**Institute of Spoken English & Language Studies - ISELS**

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# Motivation & Preface

Some Preface and motivation to design this course

# Basic Grammar

## Spelling making

Definitions

Use Cases

Exercise/Practice

## Pronunciation

## Sentence making

Karta Kriya Karam --- Subject Verb Object

Assertive , Negative, Interrogative, Negative Interrogative

Definitions

Use Cases

Exercise/Practise

## Parts of speech

### Noun

### Pronoun

### Adjectives

### Verb

<http://www.englishkitab.com/Vocabulary/Forms_Of_Verbs.html>

### Adverb

### Preposition

In into

From With Since Than

Between Among

On over Upon

SINCE/THAN/FROM

I am here since/from/than… or then meaning of both then and than

### Conjunctions

### Interjections

## Singular And Plural

## A An The

## This That These Those

## Verb Forms/ Adding s or es / Adding ing

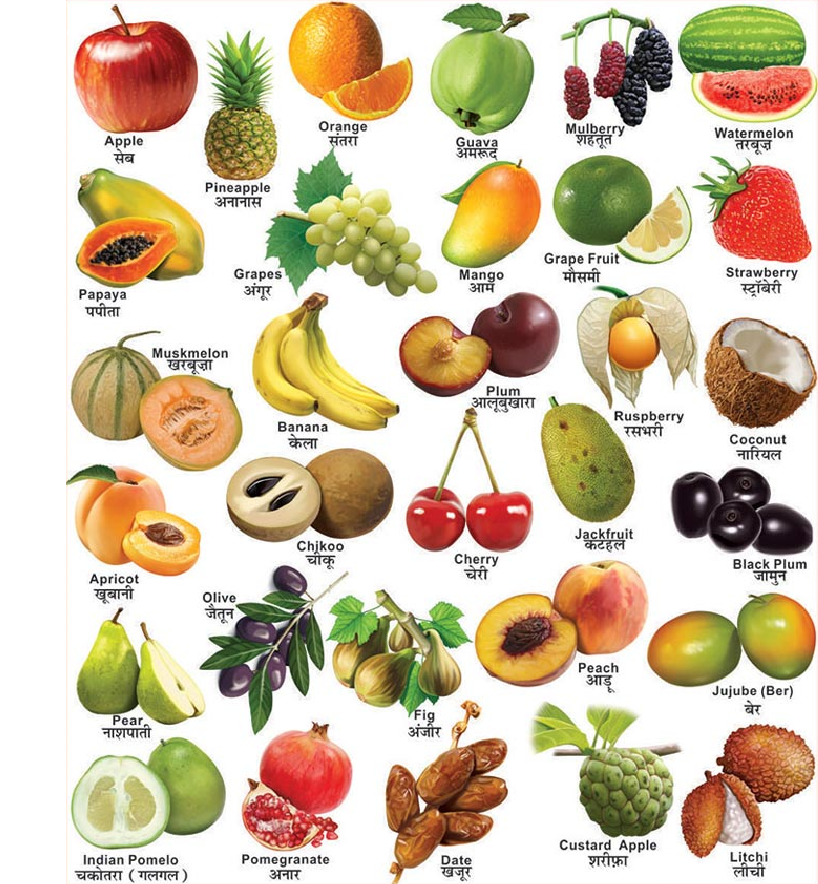
## Genders

## Volubray

### Vegetable



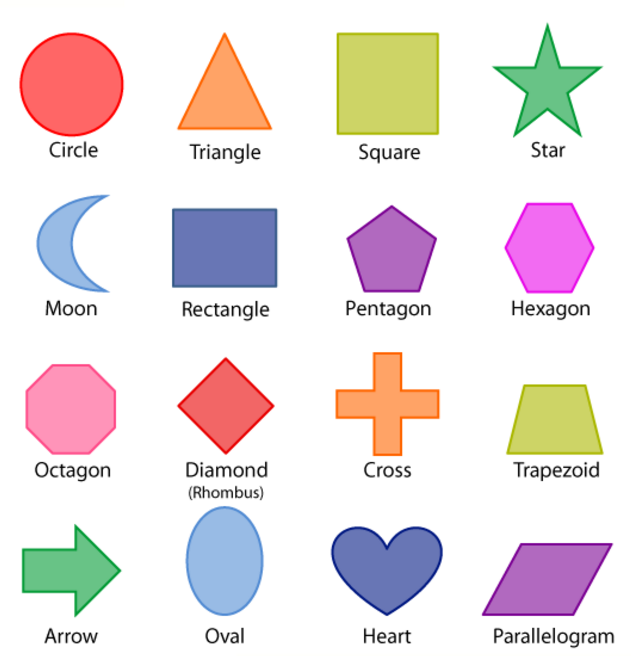
### Fruits



### Body parts

### Colors name

### Shapes



### Spices + Pulses + Grains

### Dry Fruits

### Tolls for daily use

### General Ailments

### Different types of actions or Human actions

### Natures in Humans or Human natures

### Horoscope

### Time related

### Daily Word

### Antonyhs

### Synoms

### Homophones

How to ask and how to tell

# Spoken English

## There / It

English clauses always have a subject. But there are cases when we dont have any subject then we use There or It to start the sentences.  
  
English clauses mai हमेशा एक Suject hota  है। लेकिन ऐसे मामले हैं जब हमारे पास कोई Subject नहीं है, तो हम वाक्यों को शुरू करने के लिए it or there का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

'There' has two meanings. Its first meaning is an adverb of place. It's like 'here',  Yaha or waha

There was a King.

There was a palace here.

There was a great soldier in the ancient times.

There is no much emplymet in the villages

There is a show in the evenng

 There is something waiting for you

*Is there an ATM****near by****?*

* It's nice to be here.
* It is understood

It takes one hours to reach ghaziab to delhi.

**We use it for -**

• times and dates:

It is ten o’clock.

It was 6 o’clock.

 It is Rahul’s birthday today.

It is Independence day today.

It is Gandhi jayanti today.

It is Sunday tomorrow.

weather:

**It**’s raining outside.

**It’s raining since morning.**  
**It**’s was lovely day.  
**It** is getting hot.

• to give an **opinion**about a place/Person:

It is a very nice place.

**It is nice to met you**

It is very comfortable place.

**Using "it" to talk about people**

We use ***it*** to talk about **ourselves**:

• on the telephone:

Hello. **It**’s George.

Who is there , it’s Jitendra here.

• when people cannot see us:

[He knocks on door] **It**’s me. **It**’s Jitendra.

We use ***it***to talk about **other people**:

• when we point them out for the first time:

Look. **It’s** our Madam Sangeeta.  
Who’s that? I think **it’s** Manish’s brother.

• when we cannot see them and we ask them for their name:

[telephone rings, we pick it up] Hello. Who is **it**?  
[someone knocks on door. We say:] Who is **it**?

## Is am are

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6O1ugpJneQ>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping verb** |
| I | Am |
| He, she , it, Singular number , Any name | Is |
| You, we , They, Plural number | are |

IF there is an action of any subject

IF we dont talk abouit any suject and subject's action but we talk about the suject itself.

I.e. Subejct quality/propertiry/Gender/Proffestion/relation/name/age/situation.Goodness/.

When we talk about the subject itself and no action.

I am are are used in the present

It is wet

Iam alzy

My boryher is an enginner

u are beatifyl

The treaiul is late

he is my umcle

we are just friens

the notr is rorn

tomorwi si the holidya

onesome is at door

ai ma thost

that is my car

tjhis is my house

My am ready

he is rich

im a in ghaziad

Ima a student

he is 2o yearfs old

yhou are still ypung

Hr is drunk

What is this -> This is a pen.

MY name is Jitemndra

Your name is not Jitendra

Are u from Ghaziad

am i faty

are u sure

Is he your relative

is the sir in the class

are u happy with ISELS

is the phobe

are the baks closed closed tofdya

where is my shirt

why are u late

how are u

Sir is not in the calls

this place is not good

this rastoutant is not good

this place is not my dream place to visit

## Was Were

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6O1ugpJneQ>

I am are used in the present

While was were is used in the past. So was were is the past form of I , am and are

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping verb** |
| He, she , it, Singular number , Any name, I | was |
| You, we , They, Plural number | were |

I was late

She were sick.

I was tired

He was hungry

She was best in the class

We were at home

she was on holiday

I was happy

I was surprised

We were ready.

they were happy

She was not hungry

You were a student

His bother was a doctor in AIMS

My father was angry

Himanshu was not so famous

You were cute in the childhood

They were friend

He was not invited n my brothers marriage

I were busy.

She was laughing

it was beautiful

he was not sad

he was happy

we were not happy with their service

were you singing

Was he happy

was she sad

were you not crazy

Was She late?

Were they sick?

Were you ready

Were you not busy

Were you happy

Was she not surprised.

## Can/Could

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/verbs/modal-verbs/certain-probable-or-possible>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TAEMsCWMmPI>

Certain, probable or possible –

The modal verbs are **can**, **could**, **may**, **might**, ***must***, **shall**, **should**, **will** and ***would***.

They represent to show that we believe something is certain, probable or possible.

**We can use Can for- Sekna ke liye**

1. **To show ability (to be able to do something) :**

I can make juice.

He can speak English fluently

I can swim.

I can walk 30 min.

I can run 10 KMs

I can eat 1 kg of julabjamun

I can hold ten bricks with one hand.

I can have break now.

He can do 100 pushups.

She can make round chapattis.

He can make us laugh

I can wait for some more time

I can met you tomorrow

He can finish my work later

She can have fun

You can ask me anything

I can.

I can watch TV

1. **For making requests or suggestions permission: (If u are taking permission from office colluge, friend , any stranger, relatives)**

Can I have more napkins?

Can I have the bill?

You can refer grammar book if you like.

You can do whatever you want.

Can u call you after some time

Can I talk to you one minute.

Can she speak English ?

Where can I learn english

**We can use of Can’t(Can not) for - To show inability (not to be able to do something)**

She can’t sing a song

I can’t live without you

I can’t go without you

I can’t do this without you

He can't speak fluent English.

You cant watch the TV

She can’t dance.

He cant paly gitar

He cant speak clearly let

They cant take a brak

I cant wait for you.

**Use of Could – past form of can (seka)**

He could consult to the doctor

I wish I could fly

I wish you could see the truth

I wish you could listen to me.

Whean I was young I cpuld play guitar

When I was 18 I cpuld paly good cricket

I could not watch tv since there was ni electrity

I could not eat properly since I had acctidity

## May/might/Must

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B-RaHz\_FuRE

Use of may

1. **To ask permission: Senior, elder, boss**

My I use your Pen?

May I leave now?

May I raise the volume of the TV?

May I come in?

May I say something now?

May he ask any question to you?

We can party this weekend

1. **To show possibility of work to be done**

HE may top

She may get the highest marks in the class

It may rain today

Vipul may be late today

Our maid may come late today.

We may market today

We may go foy shppoing

His brother may caom to our home on Sunday

I may start a new bussiones soon

I ma y stetle down in USA.

**Tamanna and god pyayer**

May u live long.

**Might**

You must read this book. It’s very interesting

**Must**

May/Must represent that how certain you are for something

## Will Shall Would should

## Has Have Had

* Has have had as a main verb
* To show compulsion /obligation - मज़बूरी दिखाने के लिए
* In Present perfect tense

We will see here first one i.e. Has have had as a main verb.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping verb** |
| He, She, It, Singular number or some name | Has |
| I, You, We, They, plural number | Have |
| For all irrespectable if any subject means- (He, She, It, Singular number or some name, I, You, We, They, plural number) | Had(Past tense of has and have) |

1. **To show possession - मालिकाना हक दिखाने के लिए**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | **Translation** |
| I have four pair of shoes | मेरे पास चार जोड़ी जूते हैं |
| I have a car | मेरे पास एक कार है |
| I had Swift desire | मेरे पास Swift Desire है |
| she has a beautiful smile | उसकी मुस्कान खूबसूरत है |
| He has a big bungalow | उनके पास एक बड़ा बंगला है |
| She has Jupiter. | उसके पास Jupiter है |
| You will have good knowledge of English after completing course from ISELS | आईएसईएलएस से कोर्स पूरा करने के बाद आपको अंग्रेजी का अच्छा ज्ञान होगा |
| Who has the book | किताब किसके पास है |
| They had books | उनके पास किताबें थीं |

1. **To show what is in the mind and heart(दिल और दिमाग में क्या है उसको बताने के लिए)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | **Translation** |
| I have sympathy with her. | मुझे उसके साथ सहानुभूति है |
| She don’t have patience | उसको धैर्य नहीं है |
| Rama has habit of back biting | राम को चुगली करने की आदत है |
| I will have disturbance if you will play music | यदि आप संगीत play करोगे तो मुझे परेशानी होगी |
| I have shame on you | मुझे आप पर शर्मिंदा है |
| He has ego problem | उसको अहंकार की समस्या है |
| I have some tension today | आज मेरे पास कुछ तनाव है |
| She has superstition | उसको अंधविश्वास है |
| Rakesh have some misunderstanding. | राकेश को कुछ गलतफहमी है |
| They have some objection | उनको कुछ आपत्ति है |
| How much power do you have | आपके पास कितनी शक्ति है |
| Do you have knowledge of Political science | क्या आपको राजनीति विज्ञान का ज्ञान है? |
| I have interest in politics | मुझे राजनीति में रुचि है |
| They have some idea | उनके पास कुछ विचार है |
| You don’t have manners | आपको शिष्टाचार नहीं है |
| What knowledge do you have about it.(To ask questions) | आपके पास इसके बारे में क्या ज्ञान है (प्रश्न पूछने के लिए) |
| I don’t have courage to talk to her(To represent negative) | मुझे उससे बात करने की हिम्मत नहीं है (नकारात्मक का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए) |

1. **To indicate disease/illness or defect(रोग / बीमारी या दोष को represent करने के लिए)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | **Translation** |
| I have cold today | मुझे आज जुकाम है |
| Who has cough. | किसको खांसी है? |
| What problem do you have in leg. | आपके पैर में क्या समस्या है |
| She has headache | उसे सिरदर्द है |
| Where does he has pain | उसको कहाँ दर्द है |
| Children have cold. | बच्चों को जुकाम है |
| He has injuries in his hand | उसके हाथ में चोट लगी है |
| His brother has stone | उसके भाई को पथरी है |
| If you will walk outside than you may have fever | अगर तुम बाहर जाओगे तो तुमको बुखार से हो सकता है |

1. **To describe body parts**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | **Translation** |
| He has curly hair | उसके बाल घुंघराले है |
| She has long hair | उसके बाल लंबे है |
| She has blue eyes | उसकी आँखें नीली हैं |
| The cow has a tail | गाय की पूंछ होती है |
| In childhood I had chubby checks. | बचपन में मुझे chubby checks थे |
| I have beard | मुझे दाढ़ी है |
| Lion has big teeth and nails | शेर के बड़े दांत और नाखून होते हैं |
| The Ghoost don’t have body | भूत के पास शरीर नहीं है होता है |
| In ancient times we had a tail | प्राचीन काल में हमारे पास पूंछ होती थी |

1. **To show relationship(संबंध दिखाने के लिए)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | **Translation** |
| I have two brother and one sister |  |
| His brother has one boy and one girl |  |
| How many children does she has? |  |
| After one years his brother will have a girl. |  |

1. **To show right or permission(अधिकार या अनुमति दिखाने के लिए)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | **Translation** |
| We have right to information | मेरे दो भाई और एक बहन हैं |
| I have right to sit in the front row | मुझे सामने की पंक्ति में बैठने का अधिकार है |
| He has permission to come in. | उसे अंदर आने की इजाजत है |
| He has right to protect. | उसे रक्षा करने का अधिकार है |
| Every state has right to protect their assets. | हर राज्य को अपनी संपत्ति की सुरक्षा का अधिकार है |

1. **Use has/have/had in place of take(Take के स्थान पर basically for खाने, पीने, नहाने के लिए)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | **Translation** |
| I have my dinner at 8 pm. | मै अपना डिनर 8 बजे करता हु. |
| I have tea in breakfast | मैं नाश्ते में चाय लेता . |
| what will u have in breakfast | आप ब्रेकफास्ट में क्या लोगे |
| I take lunch at 1 pm in noon. | मैं दोपहर 1 बजे दोपहर का भोजन लेता हूं। |
| I will have cocktail only | मैं केवल कॉकटेल लेऊंगा |
| what will u have | आप dinner में क्या लोगे. |
| I will have lemon water with honey. | मैं शहद के साथ नींबू पानी लेऊंगा. |

## Tenses

### Present Indefinite / Simple Tenses

It is also called Simple Present

Represent that something happen in present.

वाक्यों मे काम का होना या करना पाया जाता है । इन वाक्यों के अन्त में 'ता है ','ता हूँ ','ती है ','ते हैं ' आदि शब्द पाये जाते हैं ।

Example- She speaks in English

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping Verb** |
| He, She, It, Sigural , Any name | Does |
| I, We You, They, Plural | do |

Affirmative -

Subject + do/does + 1st form of the verb + object

मेरा भाई दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ता है.

My brother studies at Delhi University. (Stydy+es)

मैं ग़ज़िआबाद मे रहता हु.

I Live in Ghazaiabad.

Negative -

Subject + do/does +not+ 1st form of the verb + object

मेरा भाई दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं पढ़ता है.

My brother does not study at Delhi University.

मैं ग़ज़िआबाद मे नहीं रहता हु.

I do not live in Ghazaiabad.

Interogative -

do/does +Subject + 1st form of the verb + object

क्या मेरा भाई दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ता है.

Does my brother study at Delhi University.

क्या मैं ग़ज़िआबाद मे रहता हु.

Do I live in Ghazaiabad.

Interogative & Negative-

do/does +Subject +not+ 1st form of the verb + object

क्या मेरा भाई दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं पढ़ता है.

Does my brother not study at Delhi University.

क्या मैं ग़ज़िआबाद मे नहीं रहता हु.

Do I not live in Ghazaiabad.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mai tumhe English padata hu | I teach you English. |
| Kya tum her sanivar Bulandshahar jate ho |  |
| Bachche shor karate hai. |  |
| *main tumhaaraa kahanaa maanataa hoon?* |  |
| *Wo accha khana banate hai* |  |
| *Kyaa varshaa ritu main roj barsaat hotee hai?* |  |
| *तुम एक पत्र लिखते हो ।* |  |
| *वह कभी झूठ नहीं बोलता है ।*  *He never tells a lie.* |  |
| *Tum roj tuision ktne baje jate ho* |  |
| *Surya purva se nikalataa hai.* |  |
| *Kuttaa bhonkataa hai.* |  |
| *Vah har baat meiN mujhase batate hai.* |  |
| *Satya kee sadaa jeet hotee hai.* | Truth always wins |

### Past Indefinite/ Simple Tenses

Represent that something was happen in past. In these sentences some work was done in past.

इन वाक्यो के अंत में क्रिया में ता था , ती थी , ते थे , या , यी , ये, आ, ई , ऐ , सका, सकी, सके जेसे शब्द आते है।

Subject+verb 2nd form+ object

She came here

Subject+did + not +verb 1st form+ object

She did not come here

Did + Subject + verb 1st form+ object

Did she come here

Did + Subject +not + verb 1st form+ object

Did she not come here?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| तुमने हमें अंग्रेजी पढाई है।  वह घूमने जाया करता था। | *you tought us nglish.*  *He used to go to walk in morning* |
| में आपकी किताब नहीं पंहुचा सका।  आपने मेच में भाग क्यों नहीं लिया। |  |
| तुमने हमें गणित पढ़ाया | You tought us maths |
| हमेंने हाकी मैच देखा। | We saw hockey match. |
| मैंने मिठाई खाई/मैंने मिठाई खाई थी। |  |
| मैंने किताब ख़रीदी mainne kitaab khareedee  - I bought a book |  |
| उसने मेरी मदद की थी . He helped me. |  |
| छात्रों ने जवाब दिया . The students answered. |  |
| Kal barish hui thi |  |
| मेरी माँ ने मुझे प्यार किया . My mother loved me. |  |
| Wah kal yaha aaya tha |  |
| Maine English SEL mai sekhe |  |
| Tumne aacha kam kiya |  |
| Wah mujse pahle aaya tha |  |
| Maiane tumhe jate hue dekha tha |  |

Tumne mere sawal ka jabad nahi diya

AAp Ghaziabad kab aaye

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *क्या तुमने खाना खाया          Did you eat food.* |  |
| *वह स्कूल कब गया।                When did he go to school* |  |
| आपने क्या ख़रीदा? Aap ne kyaa khareedaa  - What did you buy? |  |
| Kal कितने Student कक्षा में आये? |  |
| Kya kal barish hue thi |  |
| क्या वह यहाँ नहीं आती थी ?  Did she not come here? |  |

### Future indefinite/simple Tense

It represents an action which has not occurred yet and will occur after saying or in future.

In वाक्यों के अन्त मे 'गा', 'गी', 'गे' आते हैं ।

Helping verb “will/shall” is used along with 1st form of verb in sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping Verb** |
| He, She, It, Singular number or some name, you, They, plural number | Will be |
| I, We | Shall be |

Subject + will + 1st form of the verb + object

I or We + shall + 1st Form of Verb

Akash will learn English from SEL

Subject + will +not + 1st form of the verb + object

Akash will not learn English from SEL

will + Subject +1st form of the verb + object

will  Akash learn English from SEL

will + Subject + not+1st form of the verb + object

will Akash not learn English from SEL

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Nishant will start a business.            He will write me a letter.   I shall write me a letter to our Prime Minister.                                I shall buy a new car.            Final Exam will happen in March. |
|  | My brother will come to my school tomorrow. |
|  | My Uncle will come to Delhi tomorrow. |
|  | India will play in final with Australia tomorrow |
|  | Looks like Kohli will hit 100 in final match |
|  | Ruchi will talk to me. |
|  | She will not disappoint me. |
|  | I shall buy Iphone 7 today. |
|  | You will come to SEL in evening |
|  | My brother will go to my village |
|  | He will look after my Grand mother |
|  | Rain will rain stop till 5 pm. |
|  | Match will start after 5 pm. |
|  | It will take time to reach office. |
|  | we will have lunch outside Today |
|  | Our good time will come |

### Present Continuous tense-

IT represents continued or ongoing action at present time. It expresses an action which is in progress at the time of speaking.

इन वाक्यों के अन्त में 'रहा है','रही है','रहे हो' आदि शब्द aaते हैं ।

Important - इन वाक्यों  mai काम का जारी रहना पाया जाता lakin  काम के जारी रहने का समय नहीं दिया जाता हैं

I am studying

Subject + is/am/are + 1st form of the verb + ing + object

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping Verb** |
| I | Am  I am drinking water |
| He, She, It, Singular number or some name | Is  He is walking.  Sunil is reading |
| You, They ,plural number | Are  You are washing your clothes  They are coming to SEL.  They are planning cricket in the evening. |

Subject + is/am/are + not +1st form of the verb + ing + object.

I am not studying

is/am/are + Subject + 1st form of the verb + ing + object .

am I studying.

is/am/are + Subject + not+ 1st form of the verb + ing + object .

am I not  studying.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Translation** |
|  | लड़के cricket match खेल रहे हैं ।  Boys are playing a cricket match. |
|  | I am feeling hungry |
|  | You are felling thirsty |
|  | Wah एक गाना गा रहा हूँ ।  She is singing a song. |
|  | I am going to GIP mall. |
|  | It is raining |
|  | He is reading the book |
|  | I am listing the news |
|  | Sunil kemrame kya ker raha hai  What is Sunil doing in the room? |
|  | My brother is reading Amar Juala |
|  | Where are u going ? |
|  | What is she planning in the evening? |
|  | Whom are you waiting? |
|  | I am waiting for my sister. |
|  | My uncle is coming tomorrow. |
|  | How are you felling now |
|  | Are you feeling better now? |
|  | I am feeling good now? |
|  | Modi ji is giving speech now. |
|  | They all are going to drink tea. |

### Past continuous

IT represents an ongoing action which occurred in past and completed at some point in past.

ऐसे वाक्यों के अन्त मे 'रहा था' ,'रही थी' , 'रहे थे' आते हैं ।

Important - इन वाक्यों  mai काम का जारी रहना भूतकाल मे पाया जाता lakin  काम के जारी रहने का समय नहीं दिया जाता हैं

I was sleeping

**Affirmative Sentences-**

Subject + was/were + 1st form of the verb + ing + object

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping Verb** |
| He, She, It, I, Singular number or some name | was |
| You, We, They plural number | were |

**Negative Sentences-**

Subject + was/were + not +1st form of the verb + ing + object.

I was not sleeping

Was/were + Subject + 1st form of the verb + ing + object.

Was I sleeping?

Was/were + Subject + not+ 1st form of the verb + ing + object.

Was I not sleeping?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Translation** |
|  | You were crying |
|  | She was laughing |
|  | I was waiting you. |
|  | It was raining yesterday. |
|  | Harender was running after me. |
|  | He was wating TV |
|  | Everyone were sleeping at 10pm. |
|  | लड़के cricket match खेल रहे थे ।  Boys was playing a cricket match. |
|  | I was feeling hungry |
|  | You were felling thirsty |
|  | Wah एक गाना गा रहा हूँ ।  She was singing a song. |
|  | I was going to GIP mall. |
|  | It was raining |
|  | He was reading the book |
|  | I was listing the news |
|  | Sunil kemrame kya ker raha hai  What was Sunil doing in the room? |
|  | My brother was reading Amar Juala |
|  | Where were u going ? |
|  | What was she planning in the evening? |
|  | Whom were you waiting? |
|  | I was waiting for my sister. |
|  | I was feeling good now? |
|  | Modi ji was giving speech. |
|  | They all were going to drink tea. |

### Future Continuous

It represents an action which will be continued in future.

वाक्यों के अन्त मे 'रहा होगा', 'रही होगी', 'रहा हूँगा', 'रहे होंगे' आते हैं ।

Important - इन वाक्यों  mai काम का जारी रहना भविष्य मे पाया जाता परंतु काम के जारी रहने का समय नहीं दिया जाता हैं

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping Verb** |
| He, She, It, Singular number or some name, you, They, plural number | Will be |
| I, We | Shall be |

**Affirmative Sentences-**

Subject + will + be +1st form of the verb +ing +  object

I or We + shall + be + 1st Form of Verb+ing +  object

He will be learning English from SEL.

We shall be learning English from SEL.

**Negative Sentences-**

Subject + will +not + be+ 1st form of the verb+ing + object

He will not be learning English from SEL.

**Interrogative Sentences-**

Will/shall + Subject +be+ 1st form of the verb +ing+ object

Will he be learning English from SEL.

**Interrogative & Negative Sentences-**

Will/shall + Subject + not +be+ 1st form of the verb+ing+ object

Will he not be learning English from SEL.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | I shall be felling well tomorrow.   He will be drinking water.  Sunita will be having food. |
|  | My uncle will be coming to my school tomorrow. |
|  | I shall be waiting for you. |
|  | Manendra will be enjoying his vacations. |
|  | It will be raining tomorrow. |
|  | I shall be changing my job by this time. |
|  | You will be calling your yonger brother. |
|  | I shall be watching movie in afternoon. |
|  | You will be walking in the morning |

### Present Perfect Tense

It represent an action which completed in the current/present time. It is used for the actions which is just completed or complted just before.

इन वाक्यों मे काम का वर्तमान काल में पूरा हो जाना पाया जाता है और इन वाक्यों के अन्त में 'चुका है','चुकी है','या है', 'आ है', 'ये हैं' आदि शब्द पाये जाते हैं ।

If the action is compted in the pesenet

Perfect = coemcleted

Peesnet perfectc = complted in the presenet

I have written a letter to PM.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping Verb** |
| He, She, It, Singular number or some name | has |
| I, You, We, They, plural number | have |

**Affirmative Sentences-**

Subject + has/have +3rd form of the verb + object

I have finished my work.

Devendra has gone to school.

**Negative Sentences-**

Subject + has/have +not+3rd form of the verb + object

I have not finished my work.

Devendra has not gone to school.

**Interrogative Sentences-**

has/have +Subject +3rd form of the verb + object

Have I finished my work.

Has Devendra gone to school.

**Interrogative & Negative Sentences-**

has/have +Subject + not+3rd form of the verb + object

Have I not finished my work.

Has Devendra not gone to school.

Why has Devendra not gone to school

Why has she kept her book here.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Translation** |
|  | She has sung the song. |
|  | I have not seen DDLG. |
|  | She has bought a new car |
|  | My Manage has left for the day |
|  | It has rained. |
|  | I have told truth |
|  | They have finished their food |
|  | I have finished my bath |
|  | He has visited Delhi |
|  | My bother has lived in Ghaziabad |
|  | She has just left |
|  | They have gone to Chandigarh |
|  | She has sung this dong many time |
|  | He has fallen ill |
|  | I have not seen you for long time |
|  | I have conveyed my message to her |
|  | I have never seen such a beautiful bird |
|  | I have never seen such a beautiful place |
|  | Someone has picked my pocket |
|  | I have been to Shimla twice |
|  | Have you been to Chandigarh |
|  | Have they ever played snooker? |

### Past Perfect Tense

When an action is finished completely  in the past then Past Perfect is used. It is also used when two actions which are completed one by one in the past time.

It represent an action which completed in the past time. It is used for the actions which is completely finished in the past

इन वाक्यों के अन्त में  आया था (aaya tha), आये थे (aaye the), आयी थी (aayee thi), आयी थीं (aayee thim)'चुका था ','चुकी थी ',’ चुक थे’ आदि शब्द पाये जाते हैं ।

I had read this story in the newspaper.

The train had started before I reached the station.

She had cokkied the food befoee I reached the home.

Anjali never came here after aswani had gone

Had is used as helping verb.

**Affirmative Sentences-**

Subject + had +3rd form of the verb + object

She had gone from SEL.

**Negative Sentences-**

Subject + had +not+3rd form of the verb + object

She had not gone from SEL.

**Interrogative Sentences-**

had +Subject+3rd form of the verb + object

had She gone from SEL.

**Interrogative & Negative Sentences-**

had +Subject + not+3rd form of the verb + object

had She not gone from SEL.

had I not finished my work.

had Devendra not gone to school.

Why had Devendra not gone to school.

Why had he kept his book here.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Translation** |
|  | She had sung the song. |
|  | They had gone |
| The train had left  रेलगाड़ी छुट गयी थी |  |
|  | She had bought a new car |
| मैं खरीदारी करने गयी थी | She had gone shopping. |
|  | I had my food |
|  | Ashwani has slept |
|  | My Manage had left for the day |
|  | It had rained. |
|  |  |
|  | They had finished their food |
|  | I had finished my bath |
|  | He had visited Dubia |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | They had gone to Chandigarh |
|  | She had sung this song many time |
|  | He had fallen ill |
|  | I had not seen you for long time |
|  | I had conveyed my message to her |
|  | I had never seen such a beautiful bird |
|  | I had never seen such a beautiful place |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | had you been to Chandigarh |
|  | had they ever played golf? |

### Future Perfect Tense

इन वाक्यों के अंत में 'चुकेगा', 'चुकूगा', 'चुकोगे' आदि शब्द आते हैं ।

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Helping Verb** |
| He, She, It, Singular number or some name, you, They, plural number | Will have |
| I, We | Shall have |

**Affirmative Sentences-**

Subject + will + have +3rd form of the verb +  object

I or We + shall + have + 3rd  Form of Verb+  object

He will have learned English from SEL.

We shall have learned English from SEL.

**Negative Sentences-**

Subject + will/shall +not + have + 3rd Form of Verb+   object

He will not have learned English from SEL.

**Interrogative Sentences-**

Will/shall + Subject + have + 3rd Form of Verb+   object

Will he have learned English from SEL.

**Interrogative & Negative Sentences-**

Will/shall + Subject +not+ have + 3rd Form of Verb+   object

Will he not have learned English from SEL.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | We shall have finished the job by now. |
|  |  |
| Priyank जा चुका होगा। |  |
| वे खेलने जा चुके होंगे । |  |
| Pinki SEL जा चुकी होगी। |  |
|  | The snow will have stopped by April.    We will have returned home by five o'clock. |
|  | We shall have left now. |
|  | He will have left Delhi. |
|  | Harindra will have eaten the food. |
|  | Will I have joined SEL? |

### Present Perfect Continuous Tense –

It represent continued or ongoing action that started in past and is continued until now. There will be a time reference given in this type of the sentences.

इन वाक्यों मे काम भूतकाल में प्रारम्भ होता है और वर्तमान काल में जारी रहता है और काम के जारी रहने का समय दिया जाता हैं इन वाक्यों के अन्त में 'रहा है','रही है','रहे हो' आदि शब्द पाये जाते हैं ।

Note- Identification will be almost same as Present continuous tense .. but the difference is that in this type of sentences always some tome reference will be given

But it is not id time is given then it would be only perfetct continuous .. it may be other as well ..

Example -

Ex-

He has been waiting for two hours.

She has been waiting since two o’clock.

Use of Since

Since gives the starting point of actions, events or states. It refers to when things began.

Since + a point in time (in the past), until now.

I've been waiting since 7 o'clock.

I have known him since January.

With since we use the present perfect tense or the past perfect tense.

I have been here since 5 o'clock and I am getting tired.

I had been working since 5 o'clock and I was getting tired.

Add has/have been reference table

**Affirmative Sentences-**

Subject + has been/have been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object +    time reference

She has been studying since 3 O’clock. – use it

**Negative Sentences-**

Subject + will/shall +not + have + 3rd Form of Verb+   object

He will not have learned English from SEL.

**Interrogative Sentences-**

Will/shall + Subject + have + 3rd Form of Verb+   object

Will he have learned English from SEL.

**Interrogative & Negative Sentences-**

Will/shall + Subject +not+ have + 3rd Form of Verb+   object

Will he not have learned English from SEL.

### Past Perfect Continuous Tense –

It represent the actions that were ongoing in the past and ended before another past action

इन वाक्यों के अन्त में ता रहा था , ती रही थी , ते रहे थे आदि शब्द पाये जाते हैं ।

Note- Identification will be almost same as Past continuous tense .. but the difference is that in this type of sentences always some tome reference will be given

Example –

मैं phichle दो वर्षो से DU mai पढ़ रहा था - I had been reading in DU since last two years.

Ex- He had been waiting for two hours.

**Affirmative Sentences-**

Subject + had been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object +    time reference

She had been studying since 3 O’clock.

Negative Sentences-

Subject + had +not + been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object + time reference

She had not been studying since 3 O’clock.

Interrogative **Sentences-**

Had + Subject + been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object + time reference

Had she been studying since 3 O’clock?

Interrogative **& Negative Sentences-**

Had + Subject + not + been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object + time reference

Had she not been studying since 3 O’clock?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | I had been living in this apartment since last two years. |
|  | Vishal had been teaching for eight years. Neha had been writing a book since Monday. The teacher had been giving them assignment for a month. We had been working on this course for years |
|  | Nishant had reading this lesson since 2o'clock  Krishan had been waiting for an hour. |
| वह यहाँ char वर्षो से रह rahi हैं . | She had been living here for four years. |
| तुम SEL में ek mahelne से पढ़ रहे हो . | You had been reading in SEL for one month. |
|  | Naresh had been walking in the park since last 15 min. |
|  | He had been bathing since last 30 min. |
|  | My mother had preparing food for one hour. |
|  | They HAD BEEN EATING too much junk food all day. |
|  | Ashwini had been standing at the bus stop for fifteen minutes. |

### Future Perfect Continuous Tense –

<http://www.hindimeaning.com/2013/11/future-perfect-continuous-tense.html>

<http://www.englishleap.com/grammar/future-perfect-continuous-tense>

<http://www.englishseekhon.com/use-of-future-perfect-continuous-tense-in-hindi.html#present3>

<http://hindilanguage.info/hindi-grammar/verbs/basic-verb-forms/future-perfect-continuous/>

<http://mebad-englishspeakingcourse.blogspot.in/p/day-6-p.html?m=1>

<http://www.eenglishgrammar.com/2014/07/simple-future-tense-future-indefinite.html>

http://www.studyandexam.com/future-simple-tense.html

It represent an action that will continue until a particular time in the future.

इन वाक्यों के अंत में  रहा है /रही है /रहे हैं /रहा हूँ /रहे हों (इतने  समय से) आता है।

Note- Identification will be almost same as Present continuous tense .. but the difference is that in this type of sentences always some tome reference will be given

But it is not if time is given then it would be only perfect continuous .. it may be other as well ..

Example -

Ex-

He will have been waiting for two hours.

She will have been waiting since two o’clock.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subject | Helping Verb |
| He, She, It, Singular number or some name, you, They, plural number | Will have been |
| I, We | Shall have been |

**Affirmative Sentences-**

Subject + will have been/shall have been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object +    time reference

She will have been studying since 3 O’clock.

Negative Sentences-

Subject + will/shall +have +not + been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object +    time reference

She will have not been studying since 3 O’clock.

Interrogative **Sentences-**

Will/shall+ Subject + have+been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object +    time reference

will she have been studying since 3 O’clock?

Interrogative **& Negative Sentences-**

Will/shall+ Subject + have +not+been + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object +    time reference

will she have not been studying since 3 O’clock?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| wah तीन घंटे se चलता रहा होऊंगा | “She will have been walking for three hours”. |
| I  shall  have  been reading. मैं  पढता  हुआ  रहूँगा . |  |
| मैं खाता हुआ रहूँगा . I shall have been eating.  मैं 2015 से College में पढ़ाता रहूँगा . I shall have been studing in the school from 2015. |  |
| He will have been watching TV for four hours when you come home. |  |
| Jitendra will have been playing cricket for four hours . |  |
|  | Vishal will have been teaching for eight years. Neha will have been writing a book since Monday. The teacher will have been giving them assignment for a month. We shall have been working on this course for years |
|  |  |
| वह यहाँ char वर्षो से रह rahi हैं . | She will have been living here for four years. |
| तुम SEL में ek mahelne से पढ़ रहे हो . | You will have been reading in SEL for one month. |
|  | Naresh will have been walking in the park since last 15 min. |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Conditional Sentences .. pn 292

## Complex Sentences (Chapter 24- Page 295)

### Noun Clause

### Adjective Clause

### Adverb Clause

## Compound Sentences (Either or/ Neither Nor/ Otherwise/Not only/but also/as well as)

Definitions

Use Cases

Practice

## Active & Passive Sentences

For definition refer pn 544 of NL

## Let/Let’s

जब किसी काम को करने की अनुमति या सहमति दी जाती है तो हम Let का प्रयोग करते है.

When a work is allowed or agreed to do then we use Let.

Let + Subject+ 1st form of Verb

Don’t+let +Subject+1st form of Verb

Helping verb + let+ Subject+1st form of Verb(did you let her go)

मुझे यह करने दो मुझे जाने दो उसे पढ़ने दो उसे चाय लेने दो। उसे फिल्म देखने दो सर छात्र को जल्दी जाने के लिए जाने दो उसे एक गीत गाएं मुझे इंद्रीय राजनीति के बारे में कुछ कहने दो। होने दो मुझे इस पुस्तक को पढ़ा। मुझे आईएसईएलएस से अंग्रेजी सीखने दें मुझे आराम करो उसे मेट्रो से यात्रा करनेदें वह फिर से कोशिश करे उसे झूठ बोलने न दें उसे बोलने न दें उसे जाने मत देना उसे रोना मत देना उसे अपने घर में आने न दें फिर से यह गलती मत करो क्या आप उसे पार्टी में जाने देंगे? आपने उसे जाने क्यों दिया? आपने उसे क्यों अंदर आने दिया? तुम्हे बता दूंगा

Let me do this

Let me go

Let him read

Let him take tea.

Let him see the movie

Sir let student to go early.

Let her sing a song

Let me speak something about Indian Politics.

Let it be

Let me tell you

Let me read this book.

Let me Learn English from ISELS

Let me take rest.

Let him travel from Metro.

Let he try again

If she want to go let her go.

Let your cloths dry completely before putting them on.

Don’t let her tell a lie

Don’t let him speak

Don’t let him have cigarette. Or drink wine.

Don’t let her go

Don’t let her cry.

Don’t let her come to home.

Don’t do this mistake again

Will you let her to go in the party

Why did you let her go

Why did you let her come in.

Will let you know

**Use of Let’s(Let + us = Lets)**

***'Let us'****का प्रयोग 'आओ/* चलो*हम ..... करें'(Some Action) वाले वाक्यों में  होते है ।*

Lets go *'आओ*चलते हैं

Lets do the toss. *'आओ* टॉस करो

Lets play cricket. *'आओ* क्रिकेट खेलते हैं / चलो क्रिकेट खेलते हैं

Lets have tea. *'आओ* चाय पीते हैं।

Lets go to see movie *'आओ*  फिल्म देखने के लिए चलें

Let's not walk on the road.

Lets change the topic.

## Use to / Used to

## Have to/Had to

## Use of about to

I am about to leave

I was about to ring you

## Use of how to + action

Do you know how to play cricket.

## Fond of /Like /Love to do /Suppose to

## Use of Ever / Never

## Use of Dare and need

I need to do this

In need to speak truth

Dare you to speak truth

I need to talk to her

How dare you to talk to her

How Dare you to go thre

How dare you to stop me

How dare you to interrupt me

## Use of Getting/Get it done

हो रही

the act of acquiring something automatically

Jab kisi vastu ki dasha mai parivertan .. apne app hota hai to aaise vako mai geeting ka use kerte hai

I am not getting you

Tae is geeting cold

Mango is geetin rotten

I am getting young

I m ageeting old

You are geeting to studious now a daya – padaku

He is getting honest

He is getting to naïve – bhola

I am not geeting you

## Use of be

http://www.learning-hindi.com/post/899032290/lesson-22-%E0%A4%B9-%E0%A4%A8-to-be

## Should have/ Could have/Would have/May have/Must have/might have

Could have done this

I wish I could have done this

## Add from pn 186 onwards from Grammer Book no 1

## If conditional sentences- blog wala

If I were you

## Special use of Interrogative Words

What -> At what time -> So what

When

How

How come - kaise

How many -> How many time

How much -> How much time

How often

HOW DID YOU FIND

HOW TO <SOME ACTION> -> I know how to Swim

Where

How many

Whom

With whom

FROM WHERE

What When where …

How many

How much

Which Which one

Whose

Whom

## Idioms and Phrases

Get Rid of

Short tempered

# Daily Conversation

<http://mebad-englishspeakingcourse.blogspot.in/p/hindi-meanings-english-translation.html>

Questions asked from Sheetal – refer notes from Pinki

# Conversation & Group Discussion/Debate

Joint family Vs Nuclear family

# Presentation -> Hesitation Removal

# Audio Video Listing

# News Paper and Magazines reading & understanding

# Email/Letter/Application & Essay Writing

Refer exercise of New Light .. pn 360

# Accent neutralization & making

American

British

Others

# Public Speaking Skills

# Personality Development & Confidence Building

# Interview Skill & Preparations -> Mock Interviews

# Reference actions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Admire | प्रशंसा करना |
| 2 | Allow | आज्ञा देना |
| 3 | Arrive | पहुंचना |
| 4 | Ask | पूछना |
| 5 | Awake | जागना |
| 6 | Become | बन जाना, होना |
| 7 | Begin | शुरू करना |
| 8 | Bid | बोली बोलना |
| 9 | Blow | फूंक मारना, हवा का बहना, फट जाना |
| 10 | Borrow | उधार लेना |
| 11 | Break | तोड़ना |
| 12 | Bring | लाना |
| 13 | Broadcast | प्रसारण करना, प्रचार करना |
| 14 | Build | बनाना, निर्माण करना |
| 15 | Buy | खरीदना |
| 16 | Call | बुलाना |
| 17 | Care | देखभाल करना |
| 18 | Carry | उठाना |
| 19 | Cast | नाटक के लिये चयन करना, फेंकना |
| 20 | Catch | पकड़ना, थाम लेना |
| 21 | Cheat | धोखा देना, बेईमानी करना |
| 22 | Choose | चुनना, पसंद करना |
| 23 | Clean | साफ करना, खाली करना |
| 24 | Climb | चढ़ाना, उन्नति करना |
| 25 | Close | बन्द करना, समाप्त होना |
| 26 | Come | आना, पधारना |
| 27 | Complete | पूरा करना |
| 28 | Cook | खाना बनाना |
| 29 | Copy | नकल करना, अनुकरण करना |
| 30 | Cry | रोना, चिल्लाना |
| 31 | Cut | काटना, चीरना |
| 32 | Decorate | सजाना |
| 33 | Do | करना |
| 34 | Dream | स्वप्न देखना |
| 35 | Drink | पीना, मदिरा पान करना |
| 36 | Drive | चलाना, संचालित करना |
| 37 | Dry | सुखाना |
| 38 | Earn | कमाना |
| 39 | Eat | खाना, भोजन करना |
| 40 | Elect | निर्वाचित करना, चुनना |
| 41 | Enjoy | आनंद लेना, भोग करना |
| 42 | Enroll | भर्ती करना, नाम लिखाना |
| 43 | Enter | प्रवेश करना, भीतर आना |
| 44 | Fall | गिरना, बरसना, पतन होना |
| 45 | Feed | पालनपोषण करना, प्रबन्ध करना |
| 46 | Feel | महसूस करना, टटोलना, सहानुभूति रखना |
| 47 | Find | ढूंढना, खोज करना |
| 48 | Finish | खत्म करना, पूरा करना |
| 49 | Flee | भाग जाना, दूर रहना |
| 50 | Flow | बहना, सरकना |
| 51 | Fly | उड़ाना, तेज रफतार से जाना |
| 52 | Forbid | मना करना, वर्जित करना |
| 53 | Forget | भूलना, सोचना बंद कर देना |
| 54 | Forgive | क्षमा करना |
| 55 | Fry | तलना |
| 56 | Gain | हासिल करना, लाभ होना, बढ़त प्राप्त करना |
| 57 | Get | प्राप्त करना, प्रभावित करना |
| 58 | Give | देना |
| 59 | Go | निकल जाना |
| 60 | Grow | बढना, पनपना, विकसित होना |
| 61 | Guide | राह दिखाना, नेत्तृत्व करना, मार्गदर्शन करना |
| 62 | Hate | घृणा करना, द्वेष करना |
| 63 | Hear | सुनना, ध्यान देना |
| 64 | Help | सहायता करना, सेवा करना |
| 65 | Hide | गुप्त रखना, छिपाना |
| 66 | Hit | प्रहार करना, टकराना |
| 67 | Hold | मजबूती से पकड़ना, संयम में रखना |
| 68 | Hurt | क्षति पहुंचाना, चोट पहुंचाना, दुख देना |
| 69 | Inform | सूचित करना, कहना |
| 70 | Insult | अपमान करना |
| 71 | Intend | इरादा रखना, चाहना, विचार होना |
| 72 | Invite | आमंत्रण देना, लालच देना, लुभाना |
| 73 | Join | जुड़ना, शामिल होना |
| 74 | Joke | हंसी-मजाक करना |
| 75 | Keep | रखना |
| 76 | Kick | लात मारना |
| 77 | Knock | खटखटाना |
| 78 | Know | जानना, पता होना, परिचित होना |
| 79 | Learn | सीखना |
| 80 | Leave | अलविदा कहना, विदा होना, चले जाना |
| 81 | Lie | झूठ बोलना, भ्रमित करना |
| 82 | Light | प्रकाश करना, चमकना |
| 83 | Like | पसंद करना, चाहना |
| 84 | Listen | सुनना, ध्यान देना |
| 85 | Live | रहना, जीवित रहना, जीवन का आनंद लेना |
| 86 | Loot | लूटना |
| 87 | Love | प्यार करना, पसंद करना |
| 88 | Make | निर्माण करना, मजबूर करना, बनाना |
| 89 | Marry | शादी करना |
| 90 | Meet | मिलना, परिचय करना, अनुभव करना |
| 91 | Mind | दिमाग लगाना, ध्यान देना |
| 92 | Miss | चूक जाना, कमी महसूस करना, असफल होना |
| 93 | Mistake | गलती करना |
| 94 | Mix | मिलाना, मिला देना |
| 95 | Mortgage | बन्धक रखना, गिरवी रखना |
| 96 | Move | चलना, हिलना |
| 97 | Nap | झपकी लेना |
| 98 | Nurse | देखभाल करना, उपचार करना |
| 99 | Obey | आज्ञा पालन करना, अधीन होना |
| 100 | Offend | नाराज करना, कष्ट पहुंचाना |
| 101 | Open | खोलना, उद्घाटन करना, शुरू करना |
| 102 | Oppose | विरूद्ध करना |
| 103 | Order | आज्ञा देना, हुकम करना |
| 104 | Owe | आभारी होना, एहसानमंद होना |
| 105 | Pay | कीमत अदा करना, भुगतान करना |
| 106 | Persuade | समझाना, मनाना |
| 107 | Pick | छांटना, चयन करना, कुरेदना |
| 108 | Play | खेलना, बजाना, अभिनय करना |
| 109 | Please | कृपा करना, प्रसन्न करना |
| 110 | Practise | रिहर्सल करना, अभ्यास करना, आदत डालना |
| 111 | Pray | प्रार्थना करना, विनती करना |
| 112 | Prepare | तैयार करना, पकाना |
| 113 | Pretend | बहाना करना, नाटक करना |
| 114 | Progress | उन्नति करना, विकास करना |
| 115 | Promise | वादा करना, प्रतिज्ञा करना |
| 116 | Protect | बचाना, रक्षा करना, सहायता देना, शरण देना |
| 117 | Prove | साबित करना, प्रमाणित करना |
| 118 | Pull | खींच ले जाना, अलग कर देना |
| 119 | Punish | सजा देना, दंड देना |
| 120 | Purchase | खरीदना |
| 121 | Push | धक्का देना, दबाना |
| 122 | Put | रखना, व्यक्त करना, प्रस्तुत करना |
| 123 | Quarrel | झगड़ा करना |
| 124 | Question | प्रश्न करना |
| 125 | Quit | त्यागना, छोड़ देना |
| 126 | Rain | बरसात होना |
| 127 | Reach | पहुंचना |
| 128 | Read | पढ़ना |
| 129 | Receive | स्वीकारना, स्वागत करना, लेना, प्राप्त करना |
| 130 | Refuse | इन्कार करना |
| 131 | Repair | मरम्मत करना, सुधार करना |
| 132 | Request | निवेदन करना, अनुरोध करना, मांगना |
| 133 | Rid | छुटकारा पाना, मुक्त करना |
| 134 | Ride | सवार होना, घुड़सवारी करना |
| 135 | Ring | बजना, टेलिफोन करना |
| 136 | Rise | उभारना, उन्नति करना, उदय होना |
| 137 | Rot | सड़ना, खराब होना |
| 138 | Run | भागना, दौड़ना, चलना, फिरना |
| 139 | Save | बचाना, किफायत करना, जमा करना |
| 140 | Say | कहना, राय देना, बोलना |
| 141 | See | देखना, समझना, मुलाकात करना |
| 142 | Seek | खोजना, मांगना, तलाश करना |
| 143 | Sell | बेचना, बिक्री करना, व्यापार करना |
| 144 | Send | भेजना, प्रेषित करना |
| 145 | Shake | हिलाना, कांपना, डांवाडोल करना |
| 146 | Shine | चमकाना |
| 147 | Show | दर्शाना, दिखलाना, राह बतलाना |
| 148 | Shut | बन्द करना |
| 149 | Sing | गीत गाना, गुनगुनाना |
| 150 | Sit | बैठना, आराम करना, आसन लगाना |
| 151 | Sleep | सोना, आराम करना, झपकी लेना |
| 152 | Speak | बोलना, बताना, बात करना |
| 153 | Spend | खर्च करना, व्यय करना |
| 154 | Spread | फ़ैलाना, बढ़ाना, खोलना |
| 155 | Stand | खड़ा होना सहन करना, सफल होना, स्थिर होना |
| 156 | Steal | चुराना, चोरी करना |
| 157 | Stick | चिपकाना, टेक लगाना |
| 158 | Strike | हड़ताल करना, टकराना, अचानक मारना, अचानक घटित होना |
| 159 | Swear | कसम खाना, शपथ लेना/देना, वचन देना |
| 160 | Swim | तैरना |
| 161 | Swing | झूलना |
| 162 | Take | लेना, खा लेना, उठा लेना, स्वीकार कर लेना, उठाना |
| 163 | Teach | पढ़ाना, शिक्षा प्रदान करना |
| 164 | Tear | फाड़ना, काट कर अलग करना |
| 165 | Tell | बोलना, बतलाना, व्यक्त करना, सूचना देना |
| 166 | Test | छानबीन करना, जांच करना, परखना |
| 167 | Thank | धन्यवाद करना, शुक्रिया करना, आभार मानना |
| 168 | Think | सोचना, विचार करना, याद करना |
| 169 | Throw | फेंकना, उछालना, नीचे गिरा देना, दे मारना, चाल चलना |
| 170 | Tie | बांधना, कसना, गाँठ मारना |
| 171 | Travel | यात्रा करना, घूमना, चलना |
| 172 | Try | प्रयत्न करना, चेष्टा करना, आजमाना, |
| 173 | Understand | जानना, समझना, स्वीकार करना, मान लेना |
| 174 | Use | इस्तेमाल करना, उपयोग करना, प्रयोग करना |
| 175 | Vanish | गायब होना, चंपत हो जाना, समाप्त हो जाना, दृष्टि से बाहर होना |
| 176 | Violate | उलंघन करना, भंग करना, तोड़ना |
| 177 | Wait | इंतजार करना, प्रतीक्षा करना, राह देखना |
| 178 | Wander | इधर उधर भटकना, टहलना, बहकना, फिरना |
| 179 | Want | चाहना, इच्छा करना |
| 180 | Wash | धोना, साफ करना, बहा कर ले जाना |
| 181 | Waste | बर्बाद करना, दुरुपयोग करना |
| 182 | Wave | हिलाना, हाथ से इशारा करना, लहराना |
| 183 | Wear | कपड़े पहनना, घिस जाना, क्षय करना |
| 184 | Weave | बुनना, गूंथना |
| 185 | Wed | शादी करना |
| 186 | Weep | रोना, विलाप करना, शिकायत करना |
| 187 | Weigh | तौलना, विचार करना, गौर करना, महत्व देना |
| 188 | Win | जीतना, प्राप्त करना, मिलना |
| 189 | Wink | आंख मारना, इशारा करना, पलक झपकाना |
| 190 | Wipe | झाड़ना, साफ करना, निर्मल करना |
| 191 | Work | काम करना, प्रबंध करना, असर करना, नौकरी करना |
| 192 | Write | लिखना, छापना |
| 193 | Yawn | उबासी लेना, अंगड़ाई लेना |
| 194 | Yield | फल देना, पैदा करना, लाभ पहुंचाना |

**Total 78**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Awake | जागना |
| Become | बन जाना, होना |
| Break | तोड़ना |
| Buy | खरीदना |
| Call | बुलाना |
| Care | देखभाल करना |
| Cheat | धोखा देना, बेईमानी करना |
| Clean | साफ करना, खाली करना |
| Come | आना, पधारना |
| Cook | खाना बनाना |
| Cry | रोना, चिल्लाना |
| Do | करना |
| Drink | पीना, मदिरा पान करना |
| Drive | चलाना, संचालित करना |
| Eat | खाना, भोजन करना |
| Enter | प्रवेश करना, भीतर आना |
| Fall | गिरना, बरसना, पतन होना |
| Feel | महसूस करना, टटोलना, सहानुभूति रखना |
| Finish | खत्म करना, पूरा करना |
| Get | प्राप्त करना, प्रभावित करना |
| Give | देना |
| Go | निकल जाना |
| Help | सहायता करना, सेवा करना |
| Hide | गुप्त रखना, छिपाना |
| Hit | प्रहार करना, टकराना |
| Hurt | क्षति पहुंचाना, चोट पहुंचाना, दुख देना |
| Keep | रखना |
| Know | जानना, पता होना, परिचित होना |
| Learn | सीखना |
| Leave | अलविदा कहना, विदा होना, चले जाना |
| Lie | झूठ बोलना, भ्रमित करना |
| Like | पसंद करना, चाहना |
| Listen | सुनना, ध्यान देना |
| Live | रहना, जीवित रहना, जीवन का आनंद लेना |
| Make | निर्माण करना, मजबूर करना, बनाना |
| Meet | मिलना, परिचय करना, अनुभव करना |
| Open | खोलना, उद्घाटन करना, शुरू करना |
| Order | आज्ञा देना, हुकम करना |
| Pick | छांटना, चयन करना, कुरेदना |
| Play | खेलना, बजाना, अभिनय करना |
| Please | कृपा करना, प्रसन्न करना |
| Pull | खींच ले जाना, अलग कर देना |
| Purchase | खरीदना |
| Push | धक्का देना, दबाना |
| Put | रखना, व्यक्त करना, प्रस्तुत करना |
| Quit | त्यागना, छोड़ देना |
| Rain | बरसात होना |
| Reach | पहुंचना |
| Read | पढ़ना |
| Receive | स्वीकारना, स्वागत करना, लेना, प्राप्त करना |
| Refuse | इन्कार करना |
| Ring | बजना, टेलिफोन करना |
| Rise | उभारना, उन्नति करना, उदय होना |
| Run | भागना, दौड़ना, चलना, फिरना |
| Save | बचाना, किफायत करना, जमा करना |
| Say | कहना, राय देना, बोलना |
| See | देखना, समझना, मुलाकात करना |
| Sell | बेचना, बिक्री करना, व्यापार करना |
| Send | भेजना, प्रेषित करना |
| Show | दर्शाना, दिखलाना, राह बतलाना |
| Sing | गीत गाना, गुनगुनाना |
| Sit | बैठना, आराम करना, आसन लगाना |
| Sleep | सोना, आराम करना, झपकी लेना |
| Speak | बोलना, बताना, बात करना |
| Spend | खर्च करना, व्यय करना |
| Stand | खड़ा होना सहन करना, सफल होना, स्थिर होना |
| Swim | तैरना |
| Take | लेना, खा लेना, उठा लेना, स्वीकार कर लेना, उठाना |
| Teach | पढ़ाना, शिक्षा प्रदान करना |
| Tell | बोलना, बतलाना, व्यक्त करना, सूचना देना |
| Throw | फेंकना, उछालना, नीचे गिरा देना, दे मारना, चाल चलना |
| Travel | यात्रा करना, घूमना, चलना |
| Try | प्रयत्न करना, चेष्टा करना, आजमाना, |
| Use | इस्तेमाल करना, उपयोग करना, प्रयोग करना |
| Wait | इंतजार करना, प्रतीक्षा करना, राह देखना |
| Wash | धोना, साफ करना, बहा कर ले जाना |
| Wear | कपड़े पहनना, घिस जाना, क्षय करना |
| Write | लिखना, छापना |

# Strategy & Marketing and ToDos

Message writes on walls

Try to figure out all the action/work we do

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