

Syllabus

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Part - 1

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | Translation | ✓ |
| 2. | Syntax | ✓ |
| 3. | Articles | ✓ |
| 4. | Noun and numbers | ✓ |
| 5. | Noun and the gen case | ✓ |
| 6. | Collective Noun | ✓ |
| 7. | Distributive pronoun | ✓ |
| 8. | Noun and the gender | ✓ |
| 9. | Demonstrative pronoun | ✓ |
| 10. | Reflexive pronoun | ✓ |
| 11. | Emphatic " | ✓ |
| 12. | Possessive pronoun | ✓ |
| 13. | Personal pronoun | ✓ |
| 14. | Reciprocal " | ✓ |
| 15. | Interrogative " | ✓ |
| 16. | Adjective | ✓ |
| 17. | Degree | ✓ |
| 18. | Adverb | ✓ |
| 19. | Verb identification | ✓ |
| 20. | Model verb | ✓ |
| 21. | Verb id Preposition | ✓ |
| 22. | Conjunction | ✓ |
| 23. | Removal too | ✓ |
| 24. | Question tag | |
| 25. | voice | ✓ |
| 26. | Narration | ✓ |
| 27. | Indefinite Pronoun | ✓ |
| 28. | Finest preposition | |
| 29. | Figure of speech | ✓ |
| 1. | Vocab (Antonym - Synonyms, One word, idiom- Phrases) | |

Part - 2

24/03/2018

* Spelling Errors *

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Wrong

Right

- ① competition ✓
- ② Twelfth ✓
- ③ Czechoslovakia ✓
- ④ cigarette ✓
- ⑤ Pneumonia (प्लोनिया) ✓
- ⑥ Committee ✓
- ⑦ Thiruvananthapuram ✓
- ⑧ counterfeit (गोली/गोली) ✓
- ⑨ Affidavit ✓
- ⑩ Tsunami ✓
- ⑪ Psychology ✓
- ⑫ xerox ✓
- ⑬ Dialogue ✓
- ⑭ Catalogue (सूचीपत्र) ✓
- ⑮ colonel (कॉर्नल) ✓
- ⑯ Lieutenant (लेटिनेन्ट) ✓

syntax : sub verb Agreement

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(1)

I need five thousands rupees.

I need five thousand rupees.

(2)

I need two thousand rupee note.I need two thousand rupee note.

(3)

will you give me, two hundred rupees?will you give me, two hundred rupees.

(4)

Anuj is five years old child.

Anuj is five years old child.

(5)

Two thousands is a big amount for a common man.

Two thousands is a big amount for a common man.

(6)

He lives in twenty years old house.

He lives in twenty year old house.

⇒

if subject and verb होती तो कैसे लिखा
use होती है helping verb होती Plural
होती हैं

(7)

Ramesh and sumit will go to the marriage
on saturday. ✓

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(8)

Ramesh and sumit are innocent. ✓

1st person - I

1st → I we

2nd → you

3rd → Ram

He

she

It

they

⇒

In the first sentence मेरोके से व्याकरण subject

आपै ही तो बातों का 231 होना चाहिए।

Ex-

Ravi, you and I can't help him.

you, Ravi and I can not help him.

(1)

you, she and I can not go there.

You, she and I can not go there.

(2)

she and I could not reach there.

She and I could not reach there.

Exception →

In the first sentence मेरोके "subject plural"

ही वर्ग के "negative work" ही 281 ही

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ती 123 का शब्द में पर्याप्त है। (8)

- ① Rajeev and I can not obey the teacher.
I and Rajeev can not obey the teacher.

- ② we you and they are going to see the Taj.
you, we and they are going to see the Taj.
we, you and they are going to see the Taj.

~~28/3~~

Rule-3

यह सब Article के उसी की प्रकार है
ती वास्तव में वह सब की व्याख्या होता है।

- ① The teacher and uncle was going there.
② The teacher and the uncle were going there.

Rule-4 →

यह same noun के preposition से जड़े हैं
ती वह singular helping verb अन्ती है।

Ex - ① mistake after mistake was/were committed by her

- ② ship after ship was arriving at the port.
③ Two and two make four.

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(4) She was writing ~~to~~ step by step.

(5) I am learning word to word.

Rule - 5 → जो संज्ञा and से बहुत होती है उनके बाद plural helping verb use होती है।

(6) Ram and Mohan are neighbours.

(7) She and I are singing here.

Exception → यदि दोनों संज्ञा सह चीज की जिसका ओर होती है तो helping verb singular use होती है।

(8) "Amar, Akbar and Anthony" is my favourite play.

(9) "Three mistakes of my life" is awarded by the president.

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Articles

Definite

'The'

Indefinite

A / An

⇒ use of A/An → Vowel sound \Rightarrow use of An
 Preposition use \Rightarrow Ei and consonant sound
 \Rightarrow use of A chT use \Rightarrow Ei

An - Onion

an - Elephant

an - M.P.

a - member of Parliament

an - Honest boy

An - Fox

A - Union

An MLA

a member of Legislative

a Co

a University

a Ewe

a year

→ NOTE →

A and An \Rightarrow use uncountable and
 plural के लिए \Rightarrow a एवं the /

⇒ यहाँ रुचि व असूचि का बोध होता है तो 'An'
 ahi प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex -

An Ear

a year , a Ewe etc.

~~Date
30/03/17~~

One words (Types of farming) / rearing

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Abscond - A person who runs away without permission

- * ① **Floriculture** - Farming of flowers.
- ② **Arbicuture** → Farming of trees.
- ③ **Viticulture** → Farming of grapes.
- ④ **Pisciculture** → Growing Rearing of fish.
- ⑤ **Sericulture** → Rearing of silk worm.
- ⑥ **Horticulture** → Farming of fruit and vegetables.
- ⑦ **Apiculture** → Rearing of bees.
- ⑧ **Aviculture** → Rearing of birds.
- ⑨ **mariculture** - Rearing of marine
- ⑩ **Olericulture** → Farming of vegetables of spread
- ⑪ **Aeroculture** - Rearing of tortoise of land.

* **Vineyard** -

* **churchyard** -

* **fruits** -

→ **excursion** -

One word related to murder

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- ① matricide -> murder of one's mother
- ② patricide -> murder of one's father
- ③ sororicide -> murder of one's sister
- ④ folicide -> murder of foetus
- ⑤ fratricide -> murder of brother/friend
- ⑥ uxoricide -> murder of wife
- ⑦ meriticide -> murder of husband
- ⑧ Parricide -> murder of parents
- ⑨ Germicide - killing of germs
- ⑩ Regicide -> murder of King/Queen
- ⑪ Homicide -> murder of human
- ⑫ Genocide -> murder of family/community/Race
- ⑬ Infanticide -> murder of Infant
- ⑭ Insecficide -> killing of Insects
- ⑮ Canicide -> killing of Dogs
- ⑯ Avicide -> killing of Birds
- ⑰ Apicide -> killing of Bees
- ⑱ Filicide -> murder of children
- ⑲ Pesticide -> killing of germs

Fraternity - भित्ति

Henpecked - गिरा होना

Uxorious - वृत्ति की होना

Resign - संक्षेप

Dotage - विश्वासी (बुजु़गी और दृष्टि अलै बहाव)

Calf - बिल्हा

Filly - बिल्हा की बिल्हा

Archaeology - इतिहास

02/4/2018

Use of Article

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- (1) Mountain Name से पहले (1)
- (2) River Name से पहले (1)
- (3) Directions (दिशा) के नाम से पहले (1)
- (4) ग्रन्ति, उपग्रहों के नाम से पहले (1)
- (5) News papers के नाम से पहले (1)
- (6) Comparison के second subject से पहले (2)
- (7) परिवर्त व्याचा से पहले (1)
- (8) Body parts से पहले (1)
- (9) Holy books, Historical places के नाम से पहले
- (10) सर्वेच्छा पदों के पहले (1)
- (11) superlative Degree के पहले (1)
- (12) विद्युतों के पहले (1)
- (13) Ordinal से पहले (1)
- (14) धार्ति व धार्म से पहले (1)
- (15) Political Party के नाम से पहले (1)
- (16) Pure descriptive things के पहले (1)
- (17) musical instrument के पहले (1)

अपवाइ (i) परिवर्त व्याचा से Peak से पहले "The" Article use नहीं होता।

(ii) sub-direction से पहले "The" Article का use नहीं होता।

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Examples →

- ① The Himalaya is the highest mountain in the world.
- ② The Ganga is longer than the Yamuna.
- ③ The sun rises in the East.
- ④ The Earth is round.
- ⑤ The Dawn is the most popular news paper of Pakistan.
- ⑥ He win the first prize in games.
- ⑦ Sudar was the midtown of India.
- ⑧ The Earth is round, it is Vedas.
- ⑨ He can not write # with the right hand.
- ⑩ The Taj Mahal is more precious than the Red fort.
- ⑪ If you will do something wrong, I will complain to the principal.
- ⑫ You are the best boy of this class.
- ⑬ The Russia is clean country.
- ⑭ The Hindus and the Sikhs were at the last stay of the war.
- ⑮ The Congress is the most corrupt party according to the facts.
- ⑯ Here is the red shirt which my mom give me on my birthday.
- ⑰ He was playing the guitar.

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Rule 1

उन वाक्यों में ही होते हैं जिनके पास 'The' Article
use होती है सहजा।

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Hospital, church, mosque, Temple,
Market, School, etc

Bank, school, hospital, etc.

Ex- (i) You are sick, you should go to hospital.

NOTE →

उन वाक्यों में ही होते हैं जिनके पास 'The' Article use होता है।

Ex- My house is in front of the temple.

Rule - 2

यदि वाक्य में कोई 'The' Article
नहीं हो तो उसके साथ सम्बन्धित सभी
वाक्यों को एक साथ ही माना जाता है।

Ex- Hindi → हिन्दी

The Hindi - हिन्दी

i.e. b) French → फ्रेंच

The French - फ्रेंच

Rule - 3

यदि Adjective के पास 'The' Article साथ ही
हो तो सभी वाक्यों को denote करता है।

Intelligent अचिन्ता

The intelligent अचिन्ता

Poor - गरीब

The Poor → गरीब

Noun

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"Anything whatever can be named is noun."

→ Kind of Noun →

(1) Common Noun →

Boy, Girl, Teacher, Student,

River, Mountain

(2) Proper Noun →

Amit, Moradabad, Cranga

(3) Collective Noun →

Class, bunch, assembly, army, team, family, Police Posse, Syndicate

(4) Abstract → Kindness, honesty, childhood, Infancy (out of mind)

(5) Material Noun →

Plastic, Milk, Gold, Silver, wood.

Noun and the numbers

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⇒ अंक शब्दालंस दोहरा पीछे की ओर A/c
 singular और A/c to English, plural
 होते हैं।

Ex-

Goggles

spectacles

Binoculars

scissors

Trousers

Pants

Jeans

Shorts

Bellows

Gallows

Glasses

Tongs

15. इन सभी वस्तुओं को दो हिस्से में बांटा जा सकता है।

means. each have two parts.

(1)

where is my pants? ; I want to wear.
 where are my pants? (I want to wear.)

(2)

my scissors has lost anywhere?
 my scissors have lost anywhere.

(3)

where are my trousers?
 where are my trousers?

Rule-2 → कुद शब्द हेसे होते हैं जो singular और plural में समान रूप से रहते हैं।

ex - Deer - दृश्य

fish - मछली

stone - पत्त्वा

colour - रंग

sheep - बैंड

① Sheeps are going to the meadow.

Sheep are going to the meadow.

② There are many fishes in the aquarium.

There are many fish in the aquarium.

Rule-3 → कुद शब्द हेसे होते हैं जो singular लिखते हैं, लेकिन पास्तवा में

singular लिखते हैं, लेकिन पास्तवा में

plural होते हैं।

Cavalry - सूनान लोग

Pearlry - सूनान लोग

Clergy - पारसी लोग

Cavalry - सूनान सैलीग

Poly - सूनान परिवार अंडेव

Infantry - पैदल सैलीग

People - लोग

Cattle - पालन खाना (मौजूदा)

~~Ex-① Peasantry is/are happy about the government's decision.~~

~~Peasantry are happy about the government's decision.~~

② Clergy are ready for the oath ceremony.

Rule-4 →

* अनेक शब्द (एसे ही हैं जो) "uncountable" ही हैं।

इनका Plural नहीं बनाया जा सकता और

साथ ही इनके पहले A / An. article नहीं

use होता।

Ex. Knowledge - ज्ञान

Luggage - समान

Baggage - बड़ा समान

work - कार्य

Scenery - व्यापार

Poetry - छोटी साहित्य poems

Furniture - लगड़ी जा सामान

Information - ज्ञान

Bread - रोटी

Hair - फाँसि

Coffee - कॉफी

Mischief - गलती / शराबत

Stationery - स्टेनरी

Food - भोजन

Advice - सलाह

Language - भाषा

Money - धन

Jewellery - गदाना

y

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Ex- ① My hairs are black.

My hair ~~are~~ is black.

② I need some informations.

I need some information.

③ He has five breads.

He has five pieces of bread.

④ Please give me two coffee.

Please give me two cup of coffee.

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How to make plural

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⇒ किसी शब्द के अंत में plural बनाया जाता है तो
उसके last के alphabets में change किया
जाता है।

(i) last में f वाले होने:

Wolf - wolves

Thief - Thieves

Life - Lives

Knife - Knives

wife - wives

② Exception →

chief - chiefs

mischief - mischiefs

Handkerchief - Handkerchiefs

chief अंत last में आये तो ves नहीं लगता।

③ ऐन शब्दों के अंत में double vowel आता है।

Bee - Bees

Tree - Trees

Radio - Radios

④ last में i- y आये तब

country - countries

city - cities

Baby - Babies

परंतु ये से बड़े consonant आये तब ↑

* ये वे शब्दों के पहले कीड़ी vowel आये तब → बोलने से add होता है →

Boy - Boys

Toy - Toys

Donkey - Donkeys

Monkey - Monkeys

Key - Keys

(4) अशी-अशी शब्दों के vowel जी चेंज होते हैं।

man - men

woman - women

Foot - feet

Tooth - Teeth

Goose - Geese

Mouse - Mice

(5) ये शब्दों के plural लिएके अलाट तरीके से बनता है -

child - children

Datum - Data

Eratum - Errata

Radius - Radii

Cervious - Cervilli

Stadium - Stadia / Stadiums

Phenomenon - Phenomena

Noun and the Gender

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Masculine	Feminine	common : Nertes
Boy	Girl	student
father	mother	Teacher
uncle	Aunty	Employee
monkey		Pen
Horse	mare	
Donkey	mare	

Rule 1 → Masculine Gender ^{oh Aro} He, him, his
 or ^{ch2d E} ch2d E

Rule 2 → Feminine Gender ^{oh Aro} she, her ^{oh Aro} are
 or ^{ch2d E} ch2d E

Rule 3 → Common Gender ^{oh Aro} He ^{or} she ^{oh Aro} are
 or ^{ch2d E} ch2d E

Rule 4 → Neuter ^{oh Aro} It, Its ^{oh Aro} use ^{ch2d E} ch2d E

Ex - The teacher ^{oh Aro} was teaching his/her subject.

NOTE → ^{oh Aro} Child common Gender ^{oh Aro} आता है लोकों
 or ^{ch2d E} लोकों Nature ^{oh Aro} जीव से इसके साथ It ^{oh Aro} मरीज फूट
 जाता है

Ex -

Rule -5

નું શરીર દેખી હોતું હૈ જો Non-living હાજરું અને Feminine Gender નાથી બાત નથી

~~22/1/21 21/2 Natural beauty 22/1/21~~

em

Earth

MUDW

River

Night 102

Nature

feminine:

Ex- ① The moon has not her light.

② The earth rotate her circle.

~~Rules~~) →

~~We can not talk with Bishop cause~~

(3) of her cruel nature and life.

④ She can ~~out~~ you from her house.

because she is your landlord.

Ans She can evict you from her house because she is your landlord.

Noun and the Case

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(S) → का, की, को

Ram's book - का

Ram's father - का

Ram's brother - का

Rule ① → (S) का use living things और time
की वाले वाले शब्दों के साथ होता है।

Ex- ① ~~Amrit's~~ Arun's father, (living thing)

(X)

② ~~on~~ Sunday's night (time)

Rule ② → जिन शब्दों के अन्त में पहले से ही s हो वहाँ

girls' hostel

Boys' hostel

Rule 3 → जिन शब्दों के अन्त में Hissing sound आता है-
उनके साथ सिर्फ (') use किया जाता है,
(S) नहीं

Prince' Palace.

Mahesh' book.

1814

Rule 4

उत्तर की समाचारिता वाली बातें अद्यता की तुलना करने की तरह से और उत्तर की समाचारिता वाली बातें अद्यता की तुलना करने की तरह से।

Ex ① Ram's school is better than Shyam's. (X)

Ram's School \rightarrow Ram's School

✓ Ram's school is better than Shyam's. (✓)

Rule 5 → Ex ② Amit's brother was taller than Mohit.

Amit's brother \rightarrow Amit's brother

Rule 5 → ① Ram's and Shyam's father is going to the office. (X)

✓ Ram's and Shyam's fathers are going to the office.

② Ram and Shyam's father are going to the office.

Ram and Shyam's father is going to the office.

③ Ram's and Shyam's father is going to the office.

Ram and Shyam's father is going to the office. (C)

Collective Noun

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- (1) An assembly of leaders नेताओं की सभा
- (2) An assembly of listeners सुनने वालों की सभा
- (3) An army of ants चार्टीचों की सेना (समूह)
- (4) An army of soldiers सैनिकों की सेना
- (5) A volley of stones पत्तरों की बौद्धा
- (6) A volley of arrows टीरों की बौद्धा
- (7) A cluster of stars तारों का गुदा
- (8) A constellation of stars तारों का ग्रहण मूल
- (9) A galaxy of stars तारों की मंडाकन्ती
- (10) A shoal of fish दोटी महस्तीयों का समूह
- (11) A haul of fish दोटी महस्तीयों का समूह
- (12) A herd of cattle मवाशयों का समूह
- (13) A gang of robbers चोरों का गंगा
- (14) A cantonment of soldiers सैनिकों की हावनी
- (15) A regiment of soldiers सैनिकों की इनिमी
- (16) A battalion of soldiers सैनिकों की आपाएं पांडी गति
- (17) A bouquet of flowers फूलों का गोढ़दा
- (18) A bunch of flowers फूलों का गुदा
- (19) A pile of grain अमाले का टैक
- (20) A pile of books खिलाड़ि का टैक
- (21) A litter of puppies छिल्ली का समूह
- (22) A litter of kittens छिल्ली के बच्चों का समूह
- (23) A litter of piglings सुअरी के बच्चों का समूह
- (24) A hive of bees मधुमक्खीयों का देहा
- (25) A swarm of flies मक्खियों का दहा
- (26) A fleet of ships → जहाजों का बैड़ा
- (27) A flotilla of ships → जहाज/नाव का बैड़ा
- (28) A crew of sailors → नाविकों का समूह

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Directions

- (29) A board of members → नियंत्रिता का समूह
- (30) A band of musicians → संगीतकारों का समूह
- (31) A choir of singers → गायकों का समूह
- (32) A mob of people → आत्मशोषणीयों का समूह
- (33) A crowd of people → शास्त्रज्ञ लोगों का समूह
- (34) A swarm of flies → मच्छरों का दृश्य
- (35) A swarm of ants → चींचों का दृश्य
- (36) A swarm of bees → मधुमेहीनों का दृश्य
- (37) A series of lectures → कार्यपालीकारी कार्यक्रम के बारे में
- (38) A gaggle of girls → लड़कियों की गोदावरी
- (39) A gaggle of geese → उसी गोदावरी
- (40) A pack of fools → घोड़े की गोदावरी
- (41) A pack of hounds → बुद्धिमत्तों की गोदावरी
- (42) A pack of wolves → बेकामों की गोदावरी
- (43) A pack of thieves → चोरों का समूह
- (44) A posse of police → पुलिस की गोदावरी
- (45) A syndicate of merchants → व्यापारियों का समूह
- (46) A flock of sheep → बोवाओं का समूह
- (47) A flock of birds → पक्षियों का समूह
- (48) A flight of birds → पक्षियों की गोदावरी
- (49) A colony of ants → चींचों की गोदावरी
- (50) A colony of people → लोगों की गोदावरी

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→ Personal Pronoun →

जो वे प्रकार के होते हैं।

(a) Nominative Case

(b) Objective Case

Nominative Case Objective

I, we, you, they

you, we, you

she

It

They

we

He

me, us, them

you, us

her

it

them

us

him

Ex (1) She and you are going to your home.

- ① his, ② your, ③ her, ④ whose, ⑤ these

Person 1 2 3 4 5

Ex (2) You, she and we are doing our duty.

✓ ① - ② - ⑤

(a) your

(b) their

(c) our

(d) None of these.

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(3)

You and I can do our work.

- (a) my ~~w~~
- (b) ours ✓
- (c) your
- (d) her.

दोनों subject के लिए plural आएगा।

(4)

You and she can not complete your work.

- (a) your ✓

you के साथ हमेशा your

Rule-1 →

Helping verb के पहले हमेशा subject

use किया जाता है। Object नहीं।

Ex- You and me can play cricket together.

X

you and I can play cricket together.

Rule-2 →

Preposition के बाद हमेशा Object का use किया जाता है। Subject का नहीं।

Ex- There is a naughty boy b/w you and I.

There is a naughty boy b/w you and me.

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Rule 3 → Let an object or use idiom that
Subject or verb |

- (a) Let S go there. (X)
(b) Let me go there. (✓)

Ex - Let him play the match. (✓)

Adjective

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→ Define →

"which words are used to specify noun and pronoun. those are called adjective."

(1) I have a big house:

(2) This is my house.

⇒ Kind of Adjective →

(1) Possessive Adjective →

My, your, his, her,
our, their etc.

⇒ ये सब वाक्यों की विधि है।

Ex - This is my car.I have lost your bag.

(2) Demonstrative Adjective →

संकेतवाचक

This, That, These,
Those

⇒ ये वाक्यों "संकेत" वाक्य हैं जिनकी विधि है।

Ex - I need this book.

I have lost that pen.

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(3)

Adjective of quality →Beautiful, smart,
intelligent, glorious etc.Ex- ⇒ quality of girlEx- She is a beautiful girl.

(4)

Adjective of quantity →

few, little,

Some, much, many etc.

⇒ few girlEx- A few boys are reading English.

Some friends are going to watch the movie.

NOTE →Ordinal \rightarrow 1st, 2nd, 3rd etc Cardinal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

1 First

1 one

2 Second

2 Two

3 Third

3 Three

4 Fourth

4 Four

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⇒ Difference of Adjectives →

(A) → Elder / older →

Real Relation के बीच

elder की Age define करते हैं तो older
का use किया जाता है।

Ex. ① I could not abuse him because the shopkeeper was older than I. (✓)

② I can not disobey my brother because he is elder to me.

⇒ Elder की उपरी Object use कीजिए
than की तरह।

(B) → Much / many →

Much का use uncountable
के लिए और many का use countable
के लिए किया जाता है।

Ques. How many friends have you?

Ques. How much knowledge have you in Eng?

~~1/5~~

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③ How many times you went there to steal?

④ How much time you've spent with him;

(c) ⇒ Few/Little →

Few or use countable
के लिए कम और Little जैसे uncountable
के लिए कम जैसे हैं

(d) ⇒ few Little ने के बराबर

A few A Little कुछ

The few The Little जो कुछ भी

Ex- ① Little sugar I need in my tea.

② A Little sugar I bought from ~~the~~ market.

③ The Little sugar I had, spent over the guest.

~~few~~ ex- ① A few people speak English in India.

A few people speak correct English in India.

The few people were here, have gone to their home.

② A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

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(E) Other/another →

Other অৰি কৰিব প্লুৱল

case of অৰি অৱলৈ

⇒ another অৰি কৰিব সিঙ্গুলাৰ কেস অবলৈ
বিলৈ

Ex - I don't care another boy.

I don't care other boys.

(F) Some/any →

Some অৰি আৰু প্লুৱল অবলৈ

Any অৰি আৰু সিঙ্গুলাৰ অবলৈ কৰিব

অবলৈ বিলৈ

Ex - Give me some rupees to buy fruit.

I have not any book to read.

NOTE → Positive sentence if some অৰি কৰিব

অবলৈ কৰিব। Negative if any

অবলৈ কৰিব।

Ex - I have some knowledge of this subject.I have not any knowledge of this subject.

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(F)

First / foremost →

First चीज़ों में से अक्सर

मैत्र लिए जाने वाले होते हैं।

Ex - Pt. Nehru was the "first" PM of congress.Rajiv Gandhi was the "foremost" PM of Congress.

(g)

Last / latest →

Last ⇒ शिर्ष

Latest ⇒ नवीनतम्

Ex - Revolution 2020 is the latest book of C. Bhagat.Mom was the last movie of Shiloh even when she was staying alive.

Degree

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~~2/5~~ ~~3/5~~∴ \Rightarrow Degree 3 forms of English

Positive ↓ Comparative ↓ Superlative ↓

as — as

Than

The

so — as

Tall

Taller

Tallest

Beautiful

more beautiful

most beautiful

Honest

more honest

most honest

[A] \Rightarrow Degree of two subjects \rightarrow

P (1) Ram is as good as Shyam.

C (2) Shyam is not better than Ram.

P (3) Rita is as beautiful as Ankita.

C (4) Ankita is not more beautiful than Rita.

P (5) India is as large as Australia.

C (6) Australia is not larger than India.

P (7) Rahul is not taller than Amit.

C (8) Amit is as tall as Rahul.

P (9) Mohan is as good as Sumit.

C (10) Sumit is not as good as Mohan.

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- [6] India is larger than Pakistan.
Pakistan is not so large as India.
- [7] They are more laborious than Anuj
Anuj is as laborious as they.
- [8] America is not so bad Africa.
Africa is worse than America.

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~~2/5~~~~9/5~~

- P. (1) very few boys are so intelligent as
Amit.
- c Amit is more intelligent than ^{most} other
boys.

s Amit is one of the intelligent boys.

- (2) very few girls are so beautiful as she.
c she is more beautiful than most
other girls.

s She is one of the most beautiful girls.

- (3) Very few boys are so laborious as he.
He is more laborious than most other
boys.
- He is one of the most laborious boys.

④ * Common Errors in degree →

- ① Ram is better than any other boys.

Ne Ram is better than ^{any} other boy.

- ② She is most beautiful than any other
girls.

she is ^{more} ~~the most~~ beautiful than any
other girls.

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③ Ram is most intelligent boy.

Ram is the most intelligent boy.

④ very few girls are so fat as she.

⑤ you are the most important boy of her class.

⑥ Amit is the best boy of his class.

* She is one of the tallest girls.

She is taller than most other girls.

very few girls are so tall as she.

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C. \Rightarrow (1 sub) Degree \rightarrow

I sub don't about it don't Degree at 21st
 & next positive Degree No other if it
 start staff |

(1) P. No other student is so honest as you.

c. you are more honest than any other student.

S. you are the most honest student.

(2) P. No other teacher is so naughty as you.

c. you are more naughty than any other teacher.

S. you are the most naughty teacher.

(3) P. No other country is so large as India.

c. India is larger country than any other country.

S. India is the largest country.

No.

(4) P. No other boy is so bad as Amit.

c. Amit is worse than any other boy.

S. Amit is the worst boy.

* Adverb *

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- ⇒ Here }
- ⇒ There } Adverb

A may

b. She is singing in the class today loudly.
 she is singing loudly in the class today.

m p T → Time

↓ → place

manner

Rule + Adverb of manner + Place + Time

NOTE →

→ In sentence if 2 negative adverb
 don't use first with

Some Important Errors in Sentences

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①

she hopes to become an engineer after
she will complete her education.

A

she hopes to become



Errors in this part

②

At last he married with a poor girl.

with के बीच नहीं लगाया जाएगा।

जबकि married with boy. हीरा के girl नहीं

At last he married to a poor girl.

③

could you (please) maintain silence for
a while?

sentence में silence maintain के बीच

नहीं।

④

The thief had hardly put the cash
in his pocket then the owner
woke up.

No-

had hardly के बीच नहीं।

The thief hardly had put the cash
in his pocket then the owner woke
up.

(SSC-MTS - 2017)

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- ⑤ All the girls students are advised to attend the meeting positively.

girls ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਕਲੱਬ ਵਿੱਚ
students ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ girl ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ
students ਵਿੱਚ ਆ ਚੁਣੀ ਵੀ

- ⑥ Bengal tigers are now almost extinct.

MPT Rule ਅਨੇਗਲ

Bengal tigers are extinct almost now.

- ⑦ It is better to stay at home than go to market when it is raining.

when ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਹਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿੱਚ

Noun and Gender की शीर्ष

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NOTE:-

यदि किसी common gender के लिए object वा
possessive दिये गये हों तो masculine की
जांच सही भावा आता है।

masculine

feminine

Mayor

Mayoress

Chairman

Chair Person

Doctor

lady doctor

NOTE:-

शीर्ष की दोइकर सभी जानवरों के लिए It का
प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule -

child common gender में आता है लेकिन
Non-living nature की वजह से इसके साथ
It का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex - my child has done its work.

Masculine

Feminine

Fox (लोमड़ा)

Vixen (लोमड़ी)

Author (लेखक)

Authoress

Count (संघसे अधिकर व्यक्ति)

Countess

Host (गोपनीय)

Hostess

Jew (जूदी)

Jewess

Mayor (महापाली-मार्गी)

Heiress

Lion

Lioness

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Post Master

Negro (Ezeli)

Tiger

Prince

Abbot

Governor

Duke

God

Emperor

Man Servant

Executor

Prosecutor

Boar

Colt

Earl

Friar (cleric)

Gander

Hart

Horse

Donkey

Buck

Bachelor

Cook

Dowd

Bridegroom

Post-mistress

Negress

Tigress

Princess

Abbess

Emperess

Duchess

Goddess

Emperess

maid Servant

Executrix

Prosecutrix

Sow

Filly

Countess

Nun

Goose

Roe

Mare

Mare

Bee

Maid

Hen

Bee

Bride

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2/S

⇒ change Gender →

(a)	Gentle man	-	Lady
(b)	land lord	-	lady lord
(c)	Doctor	-	lady doctor
(d)	washerman	-	washer woman
(e)	Jack	-	Jenny
(f)	Tomcat	-	shecat
(g)	milk man	-	milk maid
(h)	Sheep/Ram	-	Ewe
(i)	Nephew	-	Niece
(j)	sister	-	madam
(k)	widower	-	widow
(l)	wizard	-	witch (wɪtʃ)

"Removal Too"

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Too → To

So → that

- (1) Rakesh is too weak to walk.
Rakesh is so weak that he cannot walk.
- (2) He is too intelligent to pass the exam.
He is so intelligent that he can pass the exam.
- (3) Rakesh is too lazierous to get the job.
Rakesh is so lazierous that he can get the job.
- (4) Arvind is too clever to help you.
Arvind is so clever that he can help you.
- (5) Shubham was too honest to get the job.
Shubham was so honest that he could get the job.
- (6) The news is too good to be true.
The news is so good that it cannot be true.
- (7) He was too honest notorious to run away from prison.
He was so notorious that he could run away from prison.

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(8)

The rock is too strong to break.
The rock is so strong that it
can not break.

Conjunction

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→ 2-को use किसी sentence की जोड़ने के लिए
किया जाता है वे दो प्रकार के होते हैं-

- (a) Conjunction of pairs
- (b) One part conjunction

Rule (1) →

Neither - nor

Either - or

Not only - but also के बाद Nearest subject
के अनुसार helping verb use होती है।

e.g. ① Neither Abhishek nor Anuj can provide you
new books.

② Either you or Sumit is/are innocent.

③ Not only they but also their teachers
was/were singing in the class.

Rule (2) →

Both - and को एक Plural helping
verb का होता है।

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Ex- Both Ravi and Subhas was/were planning for the future.

• Rule (3) →

conjunction of pairs

जो फलांति सही
पास जरूरी

दीता गया

- (i) Neither - nor
- (ii) Either - or
- (iii) Not only - but also
- (iv) Both - and
- (v) No sooner - than
- (vi) Hardly - when
- (vii) Scarcely - when
- (viii) So - as
- (ix) So - that
- (x) As - as
- (xi) Such - as
- (xii) Such - that
- (xiii) Too - to
- (xiv) Rather - than
- (xv) Although - yet

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* One-part conjunction →

① Until/unless →

until का use किया जाता है unless
की प्रयोग condition के लिए किया जाता है।

→ You can not go out from the class until
the class is over.

→ He can not qualify the exam unless he
works hard.

② When/while →

→ when का use वह किया जाता है जब
कीर्ति के बाद दूसरा कीर्ति हो।

⇒ while का use वह किया जाता है जब
कीर्ति के दौरान दूसरा कीर्ति हो।

• We should wear helmet while on riding.

• I will help you when you come to me.

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सभी



Interrogative words conjunction

की तरह उपयोग होते हैं।

9 Know who is your brother,

कौन - who → जो

कौन-सा which → जो

वह what → जो

जब when → जब

जहां where → जहां

जिसका whose → जिसका

जिसकी कौनसी whom → जिसकी

मैंसे how → ऐसे

* Preposition *

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- (1) In
- (2) at
- (3) On
- (4) along / along with
- (5) Between
- (6) amid / amidst
- (7) Beside / Besides
- (8) Ago / Before
- (9) of / off
- (10) To / Towards
- (11) since / for / from
- (12) By / with
- (13) above / Below
- (14) up / down
- (15) Over / under
- (16) In front of / opposite
- (17) among / amongst
- (18) During
- (19) About
- (20) Across
- (21) through
- (22) into
- (23) upon

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2/S

In →

किसी भी वस्तु के अंदर होने वाले स्थान
अवस्था में as - कभी भी, जैव में etc.

• किसी बन्द आकृति के लिए In का प्रयोग
किया जाता है।

Ex-

my book is in my house.

NOTE →

यदि किसी एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान में गया हो रही ही तो In के स्थान पर Into का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

→

In का प्रयोग महानगर या उससे बड़ी जगह के लिए किया जाता है तथा हीटी जगह के लिए At का use किया जाता है।

As -

I live in MBD at Chhajlet.

NOTE →

यदि महानगर से भी बड़ी जगह का use किया गया हो तो वहाँ महानगर के लिए at लगाते हैं।

No

Ex - I live in V.P. at MBD.

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⇒ At on क्योंकि →

At on क्योंकि किसी भी स्थान अथवा

वस्तु के starting point, enter point / exit point (होर) के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex- At school

At Home

At starting

At last

At the top

At the bottom

At Railway station

At Bus stop

At 5 'o' clock

⇒ On on क्योंकि →

On on क्योंकि उबले वस्तु के स्थान पर अपने से मिलते हैं।

Ex- The cat is on the table.

NOTE-

यदि किसी स्थान से अच्छा वस्तु पर गते ही रहती है तो on के स्थान पर "upon" on के लिए जाता है।

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(i)

Ex- The cat jumped upon the table.

x

⇒

To / Towards →

To का प्रयोग गतिव्य स्थान के बताने के लिए किया जाता है। ऐसकि Towards का प्रयोग सिर्फ दिशा बताने में किया जाता है।

Ex: i) I am going to Delhi towards the North.

ii) Chanakya is towards PMS.

(i)

⇒

Above / Below →

स्थानी अवस्था में ऊपर के लिए Above तथा नीचे के लिए Below का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex: i) The picture is above the Board.

ii) My name is below the name of Anuj.

N

⇒

Up / down का प्रयोग →

गतिज अवस्था में कंपर के लिए up तथा नीचे के लिए down का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

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Ex-ii) After seeing the snake he climbed up the tree.

(ii) Through your beg down.

⇒ Over/under का प्रयोग → यदि दो वस्तुओं के बीच पर्याप्त Gap होते अपरे के लिए over और नीचे के लिए under का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex-iii) The fan is over my head.

(iv) I am under the tree.

⇒ Between का प्रयोग → दो प्रयोग दो Between के बीच, दो वस्तु, दो स्थान अथवा दो पक्षों के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex- We should stop fighting b/w India - Pak.

⇒ Among/ Amongst का प्रयोग → इनका प्रयोग दो से अधिक

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~~2/5~~

व्यक्ति एवं वस्तुओं के लिए किया जाता है।
 इसमें Among constant के पहले और
 Amongst vowel के पहले प्रयोग किया
 जाता है।

Ex- i) There is a naughty boy among students.

ii) There is a naughty boy amongst all students.

⇒

Amid | Amidst of प्रयोग →

असी ग्रूप के लिए (collective noun)

किया जाता है।

Ex- No one can speak amid the class.

No one can speak amidst assembly.

N.A.

⇒

During of प्रयोग →

During of प्रयोग का

कार्य के बराबर & कार्य के दौरान
 यह रहती है।

Ex- He was sleeping during journey.

बाहर में पाल्स में
→

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⇒ Beside / Besides कि प्रयोग → आते हिन्दा वाँ
आलावा के case में.

Ex- Besides a teacher, he is also a good father.

Ram is besides shyam.

⇒ Ago / Before कि प्रयोग →

Ago का प्रयोग किसी
इन्होंने के लिए तथा Before का प्रयोग सामान्य
इन्होंने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex- (i) I came here before ten minutes.

(ii) The monkey fell down from the tree
15 minute ago.

⇒ OF / off on कि प्रयोग → 'OF' का प्रयोग सम्बन्ध
बनाने में तथा 'OFF' का प्रयोग सम्बन्ध
तोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex- (i) You are students of this class.
(ii) A soldier never off his duty.

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since / for का प्रयोग →

घड़ी व कैलेन्डर

के समयानुसार 'since' का use किया जाता है तथा अनिश्चित समय के लिए for का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex-

since morning

since evening

since 2008

since childhood

since Friday

for '2' days

for '2' hours

for '2' weeks.

About का प्रयोग → (बारेमें, लगभग)

Note

About का प्रयोग किसी के "बारेमें" 2/5
 "21-22 में" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Ex-

I want to know about you.

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⇒ Near about का प्रयोग लगभग के अर्थ में
किया जाता है।

Ex- My house distance is near about 30 Km.

⇒ Across का प्रयोग → किसी
Across का प्रयोग किसी

स्थान को touching करते हुए पार करने के लिए
किया जाता है।

Ex- The dog is going across the road.

⇒ पक्षी के लिए over का प्रयोग किया
जाता है।

Blocks are flying over the road.

⇒ Through का प्रयोग →

माहदम या स्थान Through से होकर गुजरने
के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex- I want to go easily through lampy.

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With का प्रयोग →

जाता है यदि कोई With का लिए किसी उपर्युक्त की सहायता से किया जाते हैं।

Ex- she was beating her husband with stick.

NOTE- Public transport के लिए By का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- ⇒ I will go to Delhi by bus.
- ⇒ I will go to Delhi by train.

Exception→ यदि किसी transport के पहले कोई adjective दिया हो तो By के स्थान पर In का use किया जाता है।

I will go to Delhi in AC Bus.

No. I will go to Lucknow in this train.



From / To का प्रयोग →

एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को आने के लिए

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To ohi use किया जाता है।

तथा from ohi use किसी स्थान के आना
होने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex - I am going from Alibas to Jaipur.

⇒ Along | Alongwith ohi प्रयोग →

Along ohi क्षेत्र स्थान के लिए और Alongwith
ohi क्षेत्र वर्तमान और वस्तुओं के लिए
प्रयोग होता है।

Ex - i) He was going along the road.

ii) I am running alongwith my friend.

⇒ Infront of | opposite का प्रयोग →

का प्रयोग सामने के लिए Infront of
और Opposite का प्रयोग आगे - सामने
(विपरीत) के लिए किया जाता है।

हमारे कोठा - Home

कोठा - House

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The fountain is in front of my house.

your house is opposite my house.

Fixed Preposition

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1. Aware of - जागरूक होना
2. Beware of - ध्यान रखना
3. Afraid of - खाली मार के खाली होना (खेलना)
4. Sick of - बुझावी
5. Died of - मरना
6. Suffer from - असुख होना
7. Abstain from - नहीं खाके रहना
8. Refrain from - नहीं करना
9. Avail of - उपयोग करना
10. Proud of - अद्भुत होना
11. Fond of - प्रियोग करना
12. Good at - अच्छी तरफ
13. Bad at - बुरी तरफ
14. Addicted to - अवश्यक होना

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15. cope with - अनुभव करना, संबोधित करना

16. Listen to - सुनना

17. famous for - प्रसिद्ध होना

18. junior to - श्रीमान् होना

19. senior to - बड़ी होना

20. superior to - साथ से अद्यता होना

21. prefer to - पहली चौक (महत्व देना)

22. amuse at - मनोरंजन होना

23. mark at - मार्क लगाना, लिखना

24. Deal in - व्यापार करना

25. Deal with - व्यापक के साथ व्यापार होना

26. married to - sub वही male है जिस

27. married with - sub वही female है जो

28. fond of - शौकीन होना

Sentence

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*

Sentence के मुख्य तीर पर दो भाग होते हैं।

Ram sings a song.



Subject



Predicate

सामान्यतः sentence चार प्रकार के होते हैं -

- ① simple
- ② compound
- ③ complex
- ④ mixed

⇒ simple sentence → यह लिखी sentence में एक subject वा एक finite verb होती है। तो उसी simple sentence कहते हैं।

Ravi plays cricket.

⇒ compound sentence → इस sentence में दोनों principle clause होते हैं जो एक co-ordinate conjunction से जुड़े होते हैं।

Ravi is a doctor and he is my cousin.

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⇒ Complex sentence → 2 भूमिका की

sentence \hat{a} 1 Principle clause और
1 subordinate clause (subordinate
conjunction \hat{a}) की complex sentence
आता है।

Ex - Ravi is so weak that he can not run.

⇒ Mix sentence → यह भूमिका sentence है
2 Principle clause और 1 subordinate
clause use करा जाता है दी mix sentence
आता है।

Ex - He is a good actor and he is also
a leader so he can be famous.

⇒ Simple to Compound →

(1) I went there to play the match.
I went there and played the match.

(2) He is not well to go there,
he is not well so he will not go there.

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(3)

She goes to market to buy vegetables.

She goes to market and buys vegetables.

(4)

He come here to post the letters.

He came here and posted the letters.

(5)

He plays cricket and earn money.

He plays cricket to earn money.

(6)

Ravi works hard and passes the exam.

Ravi works hard to pass the exam.

⇒

Simple to complex →

(1)

He confessed his guilt.

He confessed that he was guilty.

(2)

No one knows him.

No one knows who he is.

• NOTE →

simple sentence to phrase

complex sentence with it

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1. I have a golden ring,
I have a ring which is made of gold.

2. The monkey with a long tail has died.

The monkey has died which has a long tail.

3. You can have anything of your liking.
you can have anything which you like.

4. He is too slow to catch me.
He is so slow that he can not catch me.

5. You may sit anywhere.
you may sit wherever you want.

6. We finished our work before noon.
we finished our work before it is noon.

← Compound to Complex ⇒

① WORK hard and you can win the 1st Prize.
If you work hard, you can win the 1st prize.

② SPEAK the truth and you need not fear.
If you speak the truth, you need not fear.

③ LEAVE the room or you will be turned out.
unless you leave the room you will be turned out.

NOTE → OR, otherwise OR NOT unless OR
ET ANTI ET

④ DO or die.
unless you do, you will die.

⑤ HARI ran to the station but he missed the train.
Although Hari ran to the station yet he missed the train.

⑥ HE worked hard so he succeeded.
He succeeded because he worked hard.
I know him well so I love him.
I love him because I know him well.

VOICE

(Active | Passive voice)

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(A) →

For Indefinite Tense →

will → will be

V-2 → was/were

V-I → Is/am/are

Do/Does/V(I) → is/am/are

Did/V(II) → was/were

will/shall → will be/shall be

(1)

He writes a letter.

A letter is written by him.

(2)

He played cricket.

Cricket was played by him.

(3)

She will help their poor.

The poor will be helped by her.

N

(B)

For Continuous Tense →

Is/am/are → Is/am/are + being.

(1)

You are saying something.

Something is being said by you.

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- (2) He was cooking the food.
The food was being cooked by him.

- (3) She will be going to Delhi.
No Passive voice

(C)

Perfect Tense →

- (1) you have completed it.
It has been completed by you.

- (2) They had written a letter.
A letter had been written by you.

- (3) They will have rejected you.
you will have been rejected by them.

→ Special →

- (1) He was playing with me.
I was being played with him.

- (2) I read the book.
The book was read by me.
The book is read by me.

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⇒ For Negative sentence →

- (1) He does not write a letter.
A letter is not written by him.
- (2) He did not play cricket.
Cricket was not played by him.
- (3) She will not help the poor.
The poor will not be helped by her.
- (4) You are not saying something.
Something is not being said by you.
- (5) He was not cooking the food.
The food was not being cooked by him.
- (6) She will not be going to Delhi.
No change.
- (7) You have not completed it.
It has not been completed by you.
- (8) They had not written a letter.
A letter has not been written
by them.
- (9) They will not have rejected you.
You will not be rejected by them.

For Interrogative sentences

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- ① Are you cleaning your town?
Is your town being cleaned by you?
- ② Have you done it?
Has it been done by you?
- ③ Is he playing the match?
Is the match being played by him?
- ④ Do you teach English?
Is English taught by you?
- ⑤ Do you teach?
Is it taught by you?
- ⑥ Are you making tea?
Is tea being made by you?
- ⑦ Are you telling a story?
Is a story being told by you?
- ⑧ Had they been singing for two hours?
No I made
- ⑨ Will you help him everyday?
Will he be helped by you everyday?

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(10) She love her husband very much.

Her husband is loved very much
by her.

(11) Why are you singing a song?

Why is a song being Sung by you?

(12) How are you teaching English?

How is English being taught by you?

(13) Why are you doing?

Why is being done by you?

(14) Who are taught you English?

By whom is English being taught
by you?

(15) Who is teaching English?

By whom is English being taught?

(16) He has written a poem which
fascinates everyone.

Everyone is fascinated by the poem
which has been written by him.

(17) What are you learning?

What is being learnt by you?

Special Active/Passive

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⇒ "Who" का ले दिया →

① who is teaching english?
By whom is english being taught? ?

② who is cleaning your room?
By whom is your room being cleaned? ?

③ who was doing it?
By whom was it being done? ?

④ who helps you?
By whom are you helped? ?

⑤ who was closing the door?
By whom was the door being closed?

Imp. → ये वाक्य "It is time" से शुक्र होते हैं, उनकी Passive form लगाकर बनायी जाती है।

① It is time to play cricket.
It is time for cricket, to be played.

② It is time to learn english.
It is time for english to be learnt.

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③ It is time to pass the exam.

It is time for exam to be passed.

④ Who is teaching you English?

By whom is English being taught to you?

OR

By whom are you being taught English?

* "जो पावता model verb से बने होते हैं, उनकी Passive modal verb में be अप्पाचर बनायी जाती है।"

Ans:-

[Model verbs]-

Can, could, shall, should,
must, will, shall, would.

① You can read English.

English can be read by you.

② You may help him.

He may be helped by you.

③ I will do it.

It shall be done by me.

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- (4) I could not change my subject.
My subject could not be changed by me.

⇒ जिन वाक्यों की शुरूआत verb से होती है तथा
वे sentence formula request की कहाते हैं
जो उनकी passive let से बनायी जाती है।

- (1) close the door.
let the door be closed.
- (2) Do your work.
let your work be done.

- (3) open the door.
let the door be opened.
- (4) shut the door.
let the door be shut.

- (5) switch off the light.
let the light be switched off.

⇒ ये कुछ वाक्य हैं जिनमें let पहले से
दिया होता है, तब उन्हें let से ही बनाते हैं।

- (1) let me play the match.
let the match be played by me.

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(2) let him do his work.

let his work be done by him

* Imperative sentences *

Note →

जिन वाक्यों में Order, Advise, Request का पता चलता है उनकी Passive, 'you are' के साथ Verb की IIIrd form लगाकर बाते हैं।

(1) Get out.

you are ordered to get out.

(2)

please help me.

you are requested to help me.

(3)

work hard.

you are advised to work hard.

N.

⇒ Negative sentences →

(1)

Do not use mobile phone in the class.

you are advised not to use mobile phone in the class.

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② Shut up your mouth.

You are ordered to shut up your mouth.

③ Do not smoke.

You are advised not to smoke.

④ Think before you speak.

You are advised to think before you speak.

⑤ Take this please.

You are requested to take this seat.

⇒ ये चीज़ दिलाएं। इनके पास कौन सब. है?

Obj. नहीं दिलाएं। उत्तर है।

उत्तर: कार्य के असहाय सब. है।

Some one दीता है आ कोई common sub.

① Some one has stolen my wallet.
My wallet has been stolen.

② The thief has stolen my wallet.
My wallet has been stolen.

③ The Police arrested the gangster.
The gangster was arrested.

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⇒ "कुछ वाक्य ऐसे होते हैं जिनमें verb की

रूप - 3 Preposition की आती है।"

- (1) He laughed at me.
I was laughed at by him.

- (2) The Police is enquiring into the matter.
The matter is being enquired into by police.

- (3) Seeta smiled at Ram.
Ram was smiled at by Seeta.

⇒ कुछ वाक्य ऐसे होते हैं जिनमें Action
की व्याख्या नहीं करते, बल्कि Passive
में "By" की व्याख्या की जाती है।
जो कि किसी की व्याख्या नहीं है।

- (1) I know her.
She is known to me.

- (2) He annoyed me.
I was annoyed with him.

- (3) Her behaviour annoyed him.
He was annoyed at her behaviour.

* Narration *

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Rule → Direct ↗ Indirect ↘
 If direct follows indirect ↗ ↘

(i) Verb of ~~saying~~ change ↗ ↘

Say → says ↗ ↘

Say to → told ↗ ↘

Said → said ↗ ↘

Said to → told ↗ ↘

Subject	Object	Possessive
I	me	my
We	us	our
You	you	your
He	him	his
She	her	her
They	them	their
It		its

① I say to you, "He is an honest boy."
 I tell you that he is an honest boy.

② You say to me, "You are my friend."
 You tell to me that I am your friend.

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(3)

She says to them, "you can go to market." She tells me that they can go to market.

(4)

Ramesh says to you, "you are an engineer."

Ramesh tells you that you are an engineer.

(5)

Ravi says to Geeta, "you are a good girl!" Ravi tells Geeta that she is a good girl.

(6)

My friend says to you, "I am your brother."

My friend tells you that he is your brother.

(7)

The teacher says to you, "you can help me."

The teacher tells you that you can help him.

Nt

⇒ Reporting: verb Past, में थी, था दि ते

Reporting Speech का Tense की Present & Past में change करते हैं

(1)

I said to you, "I am a teacher".

I told you that I was a teacher.

Direct

Indirect

VI + S/CS → VII

Do / Does → Did

Is / Am / Are → Was / Were

Has / Have → Had

has been / have been → had been

Did / V_{II} → Had + V₃

Was / Were → had been

Can → Could

Shall → Should

Will → Would

May → Might

Today → that day

Yesterday → the previous day

Tomorrow → the next day

Now → Then

Before → Ago

here → There

This → That

① He said to his friend, "you can help the poor."

He told his friend that he could help the poor.

② you said to sumit, "you can help him."

You told sumit that he could help him.

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② She said to Arvind, " He does not like English."

She told Arvind that he did not like English.

③ They said to their teacher, " you are very respective."

They told their teacher that he was very respective.

⇒ Interrogative Sentences →

① Ram said to Shyam, " Are you playing Cricket?"

Ram asked Shyam if he was playing Cricket.

② The teacher said to students, " Have you done it?"

The teacher asked students if they had done it.

③ Ravi said to Amit, " Can you help him?"

Ravi asked Amit if he could help him.

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(4) The teacher says to mohit , " will you tell me a story ? "

The teacher asked mohit if he will tell him a story .

(5) She asked her friend , " am I a good girl ? " she asked her friend if she was a good girl .

(6) I said to my friend , " where are you playing cricket ? "

I asked my friend where he was playing cricket .

(7) He said to me , " what is your name ? " He asked me what my name was .

(8) She said to her father , " where did you go to see the temple ? "

She asked to her father where he had gone to see the temple .

(9) She said to her guardian , " Do you think about my carrier now a days ? "

she asked her guardian if he thought about her carrier these days .

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• Imperative:

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→ जो sentence किसी advise, Request या order की वालत होते हैं तो sentence को said to की इनके अनुसार यह change करकी बदलते हैं।

①

The teacher said, "Get out from here."
The teacher ordered us to get out from there.

②

The teacher said to me, "Work hard!"
The teacher advised me to work hard.

③

my friend said to him, "Please help him."
my friend requested him to help him.

→

जिन sentence की Interjection word का use होता है तो उन्हें Indirect speech से करके change करते हैं।

①

Hurrah! → Exclaimed with joy

②

Alas!, ah! → Exclaimed with sorrow

③

oh!, what! → Exclaimed with surprise

④

Sorry! → Exclaimed with regret.

①

The teacher said, "Hurrah! I have passed."
The teacher exclaimed with joy that he had passed.

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(2) She said, "Sorry! I can not help him." she exclaimed with regret that she could not help him.

(3) The teacher said, "Alas! I have lost everything."

The teacher exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost everything.

UNIVERSAL TRUTH["]

(1) The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east." The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

(2) my mom said to me, "Honesty is the best policy."

my mom told me that honesty is the best policy.

(3) my friend said, "The earth revolves around the sun."

my friend said that the earth revolves around the sun.

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* Figure of speech *

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1. Simile →

→ which sentence anything compare so, like, as. It is called simile.

- Ex. (i) Life is like a dream.
(ii) Life is as tedious as twice told tale.

2. Metaphor →

→ which sentence anything compare directly. It is called "metaphor".

- Ex. (i) Life is a dream.
(ii) Camel is the ship of desert.

3. Personification →

→ which sentence anything nonliving things works like a person. It is called "Personification."

- Ex. (i) Success knocks the door at once.
(ii) Anxiety was sitting on her face.

4. Hyperbole →

In which sentence the author uses unbelievable talk.
It is called Hyperbole.

Ex- Ashoka had the power of one thousand Elephants.

5. Apostrophe →

In which sentence anything is called especially, it is called Apostrophe.

Ex- (i) Oh! Grave where is thy victory
(ii) oh! Death where is the sting.

6. Onomatopoeia →

In which sentence any sound of human / animal / thing used to complete the sense.
It is called Onomatopoeia.

Ex- The snake was hissing in the grass.

7.

Dyliorion → विरोधाभास

In which sentence opposite senses are used

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togethers , it is called Onymaron.

Ex- Life is bitter sweet .

B. Alliteration → ^{STRUCTURE}

In which sentence
the same Alphabet repeat more
than twice , it is called Alliteration.

- Ex- ① She sells sea shells at the sea shore .
② He has heavy house hold things .

Vocabulary

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One word (Type of farming)

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- (1) Floriculture - Farming of flowers.
- (2) Arboriculture - Growing of Trees.
- (3) Viticulture - Growing of grapes.
- (4) Pisciculture - Rearing of fish.
- (5) Sericulture - Rearing of silk worm.
- (6) Horticulture - Farming of fruit & vegetables.
- (7) Apiculture - Rearing of bees.
- (8) Mericulture - Rearing of marine.
- (9) Alericulture - Farming of veg. of spread of bird.
- (10) Aericulture - Rearing of tortoise.

Special →

Vineyard - अंगूठे का बाग

Churchyard - पारदर्शी का कब्रिस्तान

Fruits - मेहनत का फल

Excursion - सुबह की सैर

Fraternity - भाईचारा

Henpecked - बोझ को चुलबुला

Unruly - पुरुष की व्यापक नस्तवता

Posing - दर्शनिका

Doteage - प्रियजनया (परम हुए दौड़ते)

Coet - गोपनीय का वर्णन

Filly - घोड़ी की छोटी

Archeopology - ऐतिहासिक विज्ञान

Patricide - अपोदारी

One word related to murder

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- 1 Marticide - Murder of one's mother.
- 2 Patricide - Murder of one's father.
- 3 Soricide - Murder of one's sister.
- 4 Foeticide - Murder of foetus (250)
- 5 Fratricide - Murder of brother / friend.
- 6 Uxoricide - Murder of wife.
- 7 Meriticide - Murder of husband.
- 8 Parricide - Murder of Parents.
- 9 Germicide - Killing of germs.
- 10 Regicide - Murder of King / Queen.
- 11 Homicide - Murder of human.
- 12 Genocide - Murder of family / community.
- 13 Infanticide - Murder of Infant.
- 14 Insecticide - Killing of Insects.
- 15 Canicide - Killing of Dogs.
- 16 Avicide - Killing of birds.
- 17 Apicide - Killing of bees.
- 18 Filicide - Murder of children.
- 19 Pesticide - Murder of germs.
- 20 Philocides - Murder of lover(s) / beloved.

Colours - रंग

Meadow - फैला & छात

Choir - A group of singers

Acoustic Band - A group of musicians

Troupe - A group of dancers

Phrase (अंग्रेजी में)

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- ① A dark horse - दुपी रनस्टम
- ② A gala day - खुशी का दिन
- ③ At odds - अवरोधों के बीच में
- ④ A black sheep - मनहुसा व्यक्ति
- ⑤ Blue blood - शाही व्यक्ति A person who belongs to Royal family.
- ⑥ Bad blood - दिल्ली में भड़वाएट होना
- ⑦ mare's nest - गलत आविष्कार
- ⑧ Fabian Policy - लेटलतीकृ छोना (घलने वाला)
- ⑨ A drop in ocean - बहुत कम भागा होना
- ⑩ Between the devil and the deep sea - B/w 2 great diff.
- ⑪ up hill task - A difficult task (उचित कार्य)
- ⑫ Herculean task - गपलसी करना या शुनगान करना
- ⑬ To be in curly favour -

7/4

- ① An axe to grind - शार्पेपूछ उद्दृश्य होना
- ② Kick the bucket - मृत्यु हो जाना
- ③ To hang fire - unsolved
- ④ To pass the duck - अपनी परेशानी दूसरों पर टालना
- ⑤ A bed of roses - आरामदायक
- ⑥ Cats and dogs life - शागड़ाल जिन्दगी
- ⑦ Rain cats and dogs - शूसलाई लाइर रान हेवी.
- ⑧ To bite the dust - हार जाना
- ⑨ Break the ice - ब्रिटीश सूख, कर देना
- ⑩ To ball the cat - अंगूष्ठ मोल लेना To face first step down
- ⑪ Hush money - उठाने का पैसा (पूरों) A bribe
- ⑫ Kith and kin - रिसेप्शन (एक सम्बंधी)

Spelling Errors

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Wrong
Grammars

Right

competition

competition

Diatherma (दात्री संतुल)

Diarrhoea

Dialogue

Dialogue

Affection (रस्ते)

Ombudsman

ambudsmen (मॉब्डमेन)

Aerodrome

arrowdrome (एडिसन्सी)

Alcohol

alchohal

chocolate

chocolate

juvenile (जुवेनिल)

Amateur

Amature (रसोकर्ण)

Amateur

Architecture

Architecture

Budget.

Budget

circumstance (स्थिर)

circumstance

acknowledgement (स्वीकृति)

acknowledgement

Division (अंतर्गत)

Division

Omitted (मॉटिड)

Omitted

milleneium (मरीसुप्हर)

millennium

Vacation (अवकाश)

Vacation

Xenomania (फ़ोर्मानिया)

Xenomania

Catalogue (कॉलेज)

Catalogue

Masties (मॉसीज)

Masties

zealousy (जुलाम)

zealousy

quarrel (हाईट)

quarrel

fixed A Schedule

fixed A Schedule

(जितें बिल्कुल निश्चित)

(जितें बिल्कुल निश्चित)

- (1) ⇒ Appetite - अवश्यकता
- (2) ⇒ sapling - छोटी पौधाएँ
- (3) ⇒ Bud - काली
- (4) Prosecute - विधिविरोधी (criminal vs case)
- (5) Sculptor - शिल्पकार / मूर्तिकार
- (6) Sovereign - सर्वोच्च शासक
- (7) Cut-Rate - सस्ता
- (8) Ligament - Bones का खोड़
- (9) Tendon - muscles का खोड़
- (10) Dissipate - फैला
- (11) squander - अपेक्षय
- (12) lugubrious - दुखावी
- (13) frenzied - झोंझों करना
- (14) wheedle - खुसलना
- (15) Extravagant - बहुमात्राना
- (16) Intimidate - दंभकाना
- (17) Ex disparage - अ-सम्मान करना
- ⇒ Teleport - सूक्ष्मता से उड़ाना
(space-time) प्रविहान

Spelling Errors

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1. ru/y

2. ① Suicide (सूचिना) suicide
 ② valuable
 ③ weight
 ④ wollen (झेट) woollen
 ⑤ Twelfth (द्वादशी) Twelfth
 ⑥ Transmissible (उत्पादकीय) ✓
 ⑦ Traffic
 ⑧ Tarif (टरिफ़ि) Tariff
 ⑨ Stubborn (जिज्जी) stubborn
 ⑩ Stationery ✓
 ⑪ Skill ✓
 ⑫ skifull
 ⑬ sufficient (सुरक्षित) ✓
 ⑭ pronunciation (प्रोनून्यूशन) ✓
 ⑮ Permissible (जुमली देखें दोष) ✓
 ⑯ Possible ✓
 ⑰ Profession (प्रोफेशन) ✓
 ⑱ Prohibited (निषेध) ✓
 ⑲ Parallel (समानान्तर) ✓
 ⑳ Phenomenon Phenomena
 ㉑ Patrolling (प्रवर्तना) ✓
 ㉒ Occurance (घटना) ✓
 ㉓ neighbour (पड़ीसी) ✓
 ㉔ magnificent (आश्चर्यक) magnificent
 ㉕ Beneficant (सहायता करने वाला) Beneficent
 ㉖ Chanting - (मंत्री करना उत्त्वारण)
 ✓ Terrace - ट्रेरेस ✓
 ✓ Neigh - हिन्हिनाना ✓
 ✓ Profession anti synonym
vacation

23/24

- 1 Apex - शिखर समीलन / चोटी
- 2 Tsunami - उच्चतम वेग के साथ पानी का झाना
- 3 Mammal - स्तनधारी
- 4 Androphobia - Fear of man
- 5 Pyromania - आग की उत्तराधिकारी लगानी की बीमारी
- 6 Pyrophobia - आग से डर
- 7 Ablution - धूपुरी के लिए स्नान
- 8 Ablutomania - नहाने की तीव्र इच्छा
- 9 Abliutophobia - नहाने से डर
- 10 Dipsomania - पीने की लत
- 11 Dipsoaphobia - पीने का डर
- 12 Si-tomania - खाने की बीमारी
- 13 Si-tophobia - खाने का डर
- 14 Gluttony - घोटाला (अमर-भर के खाने वाला)
- 15 Epicure - (one who is fond of eating and drinking) चोटीरी / चटीश
- 16 fastidious - निपुण / निपुण
- 17 Snobbish - नाकर्यक (One who is unable to please)
- 18 Congress - प्रतिनिधियों की बीड़ी
- 19 delegate → सुखवाली (A meeting of delegates)
- 20 Hedonist → सुखवाली
- 21 One who think pleasure is most important
- 22 Spinster - ज्यादा उम्र के बाद भी अंगारी (भायावती)
- 23 Bachelor - अंगारी
- 24 Maid - अंगारी (before marriage)

Person denoting Professions

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- ~~28/4~~
- ① Anchors - One who represent Radio / TV Program
 - ② Anthropologist - One who is expert of human development.
 - ③ Florist - One who deals in flowers
 - ④ Astronaut - one who flies an aircraft / spacecraft
 - ⑤ Calligraphist - one who write decoratively
 - ⑥ Choreographer - One who teaches art of dancing
 - ⑦ Chauffeur - One who drives motor cars
 - ⑧ Invigilator - One who supervises exam.
 - ⑨ Lexicographer - One who compiles dictionary.
 - ⑩ Radio jockey - One who represent TV Program
 - ⑪ Psephologist - One who knows the pattern of voting in elections.
 - ⑫ Sculptor - One who gives shape to stone
 - ⑬ Usurer - One who lends money at very high rates
 - ⇒ Anthology - Collection of literary works
 - ⇒ Anthology - Collection of literary works
 - ⇒ Poem

Some Important One word

PAGE NO.:

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- (1) A speech made without previous preparation - Extempore
- (2) A most wicked cruel man - Fiend
- (3) One who believes in fate - Fatalist
- (4) That which can be read - Legible
- (5) One who travels in space - Astronaut
- (6) That which can not be corrected - Incorrigible
- (7) No longer in use - Obsolete
- (8) One who is present everywhere - Omnipresent
- (9) One who is all powerful - Omnipotent
- (10) One who knows everything - Omniscient
- (11) A person who changes principles or party easily - Turncoat
- (12) An expert in an area of the fine or other arts - Connoisseur
- (13) The art of preserving skin of animals, birds, fishes - Taxidermy
- (14) The chanting of magic spells - Incantation
- (15) A person eighty years of age - Octogenarian
- (16) That can not be conquered - Invincible
- (17) Hard to please - Fastidious
- (18) A person who has no money to pay off his debt - Insolvent
- (19) customs and habits of particular group - Mores
- (20) A man having no hair on the scalp - Bald

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21. The rebellion against lawful authority - mutiny
22. Gregarious - Animals which live in flocks.
23. The worship of idols or images - Theism
24. Absence of the govt. in a state - Anarchy
25. An office or post with no work but high salary - sinecure
26. mania for travel - Promomania
27. To slap with a flat object - swat
28. A disease which spread by contact - contagious
29. A girl who flirt - Coquette
30. A relationship by blood or birth - Consanguinity
31. Oppose to great or sudden change - conservative
32. Impossible to describe - Ineffable
33. Detaining and confining someone - Internment
34. science of the races of mankind - Ethnology
35. clues available at a scene - circumstantial
36. An unexpected piece of good fortune - windfall
37. Animals of a particular region - fauna

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38. A continuous process of change - Flux

39. A circular building as a hall
- Rotunda

40. One who is a citizen not of a
country but of the world
Cosmopolitan

41. To run away with loves
Elope

42. Occurring at night -
(Nocturnal)

One word

PAGE NO.:

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Feline	Like a cat
Canine	Like a dog
Aquiline	Like an eagle
Equine	Like a horse
Bovine	Like a cow or cattle
Asinine	Like a donkey
Cervine	Like a deer
Serpentine	Like a snake
Hircine	Like a goat
Leonine	Like a lion
Lupine	Like a wolf
Piscine	Like a fish
Vulpine	Like a fox
Porcine	Like a pig

One word

PAGE NO.:

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Hematology	-	study of blood.
Agronomy	-	study of scientific farming
Anthropology	-	science of human development
Archaeology	-	study of ancient things
Genetics	-	study of heredity.
Linguistics	-	study of language
Meteorology	-	study of weather
Paleontology	-	study of fossils
Seismology	-	study of Earthquake
Theology	-	study of God / religion
Pathology	-	study of disease
Lexicography	-	study of dictionary / words
Dermatology	-	study of skin
Optics	-	study of light
Phonology	-	study of sound
Oornithology	-	study of birds

off springs

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born

①	Singleton :-	One baby at a time
②	Twining :-	two babies " " "
3.	Triplet :-	Three " " " "
4.	Quadruplet :-	four " " " "
5.	Quintuplet :-	five " " " "
6.	Sextuplet :-	six " " " "
7.	Septuplet :-	Seven " " " "
8.	Octuplet :-	Eight " " " "
9.	Nanuplet :-	nine " " " "
10.	Decaplet :-	ten " " " "
11.	Undecaplet :-	eleven " " " "
12.	Bidecaplet :-	twelve " " " "
13.	Tridecaplet :-	thirteen " " " "
14.	Quardecaplet :-	Fourteen " " " "
15.	Quaintdecaplet :-	Fifteen " " " "

1. Decade - Time period of ten years
2. Century - Time period of hundred years
3. Millennium - Time period of thousands years