

Noun

$\longleftrightarrow$

Noun  $\rightarrow$  Noun is the Name of person place or thing.

### Types of Noun.

1. Proper Noun
2. Common Noun
3. Collective Noun
4. Material Noun
5. Abstract Noun

1. Proper Noun A Noun indicates a proper person or thing

Ex  $\rightarrow$  Ram, shyam, Jaipur, Apple, car etc.

2. Common Noun, A Noun that indicates common Name of a person, thing

Ex  $\rightarrow$  Man, bench, pen, pencils, star etc.

3. Collective Noun A Noun that indicates a group or collection of a common Noun.

Ex  $\rightarrow$  A crew of soldiers  
A Juiet of Judges  
An Army of Ants / soldiers.

4. Material Noun A noun that indicates or denotes the material of any noun.

Ex Gold silver copper Brass [Metal, Non metal alloy]

Liquid beverages  $\rightarrow$  water, tea, milk  
Gases  $\rightarrow$  CO<sub>2</sub> O<sub>2</sub> N<sub>2</sub> etc.

Abstract Noun → A Noun that Represents the Quality Condition and Action.  
 Ex → kindness, cruelty, honesty, childhood, youth, laughter.

## Countable & Uncountable

### Noun

#### Countable

1. The Noun that can be countable without the help of extra physical Entity.
2. All common nouns are countable.
3. plural forms of these nouns are possible.
4. A/an Article is used before singular countable noun.
5. Adjective - some, many, few, A no of, several, all Numerous Adjective.

#### Uncountable

1. The noun that cannot be counted and it needs an extra physical entity to define its quantity.
2. All material and Abstract nouns are uncountable.

3. plural forms is not possible.
4. A/An Article is never used.
5. Adjective → Much little Quality of  
pairing possible Countable Adj + Countable Noun.

# in error correction noun can't be replaced.  
only Adj is replaced.

"age" → "ery"

# if above two words are found in the end of any word then it can't be plural.

'age' → Baggage, luggage, warfare

any → pottery, confectionery, crockery

### Example of Uncountable Noun

Hair, Advice, information, furniture, evidence  
wood, smoke, mischief, equipment.  
alphabet (A B C D) Alphabets (language)

No.

Date.

### Question four error correction.

1. The children are prone to making mischeifs as their holdings have started.
2. She is fond of buying impounded jewellery.
3. All the Equipments are damaged due to carelessness of Lab attendant.
4. All the evidences are against him and the judges held him guilty.
5. the enemy has many information regarding Indian army.
6. the beautiful Scenies of this place Enhanced by me.

Appeal plural, originally plural But singular.  
not possible.

Tools → Scissors, pliers, tongs, fangs.

Below Belt → Shoes, socks, pants, trousers,  
Jeans, shorts etc.

Eye, glasses, goggles, Sunglasses spectacles.  
Binoculars. Binoculars

Surroundings. Belongings, thanks, Alms, Amonds.  
Arrears, savings. Earnings, proceeds, valuables.  
vegetables. Congratulations.

Example

The Surroundings of this place is v. beautiful

Alms is given to the poor.

My heartiest Congratulations. for his grand  
success. is always with him.

Ramesh had lost all his belongings at Railways  
Counter.

Mechanic need a pliers for the maintenance  
of K.D campus electricity connection.

they

are

- # Some vegetables is so costly that it cannot be purchased.  
plural verb. and plural pronoun, because vegetables are plural.

- # She is <sup>too</sup> beautiful ~~that she cannot~~  
Rejected by anyone for marriage.

too - to : { after so  
so - that : { always  
Negative

She is so beautiful that she can not be Rejected by any one.

- # Singular words but appears to be plural.

Cattle, people, public, mob, - group of  
infantry - clergy, cavalry, Army  
 ↓                   ↓                   ↓                   people  
 घेटों           group of           जूनियर्स           प्रैक्टिशनरी

# English Special

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# After preposition. → Noun / pronoun.

$\checkmark$   
Verb

Passive ki pahchan →

be + V3

be → (is/am) and was/were / be/ being / been

# How to go for error correction.

① Subject [Noun / pr]

② Verb,

③ Tense

④ Active / passive.      ⑤ Object [Noun / pr]

# subject always takes verb.

# In this case preposition is occurs the  
Ving OR Noun / Pre.

Verb



Basic verb      Advance verb.

helping  
verb

main  
verb.

present  
tense

infinite

participle

[action (to go) [going]  
denote]

present

past

perfect

[have gone]

# Basic verb sub. k according  
Change hoti h.

# Advance verb sub. k according  
Change nti hoti h.

Model. Auxiliary verb

primary Auxiliary verb. [is / am / are  
was / were / has / have / had / do / does / did]

13 Model → will / would / shall / should

may / might / can / could

must / need to / Ought to.

need not / dare not.

# has / have / had + V3.

has have X

has had ✓

# Model → After. Model. only V1 occurs.

I need not to go there X

I need not go there, ✓

# Model can not do main verbs.  
work.

# primary verb. - perform both Main  
and helping verb.

# is / am / are = V<sub>1</sub> + ing / V<sub>3</sub>. → helping

do / does / did + V<sub>1</sub> - helping verb

has / have / had + V<sub>3</sub>. - helping verb.

# if the above form does not appear  
then they are main verb.

# I did make a mistake.  
(मैंने इस गलती को शह) Highlighted word

# He does go there.  
(उसी पर्याप्ति की शह)

### Adjective

Ex. my father prohibits my going to school.

# Noun se phale my h to Adjective h.  
[pronoun का नाम]

X Ram shyam - do noun sath me  
nhiaate

X He she

X He Ram.

I my me mine myself

we our us ours ourselves.

you your you yours yourself.  
yourselves.

He his him his himself

she her hers herself. Reflective  
Adjective. Possessive case.  
base.

They their them these themselves.  
it its it x itself.

J - subject

Me - object.

## Adjective

Ex → my father prohibits my going  
                  to school.

## Adjective

- Quality → Honest, brave,
- Quantity - one, two, three  
some, few, many, little, etc.

E-two beautiful charming cute girls.

# Adjective ka plural nہیں ho skta.

Ex- the is                  man.

- $v_3$
- $v_{\text{ing}}$
- Quality.

Ex - this book is my book.  
mine.

→ Containing any Quantity.

2      12      144  
 Pair, dozen, score, hundred, thousand  
 Lakh, million, billion.

# I have bought five dozen pencils.  
 Adjective cannot be plural [without "s" in dozen]

#. I have bought five pairs of shoes.  
 {with "s" because it is with of?}

# many a soldier are participating  
 X ~~is~~ in third would way.

✓ #. More than one boy is playing in  
 the ground.

{ verb according to noun } singular → singular.

→ Of → Countable noun (Plural)

Of → Uncountable noun [singular]

Hyphenated noun

Noun.

# He stayed in a five star Hotel. He  
 must be very rich..

# He lost ten twenty rupee notes in the  
 train (a night to note me "s" ex -  
Treasure)

Fraction

- # Half a Kilo (✓)  
half a kilos (X)
- # one and a half kilo (X)  
one and a half kilos (✓)
- # one kilo and a half (✓)  
two kilos and a half (✓)  
four kilos and a half (✓)

Collective Noun

had.

- # I have seen two heads of cattles while they were fighting with each other
- # The Committee has divided into different opinion at the <sup>have</sup> conference about its video
- # The Committee have submitted its report
- # The Jury has given its verdict.
- # The team works hard to win the game

# The moon is full moon  
Downloaded from www.Qmaths.in  
and brightness.

(female Beauty

oriented) Moon

nature

Earth

power (male oriented)

# How to convert noun to singular and plural.

→ S, ss, ch, sh, x and z → Add "es"

Bus - Buses

Quiz - Quizzes

Class - Classes

Bench - Benches.

publish - publishes

→ Consonant + y → Add "ies"

Vowel + y → Add "s"

Baby - babies, Lady - Ladies, Cry - Cries.

→ f, fe → add "ves"

calf - calves, wife - wives, knife - knives.

→ Consonant + o → es.

Vowel + o → s.

Mango → Mangoes.

Radio → Radios.

# Sister - in - law } only Relation is  
Sisters - in - law plural

# man Servant - men Servants  
women Servant - women Servants  
both plural

# Any Noun ending with "a" is.  
a plural would.

Agenda.  $\xrightarrow{\text{plural}}$   $\xleftarrow{\text{singular}}$  Agenclum

Criteria.

Criterian

phenomena.

phenomenon

maxima

maxim

minima

minim.

(us) → i (noun ending with)

Racilius

Racili

Aluminus

Alumini

(is)

→ es. (noun ending with)

Axes

Axes

Analysis

Analyses.

→ they can't have "s" in the end.  
 Brick, Stone, wood, glass.

# The house is made ~~is~~ of bricks.  
 Bricks

# the floor is furnished with Imported  
 stones.  
 Stones.

→ they always in plural form.

Current Affairs.

Current Events.

natural Resources.

Industrial Relations.

Human Rights.

} they always in  
 plural form.

### Some special words

Cousin sister → Cousin

Big blunder → blunder

Good Name → Name

Bad Dream → Nightmare

Lectureship → Lectership

family member → Member of family

English teacher - teacher of English

Stronge breeze - Breeze

Floor - bounded.  
 ground - in open

Talent - which can't be learned  
 Skill - which can be learned

Jealousy -  
 Envy -

Apostrophe → [ living things. ]

→ applied on only living things.

Ex - I lived in my friend shanker's house

Living thing

Boys', girls' [ which already in plural form ]

Jesus', Gourish's, bliss' [ pronunciation with s ]

Earth's sun, 's [ living things ]

Count's order [ Respected thing ]

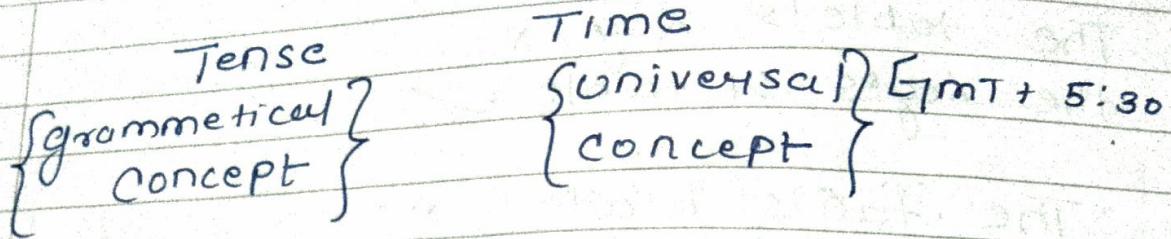
→ Somebody else's, every body else's

→ Sister-in-Law's, father-in-Law's  
 [

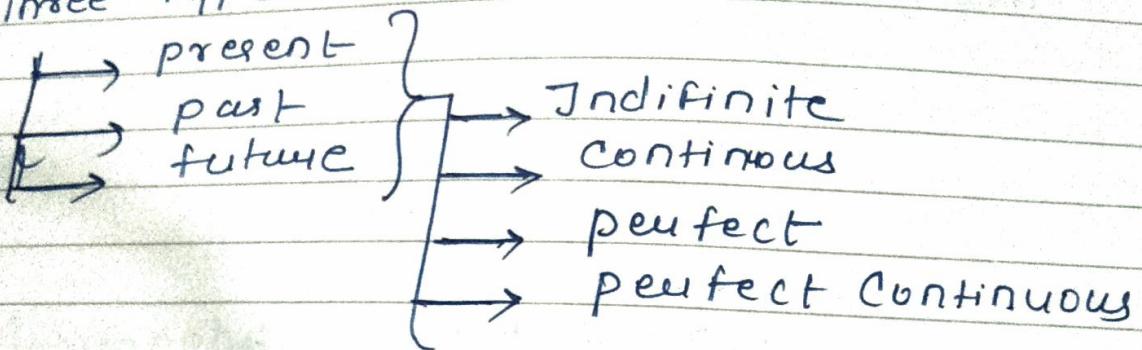
## Non-living things

- # The table's leg X  
the legs of table ✓
- # The fan's blade X  
The blades of fan ✓

← →  
Time of Action.



Three type



## Present Indefinite Tense

Active voice

→ Verb -  $V_1 + S/es/V_1$

→ Helping verb - do/does [normally not used in Affirmative sentence]

→ do/does +  $V_1$

Passive voice

→  $is/am/are + V_3$

← →  
Structure

# Affirmative → Positive [do/does not generally used]

Sub +  $V_1 + e/es/V_1 + \text{Object}$

# Negative →

Sub + do/does + not +  $V_1 + \text{Object}$ .

Interrogative

# Do/does + sub + V<sub>I</sub> + Obj ?

Ex - He does make a mistake [To Emphasize  
the subject] ✓

Use of present Indefinite Tense.

- 1 universal Truth
- 2 Habitual Action
- 3 permanent Action
- 4 Live Commentary
- 5 Exclamatory Sentence with here & there
- 6 Near future event whose time table is fixed.

**1** Universal truth →

Ex - The sun rises in the east.

Ex - Honesty is the best policy.

Ex - Fortune favours the brave.

Ex - The rivers freeze at high altitude.

**2** - Habitual Action.

Ex - He usually comes here to read Newspaper.

Ex - He plays cricket everyday.

{ daily, Everyday, always, usually, often, seldom

**3** - Permanent Action

Ex - She is standing in the shade of tree. [Temporary]

Ex - The temple is ~~standing~~ stands in the heart of city.

4 - live Commentary

Ex- virat runs after the ball, catch it and throw it on the stumps.

5 - Exclamatory Sentence with Here and there.

Ex - There she goes!

Here comes the bus!

6 - New future event which time table is not fixed.

Ex - The P.M. comes here tomorrow

Ex - The train arrives at q tomorrow

Ex - The air India-921 departs from ~~Lands~~ 6 at 7 tomorrow morning.

Ex - The teacher comes at ~~10~~ 4 tomorrow evening [X]

Ex - The cricket world cup 2023 is scheduled at London.

→ Can not used four Bus

## Present Continuous Tense

[ JΝΟΥ use nni hota h]

verb of perception. — see, hear, smell  
taste, notice, recognize, please

Verb of seeming — look, appear, seem

Verb of Emotion — wish, desire, like, love,  
hope, want, refuse, hate, prefer.

Verb of thinking — consider, understand  
know, mean, mind, think, suppose.

Verb of possession — own, have, belong to  
consist of.

**Verb — is/am/are + v, ing**

Ex- she is knowing me and I want to m  
hey, knows.  
has known.

Ex- she has been knowing me since  
last four weeks

{ for - the last . }  
{ since - last ten weeks. }

Jisme ing kga ho, wo Tis tense me  
to currently use the past tense  
me convert. kauengc

AffirmativeSub + is/am/are + v<sub>1</sub> + ing + objectNegativeSub + is/am/are + not + v<sub>1</sub> + ing + objectInterrogativeis/am/are + v<sub>1</sub> + ing + Object ?

→ at present and presently always used  
with Continuous tense.

Ex - He works in KD Campus at present  
is working.

Present Perfect Tense

Helping Verb - Has/ have + v<sub>3</sub>.

Structure

ever, never - Interrogative

yet, till now, so far - Negative

Lately, of late, already, recently  
— positive.

Ex. have you ever visited to Germany? ✓

(plural) → have

Ex Orders has been issued for his transfer  
but he did not receive it till now.  
has

have

Ex they are already computing their  
home-work.

visited

Ex Ravina has been visiting us recently.

## Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Helping verb - (has been / have been + v, ing)

Structure

Sub + has/have + been + v, ing + object + since/for  
time.

gov. dep - the (before)

has been

Ex - He is working in the defence ministry  
since 1978.

has known.

Ex He is knowing the defense ministry  
for the last 7 years

→ {isse phle wale tense me?  
kawenge (present perfect) }.

→ Since / for Rule

Since	For
particularly Monday - week	day [word]?
2017 - year	week (word)
Jan - Month	year [word]
Holi, Rakhi - festival	hour [word]
7 PM - time	Month [word]
→ stages of life	
{Childhood, youth, Adolsence}	
→ part of day	
{Morning, evening}	
→ time immemorial. (denote the fixed time)	
times (X)	

For - for the last

Since - since last.

Ex - Since times immemorial, they are trying to finish their project.  
have been trying.

Ex - The temple is standing in the heart of the city.

Ex - Rohit is standing near the Bhankua  
          { temporarily - present continuous tense}

~~Ex-~~ → Smell, taste ← smells.

Ex - Rose is smelling sweet [permanent action]

Ex- She is smelling the rose. ✓  
                  + tastes. [temporary action]

Ex - Sugam is testing Sweet - [P.A]

Ex - Rohan is testing sugar. [r·A]

See - देखना ; seeing - Meet by Appointment.

Heau - શુણના ; Hearing - શુણવાઇ.

Ex- The Judge is hearing the case.  
you are not hearing me  
do hear

Ex-shiraj mama is seeing to the Goveuney of M.P.  
at his Residance.

# Past Indefinite Tense

→ Since, Before, Last, ago, yesterday  
the other day.

Helping verb

→ Did + v<sub>1</sub>

verb      v<sub>2</sub>

→ sub + v<sub>2</sub> + object

→ sub + did not + v<sub>1</sub> + object [Negative]

has.

Ex → He had not taken any bribe since  
be joined this post  
part(v<sub>2</sub>) went.

Ex → They has gone to see match  
yesterday

Since + past Indefinite, present perfect Tense

Present perfect tense Since + past Indefinite

~~H~~ → { had + V3 before V2 }  
{ V2 after had + V3 }

Ex → The patient died before the doc had come.

Ex = Before the doctor had come the patient died.

Ex had died.

## Suppositional mood. [Imaginary words]

→ { If, as if, I wish, she wishes, He wishes  
they wish. + sub + past plural. were / had. }

Ex - If I were a king. ~~had~~ <sup>were</sup> past plural.

~~Ex - He behaves as if he was the general manager of tata group.~~

Ex - She wishes, she were the Queen of England.

$\rightarrow \{$  It is time / It is high time / It is about time  
 $+ \text{sub} + N_2 \quad \text{past Indefinite.}$   $\}$

played.

Ex → it is high time we play on  
this ground.

{ it is high time bolne k bad.  
kabhi bhi future ki bat nhi hogi  
past ki hi bat hogi islie V<sub>2</sub> use  
hogi }.

## Past Continuous Tense

- Sub + was/were + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + object
- Past Perfect Tense [ had + V<sub>3</sub> ]
- Sub + had + V<sub>3</sub> + object

## Past Continuous tense structure →

- Sub + had been + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + object + since/time.

# Future Indefinite Tense →

→ [will / shall + V]

use of will / shall.

He she it they      ← will →      ← shall →  
I, we.

DCP CT

D → Determination.

ye Rahenge to

C → Command

Shall aega.

P → promise

C → Compulsion

T → Threat.

→ shortly, tomorrow, the next day,  
the following day.

Ex - you have received an sms shortly  
will receive.

## Future Continuous Tense

→ Sub + will / shall + be + v<sub>1</sub>, -ing + object

## Future Perfect Tense

→ will have / shall have.

→ Sub + will have / shall have + v<sub>3</sub> + object

Eg → { By the time ; (1) ; future perfect tense

{ By the end of his vacation ; (2) → present indefinite → future perfect tense.

{ By the arrival of train ; (2) ;

past indefinite → past perfect

Eg → By the end of next year, she had  
been passed his graduation  
will have

{ by the time + future perfect tense ?

Ex → By the time they arrived, Pooja  
will have left for pune.  
had left

{ dono sentence dekhenge agar ek.  
bhi aa rha h to second change  
karenge 1st k according?

Ex → Rani will have visited this temple.  
by this time Rani is arriving  
Rani arrives.

## Future Perfect Continuous Tense →

Sub + will / shall + have + been + V, ing  
+ object + since / for + time.

→ Adjective + Suffix. = Noun.

happy + ness = happiness.

kind + ness = kindness.

usefull trees. = usefulness.

truthful trees = truthfulness.

→ ity →

activity, reality, studility

→ y →

honest + ty → honesty  
→ modesty.

→ Noun + suffix = Adjective

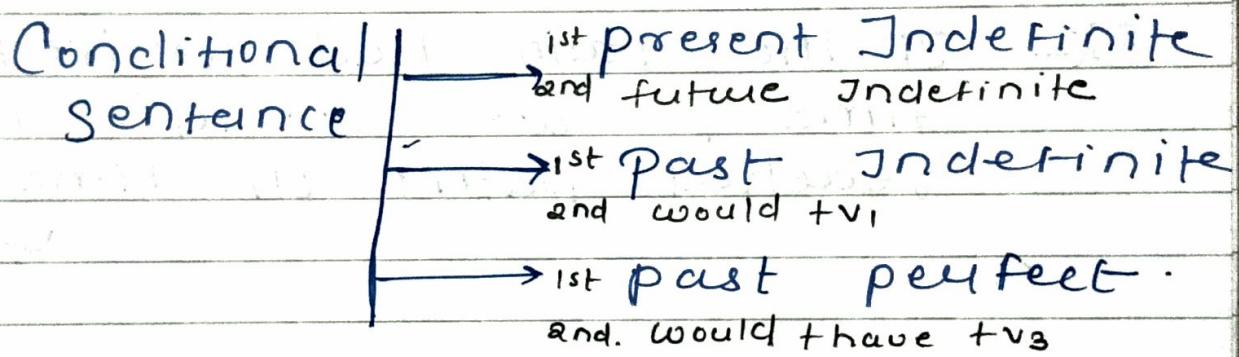
rainy = rain + y → rainy

# Conditional Sentence

Conditional words → unless / until / if / before  
 After / as soon as / in case / provided.

{ unless / until } lest / Hardly / scarcely

Both → after this word "Not".  
 is never used.



In words कब वह will / shall किया गया संताने / गलत है।

Ex → If she will comes Here I will go  
to delhi 2nd future Ind.

{ 2nd future Indefinite है उसके According 1st  
 sentence क्या change होगा ? }

Ex → if Sachin played well, India will  
have won the match.

could win

would + V<sub>i</sub>

win.

Ex- India would have won the Match  
 if Sachin played well

past      Indefinite

{ if wale sentence ko check  
 karenge. at first. }

Ex- If the train had arrived on time , we would have reached patna on time.



Ex- Had the train arrived on time we would have reached patna. on time ✓

# PRONOUN

The word is used to Avoid the Repetition of Noun.

He, she, I, it, they, we.

Subjective case of r	Objective case of r	Reflexive
I	my	me <small>Pronoun</small> mine myself <small>pronoun.</small>
we	our	us <small>pronoun</small> ours ourselves
you	your	you <small>pronoun</small> yours yourself / <small>your selves</small>
He	his	him <small>pronoun</small> his himself
she	her	her <small>pronoun</small> hers herself
it	its	it <small>pronoun</small> x itself
they	their	them <small>pronoun</small> theirs <small>pronoun</small> themselves
<small>possessive Adjective</small>		<small>passive pronoun.</small>

{ myself + Bhasha (X) }

pronoun

noun (X)

→ ~~After~~ show ho Rha h.

Ex — this is my country

Adj noun { noun se phle Adjective }

Passive pronoun

my + noun → mine.

your + noun → yours.

Ex → this pen is my pen.  
this pen is mine

No. ....

Date. ....

## Types of Pronoun.

- 1) personal pronoun
- 2) Reflexive pronoun.
- 3) Possessive pronoun.
- 4) Emphatic pronoun.
- 5) Demonstrative Pronoun.  
(these, those, this that)
- 6) Distributive pronoun.  
(neither, either, none, any, each)
- 7) Indefinite pronoun.  
[All, No, Somebody, some, anybody  
nobody, everybody, no one, anyone  
both, everything, something, one, etc]
- 8) Relative pronoun  
[who, whom, which, that, what]
- 9) Reciprocal pronoun  
[each other, one another]
- 10) Interrogative pronoun.  
[what, which, who, when]

# Distributive pronoun → one out of.

- each - used for 2 or more than 2
- either - one out of two.
- neither - nothing out of two.
- none - nothing out of more than 2
- any - one out of more than 2.

Ex → Each of the students in the class is very serious about his study.

{ sentence must be singular for  
the above words? who pairing of  
either and OR neither and nor?

Ex → Either of his four sons are  
very greedy and dishonest.

Ex → None / Any of his 5 brothers is  
able to win this match.

# Reciprocal Pronoun →

- Each other
- one another

Ex → India, Pakistan and Australia play  
the match with each other.

- Ex- All the 5 Countries entered into an agreement with each other. ✓
- Ex- All the players of the team shake hands with one another after the completion of match. each other
- Ex- All the students of this class quasselling with each other one another.

{ entre tinto → only we in  
Business proposal  
→ agreements.

## # English Special class

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date. 25/03Each, Every, One, Neither, either.

→ verb singular  
 → pronoun singular.

is

Ex - Each boy and each girl are very busy in their exam. preparation.

Ex - Every Minute and every sec is precious

Each of, Either of, neither of, None of  
 + the + Noun [Plural countable] +  
 verb singular

{ of is preposition, and before proposition.

Each, either is islie verb singular adegi?

Ex → Each of the boys ~~are~~ is trying to complete the race within time.

is

Ex - five kilograms are not a big weight to carry.

Ex - five miles is not a big distance to cover on foot

Ex - one thousand rupee is not a great amount to help poor.

Ex - five kilometers are very hard to travel.

- Ex- All the 5 Countries entered into an agreement with each other. ✓
- Ex- All the players of the team shake hands with one Another after the completion of match. each other
- Ex- All the students of this class quauselling with each other one Another.
- { centre + into → only we in Business proposal → agreements }

## # English Special Class

23/03

Each, Every, One, neither, either.

verb singular → pronoun singular.  
is

Ex - Each boy and each girl are very busy in their exam. preparation.  
his

Ex - Every Minute and every sec is precious

Each of, Either of, neither of, None of  
+ the + Noun [Plural Countable] +  
verb singular

{ of is preposition, and before proposition.

Each, either is islie verb singular adj?

Ex → Each of the boys are is trying to  
complete the race within time.

Ex - five kilograms are not a big weight  
to carry.

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on foot

Ex - one thousand rupee is not a great  
amount to help poor.

Ex - five kilometres are very hard to  
travel ✓

$\left\{ \text{Another} \right\} - \frac{\text{Singular}}{\text{Plural}}$

Ex- There are any other hotels at Railway Station. [plural]

Ex- There is Another hotel in his street. [singular]

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Other + plural N} \\ \text{Another + singular N} \end{array} \right\}$

→ Some of Students — PCN

All of

20% of the work — SUN.

50% of

→ one-third [singular or plural verb] — SUN

one-fourth

two-thirds [singular or plural verb] — SUN — still remove

Three-fourths.

(from ho jaega.  
(two third))

Ex - Two third of the work is — ↑  
Completed by the workers.

Ex Two thirds of the students is very hard working and laborious.  
[plural countable Noun]

- Ex- Some of the soldiers was deployed on the borders due to way situated. were
- Ex- A pair of shoes were standing in the corner. {A pair h islie was? was}
- Ex In emerging economies the private credit market remains highly segmented and thus weakens power of monetary policy. - policies
- Ex In spite of the best governmental efforts. emission of green house gases are hazardous chemicals remain a cause of worry. remains
- Ex More widely popular form than the hunting of deer or fox were the pursuit of the hair. ✓ (no error) compound sent
- Ex The need for alternative source of Energy are essential to conserve the environment is [ Verb → Jo sbse Tyada day hota ]

English - main clause - pronoun

### Demonstrative Pronoun

this, that, these, those.

further

Ex → There are the 8 students who performed well playing in last match.

singular

Ex → The Climate of Indore is better than Climate of Delhi in summer season than that (singular)

~~Ex~~ (plural)

Ex → The students of Jaipur are weaker than the students of Indore.

those. (plural)

Ex → The streets of Delhi are wider than those of — plural.

Ex → The teachers of KIO campus are more laborious than Mahindra.

those of

# Relative Pronoun

$\{ \text{who, which, that, whom, what} \}$

Ex → It is I who is blame for accident.

Ex → I know a person who comes to meet my father.

Ex → The girl who dares to hit him, is known to all for her brave efforts.

noun/pronoun - Relative - verb  
pronoun

Ex → I meet a girl whom I have promise to help.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who} - \text{subject} \\ \text{whom} - \text{object} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sub} = \text{verb} - \text{whom} \\ \text{Sub} \neq \text{verb} - \text{who} ; \text{verb greater} \end{array} \right\}$

No.

Date.

Ex- The man whom she married was  
her high school sweetheart  
 $S = V \rightarrow whum$

Ex- I am cooking dinner for my friend  
who does not eat meat.  
 $V > S \rightarrow who.$

[H.V + M.V  $\rightarrow$  I count]

who - for balancing the V-S

#Ex-

## Possessive Pronoun

mine / ours / yours / his / her / theirs

Ex- myself BHASHA X  
 my self is BHASHA ✓

Ex- Do not give your note book to hey

Ex- I tore your notebook as well as hey.  
 heus

{ heys = heu + noun }  
 { heu + notebook. }

Ex- He broke my bat as well as  
yours.

Error Correction → plural

No. ....

Date. ....

Ex- All the leading hostels of this city  
 serve (plural) good Indian and continental  
serve food. (singular) is.

Ex- I am glad that the news are good.

N<sub>1</sub>, + int N<sub>2</sub>

Ex- The Meteorological disturbance in the Atmosphere of our civilization have crossed over to our own shores.

Ex- the Company have thousands of customers happy with its service.

Ex- The concentration of human and material resource at a few centres have resulted in large scale migration of rural population to urban areas.

→ checking error.

→ sub singular - verb singular

→ sub plural - verb plural.

→ sub - noun / pronoun.

→ Togi verb veri noun / pronoun.

~~Phrase Verb~~

Random Rule

Ex If u hear engaged tone replace the receiver and dial again  
*an*  
 on foot

Ex I go to school by walk

Ex It is a descent place.  
*descent - /dɛsənt/*

→ After by → Modes of transportation  
 by → Noun }  
 by - subject } in passive voice

→ after Article a → noun  
 ↓  
 Countable

a

Singular

Ex I need open to write <sup>a</sup> letters  
 to my sister

The (as a post)

Ex Ram is nominated ~~as~~ chairman  
 of the RBI

{The N<sub>1</sub> + of + N<sub>2</sub>}

No. ....

Date. ....

Ex → it was only when they need that they found.

(After Article → Adjective)

Ex → He has a childish simplicity about him child like [Adjective] same part of speech.

Ex → I now realise that public speaking requires as much courage and confidence as to dance. dancing J am

Ex → She is as beautiful as me

{ Comparison with same thing }

she - object subjective

I - ob subjective

Ex → I like him as much as he.

## Pronoun (Continue)

### Relative pronoun Rules.

That

- # Relative pronoun is used in sentence as a subject or as object.
- # it can also act as Conjunction.

Ex → The bag that is there is yours

Ex → The bag that I found yesterday is hers. [object]

which →

- # ~~Ex-~~ which is used for non living things and animals. and choice (interrogative)

Ex - The house which has green gate is hers.

Ex - The dog which was caught by municipality was very dangerous.

what →

- # what is used to denote things. But no antecedent can be used before what.

- # in case of antecedent that can be used instead of what.

antecedent - Jiske phle kuch aata h.

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date. \_\_\_\_\_

Ex → what cannot be cured must be ensured.

Ex → I know what you want to say.  
that.

Use of "that"

# "That" is used for living and Non-living things.

1) Ex → I have lost the book that you gave me

Ex → I have not read the magazine that the teacher suggested to me.

2) Ex → We know the hotel that she lived in.

Ex → This is the lady that I told about you preposition.

3) Ex → Patel was greatest man that India produced.

Ex → All that glitter are not gold. { After - all → that }

Ex → He is most eloquent speaker that I have ever heard.

Ex → There is much that he needs.

Ex → What is it that you can't solve.  
Interrogative

Ex-<sup>10</sup> who am I that you should care for

Ex-<sup>11</sup> The boy and his dog that entered.

Ex-<sup>12</sup> The temple was caught by the people.

Ex-<sup>13</sup> This is same fellow that came yesterday also.

### Rules

→ when ~~with~~ what, who used as an interrogative pronoun and followed by any relative pronoun. "that" is used as relative pronoun in such cases.

Ex-10 and Ex-9.

→ "That" is used as relative pronoun when speculative degree adjective is preceded by any relative pronoun.

Ex-5 and Ex-7.

→ No preposition is preceded by "that" when used as ~~as~~ relative pronoun in such sentence. preposition is used at the end of the sentence.

Ex-3. and Ex-4.

"That" is used for living and nonliving things.

living → 1) when Relative pronoun is preceded by ~~the~~ compound subject such as.

"The man and the dog."

Ex - 11.

2) superlative degree adjective case.

# For case

Non living → use of both Relative pronoun "which" and "that." is ~~used~~ for Non-living things correct.

Ex - 3.

→ words after "that" is used.

All, Any, Anybody, Anything, Much, Nothing, Little, somebody, noone, None? → that.

Ex - 6.

The only + Noun → that

The same + Noun → that

Ex → The only There is the only girl that Secured more than 90% score

# English. Spcl

## Preposition

- Pre + position
- V, H<sup>ing</sup> — Gerund.
- preposition — noun / pronoun.

Ex - Swimming is a good exercise.  
Gerund.

Ex - Smoking is injuries to health.

Ex - India attacked on pakistan.

Ex - He ordered for a cup of tea in the restaurant.

Sub + verb + object + 2nd object.

# Check with what / whom. → if there is an Ans. then preposition never used.

Ex - He is fond of tea.

Ex - The cow is grazing in the field.

Ex - The cat sits under the table.

Ex - I am fond of play cricket.  
Playing

{to + v, — as a ~~noun~~ infinitive}

Ex- I would like to move now.

Ex He used to smoke.

Ex To swim is a ~~good~~ noun.

## Types of preposition

### Simple preposition

At, By, for, from, in, of

out, till, up, with etc.

### Compound preposition

About, Along, Among, Beside, Below

Beneath, within, outside, without etc.

### Phrasal preposition

Along with, In addition to, in place of.

In spite of, owing to, instead of,

According to, In respect to, with reference  
to, by means of, In accordance with,  
with regard to, In case of,

Ex → Owing to his ill health he retired.  
from the business.

Ex - In accordance with your instruction  
the student complained about the  
mishandling.

Time

At point of time [fixed time]

In, Duration of time [piece of time]

On, Day and Date.

At

At 3'oclock

In

In may

On

on sunday

at 10:30am

In summer

on 6th March

at bed time

In the summer

on Christmas day

at sunrise

In 1990

on Independence day

at dinner time

In the next cen.

on New Year's eve

at the moment

In the 1990's

on Tuesday eve

at the night

In the ice age

on Saturday Morn

at the weekend

In the past/future

at the same time

In the morning

at present

In the mornings

at noon

In an hour

Note ~~Chaitayay Christmas likhat h to "at"~~  
~~aaega. aw agay Christmas day~~  
~~h to "on" aaega.~~

Place

Ex - I have a meeting at 10 am.

Ex Richa went to home at lunch time.

Ex do you think we will go to ~~station~~ in the future

Ex There should be a lot of progress in the next century

Ex where will you be on Independence day

Ex Do you work on Sundays. (every sunday)

place →

At	In	On
----	----	----

The corner	the Gurdwara	on the wall
the bus stop	in India.	on the cover
the door	in Delhi	on the floor
the top of page	in the box	on the carpet
the end of road	in my pocket	on the menu.
the entrance	in my wallet	on the bus
the cross road	in a building	on the plane
the <sup>at</sup> 45 [age]	In a car } In a taxi } In a private In a bus } car } public	on the train.

At used for a point.

In, Region and Enclosed Space.

On, touch to the surface

## Examples

~~Ex -~~ Sapna is waiting for you at the Railway station

~~Ex -~~ The shop is at the end of the lane

~~Ex -~~ I live on 4th floor at 21 diamond street in Kotkata.

~~Ex -~~ The author name is on cover of the book.

~~Ex~~ There is no smoking singh on the wall

~~Ex~~ There are no prices on this menu

~~Ex~~ He heared all old songs on <sup>the</sup> radio

~~Ex~~ I heared news on television

~~Ex~~ = on the → in which video is not occurred.

~~Ex -~~ The telephone <sup>and</sup> at the doorbell rang at the same time.

~~Ex -~~ haish and sareka always go out for a meal. on their wedding anniversary

~~Ex -~~ Ramu is 58 he will be retiring from this job in two year's time.

English special. 1/04/2017.

Ex I have been invited to a wedding  
on 15<sup>th</sup> August.

Ex Hurry up! we have got to go in  
5 min

Ex we travelled overnight to London and  
arrived. at 5 o'clock in the  
morning

Ex The course begins on 27<sup>th</sup> June and  
ends sometime in August.

Ex It was quite a short book and easy  
to read & read it in a day.

## Use of on.

# public transport → on the bus / on the  
train / on the plane.

Private transport → cycle / motorcycle  
(two wheeler) scooter etc.

# on TV, on the radio, on strike, on  
leave, on fire, on foot [near]  
[near]

→ on horse back / on camel back.

→ on the Committee - [talking about members]

→ on Duty, on a list,

→ on Holiday

In / Into.

In - stable in closed area

Into - show motion inside anything.  
shows any movement.

Ex - The students are waiting for their teacher in the class.

Ex - The players are sitting in the dressing room. when the captain comes into from the lobby.

Ex - The frog jumped into the well.

Ex - The thief broke into the house.

Broke into → forcibly Enters.

use of into

- 1) motion into anything
- 2) used to Tr from one Medium to another medium
- 3) Break into. - To Entre in forcedly manner.
- 4) Eat into - To destroy
- 5) Look into - To Investigate.
- 6) Turn into - Change

7) Do into - To translate. अनुवाद करना

8) See into - विद्या र करना

Ex Milk turn into curd.

Ex Ice transforms into water at atm temp

Ex The committee look into the matter as regular Complains are there.

Ex Translate # English into Hindi to understand all b matter of this letter

Ex. Come into → Entre.

Entre → into never used.

→ only use in business terms.

Ex she is swimming in the river.

Ex They eat into all the equipment of the laboratory

# Between / Among

Between → used for two or mutual things.

Among → used for more than two

# Between is always followed by "and" not "to"

Ex she is sitting bet<sup>n</sup> her father and her husband

Ex Contact us bet<sup>n</sup> 7am to 7pm

bet<sup>n</sup> 27 Aug and 29 Aug

→ 27 and 29 not included only 28 Aug is considered.

bet<sup>n</sup> → Each (X) never used.



No.

Date.

Neither - nor / Either - or / not only

But also / none - but / nor etc.

Ex. Ram or his friends <sup>have visited</sup> visits America recently

{ verb according to nearest noun. }  
 (plural)

Ex. Neither Radha nor they friends do their homework.  
 (plural)

Ex. Neither the students nor <sup>(singular)</sup> the teacher.  
 maintains dignity of their class.  
 his (singular)

According

Ex- It is me who am to blame.

I. (Object - but we in subjective case)

→ proposition is followed by objective case

Let - Let us help the poor

Like

unlike / alongwith / with

(when these words are used as  
an proposition always followed by  
objective case pronoun)

Ex. This fight is scheduled bet<sup>n</sup> you and  
me.

(bet<sup>n</sup> → AND - (objective case) ]

Diff b/w it and this

it,

- 1) used for non-living things.
- 2) used for animal
- 3) used for young child.
- 4) To give importance to a noun and pronoun
- 5) used to denote time, temperature, season

Examples,

Ex→ Here is your pen. please take it.

Ex→ He has a cat and It is very beautiful.

Ex→ when we saw the child, it was playing

Ex→ It was I, who called you.

Ex It rains. In thunder, It shows.

This

This is used to indicate / introduced things.

Ex- This is All India Radio Red FM 92.5

Ex- This is my house.

## Reflexive Pronoun

~~The~~ The action done by the subject twin back upon subject.

Avail / Absent / enjoy / resign / apply  
revenge / exert etc.

Ex I absented myself from the office

Ex He availed himself the opportunity

Ex They enjoyed myself upon her.

Transitive verb → Object will be surely there.

TO recognise object:

{ sub + verb + what / whom }  
 { what / whom  $\rightarrow$  Ans  $\rightarrow$  object h. }

# Sentence me object h to Reflexive pronoun use nhi karna h.

## Interrogative Pronoun.

In what / who / which / why / when.

who  $\rightarrow$  Person

what  $\rightarrow$  things.

which  $\rightarrow$  Selection of anything.

Ex. who was present in the conference.  
 to discuss poverty issue.

Ex. In what is the matter that we need to think over.

Ex. who is your brother among the people gathered outside the Seminar hall.

# Voice

$\longleftrightarrow$

Be form.

	2nd	3rd	4th
is/am/are	was/were	been	being
is + v <sub>3</sub>	was + v <sub>3</sub>	been + v <sub>3</sub>	being + v <sub>3</sub>
amn't + v <sub>3</sub>	were + v <sub>3</sub>		
are + v <sub>3</sub>			

## Present Tense

present Indefinite Tense.

**Active**

[ I do my work ]

→ v<sub>1</sub> + e/es; do/does + v<sub>1</sub>

**Passive**

[ The work is done by me ].

→ is/am/are + v<sub>3</sub>.

## Present Continuous Tense.

**Active**

[ I am doing my work ].

→ is/am/are + v<sub>1</sub> + ing.

Passive

Is / am / are + being V<sub>3</sub> [The work is being done by me].

Present perfect Tense →

Active

[I have done my work].

has / have + been + V<sub>3</sub>.

Passive

[The work have been done by me].

has / have + been + V<sub>3</sub>.

Present perfect Continuous Tense . →

Active

has / have + been + V<sub>1</sub> + ing

Passive

No change.

← Past Tense →

Past Indefinite →

Active

V<sub>2</sub> + did + V<sub>1</sub>

Passive

was / were + V<sub>3</sub>

## Past Continuous Tense

Active

was / were + v<sub>1</sub> + ing

Passive

was / were + being + v<sub>3</sub>

## Past Perfect Tense

Active

had + v<sub>3</sub>

Passive

had + been + v<sub>3</sub>

## Past Perfect Continuous

Active

had been + v<sub>1</sub> + ing

Passive

No change

## Future Tense

### future Indefinite Tense

Active

will / shall + v<sub>1</sub>

Passive

will / shall + be + v<sub>3</sub>.

### future continuous Tense

Active

will / shall + be + v<sub>1</sub> + ing

Passive

will / shall + be + v<sub>1</sub> + ing

(No Change)

## future perfect Tense.

**Active**

will / shall + have + V3

**Passive**

will / ~~shall~~ should + have + been + V3.

## future Continuous Tense

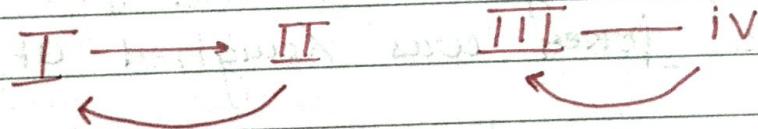
**Active**

will / shall + have + been + Ving

**Passive**

No change.

I - present Indefinite   II - present Continuous  
 III - perfect   IV - perfect Continuous.



# Can + V1 = can be + V3

Can have + V3 = can have + been + V3.

{ will / shall + V1 → will shall + be + V3 }

voice → Active → S → V

Passive → S X V

Examples

- 1) Are stories written by you?  
Do you write stories?
- 2) A cup of coffee was brought to MC by her.  
She brought a cup of coffee to MC
- 3) Grammar is taught to us, by the teacher.  
The teacher teaches grammar to us.
- 4) Had I completed the assignment  
Had assignment been completed by me?
- 5) They laughed at the Jockey.  
The jockey was laughed at by them.
- 6) Are candles made by her?  
Does she make candles?
- 7) who did this work?  
By whom this work was done?
- 8) Open the door.  
Let the door be opened.
- 9) Did he remember the date and time  
was the date and time remembered  
by him?

- 10) The girls were digging a hole in the ground.  
 The hole was being dug by the girls in the ground.
- 11) The workers have been punished by the management for the negligence of the duty.  
 The management has punished the workers for the negligence of the duty.
- 12) I give alms to the poor on Monday.  
 Alms are given by me to the poor on Monday.
- 13) Mr. Mukherjee is teaching the children in slum areas.  
 The children are being taught by Mr. Mukherjee in slum areas.

### Imperative

→ Start from verb.

- 1 → Open the door.  
 1 → You are ordered / advised to open the door.  
 2 → Go away.  
 2 → You are ordered to go away.

Help the poor.

→ The poor should be helped.

→ You are ordered / advised / suggested  
Requested to + same sentence

If is/am/are/was/were/has have/had

→ to+V<sub>1</sub> → to+V<sub>1</sub> → to+be+V<sub>2</sub>

Ex. I have to do this work

This work has to be done by me.

the game.

Ex. Brazil played to win the world cup

The world cup was played by Brazil

to win.

Ex. They played and won the match.

The match was played and won by

them.

# Navigation

"Direct and Indirect speech"

Present Indefinite → Past Indefinite.

V1

→ V2.

Present Continuous → Past Continuous.

is/am/are/ving

was/were+v,ing

Present perfect → past perfect.

has/have +v3

had+v3.

Present perfect cont → Past perfect cont

has/have +been+v,ing → had/been+v,ing

## Past Indefinite

Past Indefinite → Past perfect

V2

had +V3.

Past Continuous → Past perfect cont

was/were+v,ing

had been+v,ing.

Past perfect  
Past perfect cont } No change.

{ Overall      V<sub>1</sub> → V<sub>2</sub>. }  
                   V<sub>2</sub> → had +V3 }

Direct

Indirect.

V1

do / does  
is / am / are  
has / have

V2

was / were  
will  
shall  
can  
may

V2

Did  
was / were  
had.

had + V3

had been.  
would  
should  
could  
might.

## Words

This

That

These

Those

Hither

Thither

Here

there

Now

then

thus

so

Ago

before

Today

that day

yesterday

the previous day

tomorrow

the next day / the following day

The day before yesterday

The day before the

Last day

previous day

Last Month

Previous Month.

"Inverted Comma."

said to  
say to  
says to  
" "

told  
tell  
tells  
that

(I my me  
he his him)

Ex- He said to me, " I never eat Sweets "  
He told me that he never ate sweets

Ex. He said to Hina. " I love you very much "  
He told to Hina, that he loved her  
very much.

Ex Ram said to shyam " I am watching T.V."  
Ram told shyam that he was  
watching T.V

Ex. They said to rahim, " we are playing football "  
They told rahim that they were playing  
football.

Ex. sita said, " I have already cooked "  
sita told that she had already cooked.  
said

Ex. Ram said to shyam " I have Seen her today "  
Ram told shyam that he had Seen her  
that day .

Ex. Sonu said to me " I have been reading for an hour "

Sonu told to me that he had been reading for an hour.

Ex. Shyam said to Ram, " Sita has been playing since Morning "

Shyam told Ram that Sita had been playing since Morning.

Ex- She said to Ram " I went to Jaipur last week "  
She told Ram that she had gone to Jaipur the previous week.

Ex- Ramesh said to me " I telephoned you yesterday "  
Ramesh told me He had telephoned me the previous day.

Ex. She said to me " I am waiting for you "  
She told me that she was waiting for me .

Ex. He said to Geeta " You were playing tennis "  
He told ~~me~~ Geeta  
He told Geeta that she had been playing tennis.

Ex He said to me " I had completed my project "

He told me that he had completed my project.

Ex She said to Meena " Ram had already visited Agra.

She told Meena that Ram had already visited Agra.

Ex. He said " I had been playing chess for two hours "

He said that He had been playing chess for two hours.

Ex. Ram said to Meena " I shall write a letter "

Ram told Meena that He should write a letter.

Ex. Rahim said " Sita will be waiting for you "

Rahim said that sita would be waiting for him.

{ " third person " h to change ?  
nhi hoga.

I/we - first person.

you - and person.

Ex. She said to me "will you help me in solving my English problem?"

She asked me if I would help her in solving her English problems.

said to → asked

say to → ask

says to → asks.

said → said.

1) " " → if / whether.

2) Question starts from Helping verb

" "

L Replace - (X) nothing



3) when Question starts from "wh" words  
(what, which, who)

Ex He asked me "where are you going?"

He asked me where I was going.

{ wh-family के प्रैक्टिस तोड़े लागें ? }

{ Because Downloaded from www.Qmaths.in that kabhi bhi n kahi bhi nahi aaega. }

No. ....

Date. ....

Ex, Because that there were raining cats and dogs, the lake flooded. 4

- 1) There was. X
- 2) Because of the X
- 3) As there were. ✓

## Imperative Sentences.

# Sentences start from the verb.

# Affirmative Sentence

" " Replace with "to".

# Negative Sentence.

" " Replace with "Not to".

# If "said to" is changed into "forbade" do not use "not to" because forbade it self a Negative word meaning is Not to. (Start with)

Said to → Advised  
[according to. → Requested (Please, kindly)  
understanding → Ordered  
the sentence → Threatened  
type] → Suggested to (Let us)

↳ Suggested - to } if

in sentence talks about any person.

Examples

1) She said to Ramu " Please bring my books "

She Requested Ramu to bring her books.

2) She said to Me " Have a glass of Milk "

She asked Me to have a glass of Milk

3) Ram said to Sita " Take Medicine Regularly "

Ram advised Sita to take Medicine Regularly

4) I said to Hauji " Don't pluck the flowers "

I ordered Hauji not to pluck the flowers.

5) The SP said SHO " Shoot the Robber "

The SP ordered SHO to shoot the Robber.

6) He said to me " Bring me a glass of water, won't you? "

He asked me to bring him a glass a. glass of water.

7) She said to me " Let us go to Market

They She suggested to me to go to Market  
OR

She suggested me that we should go to market.

8) He said to me " Let us purchase this house "

He suggested to me that we should purchase that house.

wont you? → asked.

### Some Important Rules

- # if universal truth, Proverb, Mathematical fact, Historical fact, Habitual act, Morality act Sentences are used inside " " (Inverted commas) than we will not change the verb while changing the narration.
- #. When the Tense of verb outside the " " (Inverted commas) is present Tense and future tense. than there will no change in the verb of sentences inside the " " [inverted commas]
- #. Pronoun inside the "inverted Commas" will always be changed Except when "We" is used to denote the Entire human community.

### Examples

- 1) He said "The sun rises in the East"  
He told that the sun rises in the East.
- 2) He said "Man is Mortal"  
He told that man is Mortal.
- 3) She said "two and two is four"  
She told that two and two is four.

4) He said " London is capital of England"

So? He told that London is capital of England

5) He said to me " I go for a walk daily"  
He told to me

### Sentences

# Orod → Prayed

curse → curse  
Bed blessing

Remaninge → wished  
(accordingly)

### Examples

1) My Mother said to my friend " May you live long"  
My Mother wished my friend that He might live long

2) She said to Sita " May god bless you with a son"  
She prayed that god might bless her with a son

3) She said to teacher " Good Morning"  
She wished teacher Good Morning.

## Rules for Exclamatory Sentences.

# If there is Exclamatory sign "!" than Replace

said to → Exclaimed with

- sorrow
- Joy
- Surprise
- Anger
- Contempt
- applause

" " → that

# Remove the words like — while changing the narration into indirect speech.

- Alas
- Bravo
- Oh
- wow
- hurrah
- oops etc.

### Examples

1) She said " Alas ! I have been ruined "  
 She Exclaimed with sorrow that she had been ruined.

2) The Lady said " Oh my dog is dead "  
 The Lady Exclaimed with sorrow that her dog was dead.

No.

Date.

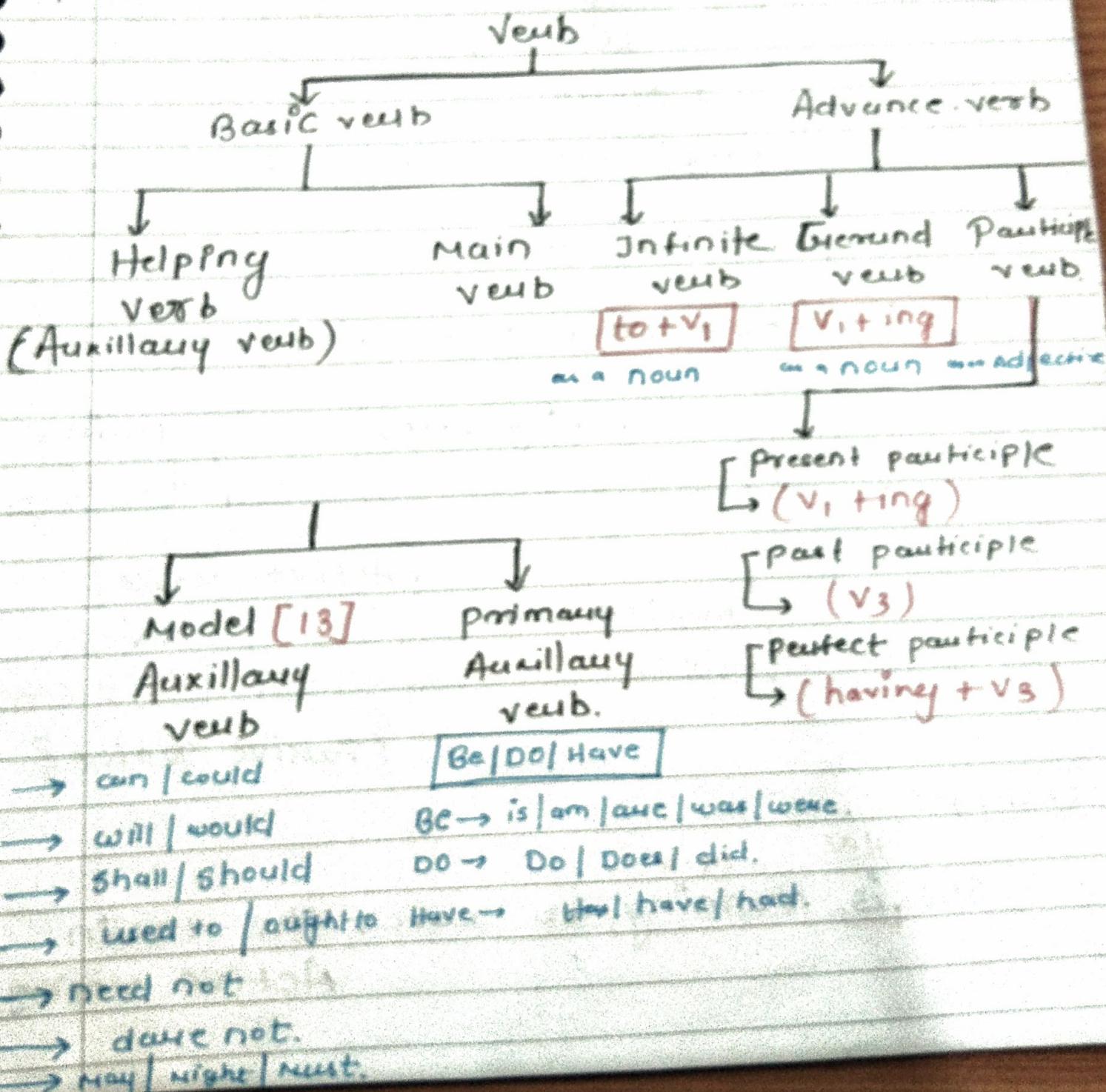
3) They said " what a great fall ! "  
They Exclaimed <sup>with</sup> applause that it was a great fall.

4) He said " wow ! what a pleasant weather. it is ! "  
She Exclaimed with joy that it was a pleasant weather.

# VERB



- 1) Tense of verb
- 2) Subject verb Agreement
- 3) Advance verb.
- 4) Adverb.



## Primary Auxiliary Verb.

→ Subject + is/am/are/was/were + Object  
example {main verb}

## Example

1) She is the best student of the class. mainverb

M.V object X  
2) Ramesh is a good doctor but he is  
unable to serve people.

## Compound Noun.

Compound Noun.  
Noun + preposition + N + P + N + P ... }

## Compound Sentences.

{ S + ~to + conjunction + sub + ~to - . }

helping verb , main v.

→ Subject + is/am/are/was/were + v. + ing  
+ object

## {Active voice}

## helping verb M.V

→ Subject + is/am/are/was/were + V3 + object

{passive voice}

### Example

H.V H.V 00 00

She is running to catch the train.

## Active voice

H.V

N.V

27) The world cup is Scheduled at Johaneburg in S.A in 2017.  
 {Passive voice}

37) Ramesh is working for helping the poor people.  
 X (superfluous)

Ramesh is working to help the poor

### Examples with Structure

Sub + is/am/are/was/were

17) She is asleep

The student were exhausted.

Sub + is/am/are/was/were + preposition  
+ noun / pronoun

27) Sita is in good health now

we all are fully tired. — All we (X)

This gift is for you.

Everything is in proper place.

→ Sub + is/am/are/was/were + to + V<sub>I</sub>

No.

Date.

- 3) He is to come on Sunday  
 I am to complete this work.  
 noun.  
 noun.

→ There + is/am/are/was/were + noun/pro  
 [verbs comes according to its noun] noun

- 4) There were several hotels in the town  
 There is a girl waiting for you.

→ Sub + is/am/are/was/were + Adjective  
 It noun / + to + V<sub>I</sub>

- 5) It was so nice to work here with you.

It was a pleasant surprise to talk with her.

→ ✓ It + is/am/are/was/were + Adjective + Gerund.

✗ It + is/am/are/was/were + noun + Gerund.

- 6) It is wonderful lying on the beach all day.

It was worth which running that.

Lady Club last year.

It + is/am/are + Adjective / Noun  
 count use X { that ← clause  
 that ← wh word or how  
 that.

1) It is a good News. that you have found a Job.

2) It was a mystery that how the thief entered the house.

3) I am doubtful whether he would be able to attend the fn.

It से start होने वाले sentence में that नहीं  
 आयेगा.

2)

Do/does/did.

Always followed by first form of verb. if verb is there.

- > used as a main verb.
- > used as helping verb.
- > used to Avoid repetition of verb.
- > used to Express similarities in case of so and neither.

Ex. I do go to her for asking about her status.

H:V      VI

Ex. He did come yesterday to meet my mother

Ex. my wife hates egg. so <sup>does</sup> my son.

Ex. Suman doesn't like cold drink  
neither J. ?

<sup>do</sup>

Ex. Shalini excelled in language studies  
so <sup>did</sup> his brother

Ex. Rahul studies as hard as. his sister  
studies. does.

## Do/ does / did

→ Helping verb.

used as a H.V than  
after V.I

→ Main verb

used as a main verb  
than after no verb  
present.

#5 Repetition of verb is avoid OR?  
Replace by do/ does/ did.

Has / Have / Had

→ Sub + has / have / had, + Object  
main verb

→ Sub + has / have / had + Vg + object.

she had, done his homework.  
H.V N.V

→ Sub + has / have / had + [to + V]  
N.V Noun

You have to Quality. ssc. Carr 2017.  
He had had his lunch in the staff room.

Ex You had better to talk him once. X

Ex You had better not to miss the train X

Ex. You had rather to help the poor X

Ex. You had better to complete your work. X

follows Model 1's Rule.

{ Had better / Had rather }  
 { would Rather / would rather }

had Rather को should से Replace

जरूर के देखना ही जे Rule follow होता ही  
 should के साथ वही had Rather के  
 साथ होगा।

Ex. - She is having a nice time with  
 her husband.

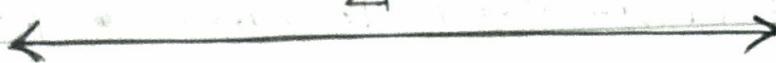
Ex - They are having a party at the mall

Ex He is having a bad time in these days

{ Having - only with - to eat  
 to Experience }  
 to Toy

Ex- Alia Bhatt is having a no. of fans.  
has

## Modals Auxiliary Verb.



→ 13 in Numbers.

→ can	→ will
→ could	→ would
→ may	→ used to
→ might	→ ought to
→ must	→ need not
→ shall	→ dare not.
→ should	

# Always and must be followed by a main verb in 1st form. [V1]

# Modal treats as Helping verb  
 { H.V + Adverb + M.V } is only

# possible pair - { No preposition, Conjunction is used betn H.V and M.V in such cases. }

1) can / could.

→ Can is used to show • power  
in present. • ability  
• capacity

→ could is used to show • power  
in past. • Ability  
• capacity

Ex- He Could pass the ssc CGL Examination.  
could.

Ex- she can swim when she was 14

Request →

Ex- Can you give me your Notebook?

[ can - friendly Request ]

[ could - formal Request ]

Ex- Could I attend the Seminar organised by K.O. Campus?

Could have - Past  $\rightarrow$  काम कर सकता था लेकिन  
नहीं किया।

Ram could have Qualified for Exam.

will

Ex He can be able to qualify the 100 Metre race organized by Indore NGO

Ex- He will be capable of doing hard work for Qualifying SSC Exam.

→ case of Superfluous.

{ can → ~~be~~ able to.  
or ~~be~~ capable of }

Because both show capability

could.

Ex He said that I can help the Students Regarding Mathematics.

May | might | must

← May, - possibility 50%

~~might~~ - Possibility 5-10% [lesser possibility]

must - Possibility 99% [highest possibility]

May → Possibly }  
likely      probably }

No. -

Date.

Ex- It may / might / must rain today.

Ex- It is a very clear day and it might rain today.

Ex- It is a very stormy day and huge clouds are there in the sky it must rain today

Ex- A soldier must complete his duty.

Request with respect → May is used.

→ Present Tense + that / so that / in order that.  
+ (may) used Compulsory.

## Past Tense + that / so that / in order

Might <sup>that</sup> (compulsory)

Ex- He comes here in order that he can <sup>May</sup> qualify the Exam.

so that. Night.

Ex- He worked hard & he could be a minister in state Cabinet.

Sub + is/am/are/was/were + doubtful  
 /not  
 + that (whether) X

Need not / Dene not

X

Ex- You need not to come here.

Ex- Navedra. needs to marry Mayawati.

Ex- Amitabh needs to give his time  
 to Alia Bhatt.

Dene not

Ex- How dene you to touch me? ✓

Ex- He denes not to touch me.  
 X

used to

Ex He used to smoke at public places. ✓

Ex He is used to work for the Anti-Romeo Dal.

→ subject + used to + V<sub>1</sub> + object

→ Sub + is/am/are/was/were + used to +  
 V<sub>1</sub> + ing + object

(noun)

# after "to" —

- 1)  $v_i \rightarrow \{to + v_i\}$  infinitive
- 2) preposition  $\rightarrow$  noun
- 3)  $v_i + ing$

# after "OF" — verb + ing

Ex- Rameeh is fond of traveling along the Hinterland.

Ex- He helps me in bringing my notebooks from the library.

Should / ought to



# Always followed by ( $v_i$ )

# Should — Moral Obligation

# Must — strong moral obligation?

Ex- A car must have insteaded seat belt init

Ex- A driver should wear seat belt while driving.

but should  
Let you do all work

Ex- Run fast but you should wait till train

Ex- Work study on the should you tell.

will / shall →

→ Shall If we

→ will He / she / It / they / you  
or any other noun

→ Interrogative sentences if same are  
formed from

D E P C T

D - Determination

C - Command

P - Promise

E - Expression

T - Threat

verb is first or  
in the first case  
opposite of original

Ex- I shall Study Quality for CSC today  
will.

Ex- I shall kill you  
will.

Ex- If you do not complete home work you shall be  
punished

Lest — should.

↪ इसके साथ not नहीं आएगा।

Ex Run fast lest you should miss the train

Ex walk slowly on the stairs. You should fall.

will / shall →

→ Shall ] / we

→ will - He / she / It / they / you.  
or any other noun.

→ Interrogative sentences में same rule  
follow देता है।

D.C.P.C.T

D - Determination

C - Command

P - Promise

C - Compulsion

T - Threat

अगर ये 5 चीजें हो-

तो 343 वाला rule

Opposite हो जाएगा।

Ex I shall Surely qualify for SSC 2017  
will.

Ex I shall kill you.  
will.

Ex If you do not complete homework you shall be  
punished will.

Would →

Conditional Sentences.  
after If ↗

→ 1) present Indefinite [v<sub>1</sub> + e/es]  
will / Shall + v<sub>1</sub>

→ 2) Past Indefinite [v<sub>2</sub>]  
would + v<sub>1</sub>

→ 3) Past perfect [had + v<sub>3</sub>]  
would + have + v<sub>3</sub>.

Ex- If he helps me, I will ~~try~~ this competition.  
would.

Ex- He said that they will try to finish this perfect in team.

{ In time - Before / After given time }  
{ on time - at the given time }

Ex- The Road Contractey has not given further contract becoz they do not complete last once on time.  
in

# Main Verb

- # Direct Object - Denote a thing
- # Indirect Object - Denote a person.

→ Sub + verb + Indirect Obj + Direct Obj

→ Sub + verb + Direct object + to / too / Any preposition + Indirect obj

indirect      direct

Ex. She gave me a pen to write with.

Ex- The teacher told us a story about the ghost lived in an old house of the village.

Ex. She gave an apple to me.

Ex- The teacher told a story to the student.

of - Noun (plural)

Some noun whose plural is not possible

of - Noun (plural) ; of → the + singular noun

Ex - Can you prepare a cup of coffee for me?

Ex - Can you prepare me a cup of coffee?

{ can - ! } ✓

with can Exclamatory Sign is possible

# Verbs → 1st, 2nd and 3rd form are same — no change

cut, cost, cast, broadcast, forecast, telecast  
 Bid, Bet, Burst, let, put, read, shut  
 Set, shed, hurt, spread, thrust, quit

{ from above "ed" not used? }

verb + ed x

verb + en x

verb + es ✓

verb + ing ✓

# verb which has some different 3rd forms.

Get Got Got Got Rotten. } used

Bind Bound Bound Bounden } as an

Drink Drunk Drunk Drunken } Adjective

Sink Sunk Sunk sunken

1st

2nd

3rd

and.

Shrink

Shrunk

Shrunk

Shrunken

Engrave  
(रेखना)

Engraved

Engraved

Engraven

Melt

Melted

Melted

Molten

Seeth  
(उत्तीर्ण करना)

Seethed

sethied

gdden

Shear  
(काटना)

Sheared

sheared

shom

Cleave  
(फैलना)

Clove

Cleft

cloven.

verb

Adjective

drunk

Required

Required

Ex- I have drunk two bottles of Scotch when we were at the party organised by K.D.I.A.O.S.T.O.I  
(Adjective)

Sunken. ←(noun)

Ex- A sunken ship has been discovered by the Archaeology department of world Heritage from the Bermuda triangle.

drunken.

Ex- I have seen a drunk man who is making noise outside the K.D campus he must be a student of K.D.I.A.O.S.T.O.I  
Shrunken.

Ex- A shrunk paper is not used to write some important content on it.

# Confusing Verbs

→ Beau Bore Borne  
Beau Bore Born.

→ fall fell fallen  
fell felled felled

→ find found found  
found founded founded.

→ Ground Ground Ground  
Ground Grounded Grounded

→ rise Rose Risen  
raise Raised Raised  
raise Razed Razend

→ see saw Seen  
saw sawed sawed

→ wind would wound  
wound wounded wounded

→ fly flew flown  
flow flowed flowed.

~~rise~~

Ex- An unexpected raised in the cost of living as well as a decline in Employment opportunity, resulted in the rapid Implementation of new government programmes of the unemployed.

~~swum.~~

Ex- we had swum across the river before the sun set.  
~~weighs.~~

Ex The child weight less than what is Expected. at this age.

~~held~~

Ex The next meeting can be hold next week as we had the first meeting over a month ago.

~~lost~~

Ex- He was convinced that he loss the account because of bad luck.

Ex- There was very heavy rain last night and the river ~~have~~<sup>flowed</sup> over Town thus Banks, causing several hardship to the people living by them.

Ex- The coat was drenched in rain water I hanged it on the hook.  
~~hung~~

Ex- There will be several new visa application centre opened in metros across the Countries. ~~to ease~~ the pressure on embassies.

to → adjective (X)

{ had + v3 — before — v2 }  
 { v2 — after — had + v3 }

- Ex-1) The New taxation rate announced by the government are bound to effect the export sector. Affect
- Ex-2) The timid Creature was driven into a narrow lane where it was slew by the kidnapper. slew
- Ex-3) After my son had searched for an hour, he realised that his pen had been laying on the table. Lying forecaste
- Ex-4) It cannot be forecasted how Society will Emerge a generation hence.
- Ex-5) The eminent Speaker's speech was broadcasted over all the major radio stations. broadcaste
- Ex-6) Can I lend your pencil for a minute please?
- Ex-7) Aggression in some teenage boys may be linked to overly large glands in their brains, A new study has found.

X              adjective

Ex- I was being astonished when I heard that he had left the country without informing anyone of us.

Ex- Instead of being helpful he was being hindrance. X              superfluous

{ being का यह गले ही ऐसा लगा जाकर ?  
 { वार्ड से कोई structure लग रहा है ?

noun + ly → Adjective

Ex-friendly      "ly" को क्या करें ?

Adj + ly → Adverb

Ex- poorly

# Sub-verb Agreement

# Sub → verb.

# verb → According to subject

# Jitni verb utne subject.

Ex - I wish I were the prime minister of India.

Ex - May god bless you!

Ex - He need not to go there.  
 S. S      P.V                  X

Ex - The painter and poet has cried

Ex - Bread and Butter is a good breakfast

Ex - The Committee is decided over the  
 proposal are

Ex - The audience were getting booted booted.

Ex. five kilograms is not a heavy weight.

Ex. Each boy and given girl has to attend  
 the fn.

Ex. There are so many other hotels better  
 than this.

Another - singular noun  
 Other - plural noun

Ex. The poor are trustworthy than the rich.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{subject} \\ (\text{Noun} / \text{pronoun}) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{according verb}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{verb} \end{array} \right\}$

Contradiction with verb.

# Imaginary words

If, as if, I wish, He wishes, she wishes.

imaginary words + Subject + were/had +

Ex. I wish I were born in 1947.

Ex. He wishes he was the chief minister of Punjab.

Ex. If I am the Chief minister, I would help the poor.

# Optative Sentence [which have blessing, wish]

Ex. May God bless you. I pray for you.

Ex. May he live long!

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in all optative sentence verb must be in} \\ \text{plural form, whether the sub. is singular} \\ \text{or plural} \end{array} \right\}$

#

Noun / pronoun 1 + and + noun 2

⇒ subject - plural.

# A / An / the + noun 1 / pronoun + and + noun 2

⇒ subject - singular

# A / An / the + noun 1 / pronoun + and + A / An / the  
+ noun 2

⇒ subject - plural

Ex - The cashier and the Counsellor have  
attended the meeting.

Ex - The prime minister and Defence Minister  
is ready to leave on the tour of  
America

# Sun and Substance }

# Hammer and Sickle }

# Bread and Butter }

# Rice and Curry }

# slow and steady.

Singular → verb singular

# Two and two makes four (same digit  
verb singular)

# Three and four make four (different no  
verb plural)

No. ....  
Date.

are.

Ex - The Jaya team are is divided into two different groups and his approach is not good. their

### Collective Noun

→ If gives output as the whole singular verb. and singular pronoun (its)

→ Sentences Explain about the number of → collective noun → verb plural → pronoun plural (their)

Ex - The audience was impressed by the act based on Soldiers situation.

Ex - five kilometers is not a big distance to cover.

Ex - five years are a long period to prepare for ssc is

Ex - five years have passed Since I left my job.

{ unit h agar Sentence  $\Rightarrow$  verb singular होती ? }

Each से Every शुरू होने वाले  
 sentence के साथ Verb singular की  
 Pronoun singular होता ?

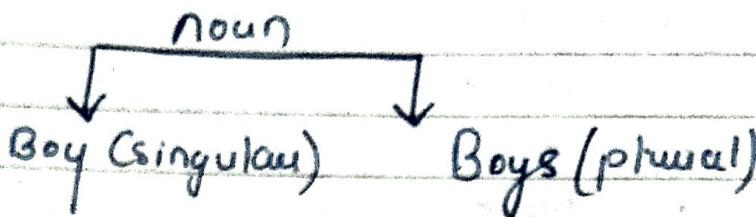
Ex - Each man, women and student is  
 trying to finish his work on time

Ex - Each male and every female is  
 going to finish their work.  
his

Ex - There is another hotel near the  
 railway station

Ex - There are lot of bags available  
 at the Counter.

Noun



noun + s/es → plural Noun

verb

```
graph TD; V[verb] --> S1[get (plural)]; V --> S2[gets (singular)]
```

verb+s/es → singular.

Pronoun

pronoun

Singular

He

she

it

this

that

one

anyone

someone

something

anybody

anything.

plural

they

these

those

we

both

All

some

} with plural pronoun/ Noun  
plurals verb is taken  
and vice-versa

Verb,		
Singular		plural.
is / am	→	are
was	→	were
does	→	do
has	→	have
had	→	had
need not	→	Need not

Singular subject → Singular verb

Plural subject → Plural verb  
need.

Ex. The problems needs to be solved  
within an hour

1) Noun1 + and + Noun2 ⇒ plural subject  
⇒ plural verb

2) Article + Noun1 + and + noun2 ⇒ singular sub  
⇒ singular verb

3) Article + Noun1 + and + Article + noun2  
⇒ plural subject  
⇒ plural verb.

Ex. Ram and shyam knows me very well

Ex. The cashier and clerk is not attending

Ex. The player and coach decides their  
stragy to win against RPS. decide.

No. ....  
Date. ....

are.

- Eg - Slow and steady is two different speeds.
- Eg - Slow and steady wins the race.
- Eg - Bread and Butter is not found in the shop.
- Eg - Bread and Butter is my favourite breakfast.
- Eg - Soda and whisky was served to the guests.
- Eg - Soda and whisky were not available on the some shop in our village.

अगर दो words मिलकर single output होता है तो verb singular असरगी और अगर उसे participle word की घासी हो तो Availability हो तो verb plural असरगी।

with / along with / together with / and  
 but not / as well as / a companion  
 in addition to / Any preposition

Ex. Ram with his parents. attends the PTM.

- # She together with her sister goes to watch a movie.
- # I but not my friends. are playing this match.
- # Students as well as the teacher are not interested to complete his class.
- # The population of India. is their ↑  
hour by hour.

# Get preposition at a word असे एवं अन्य  
 sub + अ according verb we एकी एवं

Neither - nor      ] When two subject  
 Either - OR      ] are joined with these  
 not only - but also      ] pairs verb agrees with  
 else - but      ] nearest sub.  
 Or - nor

Ex. I am not sure but either he or  
 his parents was present there  
were

have

Ex The Boy or his friends has broken  
the window glass.

Ex Have the boy or his friends broken.  
the window glass?

Ex. not only my brother but also I were  
also responsible for their misdeed.



preposition → furthest subject  
according verb.

Conjunction like → According to  
above nearest subject,

Each Noun  
Every Noun

Each student → Verb  
Each player → singular

Ex → ① Either of 3 sisters.  
any

Ex → ② Neither of four brothers.  
none.

Ex → ③ None of six daughters.

Ex → ④ Any of five students.

Ex → ⑤ One of my friends.

little

A little + Noun (100% Countable noun)  
 The little  $\Rightarrow$  verb singular

Much

Much of + Noun (Uncountable) = verb singular  
 Little of

Ex-

Much of the water has been wasted  
 till now. have.

Many of / both of / few of

After this noun is.

Countable (Plural)  $\rightarrow$  verb plural

~~uncountable~~ Adjective <sup>countable</sup> were

Example. Many of the problem <sup>↑</sup> ~~were~~ <sup>was</sup> solved.  
 Sorted out instantly by the writers.

A little A few of the food were left  
 unconsumed  $\Rightarrow$  verb is kept according to

A few A little of the food items were wasted  
 yesterday

Both of his ~~factory~~ books still ~~needs~~ need to  
 be printed.

Some of / All of / Half of / 20% of.

60% of /  $\frac{1}{8}$  rd of /  $\frac{2}{3}$  rd of

$\frac{3}{4}$  rd of (one third) (two thirds)

Some of

All of

Half of

20% of

60% of

one third of

two thirds of

three fourths of.

+ Countable (Plural)  
⇒ verb Plural

+ uncountable [singular]  
⇒ verb singular

Eg → Some of the soldiers has / have been deployed along the border.

been.

Eg → Some of the milk has spread on the floor. ✓

Eg. Some of the milk might has been Consumed  
(Mode → has)

Eg. Three fourths of the old furniture were put on auction. (uncountable)  
was.

Three fourths of boys has gone out.  
has.

Three fourths of the stick have cut one  
Three fourths of sticks. has cut out.  
has

Ex - many ~~soldiers~~ were sent on border to attack the one ~~troops~~ enemy's post.

Ex - many a ~~soldiers~~ was. Rewarded after the way

{ many + plural Countable Noun }  
 many + a/an / + singular Countable noun  
 ⇒ verb plural

Ex - A no of students has applied for this post have.

Ex - The no of Candidates applying for SSC CGL <sup>is</sup> are not more than thirty lakhs.

{ A no of ~ plural. }

{ The no of ~ singular }

No. ....

Date. ....

~~Relative pronoun~~ [who/whom/which/that]

~~Relative pronoun~~ when used in the middle of the sentences.

Noun + Relative pronoun + verb  
(who/ whom/ which. /that)

Ex - He is one of the players who has not performed in this match. have

Ex - It is I who is to blame for the destruction am occurred in Company last night

Ex. He is one of the best players. that who plays four own team in this season. Play. superlative degree adjective as eta relative pronoun as use  $\Rightarrow$  it that osi eti use hoga.

Ex. Ramesh is only one of the boys who has not complete hit assignment

Singular verb after Relative pronoun.

It + is/was / has (Always  
singular verb)

There + verb + Noun.



{ There + S. V + S.N.

{ There + P. V + P.N.

was.

plural.

were.

Ex- It were those who was to be blamed for he Miserly one. (Q: <4)

Ex- There is many reasons to be happy in life.

was

Ex- There were surely no reason to ~~cancel~~ cancel the Meeting. needs. are

Ex- what Q: Countries need is the people of strong character

were

Ex- In front of the gate was parked two new cars. the owner which of was. no where around. were.

were

Ex- Running behind the thief was. only two policeman.

No. ....  
Date. ....

Jeuund = Viting.

Infiniteive = to + V.

Example

Ex - To Count stars is almost impossible.

Ex - The basic need of the people who are living whether in rural OR in urban Area, are food, cloth and shelter.

Ex - The problems of the citizens of our Country faced during the last two decades that were ruled by the U.P.A government. are shortage of electricity, water and basic facilities.

Ex - More cities than one were destructed was earthquake.

# Advance verb.

Infinitive → To + V<sub>I</sub> (Infinitive with to)  
                   → V<sub>I</sub> (Base Infinitive)

Advance verb - that has no effect due to presence of subject

Ex- He has to go delhi right now

Ex They can Quality for next round.

Ex They need not ~~to~~ discuss this matter in public.

# To eat, is human.

Subject

# He wanted to play

              
Object

## Use of Base Infinitive

Base Infinitive → के वर्ब की I form हिस्म  
जोड़ते ही change नहीं किया गा लकड़ा है।

# Model are always followed by Base infinitive.

# can | could | will | would | shall | should | may  
might | must + VI

# Sub + used to | ought to | need not  
done not + VI

# Let | bid | watch | see | hear | feel  
help | make | notice | behaved beheld  
overhead (वर्णन से देखना)

In active voice following verb follow  
Base Infinitive if Infinitive is used

\* their #

Ex - J helped him ~~to~~ cross the Road.

Ex - He was helped ~~to~~ cross the Road.

Ex - The peon did not let you and me ~~to~~  
sit at the gate.

Imp. { let, bid, help make }  
 active ne. → to agree

I am happy to hear your speech  
 at this conference.

He made me laugh.

He was made me to laugh.

{ Let is followed by Base infinitive }  
 in both Active and Passive voice.

{ Active voice → ~~to~~ + V<sub>1</sub> }  
 passive voice → to + V<sub>1</sub>.

(Always followed by Base infinitive)  
 these words are never followed by ~~but~~ to + V<sub>1</sub>  
 than / but / except / or / and. → to

→ I would rather die than ~~to~~ beg.

2) Would you like to stay here or ~~to~~  
 go home.?

3) She does nothing but ~~to~~ watch T.V all  
 the day

4) She is better able to speak than ~~to~~  
 write.

5) I can do nothing but to protest.

#. Can't help + V, + ing (always)

had better / had rather / would rather  
would better. / had sooner  
would sooner → ~~should~~ meaning ~~be~~  
~~এই কোটির শব্দের~~

{ after this words. always. Base infinitive  
is used }

Ex- you had better to stay here this  
night

Ex- you had better to obey your  
parents.

Ex- you had better spoken the truth  
before the judge.

Ex- you had sooner to leave for  
airport.

[why] - why → X to + V

Ex- why to sit here without any reason.  
X

Ex - why to go there?

Ex - why to worry about this?

{ "why" take Base infinitive after it

### Infinitive with (to)



following verbs take infinitive after them

verb → to + V<sub>1</sub>

agree

Refuse

Desire

Want

Wish

Need

try

happy

hope

fail

easy

Agree

Accept  
Expect

only 3  
adjectives

to accept.

Ex- He refuse Accepting my proposal.

Ex- India failed meeting my expectation.  
to meet

Ex- He agreed Meeting me.

{ अगर कोई verb तरीका (manner) show करे  
तो उसके पहले word of manner का use  
होता है ~~जैसे~~

Remember, learn, teach. Explain also  
know; wonder,

Ex. I know driving (✓) (Jeung shih)

Ex. I know to drive { introduce  
↳ I know how to drive. {"how"}

Ex- She taught me ✓ to cook food.  
how

Ex - The girl wondered ^ to improve  
her score in the final exam.

Ex-

Gerund

V<sub>I</sub> + ing.



as a noun.

Ex- Swimming is a good Exercise.  
 subject

when a preposition is followed by  
 a verb → verb used in Gerund form  
 to act as a noun.

Gerund

बे सारी वो  
 verb हैं | इनके  
 साथ Gerund  
 और Infinitive  
 use होता है।

can / could be  
 began / start  
 hate / love / like  
 permit / try  
 propose / recommend / request  
 remember  
 need to / want / go / say.

Gerund

propose	Admit	Mind
to आए	Appreciate	Propose
Suggestion	Avoid	Prevent
के regards	Dislike	Stop
मे एवं	Enjoy	Comedy
ते भ्रुवं	Escape	Find
चेत्ता	Finish	Can't help

# Regret / forget / Remember

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No.  
Date.

always  
remembered.

#2. Addicted to.  
Accused to.

with a view to.

In addition to.

Prone to

Taken to

Object to

Given to

Subject to

worth, looking forward to, object to  
risk, subject to.

Example,

He admitted taking the bribe.

Ex we could not help laughing

Ex you should avoid overeating

I do not enjoy teaching.

I do not want to risk getting wet

I do not find there anything worth buying.

{ Possessive adjectives are always followed by Gerund.

mine, his, her, their. + Ving.

Preposition → after Noun → if verb make it Gerund.

Adjective → after Noun → if verb make it Gerund.

to → Sub + is/am/are/was/were

+ to + Ving

look forward to.

In addition to

with a view to

Ving

worth.

Avoid  
dislike.

Ving

Enjoy  
can't help

# Participle

1> present participle

2> Past participle. [V3]

3> perfect participle. [having]

1> is/am/are | was | were | be | been. + v, ing

2> V, ing  $\Rightarrow$  Noun. (Genus)

3> ~~A~~ weeping child — as an adjective.

present participle

as a genus      as an adjective

A weeping child

A moving train

A rolling stone

A working day

A passing train. (Pass marks) compound Noun.

A cooking wok.

A dining table

- Ex- A child that is weeping ✓  
 Ex. A train that is moving ✓  
 A stone that is rolling ✓  
 A day that is working X workday.  
 Marks that are placed Pass Marks.  
 A table that is dining X dining room  
 A room that is changing X  
 (change room)

{ Ex- He shot at a flying bird

Ex- I asked him not to come on Monday because it is a working work.

Ex- Earlier people used earthen cooking cookware to cook their food.

Ex- It Being a rainy day, he decided not to go to office.  
 while he was.

Ex- ^ crossing the road, a car knocked him down he was knocked down by a car.  
 while he was.

Ex- walking in the park, a snake bite him.

Ex- walking in the park, he was bitten by a dog.

{ Improvement - In last part of sentence  
 { Error - In 1st part sentences.

Rule

यदि Sentence, Present participle से

Statement ये, तो दुसरे Sentence का subject, participle  
 का sub माना जाता है। यदि sentence का  
 proper meaning निकले तो वाक्य सही है।  
 Otherwise, Add a subject before participle  
 तो अचिंता meaning हो।

# Past Participle

V3

verb                      Adjective  
 has/have/had + V3      used before a Noun.

get    got    got    gotten.

Drink    Drunk    Drunk    Drunken.  
 Sink    sank    sank    sunken.

shrink    shrank    shrank    shranken.

learn    learnt    learnt    learned

Shave    shaved    shaved    shaven.

Proof    proved    Proved    Proven.

Melt    melted    Melted    melted

only used  
as a  
main  
verb.

No. ....  
Date. ....

N.V (always in past  
form)

H.P S.V proved

Ex- It has been proven by a scientist.

proven adjective

Ex- It is a proved fact that. the earth  
revolves around the sun

Melton. adjective

Ex- The Melted socks come out of the  
earth. in the form of lava.

Melted.

Ex- The goldsmith has melted the gold  
to make chain. H.V M.V

# Perfect Participle

[Having + v3]

Active

Having + v3

(Subj. is able to perform the action of verb)

Passive.

Having been + v3.

(If not able to perform the action of verb)

Ex- Having ~~been~~ completed the work, the old man left for his house.

~~been~~

Ex-She Having ^ betrayed by her husband, she committed suicide.

( She खुद ने नहीं मार दिया है। लेकिंग से इसनिये been लगा है।)

Ex- Having deserted by his son, the old man did not have a home to live in.

Ex- Having ~~been~~ risen in the east the sun starts / its journey again.  
his.

(been nahi आई होता है। Sun उड़ते होते हैं।)

### Examples

Field.

- Ex - Ten were playing in the field while one was sitting on the bench.
- \* we have sent the parcel by speed post.
- \* The books was laying all over floor.
- \* I am not on duty now and is writing a book these days.
- \* He need not any book ~~to~~ <sup>X</sup> teach science ~~had~~
- \* They did not even visited us when we were there.
- \* A computer does not has any facility to call someone.
- \* No man... dare to challenge him for a duel.
- \* ~~who was~~ Sewing Machine discovered by <sup>invented</sup> ~~Swam across the~~.
- \* The man swam English Channel in Record time ~~was~~.
- \* Camel performed well and appreciated by ~~for~~
- \* The Camel is used to live without water for many days. Living.

- # The man used to go to park and practised yoga there till the sun sets. Practise.
- # They played.
- # Our team has a and will play well against this team.
- # I would not ever buy it if it costed more than 100 dollars.
- # All the members choose Mr. Rao as their leader.
- # Though they were extremely tired they were hoping for the best.
- # If I had not been careful enough I may have been bit by the cat.
- # The boy has worn a shrunken nylon shirt.
- # Have you overcome all the difficulties?
- # Alexander Fleming had invented penicillin while he was working in his laboratory.
- # The ship drowned to the bottom as the sea was very rough.

{ Nonliving - Sank  
Living thing - drowned. }

No.

Date.

- # As you <sup>sow</sup> saw, so shall you reap.
- # According to this book, we do not need to wake up easily in the morning.
- # All the responsibilities shall be born by second party.