

GERUND (v' + ing)

101 / 229

Rule Gerund is used as a subject in a sentence
it is used as singular and takes singular verb
Ex: Swimming is good for health
gerund

Rule: It may be used as an object

Ex: She likes dancing gerund
He enjoyed drinking gerund

Common Error

Rule:
Ex: (i) He doesn't mind to wait here (X)

(ii) He doesn't mind to waiting here (X)

(iii) He doesn't mind waiting here (✓)

⇒ Gerund may be used after these words :-
avoid, enjoy, mind, hate, worth etc
we should avoid smoking

Rule: structure : s + if / am / are / was / were + used to
+ { accustomed to
addicted to
habituated to } + v⁴ + ow

(i) Mr Sharma is used to working at night

(iii) Are you addicted to gambling?

Ex: I saw a running horse in the forest
I saw a horse running in the forest
I caught him stealing my books

Structure: S + see / find / catch / leave / hear / feel / smell / listen / notice / watch + O + V' + ing + O₂

action

Present Participle (V' + ing)
when V' + ing is used as an adjective in a sentence, it is called present participle → it shows an unfinished action

Ex: (i) You should not mind his coming late
(ii) He postponed his wife's going to Delhi

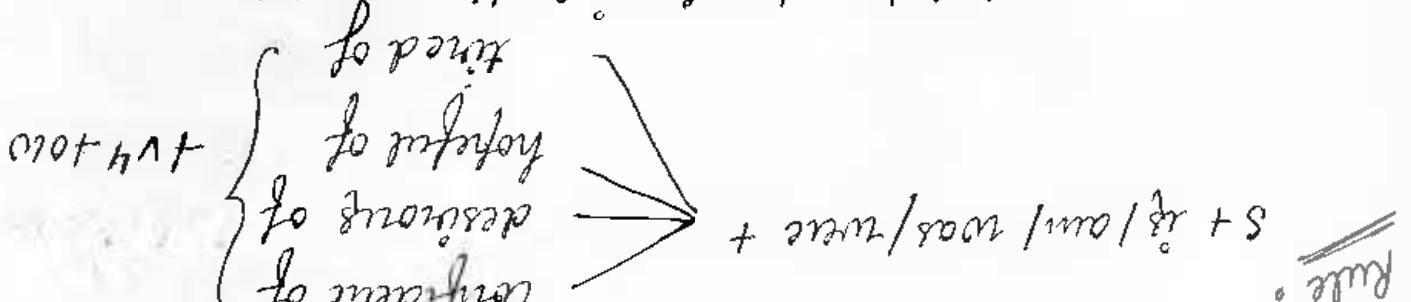
+ V₄

my / our / your / his / her / their / Kate's / Mohan's

Rule: Gerund may be used after preposition
(a) He saved his brother from drowning
Ex: (i) Mohan is fond of eating

Rule: Gerund may be used after preposition

Ex: We are hopeful of winning the match



Ex for next Rule:

- (i) She is busy to prepare for the UPSC examination 1034 229
(ii) she is busy preparing for the UPSC examination (✓)

Structure:

S + is/ am/ are/ was/ were + busy + v' + ing

Rule: when और while के बाद present participle का use किया जाता है,

Ex: Komal saw a deer while walking in the zoo

Be careful when crossing the road

Past Participle (v³)

when v³ is used as an adjective in a sentence it is called past participle

Ex: He was carrying a loaded gun

(ii) I made a girl

(a) disappoint

(c) disappointed (✓)

(b) disappointing

Perfect Participle (Having + v³)

वह अपना खाना खा कर ऑफिस गया

Having $\begin{cases} \text{taken} \\ \text{had} \\ \text{eaten} \end{cases}$ his meal, He went to office

Ex: having finished my work, I went to house

Having + v³ + ow, S + v² + ow

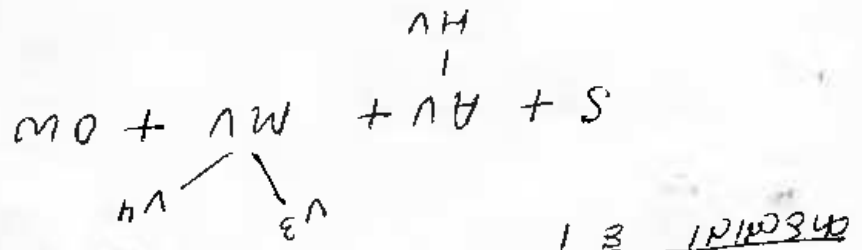
Principal auxiliary verbs:

Present	V ⁵ - Sing	is	does	has	needs	dares	will
	being	doing	having	needing	daring	willing	
V ⁴ - Present		been	done	had	needed	dared	willed
V ³ - Present		was/were	did	had	needed	dared	willed
V ² - Present		am/are	do	have	need	dare	will
V ¹ - Present							

Ex: My mother has a beautiful umbrella

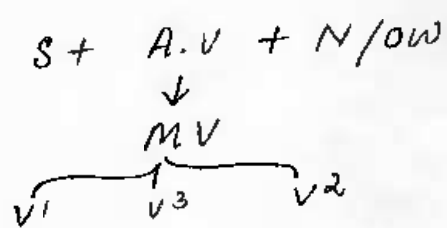
Note:

auxiliary verb of aux auxiliary verb of aux
main verb of aux main verb of aux
auxiliary verb of aux main verb of aux



He gone → He has gone

auxiliary verb of aux main verb of aux
auxiliary verb of aux main verb of aux
auxiliary verb of aux main verb of aux



↑ M.V

I have a car

had a car

105 / 229

I have gone/eaten

↑ H.V

have a car

note: H.V के साथ 'not' का use किया जाता है,
जबकि M.V के साथ 'not' का use नहीं किया जाता है।

Neg. Ex. So My mother doesn't have a beautiful Umbrella.

Modals

Can, Could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must and ought to these are the modals

Common Errors:

The modals are used in different ways. If the sense of the sentence is ability, possibility, duty and suggestion

Ex: I can this work (X)

You should there (X)

Modals are always used with the help of main verb

Structure:

⇒ S + modals + V' + ow

(1) S + modals + V' + ow - active voice
S + modals + be + V₃ + ow - passive voice } present

② S + modals + have + v³ + ow - A.V
 S + modals + have + been + v³ + by + o - P.V } past perfect

Ex: • She should write a letter

⇒ A letter should be written by her

• She should have written a letter

⇒ A letter should have been written by her

Modals are used with conditional sentences.

Rule 1:

(1) S + will + v' + ow \uparrow Conj + S + v^{1/5} + ow
 shall
 can
 must

(2) S + would + v' + ow \uparrow Conj + S + v² + ow
 could
 might

(3) S + would + have + v³ + ow, \uparrow Conj + S + had + v³ + ow
 could
 might

Ex: (i) If you come to me I will help you

(ii) If you came to me I would help you

(iii) If you had come to me I would have helped you.

Rule 2: Ex: (i) I will to go there (X)

107 / 229

(ii) You should to read English (X)

⇒ After Modals 'to' is not used

Rule 3: Ex: (i) You should must go there (X)

(ii) You should and must go there (✓)

⇒ Double modals should not be used together

note: यदि and से जुड़ा हो तो एक साथ हो सकता है।

Uses of Modals

(1) Can - Rule 1: Can is used with the sense of ability, power and capacity.

S + can + v' + ow

Ex: I can beat you

S + has/have + ^{power to} ability to + v' + ow
S + is/am/are + ^{capacity to} able to + v' + ow

Rule 2: Can is used with the sense of possibility

S + can + be + N/ow — 60%

Ex: She can be a nurse

You can be a teacher

Rule 3: Can is used to express habit/nature

Ex: A deceitful person ^{can} deceive us.

(धोखेबाज आदमी धोखा दे सकता है।)

Rule 4: Can is used with the sense of rough permission

108 / 229

Permission $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Formal} \rightarrow \text{May} + S + V' + \text{OW} + ? \\ \text{Informal} \rightarrow \text{Can} + S + V' + \text{OW} + ? \\ \text{Rough} \end{array} \right.$

Polite $\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Could} + S + V' + \text{OW} + \text{please} + ? \\ \text{would} + S + \text{please} + V' + \text{OW} + ? \end{array} \right.$

Ex:

Formal

• May I come in Sir?

Informal

• Can I come in?

• Can I talk with you?

• Can I come in Sir? (X) Sir is formal so no use of 'can'

Polite

• would you please help me?

Could : Rule 1: Could is used with the sense of polite request / permission

Ex: Could you help me?

Could you lend me 5000 rupees please?

Rule 2:

Could is used with the sense of past power, ability and capacity

when + S + was / were + M / OW, S + could + V' + OW

Ex: when I was young, I could run 2 miles at a stretch.

Rule 3: Could is used with past tense of Can in indirect speech.

Ex: He said that he could beat me in the race.

Rule 4: Could is used with the sense of unreal situation in possibility.

109 / 229

< If + S + V' + OW, S + could + V' + OW unreal
S + could + be + M/OW - possibility - 1%

Ex: If I had money I could start some business
It could be a bomb.

Rule 5:

Could

सका / नहीं सका

S + Could + V' + OW

S + Couldn't + V' + OW

कर सकता था, पर किया नहीं

S + could + have + V³ + OW

Ex: I could have beaten him

I could have spoken English

(3) May Rule 1: May is used with the sense of formal permission (give & take)

Ex: May + S + V' + OW + ?
May I come in Sir?

May I use your pen?

Rule 2: May is used with the sense of possibility (but not sure) 50%. S + May + V' + OW - 50%

Ex: It may rain today

She may come today

Rule 3: May is used with the sense of bless / curse / wish / pray.

110 / 229

May + S + V' + OW + .
भागवान करे

Ex: May you be an IAS officer

May you have a happy and long life.

Rule 4: May is used with the sense of purpose

S + V' + OW ^{long} S + May + V' + OW
(that, so that, in order that)

purpose

Ex: we obey our parents so that we may prosper in our life.

Might: Rule 1: might is used with the sense of less probability

S + might + V' + OW } present → 10-15%
S + might + be + N/Adj } 211214 (probability)

S + might + have + V³ + OW - past sense
21144 Et- 10-15%

Ex: It might rain today

Tacky might love Sofiya

She might have left her job

She might be there

Rule 2: Might is used with the past of may in indirect speech

Ex: She said that she might go

Rule 3: Might is used with conditional sentences

111 / 229

It + S + v² + ow, S + might + v' + ow.
I wish (अच्छा), S + might + have + v³ + ow.
It + S + had + v³ + ow, S + might + have + v³ + ow

Ex: I wish you might have met Obama

- If he had left his notebook there, somebody might have stolen that
- If he worked hard, he might succeed.

Would: Rule 1: would is used with the past of will in indirect speech.

Ex: She said that she would go there

Rule 2: would is used with the sense of polite request

Ex: (1) would you lend me 5000 rupees?

(2) would you please help me?

Rule 3: would is used with the sense of would like to
चाहूँगा

[S + would like to + v' + ow]

Ex: I would like to love you from dur to dawl
I would like to meet you tomorrow. (सबसे पहले)

Rule 4: would is used with the sense of choice and preference after adding 'rather'

[would + rather + v' + than]

Ex: He would rather die than beg औरत मांगना
 she would rather go than stay

112 / 229

Rule 5: would is used to express wish

would that, S + were + N/Adj

I wish

Ex: would that I were a bird

Rule 6: Would is used with conditional sentences

- If + S + v² + ow, S + would + v' + ow
- If + S + had + v³ + ow, S + would + have + v³ + ow
- Had + S + v³ + ow, S + would + have + v³ + ow
- If + S + were + N/ow, S + would + v' + ow

Ex: (•) If you come to me, I would give you a lot of money

(•) If she had come here I would have helped her

(•) If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky

(•) Had the police come a little before, the criminals would not have ran away

Rule 7: would is used with the sense of past habit

past habit किरा वरना था

Used to
 S + used to + v' + ow

Sometime

would

often S + would + v' + ow

usually

seldom

daily

everyday

regularly

last में use

Ex: I would go to temple daily

when + S + was/were + N/OW + $\begin{cases} S + \text{used to} + V^2 + \text{OW} \\ S + \text{would} + V' + \text{OW} \\ S + V^2 + \text{OW} \end{cases}$ 113 / 229

Ex: when I was in Delhi, I used to watch movie

when I was in Delhi, I would sometimes watch movie

when I was in Delhi, I watched movie.

Should : Rule 1: should is used with the past of shall in indirect speech

Ex: He asked me, if I should help him.

Rule 2: should is used with the sense of give and take advice.

S + should + V' + OW \rightarrow present (चाहिए)

S + should + be + N/Adj \rightarrow चाहिए possibility

S + should + have + V³ + OW \rightarrow चाहिए एत
पछदान

Ex: You should not laugh at his mistake

You should have gone his home

I should have joined the English class

Rule 3: should is used with the sense of duty / moral obligation (नैतिक बाधिर)

Ex: One should love one's country

Rule 4: should is used with the sense of formal information / notice

Ex: Candidates should answer all the questions

Rule 5: Should is used with the sense of less probability

114 / 229

If + S + should + V' + OW.

If + should + S + V' + OW.

Ex: If he should come, ask him to wait for one

(उसके आने की संभावना कम है यदि फिर भी वह आना है तो उससे कहना मेरा इंतजार करे।)

Rule 6: Should is used with the word lest

lest - should - कहीं ऐसा ना हो कि

└ sentence start x

└ negative word

not / No (X)

S + V + OW, lest + S + should + V' + OW

Ex: (1) He works hard, lest he should fail

(2) Hurry up lest it should be evening.

23 / Jan / 2017

Ought to: ought to is used with the sense of moral duty / moral advice.

ought to = should

:- S + ought to + V' + OW → neg S + ought + not to +

└ present
छाहिए

:- S + ought to + have + V³ + OW → छाहिए था
past.

Ex: (1) You ought to respect your teacher

(2) You ought to have respected your teacher

Must: Rule¹: Must is used with the sense of compulsion / necessity / certainty and strong determination 115 / 229

- S + must + v' + ow - present
- S + must + be + N/ow < possibility 80% } जरूर / अवश्य चाहिए
- S + must + have + v³ + ow < possibility चाहिए था

Ex: (1) Soldiers must obey their commander (✓)

(2) Soldiers should obey their commander (X)
(compulsion है इसलिए should नहीं)

(3) She must have left her job (✓)

(4) You must be there (✓)

(5) You must have studied English (✓)

Shall: Rule¹: Shall is used with 1st person to explain any future event.

- S + shall + v' + ow

Ex: (1) I shall buy a car next month.

Rule²: Shall is used with 2nd and 3rd person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat and strong determination. (formal voice)

- S + shall + be + v³ + ow

Ex: (1) You shall be dismissed

(2) She shall be appointed

Will : Rule 1: will is used with II^{nd} and III^{rd} person to explain any future event.

116/229

• S + will + V' + OW

Ex: (1) She will marry Mohan next month

(2) You will go to Delhi tomorrow

Rule 2: will is used with I^{st} person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat, and strong determination

• S + will + V' + OW

Ex: I will kill you if you do it again

If you come to me I will give you a lot of money

Rule 3: will is used with I^{st} , II^{nd} and III^{rd} person if the sentence refers to assertion (आश्चर्य के अर्थ में)

Ex: (1) I will meet you tomorrow

Semi-Modals (defective verbs)

Need / Dare

as an Auxiliary verb

(X) To

as a Main verb

To (✓)

Negative

Interrogative

I needn't go to America

dono ki hindi pane

Need I go to America?

dono ki hindi pane

I need to go to America

dare

I don't need to go to America

dare

Do I need to go to America?

dare

24/Jan/2017.

Adverb

117 / 229

- Adverb is a word which is used to modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, a conjunction and a sentence

⇒ To modify a verb:

She writes well
S V Adverb

(i) My brother speaks fluently.

⇒ To modify an adjective

My friend is very tall
N Adj. Adj. Adverb

(i) Priya is absolutely wrong

⇒ To modify an adverb

She writes very clearly
S V Adj. Adverb.
Adj. Adverb.

⇒ To modify a preposition

She threw a stone perfectly on the beggar.
S V² O Adverb prep.

⇒ To modify a conjunction

I had reached the cinema hall a little before the show started.
S V³ O Adj. Conj. S

⇒ To modify a sentence.

118 / 229

Unwillingly, he welcomed the new president

Kinds of Adverb

- Adverb of time
- Adverb of number / frequency
- Adverb of manner / quality / state
- Adverb of quantity / degree / range / extent
- Adverb of place
- Adverb of reason

Adverb of time ⇒ The word that shows the time
Ex :- today, tomorrow, yesterday, last night, last day
last year, next night, next day
the day after tomorrow, the day after yesterday
recently, immediately, instantly.

I will meet you tomorrow

Adverb of number ⇒ The word that shows the no.
or frequency of an action.

Ex: Once, twice, thrice, always, often, seldom,
neighbour, again, hardly, scarcely, rarely, regularly,
, first (firstly) X, secondly, thirdly
X Firstly I should obey my teacher secondly my seniors
First

Adverb of manner \Rightarrow The word that shows the style of an action

119 / 229

ex: slowly, quickly, clearly, bravely, loudly, beautifully
fast (fastly) \times , hard (hardly) \times , bravely, foolishly
wisely, carefully, well, doubtfully etc

- He works hard

- The train runs fastly / fast ✓

Adverb of quantity \Rightarrow The word that shows the quantity

ex: Too, verb, very, much, quite, enough, rather, fairly
, almost, fully, wholly

- He was too careless

Adverb of place \Rightarrow The word that shows the place

ex: Here, there, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, any-
where, up, down, inside, outside, endorse,
outdorse, far, near etc

- He was sitting here

Adverb of reason \Rightarrow The word that shows reason

ex: hence, therefore, consequently

ex: Consequently she was sent to America

Formation of Adverb

word

Adj + ly = Adverb

Kind + ly = kindly

N + ly = Adjective

Father + ly = fatherly

List: Adjective + ly = Adverb

clever + ly = cleverly

beautiful + ly = beautifully

kind + ly = kindly

wise + ly = wisely

foolish + ly = foolishly

quick + ly = quickly

carefull + ly = carefully

Careless + ly = carelessly

Sad + ly = sadly

honest + ly = honestly

happy + ly = happily

Obvious + ly = obviously

poor + ly = poorly

List: Noun + ly = Adjective

father + ly = fatherly

Mother + ly = motherly

Sister + ly = sisterly

Brother + ly = brotherly

120 / 229

कुछ सब के पहले 'a' लगाने से Adverb का निर्माण होता है।

new \Rightarrow a new

fresh \Rightarrow a fresh

foot \Rightarrow a foot

ex she went on foot ✓

she went a foot ✗

she went afoot ✓

Adverb

Some important adverbial phrases

• Once and again बार बार

to and fro उधर उधर

- through and through (completely - पूरी तरह से)
- Over and over (बार बार) frequently
- Out and out (पूर्णतः)
- Again and again (बार बार)
- try and try (तुरंत)
- first and foremost (प्रथम स्वम महत्वपूर्ण)
- now and then (समय समय पर)
- bad blood (दुर्भाव)
- well off (सब प्रकार से सुखी स्वम सम्पन्न)
- marry in haste (repent at leisure - जल्दी की शादी-
जीवन भर पछतावा)
- well to do (खूबहाल)
- Here after (अब से)
- there after (तब से)
- Here in (इसमें)
- there in (उसमें)
- here about (घेरा पास में)
- there about (बिछा पास में)
- here with (इसके साथ)
- there with (उसके साथ)
- hereby (इसके द्वारा)
- thereby (उसके द्वारा)

Removal of 'Too'

Ex: (1) You are too beautiful (X)

(2) He is too happy (X)

Too: more than required

⇒ too good, too pleasant, too wise (X)

⇒ too bad, too stupid, too ugly (✓)

Structure:

Remove

S + AV + Too + (-ve adjective) + to + v' + ow

→ S + AV + So + (-ve adjective) + that + S +

Present
can't + v' + ow

couldn't + v' + ow
Past

Examples:

(1) My grandfather is too weak to walk

⇒ My grandfather is so weak that he can't walk.

(2) It is too hot to go out

⇒ It is so hot that one ^{we} can't go out

(3) She is so busy that she can't look after her children

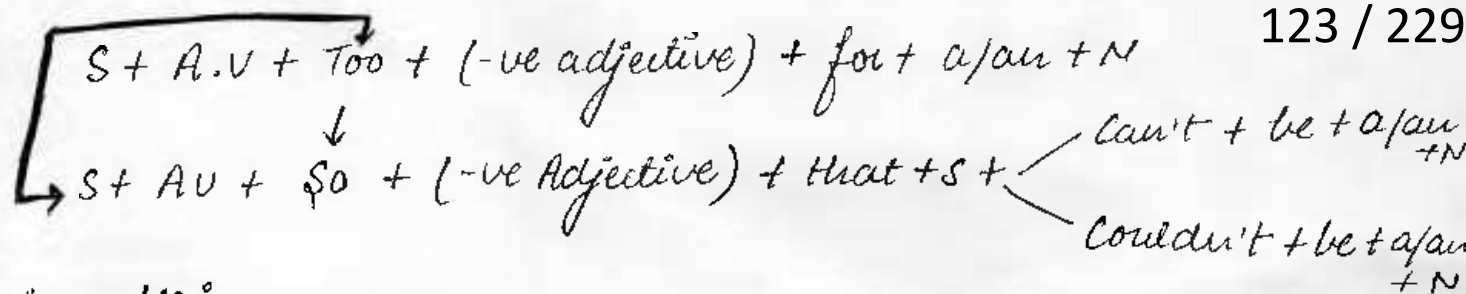
⇒ She is too busy to look after her children

(4) He was so late that he didn't catch the train

⇒ He was too late to catch the train

Structure:

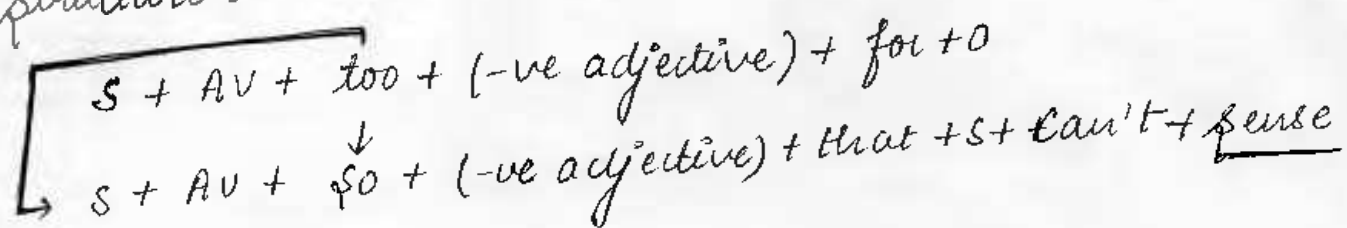
123 / 229



Example:

- (1) I am too slow for a runner
⇒ I am so slow that I can't be a runner
- (2) He is too dull for a sportsman
⇒ He is so dull that he can't be a sportsman
- (3) She is too proud for an ideal citizen
⇒ She is so proud that she can't be an ideal citizen.

Structure:



Example:

- (1) The water is too cold for us.
⇒ The water is so cold that we can't bear it.
- (2) She is too strong for me
⇒ She is so strong that I can't face her

Rule:

• The tea is too hot

⇒ The tea is hotter than It should be
जितना होना चाहिए
It is proper

• Mr. Sharma talks too much

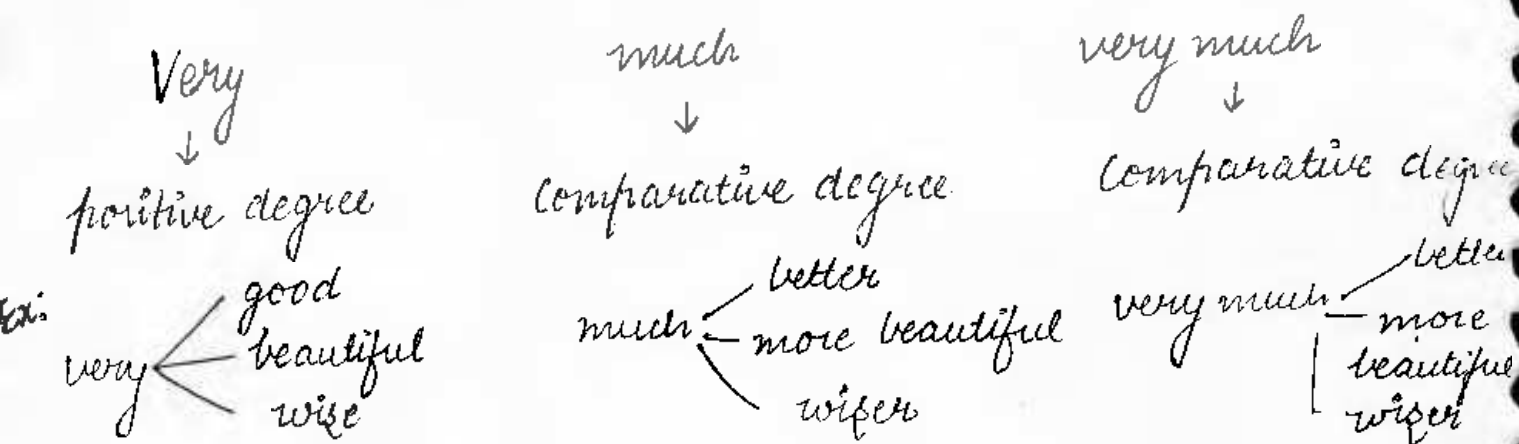
⇒ Mr. Sharma talks more than it should be.

- The weather is too cold
The weather is colder than it should be.

Too - 2nd - sentence last
↓ change
also - sentence middle.

Ex: (1) Cotton is grown in India too
Cotton is also grown in India

Some important Adverb



Rule 1:
Ex: She is much more beautiful than her sister.
He is very much better than you.

Very or much is used before superlative. it is use according to particular structure

Rule 2:

the + very + superlative
much + the + superlative

Ex: He was the very best player
He was much the best player

Rule 3: Very much is used to qualify a verb

Ex: Thank you very much
I like it very much

125 / 229

Altogether: (पूरी तरह से)

All together: (एक साथ)

Ex: He is altogether tired
We shall go from here all together

Late: विलम्ब से / देर से

Lately: अगो - अगो

Ex: The train is running late
I have finished the work lately

Hard: पूरी शक्ति से

Hardly: बड़ी मुश्किल से

Ex: Hard work brings success
He can arrange hardly thousand rupees

Yet: अभी तक

It is used in present perfect tense (normally negative sentence)

Ex: He hasn't come yet

Barely: बहुत कम

126 / 229

Ex: I could barely understand some points

Ex: ten boys are absent

Just now: अभी अभी (एक दो घंटे के अंदर)

Ex: I have seen this matter just now

Right now: (हीन अभी) एक-दो मिनट के अंदर

Ex: I have come here right now

Recently: (हाल-ही में) (एक-दो महीने के अंदर)

Ex: I have come here recently

Even: (भी) उम्मीद के विपरीत काम है तब 'भी' का use करेंगे।

Ex: Even Kejriwal can't control crime

Kejriwal cannot control even crime

only too / none too: इन दोनों का use positive or negative adjective के साथ किया जाता है।
(सिर्फ बहुत) (बहुत ज्यादा नहीं)

Example: (1) I am only too glad to meet you
मैं उससे मिलकर सिर्फ बहुत खुश हुआ

(2) His style is only too bad

उसका style बुरा है। यानी बुरा नहीं है।

(3) This novel is none too good

यह नोवल उतना भी अच्छा नहीं है।

127 / 229

(4) This novel is none too bad

उतना भी बुरा नहीं है।

Fairly / Rather : (सामान्य मात्रा में ना ज्यादा ना कम)

- Fairly is used with positive adjective
- Rather is used with negative adjective

Ex: She is a fairly tall girl

He is a rather stupid boy

It is a rather difficult question.

Presently / shortly / directly are used with the sense of soon. in a short time without delay in future action

Ex: He will be here shortly / presently / directly

Soon



in a short time
without delay

Early



before the
expected time
(उम्मीद से पहले)

Quickly



(तेजी से जल्दी)

Ex: Do it quickly

I go to bed early today.

Come soon

Some time
कभी कभी

Sometime
कुछ देर

Sometimes
(कभी कभी) 128/229

Ex: I will stay here for sometime
Mamohan Singh is sometime p.m. of India
Sometimes I think you

Slowly: धीरे से (quickly का opposite)

Lowly: धीमे-धीमे (loudly का opposite)

Ex: Suresh is reading a book slowly
Suresh is reading a book lowly

30/Jan/2017

Common Error in the use of Adverb

Rule 1:

Ex: (1) The building is large enough for the guest house. (✓)
(2) The building is enough large for the guest house. (X)
enough का use उस शब्द के बाद करते हैं जिसको यह
qualify करता है। enough से पहले हमेशा +ve Adj के बाद होता है।

Adj + enough
positive

enough + N
↓
Adj

(3) There is enough salt in the dish

Rule 2:

Ex: (i) Lata has only one car (✓)

(ii) Only Lata has a car (✓)

(iii) Lata has a car only (X)

(iv) Lata has only one car (✓)

(V) only she can read (✓)

Only का use उस शब्द के पहले किया जाता है जिसकी वह qualify करता है।

Rule 3: Ex: (1) She seldom comes late (✓)

(2) She comes late seldom. (X)

⇒ Subject + always / sometimes / seldom / rarely / occasionally / often / never / generally + O.V

⇒ Subject + auxiliary verb + always / sometimes / seldom / rarely / occasionally / often / never / generally + O.V

इन शब्दों का use subject के बाद या auxiliary verb के बाद करते हैं।

Ex: I am always at home on Sunday

Rule 4: Ex: (1) She sang in the college hall perfectly last night. (X)

(2) She sang perfectly in the college hall last night. (✓)

⇒ when ~~two~~ or more adverbs are used in a sentence the normal order is adverb of manner + adverb of place + adverb of time it is known as MPT rule.

Rule 5:

Ex: (1) It is nothing else than a joke (X)

(2) It is nothing else but a joke (✓)

⇒ The adverb 'else' is always followed by but not by than

Rule 6 :

(1) I want to live peacefully (✓)

(2) I want to live in peacefully (X)

⇒ Preposition is not used with adverb of manner.

130 / 229

CONJUNCTION

Con-connection

junction \rightarrow more than one.

⇒ Conjunction is a word which is used to join 2 words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

ex: He was guilty so he was furnished
↓
Conjunction

⇒ There are 3 types of conjunction:

- Co-ordinating conjunction
- Co-relative conjunction
- Sub-ordinating conjunction

(1) Co-ordinating conjunction

The conjunction which is used to join two words, two phrase, two clause of equal rank.

example 2

And, but, or, nor, for, so, as well as

En: He is poor honest

he is poor but honest

(2) Priya writes carefully and clearly
+ conj

131 / 229

(2) Co-relative Conjunction

The conjunction which is used in pairs

- ⇒ either के बाद or आता है nor नहीं
- ⇒ Neither ——— nor ———
- ⇒ both के बाद and आता है as well as नहीं
- ⇒ hardly के बाद when या v⁴ आता है then या that नहीं
- ⇒ Scarcely के बाद when या v⁴ आता है then या that नहीं।
- ⇒ No sooner के बाद than आता है then नहीं
- ⇒ Hardly के बाद any आता है other नहीं
- ⇒ Any के बाद other आता है but नहीं
- ⇒ No के बाद or आता है nor नहीं
- ⇒ Not के बाद or आता है nor नहीं
- ⇒ Never के बाद और आता है nor नहीं
- ⇒ Seldom के बाद never आता है ever नहीं
- ⇒ nothing else के बाद but आता है yet नहीं
- ⇒ whether के or आता है nor नहीं
- ⇒ Rather के बाद than आता है then नहीं
- ⇒ other के बाद than आता है then नहीं
- ⇒ nothing के बाद but आता है yet नहीं
- ⇒ Such के बाद that आता है then नहीं
- ⇒ Not only के बाद but also आता है but too नहीं

No/not never X

than that X

(6)

Negative { Hardly } + had + s + v + to w when before

though he is poor, he is happy

en: Although he was not guilty, yet he was punished

note:

yet $\frac{a}{a} \frac{a}{a} \frac{a}{a}$, $\frac{a}{a} \frac{a}{a} \frac{a}{a}$ $\frac{a}{a} \frac{a}{a} \frac{a}{a}$

Although + s + v + to w yet s + v + to w

(5)

Although ... yet = very very very

(a) John is both tall and handsome

en: (1) He speaks both Hindi and English

S + v + both + Adj + and + Adj + Verb

(4)

Both ... and ... very very very

(a) Mary is not only good but also wise

en: (2) Not only Nela but also Maanta and Zoya are doing their work

S + v + not only + Adj + Verb + but also + Adj + Verb + Verb

ex: Hardly had he completed his work before
 scarcely had he left the house when it happened 133/229

(7) (Negative word)
 No sooner + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{did} + S + V^1 + \text{OW} \\ \text{had} + S + V^3 + \text{OW} \end{array} \right\} \text{than} \dots \dots$
 न तो (when) X

ex: No sooner ^{जैसे ही} did she finish cooking than some guests arrived.

(8) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{whenever} \end{array} \right\}$
 जब तक { Until
 नहीं { Unless
 जब तक { Till
 चाहे - even if
 Before

$+ S + V^1 + \text{OW}, \downarrow S + \begin{array}{l} \text{will} \\ \text{shall} \\ \text{can} \\ \text{may} \end{array} + V^1 + \text{OW}$
 (Then) X

(ex: (1) If you go to Agra you may see the Taj Mahal.

(2) He will go to him even if he abuses him.

वह उसके पास जाएगा चाहे वह गाली दे दे,

(3) Untill you go she will be staying there.

जब तक तुम नहीं जाओगे वह वही रुकी रहेगी।

(4) As long as he comes I will wait.

जब तक वह आएगा हम इंतजार करेंगे।

(9) Lest. should ... कहीं ऐसा न हो की

↳ Negative word

S + v + OW, lest + S + should + v² + OW

134 / 229

ex: (1) He works hard lest he should fail.

(2) Run fast lest you should miss the train.

(10) or else will कहीं ऐसा न हो की

↳ sentence start (x)
↳ Negative word

S + v + OW, or else + S + will + v¹ + OW

ex: ~~Run~~ Run fast or else he will miss the train

(11) whether or की या

note: इसका use positive and negative sentence or according to tense or tense

ex: I don't know whether he will except your proposal or not.

(12) or as/so as उतना जितना

positive ✓
neg sent ✓

neg sent ✓
positive x

ex: Ram is as smart as shyam

Lata's elder sister is not so beautiful as you say

(13) such that / such that

ex: (1) His behaviour was such that everybody disliked him.

(2) Such was his behaviour that everybody disliked

(14) Seldom or never : - शायद नहै उन

Seldom if ever : शायद interrogative sent. 135 / 229

ex: I have seldom or never visited the Taj Mahal
Have you seldom if ever visited the Taj Mahal

(15) Since : चूंकि it is use in the begning of the sentence

ex: Since he is sick he can't attend the class

Since : Conjunction of time (जब से)

Use simple past में करते हैं और आने वाला clause present perfect में होता है।

ex: Since he left Delhi. I haven't meet him

Since : present of time (से)

ex: he has been studying English since Monday

(16) So : इसलिये : used in the middle of the sentence

ex: He is sick so he can't attend the class

(17) believe, hope, suppose, think के साथ that का use करो ना मर्जी हो ना करो।

ex: I think you are brave

I think that you are brave.

⇒ we + each + v (plural)
 you + every
 they

Ex: Nobody and no girl is going to win the race.
 We each are very honest in our work.

Rule 5.

Article + Adj + and + Adj + N + v (sing)
 Article + Adj + and + Art + Adj + N + v (plural)
 Art + N + and + N → v (sing)
 Art + N + and + Art + N → v (plural)

Ex: A red and black cow is in the field
 A red and A black cow are in the field
 the fast and phylosopher has come to meet you me.
 the fast and the phylosopher have come to meet.

Rule 6

indefinite no + of the + $\begin{cases} \text{uncountable N(sing)} + v(\text{sing}) 100\% \\ 1\% + \text{N(countable) sing} + v(\text{sing}) \\ \text{countable (plural)} + v(\text{plural}) 100\% \end{cases}$

Ex: Half of the mango is rotten
 Half of the mangoes are rotten

List plenty of, most of, some of, all of, rest of, a lot of, lot's of, $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of, $\frac{3}{4}$ th of, percent of etc.

Ex (1) none of the counterfeit, money has been found.
 (2) none of the ten students have finished the examination
 (3) most of the students are laborious in my class.

Rule 7: ^{अनगिनत} A number + N (plural) + V (plural)
 The number of + N (plural) + V (sing)
^{निश्चित में अनगिनत}

Ex: the number of students are^{is} studying here (x)
 A number of boys are going to cinema (✓)

Rule 8: more than one + sing countable N + V (sing)
 more + plural countable N + than one + V (plural)

Ex: more than one student was present in the class
 more students than one were present in the class.

Rule 9: ^(माता या पिता) parent + sing + V (sing)
^(माता पिता दोनों) parents + plural + V (plural)

Ex: His parent is coming today
 His parents are coming today

Rule 10: quotation, free verb, clause, phrase यदि
 यह sub का काम करते हैं तो आने वाला verb sing
 होता है,

Ex: cats and dogs is a famous phrase

Preposition

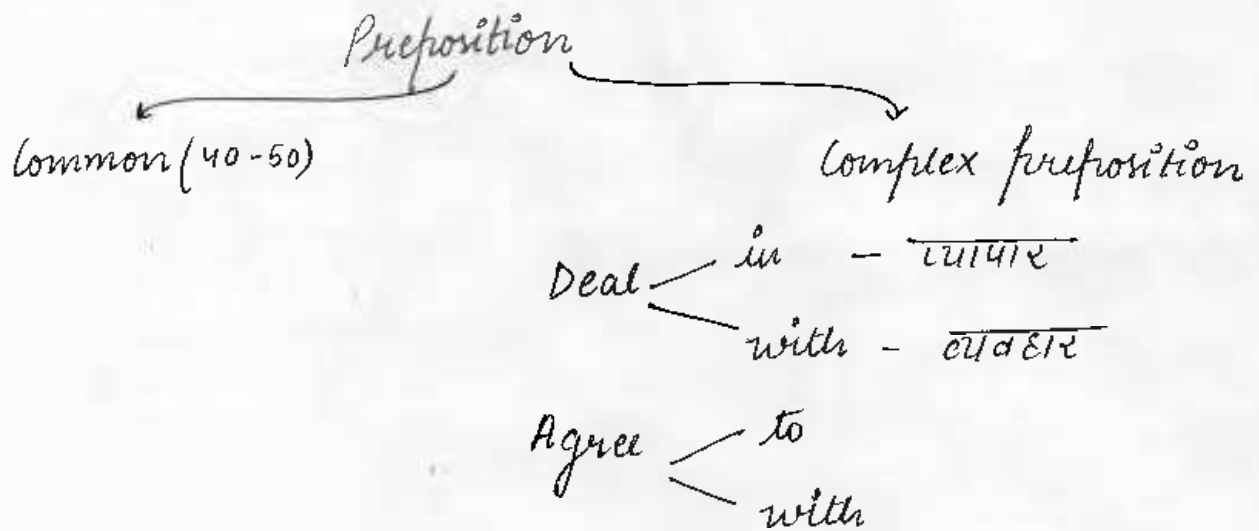
139 / 229

Ex: Lalita should wait on her ill husband

option - on / in / with / for

wait on - सेवा करना

wait for - इंतजार करना



⇒ preposition is a word which is used to establish a relation between two nouns

Some common mistake for using preposition:-

(1) After preposition objective case is used

Ex: She has complained against him and I (X)

She has complained against him and me (✓)

(2) After preposition gerund is used

Ex: I abstain from smoke (X)

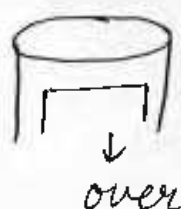
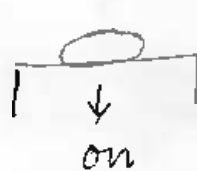
I abstain from smoking (✓)

Basic uses of preposition :-

①

on : above : over

पर / उपर



Ex: (1) There is a cap on his head

(2) The coolie was carrying a bag on his head

(3) The fan is above us

(4) There is a roof over your head

(5) The Aeroplane is flying above the cloud

(6) The Aeroplane is flying over the head.

On : On is used with particular phrases

List ⇒ on a journey, on a trip, on a voyage,
on a trip, on demand, on duty, on holiday,
on the wall, on leave, on the phone, on the
radio etc.

Above : above का use 'से ऊपर' तथा संख्या में ज्यादा
या अधिक दिखाने के लिए करते हैं।

Ex: His income is above 10,000 ₹ a month.

There are above 100 students in the class.

141 / 229

Over: over का use age, temperature का measurement, किसी place के आस पास, किसी वस्तु को ढकने के लिए, के ऊपर समुचा (पूरा) तथा period of time के अर्थ में करते हैं।

Ex: (1) He is over 30.

(2) The temperature is over 20°C

(3) It is cold over here

(4) The class is over at 5 P.m

(5) please spread the cloth over the table

⇒ Over is used with the sense of more than required.
over eating, over wise, over smart, over busy etc

②

tough हो ना हो



below

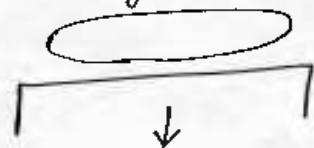
दो side से घिरा हुआ



Under: Beneath

New ——— old
(same meaning)

Layer की तरह काम करे तब



Underneath

Ex: (1) They are below the poverty line

(2) we are below the fair

(3) The cat is sleeping under the table

(4) He is wearing a shirt underneath his coat

(5) You can see his real face hidden underneath his

Phrase: Under Age - नाबालिग

Under consideration - विचाराधीन

under the nose of - आखी के सामने

142 / 229

(3)

Round : Around : Along = किनारे किनारे

↓
motion के साथ
किसी वस्तु का
चक्कर लगाना

↓
(motion less)

↓
motion + motion less

Ex: (1) Sita was walking along the road

(2) There are trees along the road

(3) There are trees around the ground/garden

(4) We are sitting around the ground

(5) He is running round the ground

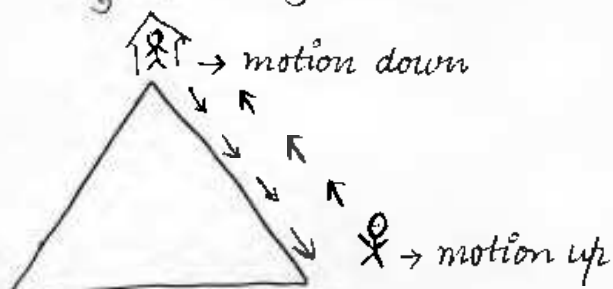
Ex: The earth moves round the sun (✓)

The earth moves around the sun (✓)

(4)

Up : upon : down : up : down

↓
(जब कोई वस्तु नीचे से थोड़ा ऊपर उठकर गति के साथ
दूसरी वस्तु पर रखा जाता है तो upon)



↑ ↓
उत्तर चढ़ाव
up and down

Ex: (1) The dog jumped upon the table

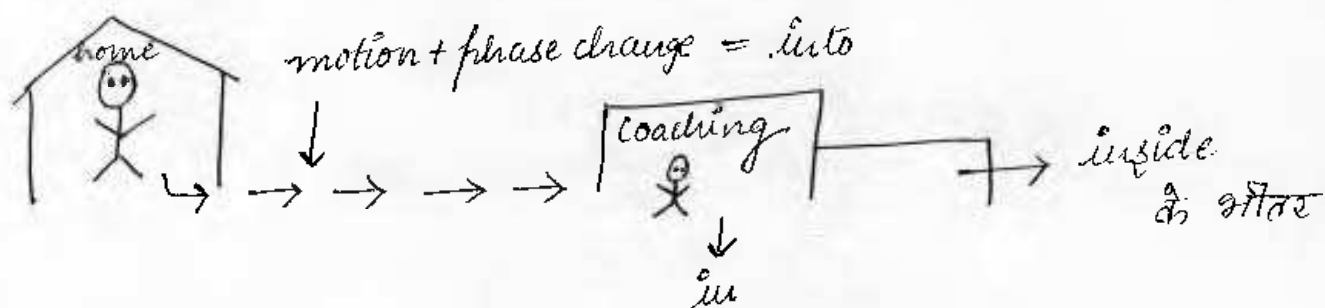
(2) He failed down the roof

(3) He went up the hill

(4) There are many ups and downs in our life

143 / 229

(5) In : Into : Inside = में / अंदर / भीतर



Ex: (1) He came into my room

(2) The students are in the class

(3) The frog fall into the well

(4) Rain had if inside the hall

(6) In : After - in the context of time reference

के बाद

in

place - जहाँ, अंदर, भीतर

time - के बाद

(7)

8. A.M

12.00

4hrs (period of time)

past point of time

future point of time

↓

since

↓

after (के बाद)

past to present

↓

for

present to future

↓

in (के बाद)

en: He has been absent since Monday
He has been absent for 2 years

⇒ For + the last / first + numerical words (1, 2, 3, ...) +
seconds / minute / hours / days / months / years ...

⇒ For: For + numerical words (1, 2, 3, 4 infinitive) seconds /
minute / hours / days / months / years ...

⇒ Since + last morning / last day / last year ...

⇒ Since + Am / Pm / morning / evening / night / midnight /
birth / morning / days / name of days / months / years
/ seasons / name of festivals.

⑧ Since : For

note: After we use first at last at future of last future
at future at last at future at last at future
point of time at last at future

- (2) she came in a month (X) → last at in at we at last future
- (3) she came after a month (✓)
- (4) she will come after Monday (✓)
- (5) she will come after 9 P.M (✓)
- (6) she will come after a month (X)

⑨ To : Towards : onto : upto

145 / 229

To : (लक्ष्य तक)

Ex: I am going to the DSL
I am going to the station

To : (पास / लजदीक)

Ex: Come to me
Go to him

To : (से) Ex: I paid to Ram

To : (तक) Ex: From here to there

Towards : (लक्ष्य तक नहीं लक्ष्य की ओर)

Ex: I am coming towards you
I am going towards the station

Onto : (छलंगा मार जाना / रखना motion के साथ)

Ex: The mouse jumped onto the table (✓)
↳ (आगे निकल गया)
The mouse jumped on the table (✓)
↓ (वही पर है)

Upto : (तक) ('0' से high level)

Ex: you will have to fine upto Rs 10,000

(10) About : लगभग / वाला-वाली / मे या के बारे में

146 / 229

Ex: It is about 9'o' clock

He is about to go

I have doubt about it

(11) After : के बाद / के पीछे

Ex: He came after 2 days

He is mad after wealth

(12) In, within : in the context of time Reference
↓ ↓
के बाद के अंदर

Ex: She will come in a week

She will come within a week

(13) Ex: The principal entered into the office (X)

The principal entered the office (✓)

normally into is not used with the word enter

note: into may be used with the word enter if the sentence refer to treaty / alliance & agreement

Ex: India entered into an alliance with America

(14) Beside : Besides

↓
बगल में / समीप / किनारे

↓
के अलावा / के आतिरिक्त

ex: (1) My house is located beside the college

(2) He had no one besides his brother

(3) Nobody writes to me besides you.

पत्र लिखना

147 / 229

(11) At : On

At : It is used with particular time and hour

On : On is used with particular day and date

ex: (1) He will come at 4 'o' clock

(2) He came at noon

(3) She will come on 2nd of October

(4) I am free on Sunday

(12) Between : Among : Amongst

⇒ Between is used for two persons, places, things or animals

⇒ where is among is used for more than 2 persons, places, things or animals

⇒ Amongst + vowel letter (us, our, etc)

ex: (1) Radha is sitting between Seeta and Geeta

(2) The P.M is standing among the crowd

(3) The property was distributed between my two sons

(4) Distribute these books among these 15 poor students

(5) Divide the cake amongst our friend.

note: Between : (1) between may be used for more than two if the sentence refers to treaty, alliance & agreement. 148 / 229

Ex: (1) There is an alliance between the four company

(2) There is a treaty between three states on the Kanber water dispute.

(2) Difference के बाद between का प्रयोग होता है न कि among का

Ex: what are the main differences between cats dogs and cows

(3) Between के बाद आने वाले दो nouns 'and' से जुड़ते हैं जबकि 'from' के बाद आने वाले two nouns 'to' से जुड़ते हैं।

Ex: meet me between 6 P.m to 8 P.m (X)

meet me between 5 P.m and 8 P.m (✓)

meet me from 5 P.m to 8 P.m (✓)

(13) At : (1) At is used with point of time

Ex: at 4'o'clock at night

(2) At is used before the name of festivals

Ex: I will go home at holy

(3) At is used before the name of village, Mohalla, block, district and small places.

Ex: I live at Sonipath

I live at Mukherjee Nagar

149 / 229

(14)

In: (1) In is used before the word Mohalla, village, block, district.

Ex: I live in Mohalla

I live in this district

(2) In is used before, big town, large area, state, capital, cities

Ex: I live in Delhi

note: जब दो places साथ ही तो तुलनात्मक रूप से छोटे के साथ at और बड़े के साथ in लगाते हैं।

Ex: I live at Delhi in India

(15) with: By

↓ ↓
⇒ non living → doer

⇒ non doer → living

⇒ sense organ → तक - future time action

⇒ device → द्वारा - माध्यम

↓
instrument

↓
By bus / train / car. ...

Ex: (1) we see with our eyes

(2) we should write a letter with a pen

(3) he killed a thief with a gun

(4) Mohan is beaten by his father

(5) A man travels by bus

(6) I will come back by 5 P.m

(16) **Across** : के पार / के आस पास / एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक

Ex: (1) I live Across the road

(2) let us swim across the river

(17) **Against** : के विरुद्ध / के विपरीत / से सटकर खड़ा होना / के सहारे खड़ा होना

Ex: (1) You should not go against law

(2) Don't lean against the door

(18) **Behind** : के पीछे / निश्चित समय में देर करके

Ex: (1) The Radhanti Express is running behind its time

(2) The PNB Bank is behind the DSH

(19) **Beyond** : के बाहर

Ex: (1) He goes beyond limits

(2) That is beyond my reach

(3) Don't go beyond your limits.

(20) **Through** : भर / सूझा (पूरा)

Ex: Allthrough the life (जीवन भर)