talked | Talked | Talking |
| Teach | पढ़ाना | Taught | Taught | Teaching |
| Tease | सताना, चिढ़ाना | Teased | Teased | Teasing |
| Tell | कहना | Told | Told | Telling |
| Thank | धन्यवाद देना | Thanked | Thanked | Thanking |
| Think | सोचना | Thought | Thought | Thinking |
| Tie | बॉधना | Tied | Tied | Tying |
| Tire | थकना, थकाना | Tired | Tired | Tiring |
| Touch | छूना | Touched | Touched | Touching |
| Trouble | दु:ख देना | Troubled | Troubled | Troubling |
| Travel | याता करना | Travelled | Travelled | Travelling |
| Treat | व्यवहार करना | Treated | Treated | Treating |
| Trust | विश्वास करना | Trusted | Trusted | Trusting |
| Try | प्रयत्न करना | Tried | Tried | Trying |
| Walk | टहलना | Walked | Walked | Walking |
| Wash | धोना | Washed | Washed | Washing |
| Wait | प्रतीक्षा करना | Waited | Waited | Waiting |
| Want | चाहना | Wanted | Wanted | Wanting |
| Weep | रोना | Wept | Wept | Weeping |
| Wave | हिलना, हिलाना | Waved | Waved | Waving |
| Watch | देखना | Watched | Watched | Watching |
| Whistle | सीटी बजाना | Whistled | Whistled | Whistling |
| Work | काम करना | Worked | Worked | Working |
| Wish | इच्छा करना | Wished | Wished | Wishing |
| Wound | घायल करना | Wounded | Wounded | Wounding |
| Yield | उत्पन्न करना | Yielded | Yielded | Yielding |

**Type 3 – Verb’s having same Past and Past Participate form**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Present Form** | **Hindi Meaning** | **Past Or 2nd Form** | **Past Participate Or 3rd Form** | **Ing Form** |
| Bend | झुकना | Bent | Bent | Bending |
| Become | बनना | Became | Become | Becoming |
| Behold | निहारना | Beheld | Beheld | Beholding |
| Bleed | खूनबहाना | Bled | Bled | Bleeding |
| Bring | लाना | Brought | Brought | Bringing |
| Buy | खरीदना | Bought | Bought | Buying |
| Bind | बांधना | Bound | Bound | Binding |
| Broadcast | प्रसारण | Broadcasted | Broadcasted | Broadcasting |
| Burn | जलाना | Burnt/Burned | Burnt/Burned | Burning |
| Build | निर्माण | Built | Built | Building |
| Breed | अभिजननकरना | Bred | Bred | Breeding |
| Catch | पकड़ना | Caught | Caught | Catching |
| Cost | लागत | Cost | Cost | Costing |
| Clap | तालीबजाना | Clapped/Clapt | Clapped/Clapt | Clapping |
| Clothe | कपड़ेपहनाना | Clad/Clothed | Clad/Clothed | Clothing |
| Come | आना | Came | Come | Coming |
| Creep | रेंगना | Crept | Crept | Creeping |
| Dare | हिम्मतकरना | Dared | Dared | Daring |
| Deal | सौदाकरना | Dealt | Dealt | Dealing |
| Dig | गड्ढाकरना | Dug | Dug | Digging |
| Dream | स्वप्नदेखना | Dreamt/Dreamed | Dreamt/Dreamed | Dreaming |
| Dwell | ध्यानकेन्द्रितकरना | Dwelt | Dwelt | Dwelling |
| Feed | खानाखिलाना | Fed | Fed | Feeding |
| Feel | महसूसकरना | Felt | Felt | Feeling |
| Fight | लड़ाईकरना | Fought | Fought | Fighting |
| Find | खोजकरना | Found | Found | Finding |
| Foretell | पहलेसेकहदेना | Foretold | Foretold | Foretelling |
| Flee | भागना | Fled | Fled | Fleeing |
| Fling | हाथबढ़ाना | Flung | Flung | Flinging |
| Forecast | पूर्वानुमान | Forecast/Forecasted | Forecast/Forecasted | Forecasting |
| Get | प्राप्तकरना | Got | Got/Gotten | Getting |
| Hang | लटकना | Hung/Hanged | Hung/Hanged | Hanging |
| Hear | सुनना | Heard | Heard | Hearing |
| Hold | पकड़ना | Held | Held | Holding |
| Inlay | पञ्जीकारीकरना | Inlaid | Inlaid | Inlaying |
| Keep | रखना | Kept | Kept | Keeping |
| Kneel | घुटनाटेकना | Knelt/Kneeled | Knelt/Kneeled | Kneeling |
| Knit | बुनना | Knit/Knitted | Knit/Knitted | Knitting |
| Lay | अंडादेना | Laid | Laid | Laying |
| Lead | नेतृत्वकरना | Led | Led | Leading |
| Leap | लांघना | Leapt/Leaped | Leapt/Leaped | Leaping |
| Learn | सीखना | Learnt/Learned | Learnt/Learned | Learning |
| Leave | छोड़ना | Left | Left | Leaving |
| Lend | उधारदेना | Lent | Lent | Lending |
| Lie | झूठबोलना | Lied | Lied | Lying |
| Light | रोशनीकरना | Lit | Lit | Lighting |
| Lose | खोना | Lost | Lost | Losing |
| Make | बनाना | Made | Made | Making |
| Mean | मतलब | Meant | Meant | Meaning |
| Meet | मिलना | Met | Met | Meeting |
| Melt | पिघलना | Melted | Molten/Melted | Melting |
| Misunderstand | गलत समझना | Misunderstood | Misunderstood | Misunderstanding |
| Mislead | गुमराह करना | Misled | Misled | Misleading |
| Overhear | सुनपाना | Overheard | Overheard | Overhearing |
| Pay | वेतन | Paid | Paid | Paying |
| Prove | साबित करना | Proved | Proven/Proved | Proving |
| Rid | छुटकारा | Rid/Ridded | Rid/Ridded | Ridding |
| Run | दौड़ना | Ran | Run | Running |
| Say | कहना | Said | Said | Saying |
| Seek | मांगना | Sought | Sought | Seeking |
| Sell | बेचना | Sold | Sold | Selling |
| Send | भेजना | Sent | Sent | Sending |
| Shine | चमकना | Shone | Shone | Shining |
| Shoot | गोलीमारना | Shot | Shot | Shooting |
| Sit | बैठना | Sat | Sat | Sitting |
| Sleep | नींद | Slept | Slept | Sleeping |
| Slink | लज्जितहोकरजाना | Slunk | Slunk | Slinking |
| Smell | सूंधना | Smelt/Smelled | Smelt/Smelled | Smelling |
| Speed | गतिबढ़ाना | Sped/Speeded | Sped/Speeded | Speeding |
| Spell | शब्द-विन्यासकरना,हिज्जेकरना | Spelt/Spelled | Spelt/Spelled | Spelling |
| Spend | व्यतीतकरना | Spent | Spent | Spending |
| Spill | छलकाना | Spilt/Spilled | Spilt/Spilled | Spilling |
| String | धागेमेंगूँथना | Strung | Strung | Stringing |
| Stick | चिपकना | Stuck | Stuck | Sticking |
| Sting | डंकमारना | Stung | Stung | Stinging |
| Stink | दुर्गंधनिकलना | Stank | Stunk | Stinking |
| Sweat | पसीनाआना | Sweat/Sweated | Sweat/Sweated | Sweating |
| Sweep | झाड़ूलगाना | Swept/Sweeped | Swept/Sweeped | Sweeping |
| Swing | झूला | Swung | Swung | Swinging |
| Teach | सिखाना,पढ़ाना | Taught | Taught | Teaching |
| Tell | बतलाना | Told | Told | Telling |
| Think | सोचना | Thought | Thought | Thinking |
| Tear | फटना,फटजाना | Tore | Torn | Tearing |
| Understand | समझना | Understood | Understood | Understanding |
| Wed | शादीकरना | Wed/Wedded | Wed/Wedded | Wedding |
| Weep | रोना | Wept | Wept | Weeping |
| Wet | गीलाकरना | Wet/Wetted | Wet/Wetted | Wetting |
| Win | जीतना | Won | Won | Winning |
| Wind | हवाचलना | Wound | Wound | Winding |
| Wring | मरोड़ना | Wrung | Wrung | Wringing |
| Withhold | रोकलेना | Withheld | Withheld | Withholding |

**Type 4 – Verb’s having the same Present, Past and Past Participate form**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Present Form** | **Hindi Meaning** | **Past Or 2nd Form** | **Past Participate Or 3rd Form** | **Ing Form** |
| Bet | शर्तलगाना | Bet | Bet | Betting |
| Burst | फटना | Burst | Burst | Bursting |
| Bid | बोलीलगाना | Bid | Bid | Bidding |
| Cast | सांचाबनाना | Cast | Cast | Casting |
| Cut | काटना | Cut | Cut | Cutting |
| Hit | मारना | Hit | Hit | Hitting |
| Hurt | चोटपहुंचाना | Hurt | Hurt | Hurting |
| Let | चलो | Let | Let | Letting |
| Put | डालना | Put | Put | Putting |
| Quit | छोड़ना | Quit | Quit | Quitting |
| Read | पढ़ना | Read | Read | Reading |
| Set | विन्यस्तकरना | Set | Set | Setting |
| Shed | ढलकाना,छप्परबनाना | Shed | Shed | Shedding |
| Slit | चीरना | Slit | Slit | Slitting |
| Shut | बंदकरना | Shut | Shut | Shutting |
| Sublet | किरायेपरलियेहुएकोकिरायेपरउठाना | Sublet | Sublet | Subletting |
| Thrust | धमाकेकेसाथगिरना | Thrust | Thrust | Thrusting |
| Upset | परेशानपरेशान | Upset | Upset | Upsetting |

**Type 5 – More useful/good to learn verbs list**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Congratulate | बधाई देना | Congratulated | Congratulated |
| Connect | जोड़ना | Connected | Connected |
| Conquer | जीतना | Conquered | Conquered |
| Consecrate | ज्ञान देना | Consecrated | Consecrated |
| Consent | सहमति | Consented | Consented |
| Conserve | संरक्षण | Conserved | Conserved |
| Consider | विचार करें | Considered | Considered |
| Consist | मिलकर बनता है | Consisted | Consisted |
| Consort | बातचीत करना | Consorted | Consorted |
| Conspire | मिल जाना | Conspired | Conspired |
| Constitute | गठित करना | Constituted | Constituted |
| Constrain | विवश करना | Constrained | Constrained |
| Construct | निर्माण करना | Constructed | Constructed |
| Contrast | विरोध करना | Contrasted | Contrasted |
| Contribute | योगदान करना | Contributed | Contributed |
| Contrive | ईजाद करना | Contrived | Contrived |
| Control | नियंत्रण करना | Controlled | Controlled |
| Convene | बुलाना | Convened | Convened |
| Converge | मिलना | Converged | Converged |
| Converse | उलटा | Conversed | Conversed |
| Convert | बदलना | Converted | Converted |
| Convey | संप्रेषित | Conveyed | Conveyed |
| Convict | मिद्धदोष अपराधी | Convicted | Convicted |
| Convince | विश्वास दिलाना | Convinced | Convinced |
| Decrease | कमी | Decreased | Decreased |
| Dedicate | समर्पित करना | Dedicated | Dedicated |
| Delay | विलंब | Delayed | Delayed |
| Delete | हटाना | Deleted | Deleted |
| Deny | मना | Denied | Denied |
| Depend | निर्भर | Depended | Depended |
| Deprive | वंचित | Deprived | Deprived |
| Derive | निकाले जाते हैं | Derived | Derived |
| Describe | वर्णन | Described | Described |
| Desire | इच्छा | Desired | Desired |
| Destroy | नष्ट | Destroyed | Destroyed |
| Detach | अलग करना | Detached | Detached |
| Detect | पता लगाना | Detected | Detected |
| Determine | निर्धारित | Determined | Determined |
| Develop | विकसित करना | Developed | Developed |
| Educate | शिक्षित करना | Educated | Educated |
| Empower | सशक्त | Empowered | Empowered |
| Empty | खाली करना | Emptied | Emptied |
| Encourage | प्रोत्साहित करना | Encouraged | Encouraged |
| Encroach | अतिक्रमण करना | Encroached | Encroached |
| Endanger | जोखिम में डालना | Endangered | Endangered |
| Endorse | समर्थन | Endorsed | Endorsed |
| Endure | सहना | Endured | Endured |
| Engrave | उत्कीर्ण करना | Engraved | Engraved |
| Enjoy | का आनंद लें | Enjoyed | Enjoyed |
| Enlarge | विस्तार करना | Enlarged | Enlarged |
| Enlighten | सूचित करना | Enlightened | Enlightened |
| Erase | मिटाना | Erased | Erased |
| Escape | पलायन | Escaped | Escaped |
| Evaporate | लुप्त हो जाना | Evaporated | Evaporated |
| Exchange | अदला बदली | Exchanged | Exchanged |
| Exclaim | चिल्लाना | Exclaimed | Exclaimed |
| Exclude | निकालना | Excluded | Excluded |
| Exist | मौजूद,अस्तित्व रखना | Existed | Existed |
| Expand | विस्तार करना | Expanded | Expanded |
| Expect | उम्मीद | Expected | Expected |
| Explain | समझाना | Explained | Explained |
| Explore | अन्वेषण करना,ढूँढना | Explored | Explored |
| Express | व्यक्त करना | Expressed | Expressed |
| Extend | विस्तार | Extended | Extended |
| Recognize | पहचानना | Recognized | Recognized |
| Recollect | स्मरण करना | Recollected | Recollected |
| Reduce | कम करना | Reduced | Reduced |
| Refer | उल्लेख | Referred | Referred |
| Reflect | प्रतिबिंबित | Reflected | Reflected |
| Regard | सम्मान | Regarded | Regarded |
| Regret | खेद करना | Regretted | Regretted |
| Relate | सम्बद्ध होना | Related | Related |
| Relax | आराम ,विश्राम करना | Relaxed | Relaxed |
| Rely | भरोसा करना | Relied | Relied |
| Remain | बचना | Remained | Remained |
| Remake | पुनर्निर्माण | Remade | Remade |
| Remove | हटाना | Removed | Removed |
| Rend | उखड़ना | Rent | Rent |
| Renew | नवीकरण करना | Renewed | Renewed |
| Restrain | नियंत्रित करना | Restrained | Restrained |
| Retain | बनाए रखने के | Retained | Retained |
| Sacrifice | बलिदान करना,त्याग करना | Sacrificed | Sacrificed |
| Satisfy | बदला देना | Satisfied | Satisfied |
| Scale | तराज़ू में तोलना | Scaled | Scaled |
| Scam | घोटाला करना | Scammed | Scammed |
| Scan | जाँचना | Scanned | Scanned |
| Scar | चोट का निसान,घाव का चिह्न पड़ना | Scarred | Scarred |
| Scare | डराना | Scared | Scared |
| Scarify | धमकी देना | Scarified | Scarified |
| Suggest | सुझाना | Suggested | Suggested |
| Summon | बुलवाना,गवाही के लिये सम्मन देना | Summoned | Summoned |
| Supply | आपूर्ति करना | Supplied | Supplied |
| Support | समर्थन करना | Supported | Supported |
| Suppose | मान लीजिए | Supposed | Supposed |
| Surge | लहर उठना,उमड़ना | Surged | Surged |
| Surpass | पार करना | Surpassed | Surpassed |
| Surround | चारों ओर से घेरना | Surrounded | Surrounded |
| Survey | सर्वेक्षण करना | Surveyed | Surveyed |
| Survive | बना रहना | Survived | Survived |
| Swallow | निगलना | Swallowed | Swallowed |
| Transfer | स्थानांतरण | Transferred | Transferred |
| Transform | परिवर्तन करना | Transformed | Transformed |
| Translate | अनुवाद करना | Translated | Translated |
| Withdraw | निकालना | Withdrew | Withdrawn |
| Worry | चिंता करना | Worried | Worried |
| Worship | पूजा करना | Worshipped | Worshipped |

### Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives generally answer the following questions: What kind? What colour? What size? Which one? How many or how much?

**For Example:**

* The tall professor.

लंबा प्रोफेसर।

* The lazy lieutenant.

आलसी लेफ्टिनेंट।

* A firm decision.

दृढ़ निश्चय।

* Two month’s pay.

दो महीने का वेतन।

* Six-year-old child.

छह साल का बच्चा

* He was the unhappiest.

वह अप्रसन्न था।

* He is the richest man.

वह सबसे अमीर आदमी है।

 **Learn to pronounce**

An adjective may be found in two places in a sentence.

**Preceding a noun:** Most adjectives are found immediately before the noun that they modify. A noun can have more than one adjective describing it**.**

**For Example:**

* She is a pretty girl. (‘Pretty’ modifies ‘girl’)

वह एक अच्छी लड़की है।

**Following a linking verb:** These are adjectives that follow the linking verb which modifies the subject of the verb.

**For Example:**

* She looks glum and gloomy. (‘Glum’ and ‘gloomy’ modifies ’she’)

वह चमक और उदास दिखती है।

* **Types of Adjectives:**
  1. **Possessive Adjectives:** As the name indicates, possessive adjectives are used to indicate possession. They **are:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **My** | **Her** | **Our** | **Your** | **His** | **Its** | **Their** |

Possessive adjectives also function as possessive pronouns.

**2. Demonstrative Adjectives:** Like the article, demonstrative adjectives are used to indicate or demonstrate specific people, animals, or things. These, those, this and that are demonstrative adjectives.

**For Example**:

* These books belong on that

ये किताबें उसी पर आधारित हैं

* This movie is my favourite.

यह फिल्म मेरी पसंदीदा है।

* Please put those cookies on the blue plate.

कृपया उन कुकीज़ को नीली प्लेट पर रखें।

**3. Coordinate Adjectives:** Coordinate adjectives are separated with commas or the word and, and appear one after another to modify the same noun. The adjectives in the phrase bright, sunny day and long and dark night are coordinate adjectives. In phrases with more than two coordinate adjectives, the word and always appears before the last one.

**For Example**:

* The sign had big, bold, and bright letters.

संकेत में बड़े, बोल्ड और चमकीले अक्षर थे।

Be careful, because some adjectives that appear in a series are not coordinate. In the phrase green delivery truck, the words green and delivery are not separated by a comma because green modifies the phrase delivery truck. To eliminate confusion when determining whether a pair or group of adjectives are coordinate, just insert the word and between them. If and works, then the adjectives are coordinate and need to be separated with a comma.

**4. Numbers Adjectives:** When they’re used in sentences, numbers are almost always adjectives. You can tell that a number is an adjective when it answers the question “How many?” **for Example**:

* The stagecoach was pulled by a team of six.

छह की टीम द्वारा स्टेजकोच को खींचा गया था।

* He ate 23 hotdogs during the contest and was sick afterwards.

उन्होंने प्रतियोगिता के दौरान 23 हॉटडॉग खाए और बाद में बीमार हो गए।

**5. Interrogative Adjectives:** There are three interrogative adjectives: which, what, and whose. Like all other types of adjectives, interrogative adjectives modify nouns. As you probably know, all three of these words are used to ask questions.

**For Example**:

* Which option sounds best to you?

कौन सा विकल्प आपको सबसे अच्छा लगता है?

* What time should we go?

हमें किस समय जाना चाहिए?

* Whose socks are those?

किसके मोजे हैं?

**6. Indefinite Adjectives:** Like the articles a and an, indefinite adjectives are used to discuss non-specific things. You might recognize them since they’re formed from indefinite pronouns. The most common indefinite adjectives are any, many, no, several, and few.

**For Example**:

* Do we have any peanut butter?

क्या हमारे पास कोई मूंगफली का मक्खन है?

* There are no bananas in the fruit bowl.

फलों के कटोरे में केले नहीं हैं।

* I usually read the first few pages of a book before I buy it.

आमतौर पर मैं किताब खरीदने से पहले उसके पहले कुछ पन्ने पढ़ता हूं।

* We looked at several cars before deciding on the best one for our family.

हमने अपने परिवार के लिए सबसे अच्छा निर्णय लेने से पहले कई कारों को देखा।

**7. Attributive Adjectives:** Attributive adjectives talk about specific traits, qualities, or features – in other words, they are used to discuss attributes. There are different kinds of attributive adjectives:

* + 1. Observation adjectives such as real, perfect, best, interesting, beautiful or cheapest can indicate the value or talk about subjective measures.
    2. Size and shape adjectives talk about measurable, objective qualities.

Including specific physical properties.

**Example**

* include small, large, square, round, poor, wealthy and slow
  + 1. Age adjectives denote specific ages in numbers, as well as general ages.

**Example**

* old, young, new, five-year-old
  + 1. Colour adjectives are exactly what they sound like – they’re adjectives that indicate colour.

**Example**

* include pink, yellow and blue
  + 1. Origin adjectives indicate the source of the noun, whether it’s a person, Place, animal or thing.

**Example**

* Include American, Canadian, Mexican, French.
  + 1. Material adjectives indicate what something is made of.

**Example**

* include cotton, gold and wool
  + 1. Qualifier adjectives are often regarded as part of a noun. They make nouns more specific.

**Example**

* include a log cabin, luxury car, and pillow cover.
* **Comparative and Superlative degree of Adjective:**

1. **Comparative adjectives** are used to compare one noun to another noun. In these instances, only two items are being compared. **For Example**,

* **You are more attractive than Subhash**.

आप सुभाष से ज्यादा आकर्षक हैं।

* Rohit is better opener batsman than Rahul.

रोहित राहुल की तुलना में बेहतर सलामी बल्लेबाज हैं।

1. **Superlative adjectives** are used to compare three or more nouns. They're also used to compare one thing against the rest of a group. **For Example**,

* Rakesh is the smartest among us.

राकेश हमारे बीच सबसे होशियार है।

* Bhuvneshwar Kumar is the best bowler in the INDIAN team.

भुवनेश्वर कुमार भारतीय टीम के सर्वश्रेष्ठ गेंदबाज हैं।

* Spokeies is the best place to learn English Speaking.

इंग्लिश स्पीकिंग सीखने के लिए Spokeies सबसे अच्छी जगह है।

In most of the cases:

* If we add ‘er’ it becomes comparative. Always remember ‘then’ is used after a comparative degree.
* And if we add ‘est’ it becomes Superlative. Always remember ‘the’ is used before the superlative degree.

#### Degree of comparison

As the name explains the degree of comparison is used to compare the person or thing to one another.

“Degree Of Comparision” का उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम एक व्यक्ति या एक चीज की दूसरे से तुलना करते हैं।

There are three degrees of comparison

**1. Positive degree.   
2. Comparative degree.   
3. Superlative degree.**

* 1. **Positive degree**

Positive degree is used when we compare one person or thing to another.

**For example:**

* He is short.

वह कम है।

* He is smart.

वह चतुर है।

* He is tall.

वह लम्बा है।

* She is beautiful.

वह खूबसूरत है।

* This flower is beautiful.

यह फूल सुशोभित है।

* That house is so big.

वह घर इतना बड़ा है।

* Rahul is an intelligent boy.

राहुल एक बुद्धिमान लड़का है।

* He is a strong boy.

वह एक मजबूत लड़का है।

* That is a huge tree.

वह एक विशाल वृक्ष है।

* That dog is too fast.

वह कुत्ता बहुत तेज है।

* This house is not as big as that one.

यह घर उतना बड़ा नहीं है।

* This flower is not as beautiful as that.

यह फूल उतना सुंदर नहीं है।

* He is not as intelligent as this boy.

वह इस लड़के की तरह बुद्धिमान नहीं है।

* He is not as tall as Raju.

वह राजू जितना लंबा नहीं है

* 1. **Comparative degree.**

The comparative degree is used when we compare two-person or thing with each another. **For example:**

* This flower pot is more beautiful than that.

यह फ्लावर पॉट उससे कहीं ज्यादा खूबसूरत है।

* He is more intelligent than this man.

वह इस आदमी से ज्यादा बुद्धिमान है।

* This tree is bigger than that one.

यह पेड़ उससे काफी बड़ा है।

* He is taller than Raju.

वह राजू से लंबा है।

* You are more polite than Shobhit.

आप शोभित से ज्यादा विनम्र हैं।

* My sister is taller than I am, but he is older too.

मेरी बहन मुझसे लंबी है, लेकिन वह बड़ी है।

* A rose is more beautiful than a lily.

एक गुलाब एक लिली से अधिक सुंदर है।

* The Earth is larger than the mars.

पृथ्वी मंगल से बड़ी है।

Exception

When we compare two-person or thing with each other.

We use all three degrees positive, comparative and superlative degree.

**For example:**

* This is the biggest tree in this street. (Superlative)   
  This tree is bigger than any other house in this street. (Comparative)   
  No other house in this street is as big as this one. (Positive)
* This flower pot is the most beautiful one in this garden. (Superlative)   
  This flower pot is more beautiful than any other flower in this garden. (Comparative)   
  No other flower pot in this garden is as beautiful as this one. (Comparative)
* He is the most intelligent student in this institute. (Superlative)   
  He is more intelligent than the other students in the class. (Comparative)   
  No other boy is as intelligent as this boy. (Positive)
* He is the tallest boy in this gym. (Superlative)   
  He is taller than other boys in this gym. (Comparative)   
  No other boy is as tall as this boy. (Positive)   
  1. **Superlative degree.**

The superlative degree is used when we compare one thing with the group.

**For example:**

* I can't find my most comfortable T-shirt.

मैं अपनी सबसे अधिक आरामदायक टी-शर्ट नहीं पा सकता हूं।

* Russia is the largest country in the world.

रसिया दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा देश है।

* She is the smartest girl in our college.

वह हमारे कॉलेज की सबसे स्मार्ट लड़की है।

* This is the most interesting novel I have ever read.

यह अब तक का सबसे दिलचस्प नॉवेल है जिसे मैंने पढ़ा है।

* I am the shortest student in my class.

मैं अपनी कक्षा में सबसे छोटा छात्र हूं।

* Palak is the least worried about the Exams.

एक्ज़ाम को लेकर पलक सबसे कम चिंतित हैं।

* That was the best show ever.

यह अब तक का सबसे अच्छा शो था।

* Abhinav is the most handsome boy in the whole college.

अभिनव पूरे कॉलेज में सबसे सुंदर लड़का है।

* Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world.

बुर्ज खलीफा दुनिया की सबसे ऊंची इमारत है।

* **List of 200 Positive, comparative and superlative degree**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Meaning** | **Comparative degree** | **Superlative Degree** |
| Angry | गुस्सा | Angrier | Angriest |
| Ancient | प्राचीन | More Ancient | Most Ancient |
| Attractive | मोह लेने वाला | More Attractive | Most Attractive |
| Big | बड़ा | Bigger | Biggest |
| Bitter | कड़वा | Bitterer | Bitterest |
| Black | काली | Blacker | Blackest |
| Bloody | रक्तरंजित | Bloodier | Bloodiest |
| Blue | नीला | Bluer | Bluest |
| Bold | साहसिक | Bolder | Boldest |
| Brave | बहादुर | Braver | Bravest |
| Brief | संक्षिप्त करें | Briefer | Briefest |
| Bright | उज्ज्वल | Brighter | Brightest |
| Broad | व्यापक | Broader | Broadest |
| Busy | व्यस्त | Busier | Busiest |
| Calm | शांत | Calmer | Calmest |
| Cheap | सस्ता | Cheaper | Cheapest |
| Chewy | Chewy | Chewier | Chewiest |
| Chubby | गलफुल्ला | Chubbier | Chubbiest |
| Classy | उत्तम दर्जे का | Classier | Classiest |
| Clean | स्वच्छ | Cleaner | Cleanest |
| Clear | स्पष्ट | Clearer | Clearest |
| Clever | चतुर | Cleverer | Cleverest |
| Close | बंद करे | Closer | Closest |
| Cloudy | धुंधला | Cloudier | Cloudiest |
| Clumsy | अनाड़ी | Clumsier | Clumsiest |
| Cold | सर्दी | Colder | Coldest |
| Cool | ठंडा | Cooler | Coolest |
| Crazy | पागल | Crazier | Craziest |
| Creamy | मलाईदार | Creamier | Creamiest |
| Creepy | डरावने | Creepier | Creepiest |
| Crispy | खस्ता | Crispier | Crispiest |
| Cruel | निर्दयी | Crueler | Cruellest |
| Crunchy | कुरकुरे | Crunchier | Crunchiest |
| Curly | घुंघराले | Curlier | Curliest |
| Curvy | सुडौल | Curvier | Curviest |
| Cute | प्यारा | Cuter | Cutest |
| Damp | नम | Damper | Dampest |
| Dark | अंधेरा | Darker | Darkest |
| Deadly | घातक | Deadlier | Deadliest |
| Deep | गहरा | Deeper | Deepest |
| Dense | सघन | Denser | Densest |
| Difficult | कठिन | More Difficult | Most Difficult |
| Dirty | गंदा | Dirtier | Dirtiest |
| Dry | सूखा | Drier | Driest |
| Dull | कुंठित | Duller | Dullest |
| Dumb | गूंगा | Dumber | Dumbest |
| Dusty | मटमैला | Dustier | Dustiest |
| Early | जल्दी | Earlier | Earliest |
| Easy | आसान | Easier | Easiest |
| Expensive | महंगा | More Expensive | Most Expensive |
| Faint | बेहोश | Fainter | Faintest |
| Fair | निष्पक्ष | Fairer | Fairest |
| Fancy | कल्पना | Fancier | Fanciest |
| Far | दूर | Farther | Farthest |
| Fast | उपवास | Faster | Fastest |
| Fat | मोटी | Fatter | Fattest |
| Few | कुछ | Fewer | Fewest |
| Fierce | भयंकर | Fiercer | Fiercest |
| Filthy | गंदा | Filthier | Filthiest |
| Fine | ठीक | Finer | Finest |
| Firm | दृढ़ | Firmer | Firmest |
| Fit | फिट | Fitter | Fittest |
| Flaky | परतदार | Flakier | Flakiest |
| Flat | समतल | Flatter | Flattest |
| Fresh | ताज़ा | Fresher | Freshest |
| Friendly | अनुकूल | Friendlier | Friendliest |
| Full | पूर्ण | Fuller | Fullest |
| Funny | मजेदार | Funnier | Funniest |
| Gentle | सज्जन | Gentler | Gentlest |
| Gloomy | उदास | Gloomier | Gloomiest |
| Good | अच्छा | Better | Best |
| Grand | बड़ा | Grander | Grandest |
| Grave | गंभीर | Graver | Gravest |
| Greasy | चिकनी | Greasier | Greasiest |
| Great | महान | Greater | Greatest |
| Greedy | लालची | Greedier | Greediest |
| Guilty | दोषी | Guiltier | Guiltiest |
| Hairy | बालदार | Hairier | Hairiest |
| Handy | सुविधाजनक | Handier | Handiest |
| Happy | खुश | Happier | Happiest |
| Hard | कठिन | Harder | Hardest |
| Harsh | कठोर | Harsher | Harshest |
| Healthy | स्वस्थ | Healthier | Healthiest |
| Heavy | भारी | Heavier | Heaviest |
| High | उच्च | Higher | Highest |
| Hip | कमर | Hipper | Hippest |
| Hot | गरम | Hotter | Hottest |
| Humble | विनीत | Humbler | Humblest |
| Hungry | भूखे पेट | Hungrier | Hungriest |
| Interesting | दिलचस्प | More Interesting | Most Interesting |
| Itchy | खुजली | Itchier | Itchiest |
| Juicy | रसीला | Juicier | Juiciest |
| Kind | मेहरबान | Kinder | Kindest |
| Large | विशाल | Larger | Largest |
| Late | देर से | Later | Latest |
| Lazy | आलसी | Lazier | Laziest |
| Light | रोशनी | Lighter | Lightest |
| Likely | उपयुक्त | Likelier | Likeliest |
| Little | थोड़ा | Littler | Littlest |
| Lively | जीवंत | Livelier | Liveliest |
| Lonely | अकेला | Lonelier | Loneliest |
| Long | लंबा | Longer | Longest |
| Loud | जोर | Louder | Loudest |
| Lovely | सुंदर | Lovelier | Loveliest |
| Low | कम | Lower | Lowest |
| Mad | पागल | Madder | Maddest |
| Mean | मतलब | Meaner | Meanest |
| Messy | गंदा | Messier | Messiest |
| Mild | सौम्य | Milder | Mildest |
| Modern | आधुनिक | More Modern | Most Modern |
| Moist | नम | Moister | Moistest |
| Narrow | संकीर्ण | Narrower | Narrowest |
| Nasty | बुरा | Nastier | Nastiest |
| Naughty | नटखट | Naughtier | Naughtiest |
| Near | पास में | Nearer | Nearest |
| Neat | स्वच्छ | Neater | Neatest |
| Needy | दरिद्र | Needier | Neediest |
| New | नया | Newer | Newest |
| Nice | अच्छा | Nicer | Nicest |
| Noisy | शोर | Noisier | Noisiest |
| Odd | अजीब | Odder | Oddest |
| Oily | तेल का | Oilier | Oiliest |
| Old | पुराना | Older | Oldest |
| Plain | मैदान | Plainer | Plainest |
| Polite | सभ्य | Politer | Politest |
| Poor | गरीब | Poorer | Poorest |
| Popular | लोकप्रिय | More Popular | Most Popular |
| Pretty | सुंदर | Prettier | Prettiest |
| Proud | गर्व | Prouder | Proudest |
| Pure | शुद्ध | Purer | Purest |
| Quick | शीघ्र | Quicker | Quickest |
| Quiet | शांत | Quieter | Quietest |
| Rare | दुर्लभ | Rarer | Rarest |
| Raw | कच्चा | Rawer | Rawest |
| Rich | धनी | Richer | Richest |
| Ripe | परिपक्व | Riper | Ripest |
| Risky | जोखिम भरा | Riskier | Riskiest |
| Roomy | विशाल | Roomier | Roomiest |
| Rough | असभ्य | Rougher | Roughest |
| Rude | अशिष्ट | Ruder | Rudest |
| Rusty | ज़ंग खाया हुआ | Rustier | Rustiest |
| Sad | उदास | Sadder | Saddest |
| Safe | सुरक्षित | Safer | Safest |
| Salty | नमकीन | Saltier | Saltiest |
| Sane | समझदार | Saner | Sanest |
| Scary | डरावना | Scarier | Scariest |
| Shallow | उथला | Shallower | Shallowest |
| Sharp | तेज़ | Sharper | Sharpest |
| Shiny | चमकदार | Shinier | Shiniest |
| Short | कम | Shorter | Shortest |
| Shy | शर्मीला | Shyer | Shyest |
| Silly | मूर्खतापूर्ण | Sillier | Silliest |
| Simple | सरल | Simpler | Simplest |
| Sincere | ईमानदार | Sincerer | Sincerest |
| Skinny | पतला | Skinnier | Skinniest |
| Sleepy | निद्रालु | Sleepier | Sleepiest |
| Slim | पतला | Slimmer | Slimmest |
| Slimy | घिनौना | Slimier | Slimiest |
| Slow | धीमा | Slower | Slowest |
| Small | छोटा | Smaller | Smallest |
| Smart | होशियार | Smarter | Smartest |
| Smelly | बदबूदार | Smellier | Smelliest |
| Smoky | धुएँ के रंग का | Smokier | Smokiest |
| Smooth | चिकना | Smoother | Smoothest |
| Soft | मुलायम | Softer | Softest |
| Soon | शीघ्र | Sooner | Soonest |
| Sore | पीड़ादायक | Sorer | Sorest |
| Sorry | माफ़ कीजिये | Sorrier | Sorriest |
| Sour | खट्टा | Sourer | Sourest |
| Spicy | मसालेदार | Spicier | Spiciest |
| Steep | खड़ी | Steeper | Steepest |
| Strange | अजीब | Stranger | Strangest |
| Strict | कठोर | Stricter | Strictest |
| Strong | बलवान | Stronger | Strongest |
| Sunny | धूप | Sunnier | Sunniest |
| Sweaty | पसीने से तर | Sweatier | Sweatiest |
| Sweet | मिठाई | Sweeter | Sweetest |
| Tall | लंबा | Taller | Tallest |
| Tan | तन | Tanner | Tannest |
| Tasty | स्वादिष्ट | Tastier | Tastiest |
| Thick | मोटा | Thicker | Thickest |
| Thin | पतला | Thinner | Thinnest |
| Thirsty | प्यासा | Thirstier | Thirstiest |
| Tiny | छोटे | Tinier | Tiniest |
| Tired | थका हुआ | More Tired | Most Tired |
| Tough | कठोर | Tougher | Toughest |
| True | सच | Truer | Truest |
| Ugly | कुरूप | Uglier | Ugliest |
| Warm | गरम | Warmer | Warmest |
| Weak | कमज़ोर | Weaker | Weakest |
| Wealthy | धनी | Wealthier | Wealthiest |
| Weird | अजीब | Weirder | Weirdest |
| Wet | भीगा हुआ | Wetter | Wettest |
| Wide | चौड़ा | Wider | Widest |
| Wild | जंगली | Wilder | Wildest |
| Windy | तूफानी | Windier | Windiest |
| Wise | बुद्धिमान | Wiser | Wisest |
| Worldly | सांसारिक | Worldlier | Worldliest |
| Worthy | योग्य | Worthier | Worthiest |
| Young | युवा | Younger | Youngest |

### Adverb

Adverbs are describing words which are used to describe or to add more information about Verbs, Adjectives and other Adverbs. Adverbs usually end with ‘ly’ e.g. quickly, slowly, carefully, loudly, extremely, finally.

Adverbs are important to indicate the time, manner, place, degree and frequency of something.

**Sentence using Adverbs**:

* He eats slowly.

वह धीरे-धीरे खाता है।

* The baby crawled very slowly.

बच्चा बहुत धीरे-धीरे रेंगता है।

* He runs quickly.

वह जल्दी से दौड़ता है।

* She walks slowly.

वह धीरे-धीरे चलता है।

* She sings loudly

वह जोर से गाती है।

* I will seriously consider your suggestion

मैं आपके सुझाव पर गंभीरता से विचार करूंगा।

* Please hold it carefully.

कृपया इसे ध्यान से पकड़ें।

* Walks quickly else we will miss the train.

जल्दी चलें वरना हम ट्रेन को मिस कर देंगे।

**Adverbs modifying/define verbs:**

* The horse ran slowly.

घोड़ा धीरे से भागा।

* He swims gracefully.

वह इनायत से तैरता है।

**Adverbs modifying/define adjectives:**

* She is very beautiful.

वह बहुत सुंदर है।

* He is an extremely talented actor.

वह एक बेहद प्रतिभाशाली अभिनेता हैं।

* The patient is quite ill.

रोगी काफी बीमार है।

**Adverbs modifying/define other adverbs:**

* He runs quite slowly.

वह काफी धीमी गति से चलता है

* The professor spoke very quietly.

प्रोफेसर बहुत संयम से बोले।

* He walks extremely slowly.

वह बहुत धीरे-धीरे चलता है।

Types of Adverbs:

Five different types of adverbs are

**1. Adverbs of degree 2. Frequency 3. Manner 4. Place 5. Time**

**1. Degree Adverbs**

Degree Adverbs define the intensity of something i.e. ‘how much’ or up to ‘what extent’. It usually modifies other verbs, adjectives or adverbs making them stronger or weaker. **Adverbs** of **degree** are usually placed before the adjective, **adverb**, or verb that Adverbs modify.

**For Example:**

* He’s very good at playing the piano.

वह पियानो बजाने में बहुत अच्छा है।

* The English test was extremely difficult.

अंग्रेजी की परीक्षा बेहद कठिन थी।

* Water was extremely hot.

पानी बेहद गर्म था।

* The movie is quite interesting.

फिल्म काफी दिलचस्प है।

We also use too (Very much/excessively) and enough to show a degree of Adverbs.

**ForExample:**

* Water is too hot.

पानी बहुत गर्म है।

* Weather is too hot outside.

मौसम बहुत गर्म है।

* The music is too loud.

संगीत बहुत अधिक तेज़ है।

* He walks too fast.

वह बहुत तेज चलता है।

* We have enough food to survive.

हमारे पास जीवित रहने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन है।

* Twenty years of Government service is enough to get a Pension.

पेंशन पाने के लिए बीस साल की सरकारी सेवा काफी है।

* We don’t have enough water for the next 20 years.

हमारे पास अगले 20 वर्षों तक पर्याप्त पानी नहीं है।

**2. Frequency Adverb**

Adverbs of frequency describe ‘how often’ something may take place or happen. i.e. it explains the intensity of occurrence that an event happens.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Frequency Adverb** | **How Often(Frequency Percentage)** |
| Never | 0% |
| Hardly Ever | 10% |
| Rarely | 20% |
| Seldom | 30% |
| Occasionally | 40% |
| Sometimes | 50% |
| Often | 60% |
| Frequently | 70% |
| Usually | 90% |
| Always | 100% |

In addition, adverbs like “daily”, “weekly”, “monthly” and “yearly” describe frequency. But these adverbs of frequency answer “how often” in a more specific way.

**For Example**

* I usually go to the gym on weekends.

मैं आमतौर पर वीकेंड पर जिम जाता हूं।

* She always wakes up at 7:00 am.

वह हमेशा सुबह 7:00 बजे उठती है।

* The family rarely eat brown rice for dinner.

परिवार शायद ही कभी रात के खाने के लिए भूरे चावल खाते हैं।

* I never take sick days.

मैं कभी बीमार दिन नहीं लेता।

* I often read in bed.

मैं अक्सर बिस्तर में पढ़ता हूं।

* I always finish my work on time.

मैं हमेशा अपना काम समय पर पूरा करता हूं।

* Kanishk always performs well in the exams.

कनिष्क हमेशा परीक्षा में अच्छा प्रदर्शन करता है।

* My boss usually comes to the office around 9.30 am.

मेरा बॉस आमतौर पर सुबह 9.30 बजे के आसपास ऑफिस आता है।

* Sometimes it is better to tell a lie.

कभी-कभी झूठ बोलना बेहतर होता है।

* I hardly miss my Spokeies classes.

मुझे अपनी Spokeies कक्षाएं शायद ही याद आती हैं।

**3. Manner Adverb**

Manner Adverb expresses how or in what way something happens or occurs. It usually ends with ‘ly’. e.g. Slowly, Quickly, Forcefully, Softly, etc.

**For Example:**

* The dog runs quickly.

कुत्ता तेज़ भागता है।

* She plays the music terribly.

वह संगीत बहुत अच्छी तरह से बजाती है।

* She spoke softly.

वह धीरे से बोली।

* He plays the violin beautifully.

वह वायलिन को खूबसूरती से बजाता है।

* She went there forcefully.

 वह जबरदस्ती वहां गई।

* You will learn English gradually

 आप धीरे-धीरे अंग्रेजी सीखेंगे

* Monkeys were eating bananas happily.

बंदर खुशी से केले खा रहे थे।

* You should brush your teeth regularly.

आपको अपने दांतों को नियमित रूप से ब्रश करना चाहिए।

* Move this chair slightly to the right side.

इस कुर्सी को दाईं ओर थोड़ा घुमाएं।

Adverbs of manner tell us the way or how to do something. However, not all adverbs end with -ly.

**For Example**, the words ‘fast’ and ‘well’ describe verbs but do not end in -ly.

* The horse moved fast.

घोड़ा तेजी से आगे बढ़ा।

* Ramesh plays the piano well.

रमेश पियानो बजाता है।

**4. Place Adverb**

Adverbs of Place describe ‘where’ an action took place. We usually find adverbs of place after the main verb. **E.g. outside, inside.**

Place Adverbs can:

* **Refer to distances e.g. nearby, far away, miles apart.**
* **Refer to the direction e.g.**
* **North, south, east, west, right, left, up, down, etc**
* **Indicate an object's position in relation to another object.**

**E.g.Below, between, above, behind, through, around and so forth.**

**For Example:**

* Come forward.

आगे आओ।

* Hospital is nearby from here.

अस्पताल यहाँ से पास में है।

* My native is 50 Km far from Delhi.

मेरा मूल दिल्ली से 50 किलोमीटर दूर है।

* I looked around but could not find you.

मैंने इधर-उधर देखा लेकिन आपको नहीं मिला।

* I searched everywhere but I couldn’t find him.

मैंने हर जगह खोज की लेकिन मैं उसे नहीं खोज पाया।

* When she entered the classroom, she sat down.

जब उसने कक्षा में प्रवेश किया, तो वह बैठ गई।

* He walks downstairs to meet his father.

वह अपने पिता से मिलने के लिए नीचे की ओर चलता है।

* If you want to see the hot air balloon, you will have to go outside.

यदि आप हॉट एयर बैलून देखना चाहते हैं, तो आपको बाहर जाना होगा।

**5. Time Adverbs**

Time Adverbs describes the duration of an event occurs. Also, it can show when an action is complete. E.g. today, tomorrow, yesterday, every day, afterwards, recently, never, annually, daily, weekly, etc.

**For Example**

* **We will go to college tomorrow**.

हम कल कॉलेज जायेंगे।

* Yesterday, we played in the basketball tournament.

कल, हम बास्केटबॉल टूर्नामेंट में खेले।

* They watched movies all day.

वे पूरे दिन फिल्में देखते थे।

* We have moved to Delhi recently.

हम हाल ही में दिल्ली गए हैं।

* Every day you should learn at least 20 new words.

हर दिन आपको कम से कम 20 नए शब्दों को सीखना चाहिए।

* The newspaper arrives daily.

अखबार रोज आता है।

* They go out to dinner weekly.

वे साप्ताहिक रूप से रात के खाने के लिए बाहर जाते हैं।

* We should drink milk daily.

हमें रोजाना दूध पीना चाहिए।

* Sunday is the weekly holiday for us.

रविवार हमारे लिए साप्ताहिक अवकाश है।

* + **Difference between Adjective and Adverbs**

**Adverbs and adjectives both are part of eight types of Parts of Speech**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Adjectives** | **Adverbs** |
| Adjectives modify or explains about noun and pronoun | Adverbs modify or explains about verbs, adjectives and other adverbs |
| Adjectives come before the noun | Adverbs usually come after the noun |

* **Example: Read the below sentences carefully to understand the difference between Adjectives and Adverbs**

**1. She is a pretty girl. She talks politely to me.**

In this sentence :

* 'pretty’ is an 'Adjective' as it describes 'Noun' i.e. 'girl'. While
* 'politely' is an 'Adverb' as it describes 'Verb' i.e. 'talk'.

**2. Lata Ji is a nice singer. She sings sweetly.**

In this sentence :

* 'nice’ is an 'Adjective' as it describes 'Noun' i.e. 'Lata Ji'. While
* 'sweetly' is an 'Adverb' as it describes 'Verb' i.e. 'sings'.

**3. Richa is a great dancer. She dances beautifully.**

In this sentence :

* 'great’ is an 'Adjective' as it describes 'Noun' i.e. 'Richa'.While
* 'beautifully' is an 'Adverb' as it describes 'Verb' i.e. 'dances'.

**4. Vishal is a good driver. He drives carefully.**

In this sentence :

* 'good’ is an 'Adjective' as it describes 'Noun' i.e. 'Vishal'.While
* 'carefully' is an 'Adverb' as it describes 'Verb' i.e. 'drives'.

**5. Usain Bolt is the fastest runner in the world. He runs very fast.**

In this sentence :

* 'fastest’ is an 'Adjective' as it describes 'Noun' i.e. 'Usain Bolt'.

### Preposition

A preposition is a ‘word’ or a ‘group of words’ which used to show a connection between other words in a sentence.

Prepositions are used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence.

Always remember:

A preposition is followed by a ‘Noun’. It is never followed by a ‘Verb’.

"Preposition" एक संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का संबंध दूसरे शब्द से दर्शाता है। वे समय, स्थान या संबंध का संकेत दे सकते हैं।

* **Correct use of Preposition**

कुछ Prepositions ऐसे हैं जिनका अर्थ प्राय: एक सा होता है, किन्तु प्रयोग में अन्तर होता है।  
कृपया नीचे दिए गए Prepositions को ध्यान से समझो :

**1. At and In: At** छोटे स्थानों या बड़े स्थानों के एक भाग के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। In बड़े  
स्थानों और देशों के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

**For Example:**

* **I stayed at Subhanpura.**

मैं सुभानपुरा में रहा।

* **Nikunj lives in Vadodara.**

निकुंज वडोदरा में रहते हैं।

**2. In and After:** In भविष्य काल की अवधि बताता है अर्थात इससे पता लगता है कि कार्य कुछ समय में होगा After द्वारा यह मालूम होता है कि कार्य कितने समय बाद होगा।

**For Example:**

* **You will become well in two days.**

तुम दो दिन में ठीक हो जाओगे।

* I shall come after two hours.

मैं दो घंटे के बाद आऊंगा।

**3. Behind and After:** Behind 'स्थान ( place)' के लिएऔर After समय

(time)' के लिएप्रयोगहोता है ।

**For Example:**

* The playground is behind the building.

भवन के पीछे खेल का मैदान है।

* I shall go home after two hours.

मैं दो घंटे के बाद घर जाऊँगा।

**4. By and With :**By कार्य करने वाले अर्थात कर्ता से पूर्व प्रयुक्त होता है और with का

प्रयोगकिसी यंत्र के लिए होता है ।

**For Example**

* **A good song was sung by Lata.**

लता द्वारा एक अच्छा गीत गाया गया था।

* Shyam killed a tiger with a sword.

श्याम ने एक बाघ को तलवार से मार डाला।

**5. Beside and Besides :**Beside 'निकट' के लिए आता है । Besides 'अतिरिक्त' के

लिए प्रयुक्त होता है ।

**For Example:**

* **My room is beside the kitchen.**

मेरा कमरा रसोई के पास है।

* **Besides a book, he wants a pen.**

एक किताब के अलावा, वह एक कलम चाहता है।

**6. Between and Among:** Between दो के लिए आता है । Among दो से अधिक के लिए आताहै।

**For Example :**

* The mango was divided between the two brothers.

आम को दो भाइयों के बीच बांटा गया था।

* The milk was distributed among the five boys.

पांच लड़कों के बीच दूध बांटा गया।

**7. Below and Under:** Below किसी 'स्थिति का ज्ञान ' कराता है । Under किसी नीचे

कीवस्तु (स्थान) के लिए प्रयोगहोता है ।

**For Example** :

* He was hit below the knees.

वह घुटनों के नीचे मारा गया था।

* Don't put your coat under the table.

मेज के नीचे अपना कोट मत डालो।

**8. By and Till :** By किसी 'निश्चत समय' के लिए लिए आता है। Till 'तक अर्थात् 'अनिश्चित समय के लिए आता है।

**For Example**

* I shall reach there at 2 o'clock.

मैं 2 बजे तक वहाँ पहुँच जाऊँगा।

* I shall wait till you return.

मैं तुम्हारे लौटने तक प्रतीक्षा करूंगा।

**9. In and Into:** In 'विश्राम(rest)' प्रकट करता है I Into 'गति (motion)' बताता है।

**For Example:**

* **She jumped into the well.**

वह कुएं में कूद गई।

* We were in the classroom.

हम कक्षा में थे।

**10. In, Before and Within:** In समय की अवधि के अन्त' के लिए और within 'अवधि केभीतर' के लिए प्रयोग होता है। Before का प्रयोग समय के पूर्व की ओर संकेत करने' के लिए होता है।

**For Example:**

* I shall go there in a week.

मैं एक हफ्ते में वहां जाऊंगा।

* He will go there within a week.

वह एक सप्ताह के भीतर वहां जाएगा।

* She will go there before June 30.

वह 30 जून से पहले वहां जाएगी।

**11. Since, For and From :** Since and from for GH f Perfect 3R Perfect ContinuousnTenses में प्रयोग होते हैं। Since निश्चित समय के लिए तथा for अनिश्चित

समय के लिए आता है।From किसी समय के बिन्दु (Point of time)को बताता है तथा किसी भी tense में प्रयोग हो सकताहै। जैसे,

**For Example:**

* I have been reading this book since morning.

मैं सुबह से यह किताब पढ़ रहा हूं।

* **I have been reading this book for four hours**

मैं चार घंटे से इस किताब को पढ़ रहा हूं।

* **I shall begin my work from March 24**

मैं 24 मार्च से अपना काम शुरू करूंगा।

* **I stayed there from June to October.**

मैं वहाँ जून से अक्टूबर तक रहा।

* **Relationships expressed by Prepositions**

**1.Relationship in space :**

**For Example**

* **The child ran across the road.**

बच्चा सड़क पर भाग गया।

* **The postman stood before the door.**

डाकिया दरवाजे के सामने खड़ा था।

* The lady stood behind the curtain.

महिला पर्दे के पीछे खड़ी थी।

* The sun is shining in the sky.

आसमान में सूरज चमक रहा है।

* She came from her village.

वह अपने गाँव से आई थी।

* He went towards the river.

वह नदी की ओर गया।

* The cat lay under the table.

बिल्ली मेज के नीचे लेट गई।

* He climbed up the ladder.

वह सीढ़ी पर चढ़ गया।

* The servant is within the house.

नौकर घर के भीतर है।

* Please put this book on the table.

कृपया इस पुस्तक को टेबल पर रखें।

* The lion jumped into the river.

शेर नदी में कूद गया।

* The peon is standing at the gate.

चपरासी गेट पर खड़ा है।

* I am going to my house.

मै अपने घर जा रहा हुँ।

* She is coming from school.

वह अपने स्कूल से आ रही है।

**2. Relationship in time :**

**For Example**

* **He came here at 10 o’clock.**

वह यहां 10 बजे आया था।

* There are seven days in a week.

एक सप्ताह में सात दिन होते हैं।

* He reads English for two hours daily.

वह रोजाना दो घंटे अंग्रेजी पढ़ता है

* **He will finish this work before Sunday.**

वह रविवार से पहले इस काम को पूरा कर लेंगे

* He plays here from five to seven in the evening.

वह शाम पांच से सात बजे तक यहां खेलता है।

* He arrived before you yesterday.

वह कल आपके सामने पहुंचे।

* The train is running behind time.

ट्रेन समय से पीछे चल रही है।

* He did nothing during the whole day.

उन्होंने पूरे दिन कुछ नहीं किया।

* Please send the book at an early date.

कृपया शीघ्र तिथि पर पुस्तक भेजें।

* He will be here on Monday morning.

वह सोमवार सुबह यहां पहुंचेंगे।

* I have been suffering from fever since yesterday

मैं कल से बुखार से पीड़ित हूं

* It is five minutes to seven.

सात बजने में पाँच मिनट हैं।

* I shall send your books within a month.

मैं एक महीने के भीतर आपकी किताबें भेज दूंगा।

* He will begin the work from 1st December.

वह 1 दिसंबर से काम शुरू करेंगे।

* He was careless throughout the year.

वह साल भर लापरवाह रहा।

**3. Relationship showing Agency or Instrumentality :**

**For Example**

* **He went to Mumbai by car.**

वह कार से मुंबई गए।

* The servant cut his finger with a knife.

नौकर ने चाकू से उसकी उंगली काट दी।

* The house was destroyed by fire.

आग से घर तबाह हो गया।

* I heard this through a friend of mine.

यह मैंने अपने एक मित्र के माध्यम से सुना।

* He sold his house at auction.

उन्होंने नीलामी में अपना घर बेच दिया।

**4. Relationship showing Manners :**

**For Example**

* I have learnt this lesson by heart.

मैंने यह सबक दिल से सीखा है।

* The soldier fought with courage.

सिपाही ने हिम्मत से मुकाबला किया।

* The team has won with ease.

टीम ने आसानी से जीत हासिल की।

* He solved the problem without any difficulty.

उन्होंने बिना किसी परेशानी के समस्या का हल निकाला।

**5. Relationship showing Reason or Purpose :**

**For Example**

* **He died of cholera yesterday.**

कल हैजा से उनकी मृत्यु हो गई।

* **I did it for your good.**

मैंने तुम्हारे भले के लिए किया।

* **My wife is suffering from fever.**

मेरी पत्नी बुखार से पीड़ित है।

* **The patient is shivering with fever.**

रोगी बुखार से कांप रहा है।

* **This is a fit place for resting.**

यह आराम करने के लिए एक उपयुक्त जगह है।

* **She lost her bag through her carelessness.**

उसने अपनी लापरवाही से अपना बैग खो दिया।

**6.Relationship showing Measure, Standard, Rate or Value :**

**For Example**

* He sold apples at six rupees a kilo.

उसने सेब छह रुपये प्रति किलो बेचा।

* The company charged interest at 8 percent.

मीटर द्वारा कपड़ा बेचा जाता है।

* The cloth is sold by the metre.

कंपनी ने 8 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज वसूला।

* He is taller than I by four inches.

वह मुझसे चार इंच ज्यादा लंबा है।

**7.Relationship showing Source, Origin or Inference :**

**For Example**

* Light comes from the sun.

सूर्य से प्रकाश आता है।

* This is a quotation from Amazon.

यह अमेज़न का एक उद्धरण है।

* These lines are taken from the book “The Secret Recipe”.

इन पंक्तियों को "द सीक्रेट रेसिपी" पुस्तक से लिया गया है।

**At**

* They laughed at him.

वे उस पर हँसे।

* I was surprised at his conduct.

मुझे उनके आचरण पर आश्चर्य हुआ।

* The master is annoyed at his servant's behaviour.

गुरु अपने नौकर के व्यवहार पर नाराज होता है।

**On**

* I will depend on you.

मैं आप पर निर्भर रहूंगा।

* His policy is based on truth.

उनकी नीति सत्य पर आधारित है।

* He called on me yesterday.

उसने कल मुझे फोन किया।

* The book is on the table.

पुस्तक मेज पर है।

* Please put it on the chair.

कृपया इसे कुर्सी पर रखें।

* **He congratulated me on my success.**  
  उन्होंने मुझे मेरी सफलता पर बधाई दी।

**Against**

* His friends conspired against him.

उनके दोस्तों ने उनके खिलाफ साजिश रची।

* The king fought against his enemies.

राजा ने अपने दुश्मनों के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी।

**In**

* He takes pride in his work.

वह अपने काम पर गर्व करता है।

* He will fail in English.

वह अंग्रेजी में फेल हो जाएगा।

* **Have confidence in me**.

मुझमें आत्मविश्वास है।

**Between**

* There is no difference between you and your brother.

आपके और आपके भाई में कोई अंतर नहीं है।

* Divide this mango between Ram and Shyam.

राम और श्याम के बीच इस आम को विभाजित करें।

**Of**

* She died of cholera.

वह हैजा से मर गया।

* He was found guilty of theft.

उसे चोरी का दोषी पाया गया।

* Are you certain of your success?

क्या आप अपनी सफलता के बारे में निश्चित हैं?

* **He is not afraid of mad dogs**.

वह पागल कुत्तों से नहीं डरता।

**For**

* The accused pleaded for mercy.

आरोपी ने रहम की गुहार लगाई।

* Gandhiji was famous for simplicity.

गांधीजी सादगी के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे।

* You are fit for nothing.

आप कुछ नहीं के लिए फिट हैं।

* He was ready for the journey.

वह यात्रा के लिए तैयार था।

* He was waiting for you.

वह आपका इंतजार कर रहा था।

**Over**

* The plane flew just over the building.

विमान ने इमारत के ऊपर से उड़ान भरी।

* I have no influence over him.

मेरा उस पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं है।

* **He quarrelled with me over a small piece.**   
  उसने एक छोटे से टुकड़े पर मेरे साथ झगड़ा किया।

**To**

* He goes to school daily.

वह रोजाना स्कूल जाता है।

* He works in his office from 10 to 4

वह अपने कार्यालय में 10 से 4 तक काम करता है

* He did not agree with mine.

वह मेरी बात से सहमत नहीं था।

* He should accede to your request.

उसे आपके अनुरोध को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

* I am related to him.

मैं उससे संबंधित हूं।

* Please listen to me.

कृपया मेरी बात सुने।

**From**

* The thief escaped from the prison.

चोर जेल से फरार हो गया।

* He is now free from work,

वह अब काम से मुक्त हो गया है

* Our teacher has retired from service.

हमारे शिक्षक सेवा से सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके हैं।

* **He is suffering from a fever**.

वह बुखार से पीड़ित है।

* You may select any pen from this box.

आप इस बॉक्स से किसी भी पेन का चयन कर सकते हैं।

* We prefer milk to tea.

हम दूध से लेकर चाय तक पसंद करते हैं।

* I shall refer the case to the principal.

मैं मामले को प्रिंसिपल के पास भेजूंगा।

* He never spoke to anyone.

उसने कभी किसी से बात नहीं की।

* I pray to God in the morning.

मैं सुबह भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूं।

* The accused was condemned to death.

आरोपी को मौत की सजा दी गई थी।

* I live close to my uncle's house.

मैं अपने चाचा के घर के करीब रहता हूँ।

* She complained to my mother.

उसने मेरी मां से शिकायत की।

* The book belongs to my mother.

किताब मेरी मां की है।

* I invite you to dinner.

मैं आपको रात के खाने पर आमंत्रित करता हूं।

**With**

* Mr Gupta is popular with his friends.

श्री गुप्ता अपने दोस्तों के साथ लोकप्रिय हैं।

* The robber was charged with murder.

लुटेरे पर हत्या का आरोप लगाया गया था।

* **The teacher is angry with the students.**  
  शिक्षक छात्रों से नाराज है।
* **Some more useful example of the use of Prepositions**

1. People will laugh at him.  
लोग उस पर हँसेंगे।  
2. The robber escaped from the jail.  
डाकू जेल से भाग गया।  
3. It is a pleasure to deal with him.   
उसके साथ व्यवहार करना आनन्ददायक है।  
4. The thief pleaded for mercy  
चोर ने दया की प्रार्थना की।  
5. He arrived at the station just in time.  
वह स्टेशन पर ठीक समय पर पहुँचा।  
6. We arrived in Delhi early in the morning.   
हम बहुत सुबह देहली पहुँचे।

7. He quarrelled with me for nothing.  
उसनेव्यर्थहीमुझसेझगड़ाकिया।  
8. They complied with my request.  
उन्होंने मेरी प्रार्थना के अनुसार काम किया।

9. She died of cholera.  
बह हैजे से मर गयी।  
10. They agreed to my proposal.  
वे मेरे प्रस्ताव से सहमत हो गये।  
11. Hari never depends on his own efforts.  
हरी कभी अपने प्रयत्नों पर निर्भर नहीं।

12. She has failed in English.  
वह अँग्रेजी में फेल हो गयी है।  
13. Will you apply for this post?  
क्या आप इस पद के लिए आवेदन करेंगे?  
14. Rani is competing for the prize.  
रानी पुरस्कार के लिए प्रतियोगिता में भाग ले रही है।  
15. He was talking with his friend.  
वह अपने मिल्र से बात कर रहा था।  
16. A good boy is kind to the poor.  
एक अच्छा लड़का गरीबों पर दयालु है।  
17. I am fond of reading novels.  
मुझे उपन्यास पढ़ना प्रिय है।  
18. Mr. Gupta is tired of his life.  
मिस्टर गुप्ता अपने जीवन से दुःखी है।  
19. A faithful servant is true to his master  
एक वफादार नौकर अपने मालिक के प्रति सच्चा होता है।  
20. The boy was accused of theft.  
लड़के पर चोरी का दोष लगाया गया है।  
21. Mr. Lall is not related to me.  
मिस्टर लाल मेरे रिश्तेदार नहीं हैं।  
22. The servant was punished for his carelessness.  
नौकर को उसकी लापरवाही के लिए सजा दी गयी।  
23. The robber was charged with murder.  
डाकू पर हत्या का आरोप लगाया गया।  
24. The traveler was warned of the dangers.  
यात्री को खतरों से सावधान कर दिया गया रहता है।  
25. The brave soldier was not afraid of death.  
वीर सिपाही मृत्यु से भयभीत नहीं था ।  
26. We prefer milk to tea.  
हमें चाय की अपेक्षा दूध अधिक प्रिय है।  
27. I beg of you to forgive me.  
मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझे क्षमा  
28. He does not care for what you say.  
उसे तुम्हारी बातों की निन्ता नहीं है।

29. My father takes care of me.  
मेरे पिता मेरी देखभाल करते हैं।  
30. I agree with you.  
में आपसे सहमत हूं।  
31. He does not agree to your proposal.  
वह आपके प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं है।  
32. He is obliged to you for your kindness.  
वह तुम्हारी कृपा के लिए अहसानमन्द है।  
33. I am sorry for it.  
मुझे इसका दुख है।  
34. Will you look into the matter  
क्या आप मामले की देखभाल करेंगे?  
35. He was prevented from going there.  
उसे वहाँ जाने से रोक दिया गया।  
36. A son was born to her.  
उसको एक पुत्र उत्पन्न हुआ।  
37. You did not wait for the reply.  
तुमने उत्तर के लिए प्रतीक्षा नहीं की।  
38. I am not satisfied with your work.  
मैं आपके काम से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूँ।  
39. Are you not afraid of work?  
क्या तुम्हें काम से डर नहीं लगता है?  
40. This servant is faithful to his master.  
यह नौकर अपने मालिक का स्वामिभक्त है।  
41. You are liable to fine.  
तुम पर जुर्माना किया जा सकता है।  
42. Are you not ready for the journey?  
क्या तुम यात्रा के लिए तैयार नहीं हो?  
43. Are you not ashamed of it?  
इस काम पर लज्जा नहीं आती  
44. The teacher is angry with the students.  
अध्यापक विद्यार्थियों से अप्रसन्न है।  
45. Wine is injurious to health.  
शराब स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है।  
46. He was robbed of his valuables.  
उसका कीमती सामान लूट लिया गया।  
47. Will tomorrow be convenient to you?  
क्या कल आपके लिए सुविधाजनक होगा?  
48. You should pray to God daily.  
तुम्हें प्रतिदिन ईश्वर की प्रार्थना करनीचाहिए।  
49. Will you not trust in God?  
क्या तुम ईश्वर में विश्वास नहीं रखोगे ?  
50. Pay attention to your teacher's words.  
अपने मास्टर साहिब के शब्दों पर ध्यान दो।

51. Beware of, thieves.  
चोरों से सावधान रहो।  
52. The Taj is superior to every other building.  
ताज दूसरी हर इमारत से बेहतर है।  
53.Socrates was condemned to death.  
सुकरात को मौत की सजा दी गयी।  
54. He proved false to his friend.  
उसने अपने मित्र को धोखा दिया।  
55. He is in need of a watch.  
उसे एक घड़ी की आवश्यकता है।  
56. He beat his son with a stick.   
उसने अपने पुत्न को छड़ी से पीटा।  
57. He has been ill since Monday.   
वह सोमवार से बीमार है।  
58. Are you not certain of your success?  
क्या तुम्हें अपनी सफलता पर विश्वास नहीं  
59. He takes delight in hunting.  
उसे शिकार करने में आनन्द आता है।  
60. He went there by train and came on foot.   
वह ट्रेन से वहाँ गया और पैदल आया।

### Conjunctions

A conjunction is a part of speech which is used to join/connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

संयोजन(Conjuction) एक वाक्य में दो शब्दों, विचारों, वाक्यांशों या खंडों को एक साथ जोड़ता है और दिखाता है कि वे कैसे जुड़े हुए हैं।

Conjunctions **i.e.“to conjoin” = “join”.**

Conjunctions are often used in compound and complex sentences.

**For Example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **And** | **Neither** |
| **As** | **Nor** |
| **Because** | **Not only** |
| **But** | **So** |
| **For** | **Whether** |
| **Just as** | **Yet** |
| **Either** | **Or** |

* I will study both English writing and speaking.

मैं अंग्रेजी लेखन और बोलने दोनों का अध्ययन करूंगा।

* Neither Virat nor Rohit are making runs in this series.

इस सीरीज में न तो विराट और न ही रोहित रन बना रहे हैं।

* Neither I smoke nor use tobacco.

न तो मैं धूम्रपान करता हूं और न ही तंबाकू का उपयोग करता हूं।

* **Either you pay attention in the class or go out**.

या तो आप कक्षा में ध्यान दें या बाहर जाएं।

* India is doing well in both Shooting and Gymnastics in Common wealth games.

भारत राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में निशानेबाजी और जिम्नास्टिक दोनों में अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर रहा है।

* Either Rakesh or Ramesh will win this competition.

या तो राकेश या रमेश इस प्रतियोगिता को जीतेंगे।

* I will get admission either in Delhi University or IIT.

मुझे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय या आईआईटी में प्रवेश मिलेगा।

* You must decide whether you stay or you go.

आप तय करें कि आप रहें या आप जाएं।

* The more you will practice, the better you will learn Spoken English.

जितना अधिक आप अभ्यास करेंगे, उतना ही बेहतर आप स्पोकन इंग्लिश सीखेंगे।

* **Swinging is as good as running to lose weight quickly.**  
  झूलना उतना ही अच्छा है जितना जल्दी वजन कम करना।
  + - **Types of conjunctions**

1. **Coordinating conjunctions:**

They join words or phrases of equal or same syntactic importance. The coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (known by the acronym FANBOYS).

**Example:**

* Sam and Johnny are friends.

सैम और जॉनी दोस्त हैं।

* The story will be particularly interesting for young adults, for it is written by their favourite author.

कहानी युवा वयस्कों के लिए विशेष रूप से दिलचस्प होगी, क्योंकि यह उनके पसंदीदा लेखक द्वारा लिखा गया है।

1. **Subordinating conjunctions:**

They join dependent clauses to independent clauses. Some of the most common subordinating conjunctions are if, that, though, since, although, until, unless, as, while, because, as soon as.

Subordinating conjunctions joining two clauses can appear between the clauses or at the beginning of the first clause.

**Example:**

* If it rains, you have to take an umbrella.

यदि बारिश होती है, तो आपको एक छाता लेना होगा।

* You have to take an umbrella if it rains.

बारिश होने पर आपको छाता लेना होगा।

1. **Correlative conjunctions:**

They have paired conjunctions used to join parts of a sentence of equal rank.

The most common correlative conjunctions are either/or, neither/nor, not only/but, also, both/and.

**Example:**

* Both my father and uncle have worked abroad.

मेरे पिता और चाचा दोनों विदेश में काम कर चुके हैं।

* **We have to wait for either the bus or the tram.**  
  हमें बस या ट्राम का इंतजार करना होगा।
  + - **Conjunction Chart**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Coordinating conjunctions:** | **Subordinating conjunctions** | **Correlative conjunctions** |
| **For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So**  **F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.** | **After Eventhough**  **Although every time**  **As If**  **As For As In Order That**  **As If Since**  **As Long As So**  **As Soon As So That**  **As Through That**  **Because Through**  **Before Unless**  **Even If Until**  **When Wherever**  **Wherever While** | **Either…Or**  **Not Only...But**  **(Also)**  **Neither...Nor**  **Both...And**  **Whether…Or**  **Just As…So**  **The…The**  **As…As**  **As Much…As**  **No Sooner…**  **Than**  **Rather Than…** |

### Interjections

An interjection is a part of speech that to express an emotion or a feeling i.e. surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm.

अंतर्विरोध(Interjection) एक शब्द या वाक्यांश है जो एक मजबूत भावना व्यक्त करता है। यह एक छोटा विस्मयबोधक है।

interjections are included in a sentence (usually at the start) to express a feeling such as surprise, amaze, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm.

The comma (,)used to express mild interjections. Strong interjections require an exclamation mark(!).

**For Example:**

* Wow! We won the game.

वाह! हमने खेल जीता।

* Oh, I don’t know about that.

ओह, मुझे इस बारे में पता नहीं है।

* No, it is too early to think about that.

नहीं, इस बारे में सोचना जल्दबाजी होगी।

* Wow! did you write this book?

वाह! क्या आपने यह पुस्तक लिखी है?

* Awesome! Delhi is a nice place.

बहुत बढ़िया! दिल्ली एक अच्छी जगह है।

* Wow! Tajmahal is a beautiful building.

वाह! ताजमहल एक खूबसूरत इमारत है।

* Well, let's start this presentation.

खैर, इस प्रस्तुति को शुरू करने देता है।

* Wow! What a beautiful dress.

वाह! क्या खूबसूरत ड्रेस है।

* Oops, I am sorry. I done a mistake.

ओह, मुझे क्षमा करें। मैंने एक गलती की।

* Hey, I want to talk to you about my proposal.

अरे, मैं अपने प्रस्ताव के बारे में आपसे बात करना चाहता हूं।

* **Hurray! I cleared the CAT exam.**  
  हुर्रे! मैंने कैट की परीक्षा क्लियर की।
* **Some more Interjection list :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Aha | Ouch |
| Gosh | Shoot |
| Goodness | Uh-Oh |
| Ha | Uh-Huh |
| Oh | Yup |
| Oops | Great |
| Oh No | Ha-Ha |
| Ooh | Yeah |
| Yo | Yippee |

## WH Family

The “5 w’s” and one “h” is the member of this family which are Who, What, When, Where, Why and how are the members of this family. These words are used in interrogative and conjunctions sentences.

“WH family members” का उपयोग पूछताछ और संयुग्मन वाक्यों में किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* Who are you?

तुम कौन हो?

* What are you doing?

तुम क्या कर रहे हो?

* When did you come?

तुम कब आए?

* Where do you live?

आप कहाँ रहते हैं?

* Why did you do this?

तुमने ऐसा क्यों किया?

* **How is this possible?**  
  यह कैसे हो सकता है?

### Use of Who

Who is used to question the identity of the person in any sentences?

“Who” का उपयोग वाक्य के व्यक्ति की पहचान पूछने के लिए किया जाता है। क्रिया या पूर्वसर्ग की वस्तु का संदर्भ देते समय भी “Who” का किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* Who are you?

तुम कौन हो?

* Who’s next?

अगला कौन है?

* Who is helping you?

आपकी मदद कौन कर रहा है?

* Who makes the decisions here?

यहाँ निर्णय कौन करता है?

* Who lives here?

जो यहाँ रहता है?

* Who doesn’t live here?

यहाँ कौन नहीं रहता है?

* You are the boy who has won the match?

आप वह लड़का हैं जिसने मैच जीता है?

* The phone doorbell rings. He asked me who it was.

फोन की घंटी बजती है। उसने मुझसे पूछा कि यह कौन है।

* Can you tell me who I should talk to?

क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि मुझे किससे बात करनी चाहिए?

* I can remember who told me.

मुझे याद है जिसने मुझे बताया था।

### Use of Why

Why is used to ask the reason or expiration of any action or to show shock, surprise, indirect questions, response or reply to a negative statement in a sentence?

किसी कार्रवाई का कारण या अभिव्यक्ति पूछने या वाक्यों में आघात और आश्चर्य दिखाने के लिए “Why” का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* Why not?

क्यों नहीं?

* Why?

क्यूं कर?

* Why is that?

ऐसा क्यों है?

* Why did he leave home?

उसने घर क्यों छोड़ा?

* Why are you doing this?

आप यह क्यों कर रहे हैं?

* Why didn’t you tell the truth?

आपने सच क्यों नहीं बताया?

* Why is the sun round?

सूर्य गोल क्यों है?

* He asked me why I wanted to leave early.

उसने मुझसे पूछा कि मैं जल्दी क्यों जाना चाहता था।

* I **wonder why he told nobody he was going to Delhi.**

मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि उसने किसी को क्यों नहीं बताया कि वह दिल्ली जा रहा है।

* That’s why he’s taken a holiday.  
  इसीलिए उसने छुट्टी ली है।

### Use of What

“What” is used to ask information about actions or things and in indirect questions. We also use “what” as a determiner and pronoun.

हम चीजों और कार्यों के बारे में जानकारी के लिए “what” का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

**For Example**

* What are you doing?

तुम क्या कर रहे हो?

* What do you want?

तुम क्या चाहते हो?

* What’s she doing? Tell her to stop!

वह क्या कर रही है? उसे रोकने के लिए कहो!

* What time are you coming?

आप किस समय आ रहे हैं?

* What is happening there?

वहाँ क्या हो रहा है?

* What lovely kid!

कितना प्यारा बच्चा है!

* What horrible news!

कितनी भयानक खबर है!

* What a mess!

क्या झंझट है!

* I can’t decide what to buy Riya for her birthday.

मैं यह तय नहीं कर सकता कि रिया को उसके जन्मदिन के लिए क्या खरीदना है।

* I haven’t got many T-shirts, but you can borrow what I have.

मुझे कई टी-शर्ट नहीं मिलीं, लेकिन आप जो मेरे पास हैं उसे उधार ले सकते हैं।

### Use of When

“When” is used to ask the time of happening of any action or to ask indirect questions.

किसी कार्रवाई के होने का समय पूछने के लिए “when” का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* When did you come?

तुम कब आए?

* When are you going this weekend?

आप इस सप्ताह के अंत में कब जा रहे हैं?

* When will you know that?

आपको कब पता चलेगा?

* The police asked me when I last saw her.

पुलिस ने मुझसे पूछा कि मैंने उसे आखिरी बार कब देखा था।

* We laughed when he saw his mother.

जब उसने अपनी माँ को देखा तो वह हँसा।

* I felt very happy when he comes.

मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई जब वह आया।

* Shubham was up when I went to his room this morning.

शुभम तब उठा जब मैं आज सुबह उसके कमरे में गया था।

* You hurt me when you pushed me from behind.

आपने मुझे चोट पहुंचाई जब आपने मुझे पीछे से धक्का दिया।

* Be careful when leaving home at night.

रात में घर से निकलते समय सावधान रहें।

### Use of Where

“Where” is used to ask information about the place or to ask indirect questions.

"Where" का प्रयोग जगह की जानकारी पूछने के लिए किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* Where did you buy those pants?

तुमने वो पैंट कहाँ से खरीदी?

* Where will you be working next week?

अगले सप्ताह आप कहां काम करेंगे?

* I asked him where I could buy a dress.

मैंने उनसे पूछा कि मैं एक ड्रेस कहां खरीद सकता हूं।

* Can you tell me where she left the book?

क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि उसने किताब कहाँ छोड़ी?

* Where is the baby house?

शिशु गृह कहाँ है?

* This is a city where I was born.

यह एक ऐसा शहर है जहाँ मेरा जन्म हुआ था।

* My home is where my family and friends are.

मेरा घर वह है जहाँ मेरा परिवार और दोस्त हैं।

* I don't know where the Ashish is in this car.

मुझे नहीं पता कि आशीष इस कार में कहां है।

* **Do you know where the charger is for my laptop?**  
  क्या आप जानते हैं कि चार्जर मेरे लैपटॉप के लिए कहां है?

### Use of How

“How” is used to ask questions about measurement, methods, amount or in direly and indirect questions.

माप, विधियों, राशि के बारे में प्रश्न पूछने के लिए "How" का उपयोग किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* How are you?

क्या हाल है?

* **How was the party? Was it as boring as you thought**?

पार्टी कैसी थी? क्या यह उतना ही उबाऊ था जितना आपने सोचा था?

* Do you know how I can get to the airport?

क्या आप जानते हैं कि मैं हवाई अड्डे पर कैसे पहुँच सकता हूँ?

* I asked her how he was but he didn’t answer me.

मैंने उससे पूछा कि वह कैसा था लेकिन उसने मुझे जवाब नहीं दिया।

* How old is your grandmother?

आपकी दादी की उम्र क्या होगी?

* How often do you get to your cottage at weekends?

सप्ताहांत में आप अपनी झोपड़ी में कि0तनी बार आते हैं?

* How much does the average car cost these days?

इन दिनों औसत कार की लागत कितनी है?

* How fascinating!

कितना आकर्षक है!

* How beautifully they dance!

कितनी खूबसूरती से वे नाचते हैं!

* How we love Delhi!

हम दिल्ली से कैसे प्यार करते हैं!

#### **Use of How Much**

How much is used to ask abaut the quantity or price.

How mutch is used with uncountable noun.

"How mutch" का उपयोग मात्रा या कीमत पूछने के लिए किया जाता है ।

**For Example**

* How much time do we have to finish the game?

खेल को खत्म करने के लिए हमारे पास कितना समय है?

* How much money did you have?

आपके पास कितना पैसा था?

* How much sugar would you like in your tea?

आप अपनी चाय में कितनी चीनी चाहेंगे?

* How much water will I need?

मुझे कितने पानी की आवश्यकता होगी?

* How much milk is in the bottel?

बोतल में कितना दूध होता है?

* How much traffic was there on the way to home?

घर के रास्ते में कितना ट्रैफिक था?

* How much are those mobile?

वे मोबाइल कितने का हैं?

* How much did your shirt cost?

आपकी शर्ट की कीमत कितनी थी?

* How much is the dress on display in the showroom?

शोरूम में प्रदर्शन पर पोशाक कितने की है?

* How much will it cost me?

इसकी कितनी लागत आएगी?

* How much does it cost ?

इसकी कीमत कितनी होती है ?

#### **Use of How Many**

How much is used to ask abaut the quantity.

How mutch is used with plural countable noun.

"How mutch" का उपयोग मात्रा पूछने के लिए किया जाता है ।

**For Example**

* How many days are there in March?

मार्च में कितने दिन हैं?

* How many people work in your factory?

आपके कारखाने में कितने लोग काम करते हैं?

* How many brothers do you have?

आपके कितने भाई है?

* How many pens did you buy?

आपने कितने पेन खरीदे?

* How many countries are there in the Asia?

एशिया में कितने देश हैं?

* How many students are in the school?

स्कूल में कितने छात्र हैं?

* How many chairs are there in this hall?

इस हॉल में कितनी कुर्सियाँ हैं?

* How many pieces of pizza would you like?

पिज्जा के कितने टुकड़े आप चाहेंगे?

## There and It

Each sentence must have a subject in the English language. When we don’t have a subject we can use “there” or “it” in place of them they are called “dummy subject” or “empty subject.”

1. **There**

There is used before the “verb to be” and “There” is used to introduce the subject in the sentences.

वहाँ (There) का उपयोग वाक्यों में विषय को पेश करने के लिए किया जाता है।

We use “there” for informal speech.

We use “there” with question tags.

We use “there” to refer any place in the sentence.

**For Example**

* There is someone on the phone.

फोन पर कोई है।

* There is a temple in the town.

कस्बे में एक मंदिर है।

* There was a storm last Sunday.

पिछले रविवार को तूफान आया था।

* There is plenty of rice left.

बहुत चावल बचा है।

* There were fifty people at the party.

पार्टी में पचास लोग थे।

* Is there any problem?

कोई दिक़्क़त है क्या?

* What is over there?

वहाँ पर क्या है?

* There are two people in the office right now.

अभी ऑफिस में दो लोग हैं।

* The blue one is their house.

नीला घर उनका है।

* **The Piku is their cat.**  
  पीकू उनकी बिल्ली है।

1. **It**

There is used before the “verb to be” and “It” is a pronoun and used as a subject in the sentences.  
यह (It) एक सर्वनाम है और वाक्यों में एक विषय के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है।

We use “It” to refer the time and date in the sentences.

We use “It” for weather or conditions like “cold” or “hot”.

We use “It” for distance.

**For Example**

* It's time to go to school!

अब स्कूल जाने का समय है!

* It's my sister.

यह मेरी बहन है।

* What day is it?

आज कौनसा दिन है?

* It is not old.

यह पुराना नहीं है।

* It is time to run.

इसे चलाने का समय आ गया है।

* It was stormy yesterday.

यह कल तूफानी था।

* It's nearly past mid-day.

यह लगभग मध्य-दिवस है।

* It's her birthday.

यह उसका जन्मदिन है।

* It's a sunny day today.

आज सनी का दिन है।

* It's a lovely dress.

यह एक प्यारी पोशाक है।

* It was getting cold.

कड़ाके की ठंड पड़ रही थी।

* It's great living in Uttrakhand.

यह उत्तराखंड का रहने वाला है।

* It's nice to meet you, Raju.

आपसे मिलकर अच्छा लगा, राजू।

* It is too far.

यह यहाँ से बहुत दूर है।

## Verb to be

The “verb to be” is the fundamental verbs in the English grammar they are used as the main verb as well as helping verb. The verb to act differently in affirmative sentences, negative sentences and in questions. “Verb to be” is also known as Linking verb. It does not describe as an action

"Verb to be "अंग्रेजी व्याकरण की मौलिक क्रिया है जो मुख्य क्रिया और सहायक क्रिया के रूप में उपयोग कीजाते हैं। ये क्रिया, सकारात्मक वाक्यों, नकारात्मक वाक्यों और   
प्रशनसूचक वाकियो मे विभिन्न प्रकार से कार्य करती है।

The verb to be as a main verb

The verb to be is the Basic verb used to show the existence of an entity (person, object, abstraction) or the relation of an entity to its characteristics. or qualities.

**For Example**

* That man is my doctor.

वहआदमीमेराडॉक्टरहै।

* He is a respected man.

वहएकसम्मानितव्यक्तिहैं।

 The verb to be as auxiliary

The verb to be is used as an auxiliary verb .it is used to show the prospective or continuity of action.

**For Example**

* They have been living in Delhi.

वे दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं।

* He has been teaching English.

वह अंग्रेजी पढ़ा रहा है।

The meaning of the verb to be

1. Exists

The verb to be verb is used to show the existence of an entity.

For example

* There is a book on the table.

वहाँ मेज पर एक किताब है।

* This is a book.

यह एक पुस्तक है।

1. Happiness

The verb to be verb is used to show happening of an action.

For example

* We are fighting.

हम लड़ रहे हैं।

* Party is tomorrow.

कल पार्टी हे।

1. Location

The verb to be verb is used to tell the location of any person or object.

For example

* She is in school.

वह स्कूल में है।

* There is a book under the table  
  टेबलकेनीचेएककिताबहै।

1. Show identity

The verb to be verb is used to show the identity of any person or object.

For example

* I am a doctor.

मैं एक डॉक्टर हूँ।

* This is a book.

यह एक पुस्तक है।

1. Show quality

The verb to be verb is used to tell the quality of any person or object.

For example

* We are brave.

हम बहादुर हैं।

* She is beautiful.

वह सुंदर है।

Forms

The verb to have eight forms in English grammar.

* **Am–** Present simple tense
* **Is –** Present simple tense
* **Are –** Present simple tense
* **Was –** Past simple tense
* **Were –** Past simple tense
* **Be –** Base form
* **Being –** Present participle
* **Been –**Past participle

Structure of sentences

1. Affirmative form (Positive)

Subject +Verb to be + object

For example

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | Verb to be | objective |
| I | am | Student |
| You | are | Student |
| He /She/It | is | Student |
| We | are | Student |
| they | are | Student |

1. Negative form

Subject +Verb to be + not+ object

**For Example**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Verb to be** | **Not** | **objective** |
| I | am | not | Student |
| You | are | not | Student |
| He /She/It | is | not | Student |
| We | are | not | Student |
| They | are | not | Student |

1. Interrogative form(Question)

Verb to be +Subject + object?

**For Example**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Verb to be | Subject | objective |
| am | I | Student |
| are | You | Student |
| is | He /She/It | Student |
| are | We | Student |
| are | They | Student |

1. Interrogative negative form

Verb to be +Subject +not + object?

**For Example**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb to be** | **Subject** | **Not** | **objective** |
| Am | I | not | Student |
| Are | You | not | Student |
| Is | He /She/It | not | Student |
| Are | We | not | Student |
| Are | They | not | Student |

### Uses Of Is

“Is” indicates present tenses

“Is” is used with “He”, “she”, “name (Ram)” or“singular noun(it, this)”

“Is” is used to indicate a singular noun.

Is "प्राथमिक सहायक क्रिया" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है जिसका अर्थ है कि यह मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में या वाक्य में सहायक क्रिया के रूप में कार्य कर सकती है।“Is” का उपयोग वर्तमान काल में किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* He is a singer.

वह एक गायक है।

* She is a singer.

वह एक गायिका है।

* Ram is a singer.

राम एक गायक हैं।

* It is a library.

यह एक पुस्तकालय है।

* This is a book.

यह एक पुस्तक है।

* She is not a doctor.

वह चिकित्सक नहीं है।

* He is not a doctor.

वह एक डाक्टर नहीं है।

* Rohit is not a doctor.

रोहित डॉक्टर नहीं है।

* It is not a library.

यह एक पुस्तकालय नहीं है।

* Is it a book?

क्या यह एक पुस्तक है?

* Is he a doctor?

क्या वह चिकित्सक है?

* Is she a doctor?

क्या वह चिकित्सक है?

* Is this a book?

क्या यह एक पुस्तक है?

* Is Rohit a doctor?

क्या रोहित डॉक्टर है?

* Is he not a doctor?

क्या वह डॉक्टर नहीं है?

* Is she not a doctor?

क्या वह डॉक्टर नहीं है?

* Is this not a book?

क्या यह किताब नहीं है?

* Is Rohit not a doctor?

क्या रोहित डॉक्टर नहीं है?

### Uses Of Are

“Are” indicates present tenses.

“Are” is only used with “we”, “you”, “they “and “any plural noun (children, those people)”

“Are” is used with a plural noun.

“Are" प्राथमिक सहायक क्रिया" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है जिसका अर्थ है कि यह मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में या वाक्य में सहायक क्रिया के रूप में कार्य कर सकती है। “Are” का उपयोग वर्तमान काल में किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* We are solders.

हम सिपाही हैं।

* They are solders.

वे सिपाही हैं।

* Those Peoples are solders.

वे लोग सिपाही हैं।

* We are brave.

हम बहादुर हैं।

* We are fighting.

हम लड़ रहे हैं।

* We are there.

हम वहाँ हैं।

* We are to get the award.

हमें पुरस्कार मिलना है।

* We are respected.

हम सम्मानित हैं।

* We are to be followed.

हमारा पालन किया जाना है।

* We are not solders.

हम सिपाही नहीं हैं।

* You are not solders.

आप सिपाही नहीं हैं।

* They are not solders.

वे सिपाही नहीं हैं।

* Are we not solders?

क्या हम सिपाही नहीं हैं?

* Are you not solders?

क्या तुम सिपाही नहीं हो?

* Are they not solders?

क्या वे सिपाही नहीं हैं?

### Uses Of Am

“Am” indicates present tenses.

“Am” is only used with “I”.

We can use “am” when we talk about identity.

“Am" प्राथमिक सहायक क्रिया" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है जिसका अर्थ है कि यह मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में या वाक्य में सहायक क्रिया के रूप में कार्य कर सकती है।“Am” का उपयोग वर्तमान काल में किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* I am a doctor.

मैं एक डॉक्टर हूँ।

* I am a teacher.

मैं एक शिक्षक हूं।

* I am a student.

मैं एक छात्र हूँ।

* **I am not a teacher**.

मैं अध्यापक नहीं हुँ।

* I am not a doctor.

मैं एक चिकित्सक नहीं हूँ।

* I am not a student.

मैं एक छात्र नहीं हूं।

* Am I a doctor?

क्या मैं एक डॉक्टर हूं?

* Am I a student?

क्या मैं एक विधार्थी हूँ?

* Am I a teacher?

क्या मैं शिक्षकहूं?

* Am I not doctor?

क्या मैं डॉक्टर नहीं हूँ?

* Am I not a teacher?

क्या मैं शिक्षक नहीं हूं?

* Am I not a student?

क्या मैं छात्र नहीं हूं?

**EXERCISE:- 1 (Is, Am, Are)**

**Fill in the blanks choosing the correct option**

**(“Is”, “Am”,” Are”)**

1. I …….. a boy.
2. My mother …….. at home.
3. Chink and Susi …….. my cats.
4. The rat …….. in the cage.
5. I …….. a dancer.
6. My pen …….. on the table.
7. Jatin and Prashant …….. good friends.
8. …….. you from Delhi?
9. His brother……..eight years old.
10. We …….. children.
11. My father …….. in the office.
12. The employes …….. not at the company today.
13. Jonny's grandmother …….. from Uttrakhand.
14. I …….. a cricket fan.
15. It …….. Monday today.
16. They …….. in the truck.
17. His pencil case …….. at home.
18. …….. you from Goa?
19. I …….. not your friend.
20. Hey Rajat! We …….. here.
21. ‘Have you finished that Project?’ ‘I …….. working on it.’
22. The children …….. playing video games.
23. She …….. working in the kitchen.
24. The teacher…….. checking the answer sheets.
25. You can’t go out now. It …….. raining cats and dogs.

### Use of was

“Was” indicates past tenses.

“Was” is only used with “I”,” he”,” she”, “name”,” any singular noun or pronoun (car, it)”.

“Was”का उपयोग भूत काल में किया जाता है ।“Was”का उपयोग संज्ञा की स्थिति दिखाने के लिए भी किया जाता है, या अन्य क्रियाओं के संबंध में एक क्रिया के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* He was an officer.

वह एक अधिकारी थे।

* He was working.

वह काम कर रहा था।

* He was in Delhi.

वह दिल्ली में था।

* He was here.

वह यहाँ था।

* He was been loved.

उसे प्यार हो गया था।

* He was sincere.

वह ईमानदार था।

* He was about to win.

वह जीतने वाला था।

* He was respected.

उनका सम्मान किया गया।

* He was not an officer.

वह कोई अधिकारी नहीं था।

* He was not working.

वह काम नहीं कर रहा था।

* He was not brave.

वह बहादुर नहीं था।

* Was he an officer?

क्या वह एक अधिकारी थे?

* Was he a teacher?

क्या वह शिक्षक थे?

* Was he a student?

क्या वह एक छात्र था?

* Was he not an officer?

क्या वह अधिकारी नहीं थे?

* Was he not a teacher?

क्या वह शिक्षक नहीं थे?

* Was he not a student?

क्या वह छात्र नहीं थे?

### Use of were

“Were” indicates past tenses.

“Was” is only used with “we”, “you”,” they”, “name”,” any plural noun (children)”.

“Were”का उपयोग भूत काल में किया जाता है। “Were” का उपयोग संज्ञा की स्थिति दिखाने के लिए भी किया जाता है , या अन्यक्रिया ओंके संबंध में एक क्रिया के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है।

**For Example**

* We were a teacher.

हम शिक्षक थे।

* We were at home.

हम घर पर थे।

* We were there.

हम वहां थे।

* We were learning.

हम सीख रहे थे।

* We were sincere.

हम ईमानदार थे।

* We were to get first prize.

हमें पहला पुरस्कार मिलना था।

* We were a student.

हम छात्र थे।

* We were doctors.

हम डॉक्टर थे।

* We were not a teacher.

हम शिक्षक नहीं थे।

* We were not students.

हम छात्र नहीं थे।

* Were we teachers?

क्या हम शिक्षक थे?

* Were we, students

क्या हम छात्र थे?

* Were we not doctors?

क्या हम डॉक्टर नहीं थे?

* Were not we teachers.

क्या हम शिक्षक नहीं थे?

* Were not we doctors?

क्या हम डॉक्टर नहीं थे?

* Were we not students?

क्या हम छात्र नहीं थे?

**EXERCISE:- 2(was, were)**

**Fill in the blanks choosing the correct option**

**(“Was”, “were”)**

1. Rohit ……..not in my class.
2. Abhinav and Sidharth……..so glad to see me.
3. My bike……..very fast.
4. I ……..a dancer in the movie.
5. Your teacher ……..from Delhi.
6. …….. This her phone?
7. Our neighbour's kids…….. Really sweet.
8. Not all my friends……..at my birthday party.
9. Our doctor…….. Very kind.
10. The manager…….. So rude.
11. His uncle ……..very poor.
12. ……..the exams hard?
13. John and Rajat …….. Not here yesterday.
14. The children……..so tired after the party.
15. The news ……..very upsetting.
16. What …….. you doing at 6’O clock in the morning?
17. I …….. sleeping when the telephone rang.
18. When you phoned, I …….. working in the office.
19. When I got up this morning the sun……..shining.
20. I …….. Playing all day yesterday.
21. I ……..  in Uttrakhand last spring.
22. We …….. at home last Saturday.
23. Renu ……..  at school yesterday.
24. You …….. Very busy on Saturday.
25. They …….. in front of the Bus stop.

### Uses Of Be

“Be” is always used in the present or future tense.

“**Be”**क्रिया का पहला रूप है**,**इसे “**to”**के बाद प्रयोग करते है।

**For Example**

* Be a good student.

एक अच्छे छात्र बनो।

* You will be ok.

तुम ठीक हो जाओगे।

* Don’t be angry.

नाराज मत होना।

* She must be sick.

वह बीमार होना चाहिए।

* I will be there on the time.

मैं समय पर वहाँ पहुँच जाऊँगा।

* That will be fine.

वह ठीक होगा।

* He must be honest.

वह ईमानदार होना चाहिए।

* Be quiet for a moment.

एक पल के लिए काफी रहो।

* You go, I will be at home.

तुम जाओ, मैं घर पर रहूंगा।

* I don’t want to be a doctor.

मैं डॉक्टर नहीं बनना चाहता।

* I don’t want to be poor.

मैं गरीब नहीं होना चाहता।

* **Don’t be sad**.

दुखी मत होना।

* Do you want to be a doctor?

क्या आप डॉक्टर बनना चाहते हैं?

* Don’t to be so dumb.

इतना गूंगा मत बनो।

* Don’t you want to be a doctor?

क्या आप डॉक्टर नहीं बनना चाहते हैं?

### Uses Of Being

“Being” shows two quality of a person in a single sentence.

“Being” is used with “am”, “are”, or “was”, “were”.

**“Being” be** का ही एक रूप है**,**जो तब प्रयोग मे आता है जब कार्य चल रहा हो।

**For Example**

* Being an Indian, I love my country.

एक भारतीय होने के नाते, मैं अपने देश से प्यार करता हूं।

* Being a proofreader, he corrected most of my mistake.

एक प्रूफ़रीडर होने के नाते, उन्होंने मेरी अधिकांश गलती को सुधारा।

* Being a teacher, he is very good at English.

एक शिक्षक होने के नाते, वह अंग्रेजी में बहुत अच्छा है।

* Being a photographer, he has a good knowledge of the camera.

एक फोटोग्राफर होने के नाते उन्हें कैमरे की अच्छी जानकारी है।

* Not being good at English, he often score less marks in it.  
  अंग्रेजी में अच्छा नहीं होने के कारण, वह अक्सर कम अंक प्राप्त करता है।
* Not being good in photographer, he can’t take good photos.

फ़ोटोग्राफ़र में अच्छा नहीं होने के कारण, वह अच्छी तस्वीरें नहीं ले सकता।

* Being a photo photographer, why don’t you take good photos?

एक फोटोग्राफर होने के नाते, आप अच्छी तस्वीरें क्यों नहीं लेते हैं?

* Being a teacher, Why you are not good in English.

एक शिक्षक होने के नाते, आप अंग्रेजी में अच्छे क्यों नहीं हैं।

* Being a teacher, he not good at games.

एक शिक्षक होने के नाते, वह खेलों में अच्छा नहीं है।

* Being an Indian, don’t you respect your country?

एक भारतीय होने के नाते, क्या आप अपने देश का सम्मान नहीं करते हैं?

* Raj! Stop being silly and sit down!

राज! चुप रहना और बैठ जाना!

### Uses Of Been

Been is use to talk about time. The past and present together.

“Been “is used with “have”, “has”, or “had”.

**“Been”** भूतकाल कि बात करता है**,**ये “**be”**का ही रूप है इसे “**have/has** and **had”**के बादप्रयोग करते है।

**For Example**

* I have been waiting since 9 am.

मैं सुबह 9 बजे से इंतजार कर रहा हूं।

* I have been the teacher of this school for 5 years.

मैं 5 साल इस स्कूल का शिक्षक हू।

* She has not been a popular dancer.

वह एक लोकप्रिय नर्तकी नहीं रही हैं।

* It has been a complicated problem.

यह एक जटिल समस्या रही है।

* These have been very naughty children.

ये बहुत शरारती बच्चे रहे हैं।

* He has been my best friend.

वह मेरा सबसे अच्छा दोस्त रहा है।

* He has been teaching English.

वह अंग्रेजी पढ़ा रहा है।

* They have been living in Delhi.

वे दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं।

* They have been eating.

वे खाते रहे हैं।

* They have not been living in Delhi.

वे दिल्ली में नहीं रह रहे हैं।

* They have been dancing.

वे नाच रहे हैं।

* The book has been on the table for a very long time.

पुस्तक बहुत लंबे समय से मेज पर है।

* He has been sleeping.

वह सो रहा है।

* He has been with me for a very long time.

वह बहुत लंबे समय से मेरे साथ हैं।

* He has not been teaching English.

वह अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ा रहा है।

* Since when have you been here?

आप कब से यहाँ हैं?

* Since when have you been dancing?

कब से नाच रहे हो?

* Since when have you been working?

आप कब से काम कर रहे हैं?

* For how long have you been in Delhi?

आप कितने समय से दिल्ली में हैं?

* For how long have you been reading?

आप कितने समय से पढ़ रहे हैं?

**EXERCISE:- 3(Be, Being, Been)**

**Fill in the blanks choosing the correct option**

**(“Be”, “Being”,” Been”)**

1. I will always …….. there for you!
2. Johnny has always …….. a very naughty child.
3. Johnny! Stop …….. silly and sit down!
4. I have ……..waiting for you for a long time!
5. The criminal will …….. caught and executed.
6. How have you …….. recently?
7. …….. a lawyer is not easy!
8. …….. friendly to everyone you meet!
9. It's …….. Nice knowing you!
10. …….. old means you have plenty of aches and pains.
11. How long have you …….. learning English?
12. We look forward to …….. invited.
13. Everyone hates …….. lied to. That’s why she is angry.
14. Tom may …….. at home or perhaps at school.
15. Has there ever …….. a war in your country?
16. I am not a perfect human ……... None of us are.
17. He wants to …….. a teacher. Not a nurse.
18. My sister has …….. in England for five months.
19. The clothes are …….. washed right now.
20. Children oughtn't to …….. given alcohol.
21. **1. You have** …….. **very helpful this week.**
22. **The children have not** …….. **naughty.**
23. **3. The film is** …….. **shown in 3D in all cinemas.**
24. **All of Sarah’s paintings are** …….. **sold**
25. He should …….. at home.

Table of the verb to be

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| When? | Who? | Form | Example |
| Base form |  | be | He can **be** Docter. |
| Simple Present | I | am | I **am** a Docter. |
| You | are | You **are** Docter. |
| He/She/It | is | She **is** a Docter. |
| We | are | We **are** Doctors. |
| They | are | They **are** Doctors. |
| Simple Past | I | was | I **was** Docter. |
| You | were | You **were** Docter. |
| He/She/It | was | She **was** Docter. |
| We | were | We **were** Docter. |
| They | were | They **were** Docter. |
| Simple Future | I | will be | I **will be** Docter. |
| You | will be | You **will be** Docter. |
| He/She/It | will be | She **will be** Docter. |
| We | will be | We **will be** Docter. |
| They | will be | They **will be** Docter. |
| Progressive form |  | being | He is **being** funny. |
| Perfect from |  | been | It has **been** raining. |

Answers of model verb exercise:-

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Exercise:- 1 (Is, Am, Are) | | | |
| 1. Am 2. Is 3. are 4. Is 5. Am 6. Is 7. Are | 1. Are 2. Is 3. Are 4. Is 5. Are 6. Is 7. Am | 1. is 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. am 6. are 7. am | 1. are 2. is 3. is 4. is |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Exercise:- 2 (Was, Were) | | | |
| 1. . was 2. were 3. was 4. was 5. was 6. Was | 1. Were 2. were 3. was 4. was 5. was 6. Were | 1. were 2. were 3. was 4. were 5. was 6. was | 1. was 2. was 3. was 4. were 5. was 6. were 7. were |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Exercise:- 3 (Be, Being, Been) | | | |
| 1. Be 2. Been 3. Being 4. Been 5. Be 6. been | 1. being 2. be 3. been 4. being 5. been 6. being | 1. being 2. be 3. been 4. being 5. be 6. been | 1. being 2. be 3. been 4. been 5. being 6. being 7. be |

## **Use Of Has, Have and Had**

Has/Have and had is used in two ways we us them with in tense and compultion.

* **Structure of student**

1. **Structure with tense**

Subject+ has/have/had +verb 3rd form +object

**For Example:**

* Rohit has gone there.

रोहित वहां गया है।

* I had gone there.

मैं वहां गया था।

* I have already gone there.

मैं पहले ही वहां जा चुका हूं।

1. **Structure with compultion**

Subject+ has/have/had +to +verb 1st form +object

**For Example:**

* I have to read English.

मुझे अंग्रेजी पढ़ना है।

* Ram had to go there.

राम को वहाँ जाना था।

* Raman had to cook food.

रमन को खाना बनाना था।

* Where to use Have, Has and Had

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Tense** | **Noun** | **example** |
| Have | Present perfect | I, You, We, They, Plural noun | I have been waiting for you for 45 years. |
| Has | Present perfect | He, She, It, Singular noun | She has a great talent of dancing. |
| Had | Past | I, You, We, They, He, She, It, Singular noun, Plural noun | I had a video game when I was a child, |

* Use of have

Have is the basic form of verb. Have is used to show possession and as a helping verb. It is been used with I, You, We, They, Plural noun. “Have” is been used in present perfect tense.

जब किसी व्यक्ति को बताना हो की आपके पास मैं क्या है और क्या नहीं तो Have उपयोग होता है ।

**For Example:**

* I have a car.

मेरे पास एक कार है।

* I have two brothers.

मेरे दो भाई हैं।

* I have finished my work.

मैंने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है।

* Sachin have got the job.

सचिन को काम मिल गया है।

* I have to go to airpot.

मुझे एयरपोट जाना है।

* They have finished there work.

उन्होंने वहां काम खत्म कर दिया है।

* I have lost my phone.

मैंने अपना फोन खो दिया है।

* I have to take medicin now.

मुझे अब मेडिसिन लेनी है।

* I have sent you a mail.

मैंने आपको एक मेल भेजा है।

* You have stolen my book.

तुमने मेरी किताब चुरा ली है।

* Use of has

“Have” is been used in present perfect tense. It is been used with He, She, It, Singular noun

I, you और we के बाद में तीसरे इन्सान की जब बात होती है तब Has इस्तेमाल होता है।

**For Example:**

* Raju has a bike.

राजू के पास बाइक है।

* She has a nice dress.

उसने अच्छी ड्रेस पहनी है।

* Has he gone crazy?

क्या वह पागल हो गया है?

* Has he made a dinner?

क्या उसने खाना बनाया है?

* **He has black eyes**.

उसकी आँखें काली हैं।

* She has a horrible job.

उसके पास एक भयानक काम है।

* He has a spokies book.

उनके पास स्पॉकिज़ पुस्तक है।

* She has green eyes.

उसकी आंखें हरी हैं।

* He has a mean boss.

उसका मालिक मतलबी है।

* He has made you dinner.

उसने आपके लिया खाना बनाया है।

* Use of had

Had is the past tense of have and had It is been used with I, You, We, They, He, She, It, Singular noun and Plural noun.

I, you, she, he, name, they, it सबके had ही लगता है.

**For Example:**

* He had a good teacher last year.

पिछले साल उनका एक अच्छा शिक्षक था।

* I had told you to come home early.

मैंने तुम्हें जल्दी घर आने को कहा था।

* You had my phone.

आपके पास मेरा फोन था।

* We had a grand party.

हमारी एक भव्य पार्टी थी।

* They had seen you coming.

उन्होंने आपको आते देखा था।

* That laptop had to be repair.

उस लैपटॉप की मरम्मत होनी थी।

* I had not made the dinner.

मैंने खाना नहीं बनाया था।

* You had not washed the dishes.

आपने बर्तन नहीं धोए थे।

* we had not invited him.

हमने उसे आमंत्रित नहीं किया था।

## **Synonyms and Antonyms**

Synonym

A **synonym** is a word that means the same, or **nearly the same as**, another word in the same language.

**For example**

* ****Benefit -**** Profit
* ****Loyal –**** Faithful
* ****Intelligent -**** Brilliant

Antonym

An **antonym** is a word that means the **opposite** of another word.

**For example**

* Sunny – Cloudy
* Liquid-Solid
* Profit - Loss

List of Synonyms and Antonyms

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Meaning** | **Synonyms** | **Antonyms** |
| Abolish | समाप्त करना | Abrogate, annual | Setup Establish |
| Abound | प्रचुर मात्रा में | Flourish, proliferate | Deficient, Destitute |
| Adversity | विपत्ति | Misfortune, calamity | Prosperity, Fortune |
| Alien | विदेशी | Foreigner, outsider | Native, Resident |
| Audacity | धृष्टता | Boldness, Courage | Mildness, Cowardice |
| Authentic | विश्वसनीय | Accurate, credible | Fictitious, unreal |
| Awkward | भद्दा | Rude, blundering | Adroit, clever |
| Brittle | नाज़ुक | Breakable, crisp | Tough, Enduring |
| Barbarous | असभ्य | Frustrate, perplex | Civilized |
| Barrier | अवरोध | Barricade, Obstacle | Link, Assistance |
| Base | आधार | Vulgar, Coarse | Summit, Noble |
| Batty | बावला | Insane, silly | Sane |
| Bind | कसना | Predicament | Release |
| Blunt | कुंद | Dull, Insensitive | Keen, Sharp |
| Bold | साहसिक | Adventurous | Timid |
| Busy | व्यस्त | Active, Engaged | Idle, Lazy |
| Calculating | गिना जा रहा है | Canny, Devious | Artless, honest |
| Calamity | आपदा | adversity, misfortune | Fortune |
| Capable | सक्षम | competent, able | Incompetent, Inept |
| Captivity | क़ैद | imprisonment, confinement | Freedom, Liberty |
| Cease | रोकना | terminate, desist | Begin, Originate |
| Compassion | दया | kindness, sympathy | Cruelty, Barbarity |
| Comprise | समावेश करना | include, contain | Reject, lack |
| Consequence | परिणाम | effect, outcome | Origin, Start |
| Calm | शांत | Harmonious, unruffled | Stormy, turbulent |
| Catholic | उदार | Generic, liberal | Narrow- minded |
| Celebrated | मशहूर | Acclaimed, lionized | Unknown, Inglorious |
| Cement | जोड़ना | Plaster, mortar | Disintegrate |
| Cheap | सस्ता | Competitive,Inexpensive | Dear, unreasonable |
| Classic | क्लासिक | Simple, Typical | Romantic, Unusual |
| Comic | हास्य | Clown, Jester | Tragic, tragedian |
| Compact | सघन | Bunched, thick | Loose, Diffuse |
| Compress | संकुचित करें | Abbreviate, Shrink | Amplify, Expand |
| Confident | आत्मविश्वास | Bold, Undaunted | Diffident, cowardly |
| Creation | सृष्टि | Formation, foundation | Destruction |
| Cunning | चालाक | Acute, Smart | Nave, Coarse |
| Deceit | छल | deception, artifice | Veracity, Sincerity |
| Deliberate | जानबूझकर | cautious, intentional | Rash, Sudden |
| Demolish | ध्वस्त | Ruin, devastate | Repair, construct |
| Dense | सघन | Opaque, piled | Sparse, brainy |
| Destructive | हानिकारक | Catastrophic, pernicious | Creative, Constructive |
| Dwarf | बौना आदमी | Diminutive, Petite | Huge, Giant |
| Eclipse | ग्रहण | Diminution, Dimming | Shine, eclipse |
| Endeavour | प्रयास करना | undertake, aspire | Cease, quit |
| Fabricate | निर्माण | construct, produce | Destroy, Dismantle |
| Ferocious | क्रूर | cruel, fierce | Gentle, Sympathetic |
| Feud | झगड़ा | strife, quarrel | Harmony, fraternity |
| Fragile | नाज़ुक | weak, infirm | Enduring, Tough |
| Gather | इकट्ठा | Converge, huddle | Disperse, Dissemble |
| Gorgeous | भव्य | magnificent, dazzling | Dull, unpretentious |
| Gracious | विनीत | courteous, beneficent | Rude, Unforgiving |
| Genuine | वास्तविक | Absolute, Factual | Spurious |
| Glory | महिमा | Dignity, renown | Shame, Disgrace |
| Hapless | अभागी | unfortunate, ill-fated | Fortunate, Lucky |
| Harass | परेशान | irritate, molest | Assist, comfort |
| Harmony | सामंजस्य | Conformity, Amicability | Discord, discord |
| Honor | आदर | Adoration, Reverence | Denunciation, Shame |
| Humble | विनीत | Meek, Timid | Proud, Assertive |
| Humility | विनम्रता | Resignation, Fawning | Boldness, Pride |
| Impenitent | आनेवाला | Uncontrite, Obdurate | Repentant |
| Impulsive | आवेगशील | Flaky, Impetuous | Cautious, Deliberate |
| Indifferent | उदासीन | Equitable, Haughty | Partial, Biased |
| Interesting | दिलचस्प | Enchanting, Riveting | Dull, Uninteresting |
| Immense | अत्यधिक | huge, enormous | Puny, Insignificant |
| Immunity | रोग प्रतिरोधक | prerogative, privilege | Blame, Censure |
| Impair | शक्ति | diminish, deteriorate | Restore, Revive |
| Impartial | बिगाड़ना | just, unbiased | Prejudiced, Biased |
| Incompetent | निष्पक्ष | inefficient, unskilled | Dexterous, Skilled |
| Ingenuous | सरल | undisguised, naive | Wily, Crafty |
| Invincible | अजेय | unconquerable, impregnable | Effeminate, languid |
| Irrepressible | सदा एकसां | irresistible, unconfined | Composed, hesitant |
| Just | केवल | honest, impartial | Unequal, unfair |
| Justify | न्यायसंगत | defend, exculpate | Impute, arraign |
| Keen | इच्छुक | sharp, poignant | Vapid, insipid |
| Knell | समाधिवाली झंकार | the death knell, last blow | Reconstruction, rediscovery |
| Knotty | विकट | complicated difficult | Simple, manageable |
| Lavish | बहुप्रद | abundant, excessive | Scarce, deficient |
| Liable | उत्तरदायी | accountable, bound | Unaccountable, apt to |
| Liberal | उदार | magnanimous, generous | Stingy, malicious |
| Lucid | स्पष्ट अर्थ का | sound, rational | Obscure, hidden |
| Lunacy | पागलपन | delusion, insanity | Normalcy, sanity |
| Luscious | सुस्वाद | palatable, delicious | Unsavory, tart |
| Malice | द्वेष | Vengefulness, grudge | Goodwill, Kindness |
| Mandatory | अनिवार्य | Imperative, requisite | Optional |
| Merit | योग्यता | Stature, Asset | Demerit, dishonor |
| Modest | मामूली | humble, courteous | Arrogant, pompous |
| Munificent | उदार | liberal, hospitable | Frugal, penurious |
| Mutual | आपसी | joint, identical | Separate, distinct |
| Nimble | चतुर | prompt, brisk | Sluggish, languid |
| Numerous | बहुत | profuse, various | Scarce, deficient |
| Obstruct | रोकना | impede, prevent | Hasten, encourage |
| Obtain | प्राप्त | Access, Inherit | Forfeit |
| Obvious | ज़ाहिर | Evident, apparent | Obscure, ambiguous |
| Offensive | अपमानजनक | Abhorrent, obnoxious | Engaging, fascinating |
| Occult | रहस्यमय | latent, ambiguous | Intelligible, transparent |
| Offspring | वंशज | descendant, sibling | Ancestor, forefather |
| Optimist | आशावादी | Idealist | Pessimist |
| Oracular | पेशीनगोई का | cryptic, vague | Lucid, distinct |
| Outbreak | प्रकोप | eruption, insurrection | Compliance, subjection |
| Outrage | उल्लंघन | offence, maltreatment | Praise, favour |
| Pacify | शांत करना | Appease, Chasten | Irritate, worsen |
| Progress | प्रगति | Pace, Betterment | Retrogress, worsening |
| Prompt | शीघ्र | Precise, Punctual | Slow, Negligent |
| Pamper | संतुष्ट करना | Flatter, indulge | Deny, disparage |
| Paramount | आला दर्जे का | foremost, eminent | Trivial, inferior |
| Placid | सौम्य | tranquil, calm | Turbulent, hostile |
| Precarious | अनिश्चित | doubtful, insecure | Assured |
| Raid | छापा | Incursion, Foray | Retreat, release |
| Rapidity | तेज़ी | Quickness, Velocity | Inertia, languidly |
| Reason | कारण | Acumen, Bounds | Folly, Speculation |
| Redeem | के एवज | Recover, liberate | Conserve lose |
| Ruthless | क्रूर | Remorseless, inhumane | Compassionate, lenient |
| Sacred | धार्मिक | Cherish, Divine | Ungodly, Profane |
| Savage | बर्बर | Wild, untamed | Polished, Civilized |
| Startled | चौंका | Frightened, Shocked | Waveringly |
| Stranger | अजनबी | Immigrant, guest | Acquaintance, national |
| Sublime | उदात्त | Magnificent, eminent | Ridiculous |
| Sympathy | सहानुभूति | Tenderness, harmony | Antipathy, Discord |
| System | प्रणाली | Scheme, Entity | Chaos, Disorder |
| Sarcastic | कटु | Ironical, derisive | Courteous, gracious |
| Stain | धब्बा | blemish, tarnish | Honour, purify |
| Spurious | जाली | Fake, Counterfeit | Genuine, Authentic |
| Spry | चंचल | Nimble, Brisk | Lethargic, Sluggish |
| Successful | सफल | Propitious, Felicitous | Destitute, Untoward |
| Substantial | ठोस | Considerable, solid | Tenuous, fragile |
| Taboo | निषेध | Prohibit, ban | Permit, consent |
| Temperate | शीतोष्ण | Cool, moderate | Boisterous, violent |
| Tame | टेम | Compliant, Subdued | Wild, untamed |
| Thick | मोटा | Chunky, massive | Thin, attenuated |
| Transparent | पारदर्शक | Diaphanous | Opaque |
| Tremble | घबराना | Vibrate | Steady |
| Uncouth | गंवार | Awkward, ungraceful | Elegant, Compensate |
| Vanity | घमंड | Conceit, pretension | Modesty, Humility |
| Venerable | सम्मानित | Esteemed, honoured | Unworthy, immature |
| Venom | विष | Poison, malevolence | Antidote, Benevolent |
| Waive | माफ़ करें | Relinquish, remove | Impose, Clamp |
| Wane | पतन | Decline, Dwindle | Ameliorate, Rise |
| Wary | सावधान | cautious, circumspect | Heedless, negligent |
| Wed | मेल कराना | marry, combine | Divorce, Separate |
| Wield | फिराना | Exert, employ | Forgo, avoid |
| Yell | चिल्लाना | shout, shriek | Whisper muted |
| Yield | प्राप्ति | surrender abdicate | Resist, protest |
| Yoke | घोड़े का अंसबंध | connect, harness | Liberate, Release |
| Zeal | उत्साह | eagerness, fervour | Apathy, lethargy |

## **Basic English Speaking**

Simple sentences sentences

1. **आप कैसे हैं?**

How r u?

1. **मैं ठीक हूँ।**

I am fine.

1. **क्या मैं अंदर आ सकता हूँ?**

May, I come in?

1. **तुम्हारा नाम क्या हे।**

What Is your name.

1. **मेरा नाम कपिल सैनी है।**

My name is Kapil Saini.

1. **मैं घर जा रही हूँ।**

I am going home.

1. **स्कूल जाओ।**

Go to school.

1. **मैं स्कूल नहीं जाना चाहता।**

I don’t want to go school.

1. **कल छुट्टी है।**

Tomorrow is holiday.

1. **कल सोमवार है।**

Tomorrow is Monday.

1. **कल होली है।**

Tomorrow is Holi.

1. **मैं बाद में फोन करूंगा।**

I will call u later.

1. **क्या आप दोहरा सकते हैं?**

Could you please repeat that?

1. **आप कैसे हैं?**

How do you do?

1. **इसका उल्लेख न करें।**

Don’t mention it.

1. **जाने दो।**

Let it go.

1. **कोई बात नहीं।**

That’s fine.

1. **अरम से करो।**

Just take it easy.

1. **इसे फिर से न करें।**

Don’t do it again.

1. **रहने भी दो। इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता**

Forget it. It doesn’t matter.

1. **यह ठीक होगा।**

That would be okay.

1. **इसके बारे में चिंता न करें।**

Don’t worry about it.

1. **ठीक है**

It’s okay

1. **मुझे कुत्ते पसंद है।**

I like dogs.

1. **मुझे खाना पकाना पसंद है।**

I love cooking.

1. **मुझेफुटबॉलखेलनापसंदहै।**

I enjoy playing football.

1. **मैं पिज्जा का दीवाना हूं।**

I’m crazy about pizza.

1. **मैं रॉक संगीत का शौकीन हूं।**

I’m fond of rock music.

1. **क्या आपको टेनिस पसंद है?**

 Do you like tennis?

1. **वादा करता हूँ कि मैं समय पर काम पूरा करूंगा।**

I promise that I will finish the job on time.

1. **मैं आपसे वादा करता हूं कि यह सच है।**

I promise you that that’s the truth.

1. **मैं कसम खाता हूं कि मैं तुम्हें कभी नहीं छोड़ूंगा।**

I swear I will never leave you.

1. **मैं कसम खाता हूं कि मैं आपको निराश नहीं किया।**

I swear I won’t let you down.

1. **मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि मैं कल सुबह किताब वापस करूंगा।**

I assure you that I will return the book tomorrow morning.

1. **मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि मैं समय पर पहुंचूंगा।**

I assure you that I will be there on time.

1. **मेरा विश्वास करो, मैं आपको निराश नहीं किया है।**

Believe me, I won’t make you disappointed.

1. **मेरा विश्वास करो।**

Trust me.

1. **मैं यह कर सकता हूं।**

I can do it.

1. **मुझे तुम पर विश्वास है।**

I believe you.

1. **ठीक है। अपना वादा निभाएं।**

All right. Keep your promise.

1. **मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप अपनी बात रखेंगे।**

I hope you will keep your words.

1. **बस समय जवाब देगा।**

Just let the time answer it.

1. **मेरा नाम सचिन है और मैं अंग्रेजी सीख रहा हूं।**

My name is Sachin and I’m learning English.

1. **कोई बात नहीं, मैं कल जाऊंगा।**

It’s okay, I’ll go tomorrow.

1. **क्या आप एक कप चाय पीना पसंद करेंगे?**

Would you like to have a cup of tea?

1. **एक छाता ले लो, बाहर बारिश हो रही है।**

Take an umbrella, it is raining outside.

1. **मुझे घर छोड़ने के लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।**

Thanks so much for dropping me home.

1. **जन्मदिन के उपहार के लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।**

Thanks so much for the birthday gifts.

1. **माफ़ कीजिए सर, आपने अपना बटुआ गिरा दिया।**

Excuse me, sir, you dropped your wallet.

1. **क्षमा करें, क्या आप जानते हैं कि समय क्या हुआ है?**

Excuse me; do you know what time it is?

1. **मुझे इतनी देर होने का खेद है।**

I'm sorry for being so late.

1. **मुझे वास्तव में खेद है कि मैंने आपको पार्टी में आमंत्रित नहीं किया।**

I’m really sorry I didn’t invite you to the party.

1. **आपका मतलब क्या है?**

What do you mean?

1. **जहाँ तक मुझे पता है।**

As far as I know.

1. **आपसे मिलकर अच्छा लगा, काजल।**

Nice to meet you, Kajal.

1. **आपसे मिलकर भी अच्छा लगा।**

Nice to meet you too.

1. **आप कहां के निवासी हैं?**

Where are you from?

1. **मे भारत से हूं ।**

I’m from India.

1. **क्या आप उसकी देखभाल करेंगे?**

[Would you care for her?](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/097-would-you-care-for/)

1. **आपका फ़ोन नंबर क्या है?**

What’s your phone number?

1. **में आपकी मदद कैसे कर सकता हूं?**

How can I help you?

1. **क्या आपने रिपोर्ट खत्म कर दी?**

Did you finish the reports?

1. **आपका पसंदीदा शौक पर क्या है?**

[What’s your favourite hobby?](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/092-whats-your-favorite/)

1. **क्या आप वाकई मेरी मदद नहीं चाहते हैं?**

[Are you sure you don’t want my help?](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/001-are-you-sure/)

1. **चाकू के साथ सावधानी बरते ।**

Be careful with knives.

1. **क्या आप मेरी बात से सहमत हैं?**

[Do you agree with me?](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/011-do-you-agree/)

1. **क्या तुम इसे मेरे घर में ले जाते हो?**

[Do you carry this in my home?](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/012-do-you-carry-this-in/)

1. **क्या मए तुम्हारा पेन लाए सकता हु?**

Do you mind if I take your pen?

1. **क्या आपने कभी यह किया है?**

[Have you ever done this?](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/017-have-you-ever/)

1. **अपनी सहायता कीजिये।**

Help yourself.

1. **ये कैसा रहेगा ?**

How about this?

1. **तुम्हारी हिम्मत कैसे हुई!**

[How dare you!](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/026-how-dare-you/)

1. **आपको किस तरह पसंद है?**

[How do you like?](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/027-how-do-you-like/)

1. **इसमें कितना समय लगता है?**

[How long does it take?](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/028-how-long-does-it-take/)

1. **मुझे यकीन है आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते।**

[I bet](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/030-i-bet/) you can’t do this.

1. **मुझे शायद ही इस बात पर यकीन हो।**

I can hardly believe that.

1. **मैं आपकी मदद नहीं कर सकता।**

I can’t help you.

1. **में एक कप चय पीना चाहुगा।**

I’d like to have a cup of tea.

1. **मुझे नहीं पता ।**

I have no idea.

1. **मैं आपको बता दूंगा ।**

I’ll let you know that.

1. **मुझे कुत्तों के डर लगता है ।**

[I’m afraid](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/045-im-afraid/) of dogs.

1. **मैं अगले वर्षों की प्रगति के लिए तत्पर हूं।**

[I’m looking forward to](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/047-im-looking-forward-to/) next year’s progress.

1. **मैं इसके बारे में सोच रहा हूँ।**

I’m thinking about it.

1. **यह मेरी गलती है, कि हमें देर हो गई।**

It’s my fault, that we are late.

1. **यह आप पर निर्भर करता है।**

[It’s up to](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/057-its-up-to/) you.

1. **अब तुम्हारी बारी है।**

It’s your turn now.

1. **यह आपको आश्चर्यचकित कर सकता है।**

It may surprise you.

1. **मैं लिख रहा हूँ।**

I have been writing.

1. **मुझे आश्चर्य है कि, आप यहाँ हैं।**

I wonder if you are here.

1. **चाहे कूच भी हो, मैं तुम्हें प्यार करूंगा।**

No matter what I will love you.

1. **खेलने से बेहतर मुझे कुछ भी नहीं लगता ।**

There is nothing I like better than playing.

1. **मै आप के लिये क्य कर सक्त हु?**

[What can I do for you?](http://basicenglishspeaking.com/082-what-can-i-do-for-%ef%bc%9f/)

1. **आपका इसके बारे में क्या कहना हैं?**

What do you say about it?

1. **हाँ मैं जानता हूँ। बहुत समय हो गया।**

Yes, I know. It’s been a long time.

1. **सप्ताहांत शुभ रहे।**

Have a nice weekend

1. **मैं इसे कहां छोड़ सकता हूं?**

Where can I leave this?

1. **तो आप यहाँ क्या करते हैं?**

So what do you do here?

1. **दोपहर का भोजन ले लो**

Let’s grab lunch.

1. **मैं पास में एक अच्छी जगह जानता हूं।**

I know a good place nearby.

1. **मैं अच्छा हूँ, लेकिन प्रस्ताव के लिए धन्यवाद।**

I’m good, but thanks for the offer.

1. **समय किसी के लिए नहीं रुकता।**

Time doesn’t stop for anyone.

1. **यह समय है।**

It’s time.

1. **मेरे पास समय नहीं है**

I don’t have time.

1. **हमारे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है।**

We don’t have much time.

1. **समय पर आना ।**

Be on time.

1. **समय पर पहुंचें।**

Reach on time.

1. **मुझे आपके साथ समय बिताना पसंद है।**

I like to spend time with you.

1. **मैं समय से पहुंचूंगा।**

I will be on time.

1. **इसे खत्म करने के लिए आपके पास केवल24 घंटे हैं।**

You have only 24 hours to finish this.

1. **यह पर्याप्त समय नहीं है।**

It’s not enough time.

1. **मुझे कुछ और समय चाहिए।**

I want some more time.

1. **इसमें समय लगेगा।**

It will take time.

1. **आपके पास समय है।**

You have time.

1. **कुछ और समय लें।**

Take some more time.

1. **पर्याप्त समय लो।**

Take your time.

1. **मैं बहुत खुश हूं।**

I’m so happy.

1. **क्या बात है?**

What’s the matter?

1. **यह एक अच्छा विचार नहीं है।**

That doesn’t sound like a good idea.

1. **ऐसा लगता है कि आप यहां नए हैं।**

It looks like you’re new here.

1. **ऐसा लगता है कि आप यहां नए हैं।**

It looks like you know what happened.

1. **हो सकता है कि वह इसका जवाब जानती हो।**

Maybe she knows the answer.

1. **मैं कहुगाकि यह अब 10 किलो से अधिक है।**

I’d say it’s over 10 kilo now.

1. **अगर मुझे कोई अनुमान लगाना होता है, तो मैं कहता कि वह40वर्षका है।**

If I had to take a guess, I’d say he’s 40.

1. **शायद वह अपनी नौकरी छोड़ना चाहता है।**

Maybe he wants to quit his job.

1. **संभावना है कि आप इसे सही कर रहे हैं।**

Chances are you’re doing it right.

1. **वह इसके बारे में सही हो सकता है।**

He could be right about it.

1. **मुझे लगता है कि आपकी उम्र30 वर्ष से अधिक है।**

I guess you are over 30 years old.

1. **यह कहना मुश्किल है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि यह सबसे अच्छा अंग्रेजी पाठ्यक्रम है।**

It’s difficult to say, but I think this is the best English course.

1. **मुझे वास्तव में यकीन नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि यह शाम की आखिरी ट्रेन है।**

I’m not really sure, but I think this is the last evening train.

1. **मैं 4भाषाएं बोल सकता हूं।**

I can speak 4 languages.

1. **मैं 4किलोमीटर दौड़ सकता हूं।**

I can run for 4 kilometres.

1. **मैं आपकी मदद नहीं कर सकता**

I can’t help you.

1. **मैं आपकी पार्टी में नहीं आ पाऊँगा।**

I won’t be able to come to your party.

1. **मैं आपको अगले सोमवार को मिलुंगा।**

I will be able to see you next Monday.

1. **जब मैं अपना अध्ययन पूरा कर लूंगा, तो मैं एक अच्छी नौकरी पा सकूंगा।**

When I finish my study, I will be able to find a good job.

1. **जब मैं एक बच्चा था तो मैं बहुत अच्छी तरह से क्रिकेट खेल सकता था।**

When I was a child I could play cricket very well.

1. **उस दिन मैं उनसे मिलने नहीं गया था।**

I was not able to visit him that day.

1. **क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि रेलवे स्टेशन तक कैसे पहुंचा जाए?**

Could you tell me how to get to the railway station?

1. **क्या तुम उस आदमी को जानते हो?**

Do you know that man?

1. **क्या आप जानते हैं कि इस बाइक की कीमत कितनी है**

Do you know how much is this bike costs?

1. **मैं आपका नाम जानना चाहूंगा?**

I’d like to know your name.

1. **यह आपकी गलती है।**

It’s your fault.

1. **यह आपकी गलती है।**

It’s your mistake.

1. **मुझे विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है कि आपने ऐसा किया है।**

I can’t believe that you did it.

1. **आप ऐसा कैसे कर सकते हैं?**

How could you do such a thing?

1. **तुम्हारा दिमाग खराब है?**

Are you out of your mind?

1. **क्या में आपसे बात कर सकता हु?**

May I have a word?

1. **क्या आपको बुरा लगता है अगर मैं आपको टोकता हूं?**

Do you mind if I interrupt you?

1. **मुझे लगता है कि तुम ही दोसी हो**

I think you are the one to blame.

1. **मुझे लगता है कि तुम ही हो जो यह कर सकता था।**

I think you are the one who could have done it.