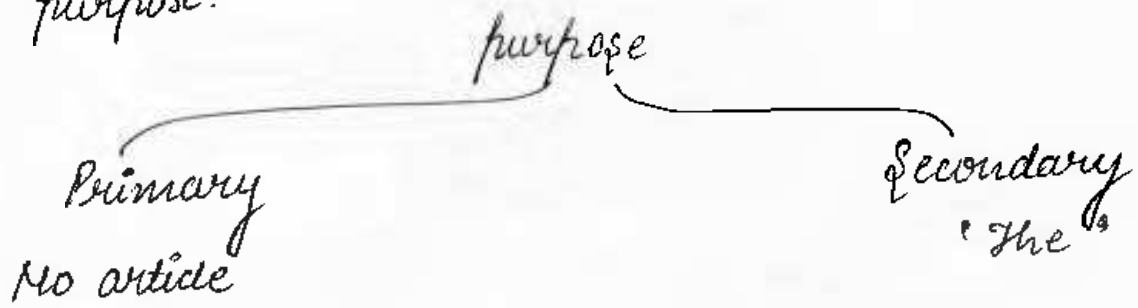


when this places are visited for their primary purpose.

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{ primary in the sense means for example.
bed is for sleeping so primary function 'No Article'
bed for playing secondary function 'Use The' }

- Ex: (i) we sleep in the bed (X)
(ii) we sleep in bed (✓)
(iii) The children are playing on bed (X)
(iv) The children are playing on the bed (✓)
(v) I am going to school. (✓)
(vi) I am going to the school (✓) ← purpose nahi pata secondary purpose kya hai.
(vii) He is going to hospital to meet his friend (X)
(viii) He is going to the hospital to meet his friend (✓)

Rule 21 No Article should be used before father, mother, brother, uncle, sister etc, man, woman, life, death, science, nature, love, meal, dinner, breakfast, etc.
when these words are used in normal sense.

Note: when these words are used in particular sense article 'the' is used.

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- Ex • The death forgives none (X)
(सामान्य बात / normal sense so no use of article)
- The death keeps no calendar (X)
(सामान्य बात no use of article)
- I can't tolerate the death of my love (✓)
(खास बात sentence show particularity of 'my love')
- The nature looks beautiful in the morning (X)
(nature is beautiful, it is a common sentence)
- The nature of Hanu is very attractive (✓)
(खास बात, particularity shows to nature of Hanu)
- The love is great (X)
(सामान्य बात)
- The love between Radha and Krishna is immortal (✓)
(खास बात particularity to Radha & Krishna)
- The father has told me that I should respect my teacher (X)
(सामान्य बात teacher should be respected)
- The father in him is yet alive (✓)
(खास बात)

• I have taken the dinner (X)
(सामान्य बात, dinner रोज होता है।)

• The dinner was tasty (✓)
(खास बात dinner tasty है।)

Rule 22: Article 'the' is used before the name of post / profession.



Ex: The cm / the p.m / the D.M

Ex(i) The teacher is teaching

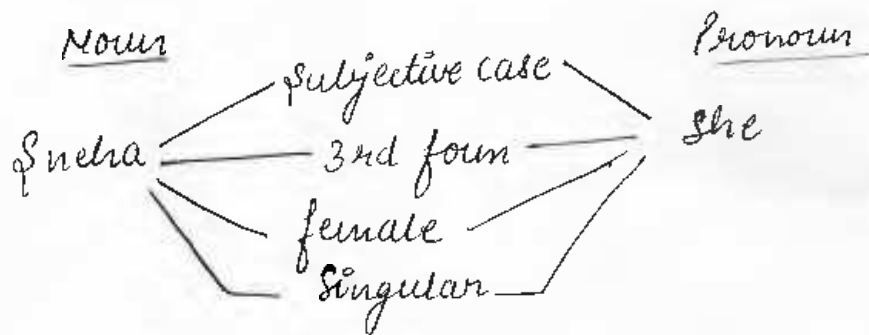
(ii) The pm is coming

(iii) He is a teacher → object.

instead of Noun

note: the repetition of a noun makes a language absurd and leads some serious errors.

⇒ Pronoun is a word which is used to check the repetition of the noun



Types of Pronoun:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Personal Pronoun | (vi) Relative pronoun |
| (ii) Demonstrative Pronoun | (vii) Reciprocal pronoun |
| (iii) Indefinite pronoun | (viii) Distributive pronoun |
| (iv) Interrogative pronoun | (ix) Reflexive pronoun |
| (v) Possessive pronoun | (x) Emphatic pronoun |

Personal Pronoun

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Personal (✓)

personnel (X) \Rightarrow officer, अधिकारी

\Rightarrow I, we, you, he, she, it and they are called personal pronoun.

Ex: I, you and he are going to cinema (X)

(ii) I, you and he is going to cinema (X)

(iii) You, he and I are going to cinema (✓)

(iv) You, he and I am going to cinema (X)

Rule 1: If 3 singular pronouns of different persons are used together in a sentence the normal structure is 2nd person + 3rd person + 1st person

You he I
2nd + 3rd + 1st person
Sub plural + v (plural)

\Rightarrow He + I
3rd 1st

\Rightarrow You + he
2nd 3rd

\Rightarrow You + I
2nd 1st

\Rightarrow he + You
3rd 2nd

\Rightarrow I + You
1st 2nd

\Rightarrow I + He
1st 3rd

(✓) (X)

+ v (Plural)

Rule 2: If 3 pronouns of different person are used together in a sentence but the sense of the sentence is confers a guilt, crime or flaw (दोष) the structure is 1st person + 2nd person + 3rd person.

1st + 2nd + 3rd persons



plural + v (plural)

1st + 2nd

1st + 3rd

2nd + 3rd

(✓)

3rd + 2nd

3rd + 1st

2nd + 1st

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(X)

- ex: (i) I, you and he have done this work (X) not crime it is a work only
(ii) You, he and I have done this work (✓)
(iii) I, you and he have done this crime (✓)

27, december, 2016.

Rule 3: In the case of plural or mixture of the subject.
The structure is 1st + 2nd + 3rd person

plural [we + you + they] + v (plural)
1 2 3

- ex: we you and they are coming
we you and he are going to America

Rule 4.

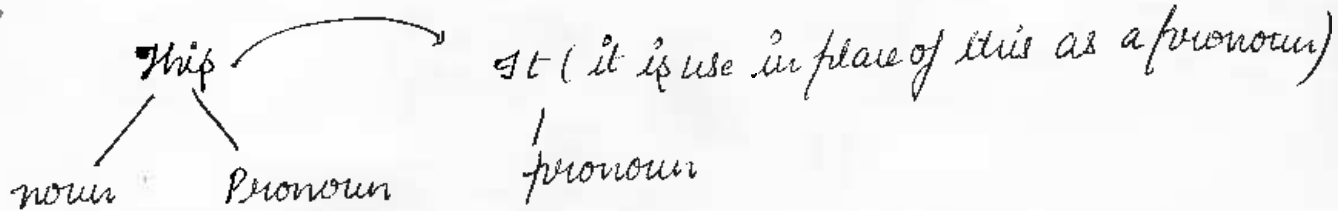
- ex: You he and I have done ^Xmy / [✓]our / ^Xyour / ^Xhis / ^Xtheir work

{ Agar 'I' kahi thi group me ho to 'our'
'You' kahi thi ho to 'your'
If no I and you then 'their' }

Subject	Possession
I	my
You	your
he	his
she	her
They	their
we	our
You, he & I	Ours
You and he	Yours
You & I	Ours
He & She	Theirs

+ Noun

It:



Rule 5 'It' is use in place of 'this'

(i) यह एक गाय है, यह काली है

⇒ This is a cow, it is black

(ii) मेरे पास एक गाय है, वह काली है,

⇒ I have a cow it is black

object x

Rule 6 It + is / was + Subject + who/that + V + OW

which x

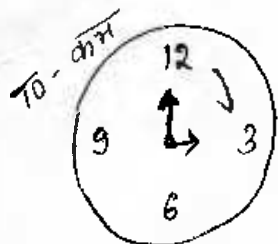
Ex: it is me who have done this work (X)

it is I who have done this work (✓)

Rule 7:

It is / was + time + hour / day / month / year
/ small insect / animals / accident / natural event
/ incident.

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ज्यादा past

अगर time 5 का multiple हो तो
minute शब्द का use नहीं करेंगे
अगर time 5 का multiple ना हो तो
minute शब्द लगेगा।

Ex 5:12 → 12 minute past 5

or it is 12 minute past 5

4:48 → it is 12 minute past to 5

Ex: पौने 6 हुआ है - it is quarter to 6

सवा 6 हुआ है - it is quarter past 6

साढ़े 6 हुआ है - it is half past 6

6 बजने वाला है - it is about to 6

6 के आस पास है। - it is around 6

6 बजकर 5 minute हुआ - it is 5 past 6

⇒ Ex: January का महीना था, मुस्ला बार बारिश हो रही थी
सन् 1980

it was the month of January, it was raining
cats and dogs. it was the year of 1980

Demonstrative Pronoun

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this / that / these / those are called demonstrative pronoun

नजदीक
this / that / these / those
Sing + v (sing) plural + v (plural)

this / that / these / those + N

Adjective
(demonstrative is also a adjective)

Ex: this is a pen, this pen is costly
pronoun N Adjective

(i) These are boys

(ii) Those boys are naughty.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN

One
body
thing } indefinite Pronoun

- (1) Someone / Somebody / No one / Nobody / Anybody /
Anyone / Everyone / Everybody are called indefinite Pronoun.

These words are used as singular and takes
singular verb.

⇒ These words are used for person

- (2) Something / nothing / Anything / Everything are called
Indefinite pronoun

⇒ These words are used as singular and takes singular
verb.

these are used for things

- (3) Some, most, Any, all, few, one etc are called indefi-
nite pronoun. These are used according to the sense
and nature of the sentence.

Ex: (i) Someone are waiting for you (X)

(ii) Someone has told this story (✓)

(iii) Nothing are impossible in this world (X)

Some :

⇒ 'Some' is used with ^(100%) positive and ^(20%) interrogative sentences

Any :

⇒ with ^{→ 100%} (-ve) and ^{→ (100%)} interrogative sentence

Ex: (i) I have some money in the bank

(ii) I don't have any money in the bank

(iii) Have you some money in the bank?

(a) any (b) some (c) none (d) no improvement

Some / All

Some / All
 are (countable) plu. person
 is (uncountable) (thing)

Ex: कुछ अच्छा है

Some is good

All is well

सब कुछ अच्छा है,

कुछ लोग अच्छे हैं,

Some are good

All are used

सब लोग बढ़िया हैं,

Some / All + of + the +
 uncountable (sing) + v (sing)
 countable (plural) + v (plural)

Ex: (i) Some of the milk is dispersed

(ii) Some of the boys are going to cinema

Interrogative Pronoun

when 'WH' word is used as a pronoun in a sentence it is called interrogative pronoun

if WH + AV + S + V + OW + ?
then pro / s

if WH + N + AV + S + V + OW + ?
then Adjective

Ex: where do you live in Delhi?
Pronoun

which car do you like?
Adjective

Possessive Pronoun

the case of pronoun: when a pronoun is used to show possession or ownership in a sentence it is called possessive case

<u>Subjective Case</u>	<u>Possessive Case</u>		<u>Objective Case</u>	<u>Reflexive Pronoun</u>
Personal pronoun	Possessive pro	Possessive Adj		
I	mine	my	me	myself
we	ours	our	us	ourselves
You	yours	your	you	yourself
He	his	his	him	himself
She	hers	her	her	herself
It	its	its	it	itself
They	theirs	their	them	themselves

Ex: (i) This is your (X)

(ii) That is my (X)

The possessive Adjective is used with the noun. if we use without, the sentence becomes wrong

Ex: (i) this is your book (✓)

(ii) that is my book (✓)

Rule

Ex: That is her house (X)

This is their school (X)

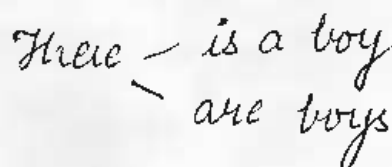
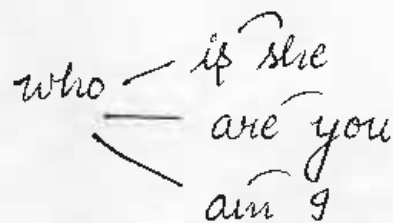
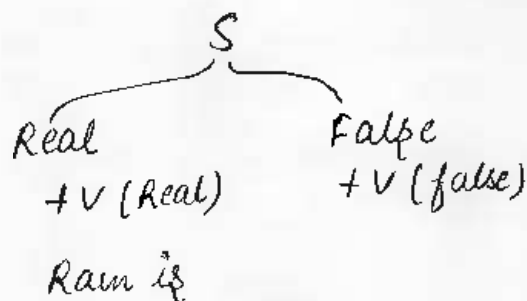
The possessive pronoun is used without noun. if we use with noun the sentence becomes wrong.

Ex: That house is hers (✓)

This school is theirs (✓)

Relative Pronoun

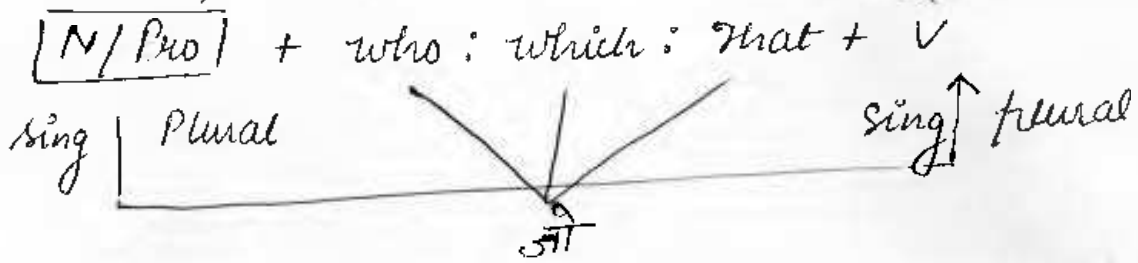
who, which and that are called relative pronoun



Ex: You are the boy who
{

 has (✓)
 have (X)

 won the match



Ex: (i) The books that I bought yesterday was costly (x) ^{were}

(ii) I am going to buy the car which was my dream

(a) which (b) who (c) that (d) what

non-living के लिए - which is used

living के लिए - who is used

non-living & living के लिए - that is used

(iii) This is the building which was built in a single month

(a) which (b) who (c) that (d) what

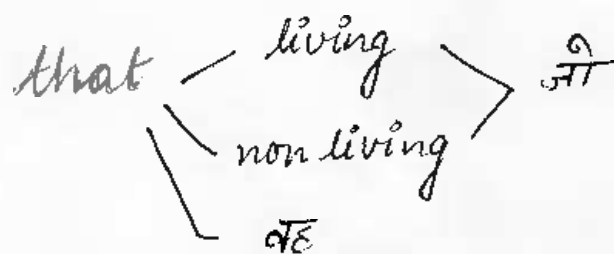
(iv) She is one of those doctors who ^{do} does not help the poor (x)

4 who : use for living
 Relative pronoun (जो)
 Subject (कौन)
 Subject की तरफ

^{me}
whom : किसको
 Object की तरफ

whose : possession
 किसका

which : Relative pronoun
 non living - जो
 selection or choice
 - कौन सा



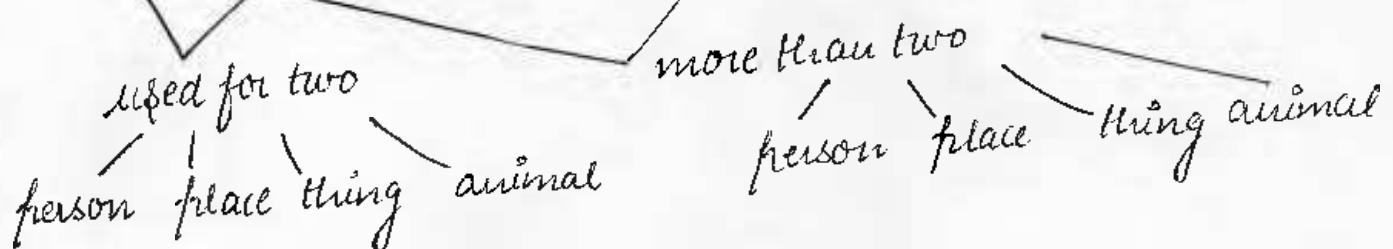
Ex: whom do you like most
 किसको तुम

The boys whose parents are abroad, are playing with us

(a) who (b) whom (c) whose (d) which

Reciprocal Pronoun:

Each other and one another are reciprocal pronouns



Ex: (1) We are made for each other

(2) The 5 sisters love one another

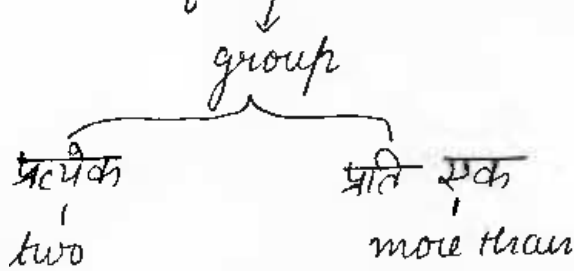
Distributive Pronoun:

Each, either, neither are called distributive pronouns

but every is adjective only
 Each: every: either: neither + N
distributive Adjective

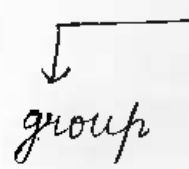
Each

Used for two



Every प्रत्येक

More than two



Either

दो या दोनों
मे से कोई एक

Neither

दोनों मे से कोई नहीं

Ex: (i) Each is happy (✓)
pronoun (sing)

(ii) Each boys are happy (X)

(iii) Each boy is happy (✓)

(iv) every is happy (X)
pure Adjective needs noun

(v) every boys are happy (X)

(vi) every boys is happy (✓)

Common Errors

Rule 1: Each / Every / Either / neither are always used as singular and take singular verb.

⇒ Each + N + and + Each + N → V (sing)
 Every + N
 No + N

⇒ Each
Every
No + N + and + N → V(sing)

⇒ Each
Everyone
Either
neither + of + the + N(plural) + V(sing)

⇒ we
you } + each
they } every + V(plural)
s

- (i) each boy and each girl is going to cinema (✓)
 (ii) Each of the officers are honest. (X)
 (iii) each of the officer is honest (X)
 (iv) Each of the officers is honest (✓)
 (v) we each have advised him to give up smoking
 (a) has (b) have (c) are (d) none of these

Reflexive
Emphatic > Self Pronoun

Myself; Ourselves; yourself; yourselves; himself;
herself; themselves are called self pronoun

Rule 3: Someone, Somebody, Noone, Nobody, anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody followed by a pronoun

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His / her not one's

99% 1%

Ex: (i) There are five lazy students and one industrious student / one / ones / one's

(ii) there are five industrious students and two lazy ones / one's

Rule 4: Singular के Repeation से लाने के लिए → One
plural → Repeat → ones

Ex: (i) There are five lazy students and one industrious one. (✓)

(ii) There are five industrious student and two lazy ones (✓)

(iii) I have a black pen besides these Red pens / ones (✓)

Ex: (i) ⇒ Mr. Sharma prides on the result of his son (X)
Mr. Sharma prides himself on the result of his son (✓)

Rule 8: But or except के बाद हमेशा objective case आयेगा।
Ex: Everyone attends the meeting except him (✓) / 229

Ex: Mukesh is as fat as I/me^(✓) (x)
I run faster than he/him^(✓) (x)

Rule 9: As के बाद हमेशा positive degree आता है + as
+ subjective

⇒ as / then के बाद हमेशा subjective case का use

That:

Rule 1: (1) After superlative degree that is used

Ex: she is the wisest girl ... that I know

(a) that (b) who (c) which (d) nobody

Rule 2: (2) that is used after the word all/some, any, none, only, nothing, everything, anything

Ex: I have told you all that I know

Rule 3: (3) It के बाद is / was + subjective case + who/that

Ex: it was priya who/that bought this book

Kinds of Adjective

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- Adjective of quality / qualitative adjective
 - Adjective of quantity / quantitative adjective
 - Adjective of number / numeral adjective
 - Demonstrative Adjective
 - Possessive adjective
 - Interrogative adjective
 - Distributive adjective
 - Proper adjective
- } Pronominal adjective

(1) Adjective of quality / quantity adjective

That adjective that deals with the quality of a noun or pronoun it is called adjective of quality.

Ex: Good, bad, red, black, blue, short, beautiful, ugly ... etc

(i) He is a foolish student
adjective of quality

(ii) Suman is a tall girl.
adjective of quality

(2) Quantitative Adjective

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The adjective that expresses the quantity of a noun or pronoun.

Ex: Some, any, much, a lot of, lots of, whole, all enough, sufficient, little, a little, the little

(i) there is a little water in the glass.

(3) Adjective of number / numeral

The adjective that shows the no of a noun or pronoun

Ex: One, two, three, four... , next, last, first, second, third... , some, many, the few, few, a lot of, lots of, all, enough, sufficient, no, none, most, certain, a certain etc....

Ex: (i) Many criminals were killed

(ii) I have 3 rooms

(4) Demonstrative adjective

When the word this, that, these and those are used before the noun it is called demonstrative adjective.

Ex: (i) These boys are making a noise.

(ii) This doll is very attractive.

(5) Possessive Adjective

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My, our, your, his, her, there are used before the noun it is called possessive adjective.

Ex: There are our chairs
That is your doll.

(6) Interrogative Adjective

When 'WH' word is used before the noun it is called interrogative adjective.

Ex: Which car do you like
What book do you want to read.

(7) Distributive Adjective

When the word each, every, either, neither are used before the noun it is called distributive adjective.

Ex: Each boy has a new car
Neither pen writes well

Note: ये चारों adjective (pronomial adjective) pronoun chapter से (dsf notes) मिलाकर के पडा जाना चाहिए,

(8) Proper adjective

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proper adjective is derived from proper noun.

Proper Noun → Proper adjective

India → Indian

America → American

Patna → Patnite

Delhi → Delhiite

Punjab → punjabi

Haryana → Haryanvi

Holland → Dutch

Britain → British

France → French

Bihar → Bihari

+ S → Plural
Common
Noun

Degree

Degree is nothing its the level of comparison

Ex: Mukesh is as tall as Suresh (✓)

Mukesh is as taller as Suresh (X)

Mukesh is a tall boy (✓)

as + positive + as

Mukesh is taller than Suresh (✓)

Note: दुनिया के सारे adjective positive होते हैं। Comparative और Superlative हम लोग अपनी सुविधा के लिए बनाते हैं।

⇒ There are 3 types of Degree

- Positive Degree
- Comparative Degree
- Superlative Degree

Positive Degree:

when no comparison is introduced positive degree is used

Ex wise, tall, lazy, sad, red, hot... etc

Comparative Degree:

when comparison is introduced between two persons, places, animals or things Comparative degree is used

positive + er/er + than = Comparative

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Ram is $\begin{cases} \text{wider than} \\ \text{taller than} \end{cases} > \text{Mohan}$

Superlative Degree or higher degree:

when comparison is introduced among 3 or more than 3 the superlative degree is used. it refers to highest degree

⇒ The + positive + st/est

Wide → the widest

Tall → the tallest.

Ex: Tripathi was the oldest man in the village.

Formation of Degree

Syllable (शब्दांश)

Book concept Monosyllable
एक
किसी word में एक
Vowel
ex = man

Di-syllable
दो
किसी word में
दो vowel
ex: woman

Polly syllable
दो से ज्यादा
किसी word में दो
से ज्यादा vowel
ex: Abdoman

DSL concept

किसी शब्द के pronunciation के मुख द्वार पर जितनी
बार बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। वह उतने
ही letter का syllable कटा जाता है।

Monosyllable

x/er - comparative

st/es - superlative

wise $\begin{cases} r \\ st \end{cases}$

tall $\begin{cases} er \\ est \end{cases}$

Di-syllable

More - comparative

Most - superlative

More $\begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$ Beautiful
most

List 1:

Positive

Rich

tall

Small

Sweet

Dark

Poor

Clever

Slow

Bright

Great

Dear

cheap

long

Comparative

Richer

taller

smaller

sweeter

Darken

Poorer

cleverer

Slower

Brighter

greater

Dearer

cheaper

longer

Superlative

Richest

tallest

smallest

sweetest

Darkest

poorest

cleverest

slowest

brightest

greatest

dearest

cheapest

longest

thick	thicker	thickest
white	whiter	whitest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
wise	wiser	wisest
wide	wider	widest
Able	abler	ablest

List 2:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more Beautiful	most beautiful
Handsome	more beautiful	most beautiful
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Useful	more useful	most useful
Interesting	more interesting	most interesting
Industrious	more industrious	most industrious
Innocent	more innocent	most innocent
Expensive	more expensive	most expensive
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous

Imp Rule :

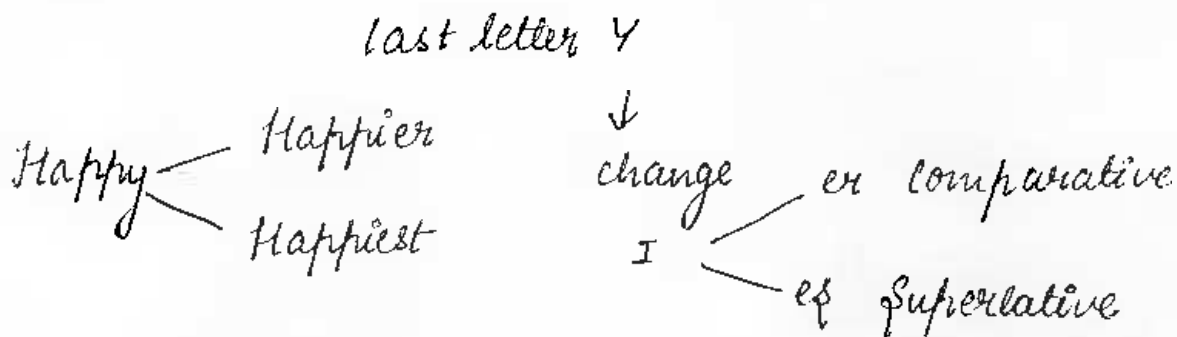
Some of the adjectives which end in consonant letter and preceded by vowel letter form their comparative & superlative after doubling the last consonant letter.

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Ex:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Red	Redder	Reddest
	Big	bigger	biggest
	Fat	fatter	fattish
	Sad	sadder	saddest
	Thin	thinner	thinnest
	Top	topper	toppest
	glad	gladder	gladdest
	hot	hotter	hottest
	fit	fitter	fittest
	dim	dimmer	dimmest
	slim	slimmer	slimmest
	wet	wetter	wettest

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Ex:	happy	happier	happiest
	Silly	sillier	silliest
	easy	easier	easiest
	dry	dryer x	driest x
	wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
	healthy	healthier	healthiest
	dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
	Pretty	prettier	prettiest
	naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
	lazy	lazyier	laziest

Rule: Some of the adjectives form their Comparative Superlative irregularly.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better	best

well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst
evil	worse	worst
Much	more	most
many	more	most
little	less / lesser	least
late <	later latter	latest- last
old <	older elder	oldest- eldest
fore (सामने)	further	furthest
up	upper	uppermost / upmost
Out <	Outer utter	utmost / outermost / uttermost
Far	Farther	farthest

कुछ ऐसे शब्द हैं जिसे Latin से लिया गया है। 84 / 229
इनके degree नहीं बनाए जाते, इनके शब्दों का अंत 'or'
से होता है। इसकी संख्या 12 है।

List 1: Interior, Exterior, ulterior (गुप्त), major, minor

note: These 5 are used in positive degree these are not
used in comparative and superlative

Ex: (i) The interior wall of this house is made of wood

(ii) it is a major operation

(iii) it is a minor operation

List 2:

Inferior

Superior

prior

anterior (पहले वाला)

posterior

senior

junior

} + to

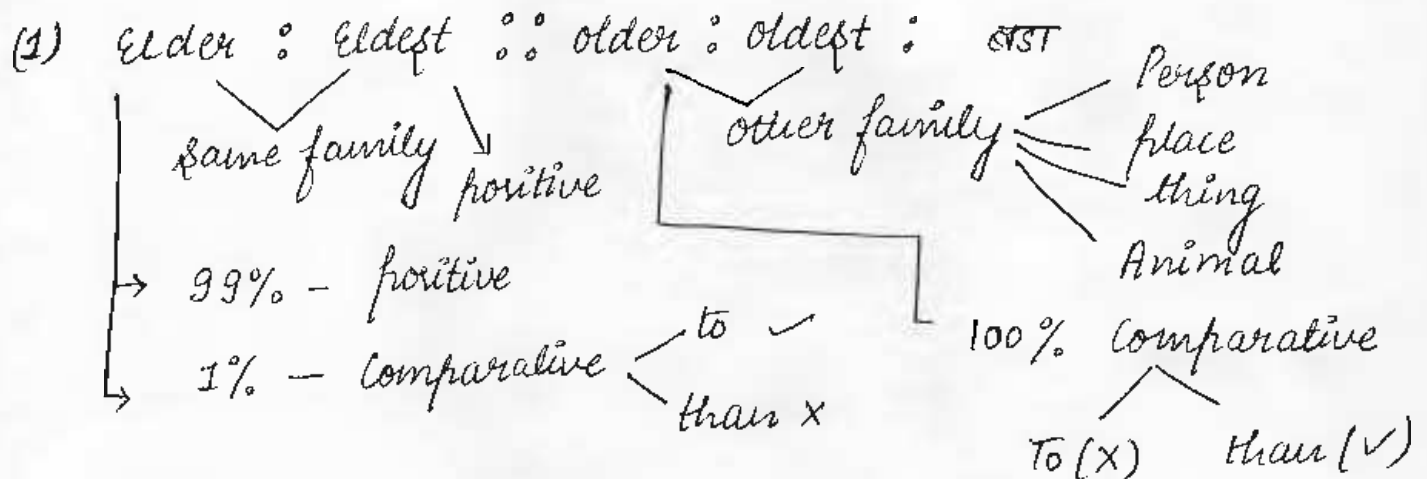
These 7 are used in comparative adjective these always
take 'to' not 'than'

note: these are not used in positive & superlative

Ex: American goods are superior to Nepali's goods.

HOT TIPS

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Ex: (1) His elder brother went to America last year

(2) Her eldest son lives in America

(3) My brother Ravi is elder to me

(4) Radha is older than Meena

(5) This building is older than that

(6) This is the oldest temple in the village.

Uncountable
sing + v (sing)

little a little

The little

शुद्ध / कम

Countable

plural + v (plural)

Few

a few

the few

⇒ little (ना के बराबर)

little is a negative word. It never takes no, not and never

... little water in the glass

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A little (positive word) थोड़ा

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Ex: I am a little sorry

There is a little water in the jug

The little (थोड़ा में सब) group को दिखाता है।

Ex: I drank the little water there in the bottle

Few (नगण्य) negative word it never takes No not or never.

Ex: Few boys are absent today (✓)

Few boy is absent today (X)

A few (थोड़ा) A few is a positive word

Ex: I need a few pens

The few (जो थोड़ा सब)

Ex: The few boys who came today were going to their village

I have lost the few pens which bought yesterday.

Rule: later, latter, latest, last

↓ (बाद में) late in time compr. → than	↓ next (अगला) ↓ positive	↓ current (हाल-फिलहाल का) positive sense	→ 87/229 final in position अंतिम positive
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Ex: what is your latter program
 what is the latest news
 who came later than you
 who came last

Rule: former (पहले) latter (बाद में / अगला)

Note: Former or latter का प्रयोग यदि एक साथ किया जाए तो दोनों के पहले Article 'the' जरूर लगाया जाता है।

Ex: Reena and Veena are good friends but the first is better than the last (X)
 Reena and Veena are good friends but the former is better than the latter (✓)

Rule: further

अगला	→ used in two degree
further	उपराट दूर / more distance → used in comparative degree

Ex: (1) Further discussion will be held in the office

(2) Gaya is further from Hazipur than Patna

Rule: Nearest (सबसे नजदीक) Next (अगला)

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Ex: (i) who will be the next C.M. of Delhi

(ii) which is the nearest police station

Rule: Mutual (पारस्परिक) Common (जो बढ़ती से संबंध रखता हो)
↓
एक दूसरे से संबंधित

Ex: (i) the mutual friendship between Sarika and Sarita is growing day-by-day

(ii) Puresh is my common friend

Rule: First, foremost can be used together

Ex: (i) Mahatma Gandhi was the first and foremost leader of his time

(ii) Our first and foremost duty is to serve our motherland

Rule: Oral (मौखिक) Verbal (शब्दिक)

↓
By word of mouth

Ex: (i) This is an oral examination

(ii) This is an oral medicine

(iii) You have done some verbal mistake in your notebook

Rule: warm (आरामदायक) hot (दुखदायी)

Heater is warm in January

10/Jan/2017

Common Errors in the use of Adjectives

she studied whole the day (X)

Rule The + whole + of + N + ... + proper N

(1) The whole of nation mourned the death of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

Rule Prefer and preferable are always followed by to not by than

(7) Priya prefer limca than pepsi (x)

(2) Priya prefers Lima to Paris (✓)

S + prefer + N + to + N

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$s + \text{prefer} + v^4 + \text{to} + v^4$

Ex. I prefer reading to writing.

Rule:

Ordinal Adjective + Cardinal Adjective

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graph TD
    Order --> first
    Order --> last

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Count
One, two, three . . .

Rule:

Then- Compare

Then - तब

Than is followed by a pronoun in the subjective case as well as objective case when comparison is introduced between 2 subject / 2 object.

You are better than me (x)

You are better than I (✓)

You are better than $\begin{cases} I (s) & \checkmark \\ me & \times \end{cases}$

He likes you more than me ✓

He likes you more than I do ✓

Rule: That of / those of

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Ex: The climate of Patna is better than Delhi (X)

(2) The climate of Patna is better than the climate of Delhi (X)

(3) The Climate of Patna is better than that of Delhi (✓)

(4) The people of India are more laborious than those of America (✓)

जब दो समान वस्तुओं की तुलना हो तो singular noun के repetition से बचने के लिए that of और plural noun से बचने के लिए those of use करते हैं,

Rule: Any other / all other

(1) Mumbai is busier than any other city of India (✓)

(2) Mumbai is busier than any other cities of India (X)

(3) Mumbai is busier than any city of India (X)

(4) Mumbai is busier than all other cities of India (✓)

Any + other + N (sing)

All + other + N (Plural)

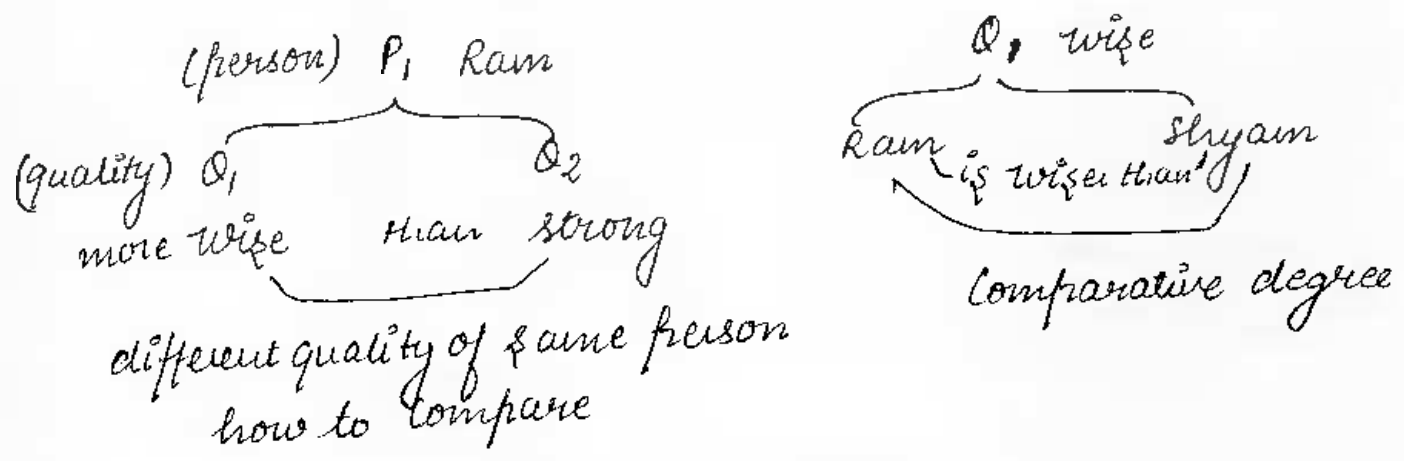
Rule: Ex: (1) Ram is wiser than strong (X)

(2) Ram is wiser than shyam (✓)

(3) Ram is wiser than shyam (X)

(4) Ram is more wise than strong (✓)

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So use more wise than strong

⇒ when comparison of 2 qualities of the same person
more is used instead of 'er'

Ex: Kolkata is older than populous (आवादी)

Kolkata is more old than populous (✓)

Rule Double Comparative and Superlative should not be used together

Ex: she is more wiser than her brother (x)

she is wiser than her brother (✓)

Rule when 2 adjectives refers to the same person both of them should be in the same degree

Ex: (i) she is old and beautiful girl in the class (✓)

(ii) she is older and beautiful girl in the class (x)

(iii) she is older and more beautiful girl in the class (✓)

Rule Gradually increasing/decreasing is followed by double Comparative.

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Ex: My friend is getting fatter and fatter day by day

Rule The + Comparative + s + ^vow, + the + Comparative + s + ^vow
(in hindi) जितना... उतना

Ex: The higher you go the cooler you feel.

Rule when two or more Comparative/Superlative are joined by 'and' they must be in the same degree.

Ex: (1) Denial was one of the wisest and learned man of the world (X)

(2) Denial was one of the wisest and most learned man of the world. (✓)

Rule Comparatively/relatively is followed by positive degree not comparative

Ex: The patient is comparatively good today (✓)

The patient is comparatively better today (X)

Rule Adjective of size > adjective of quality > age > shape > colour > origin > material.

Ex: She has black long hair (X) (ii) She has long black hair (✓)

size = long, small, short, big etc

quality = good, bad, well fine etc

age = young, old, modern, ancient etc

colour = black, red, blue etc

Origin = Indian, American etc

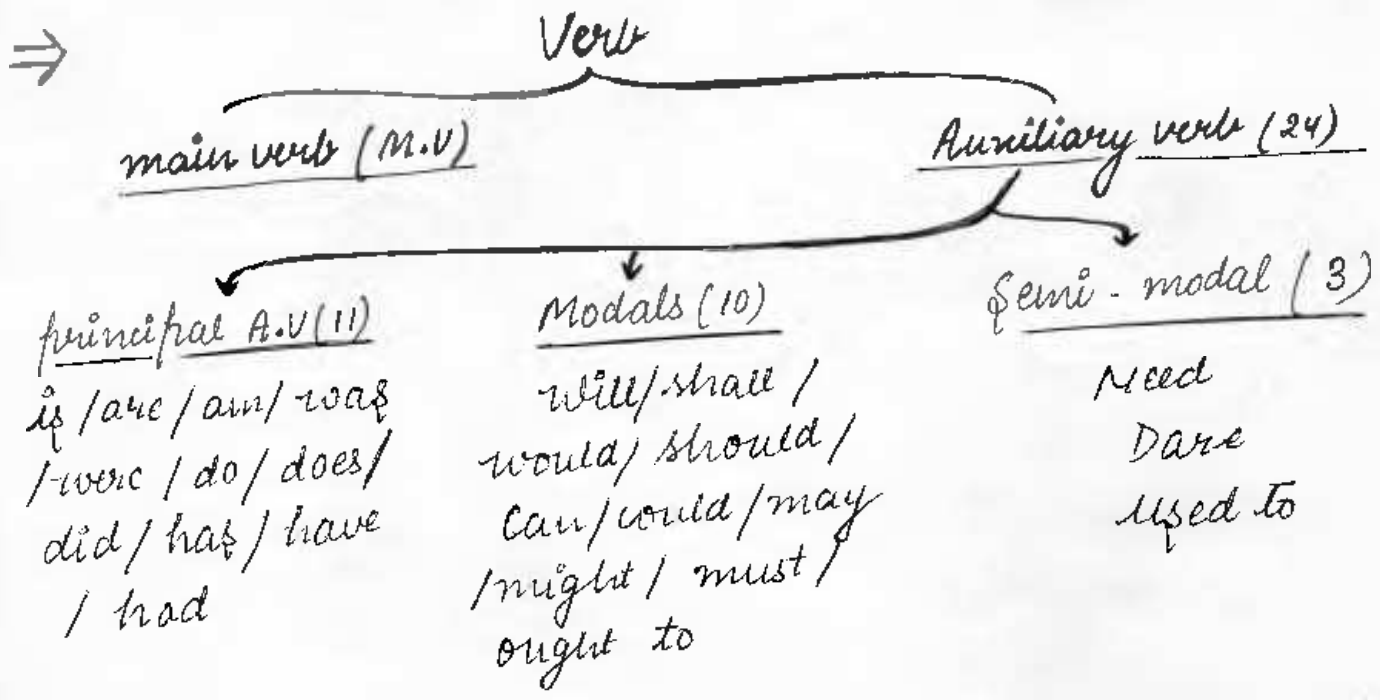
material = iron, gold, steel etc.

VERB

- ⇒ Verb shows an action or state
- ⇒ A word that stands for doing or being something is called verb.

He reads a novel Verb (doing)

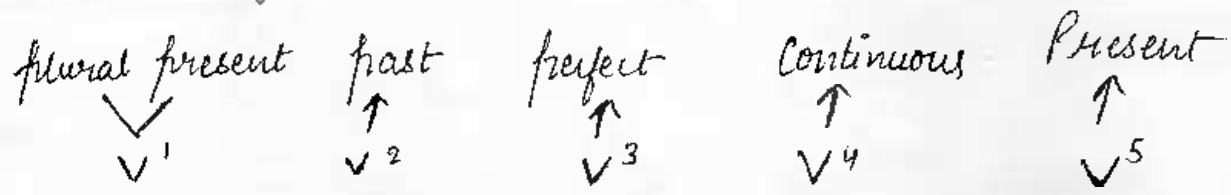
He is a student being (verb)



Main Verb

- (A) (i) transitive
(ii) intransitive
- (B) (i) Regular
(ii) Irregular
- (C) (i) finite
(ii) Infinitive

There are 5 types of main verb



Regular Verb \Rightarrow eat ate eaten eats

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Irregular \Rightarrow cut cut cut cutting cuts

list of irregular verb : cut, put, hit, bid (बोलें, लगाना)
set, wet (भीराना), let (शर्त लगाना), let (कियारे पर देना),
cast (झंका), lost, Read, spread (फैलाना), twist,
burst (फटना), etc

Transitive or intransitive Verb

\Rightarrow $\begin{array}{c} \text{Intrans} \\ \text{S} + \text{V} + \text{OW} \\ \downarrow \text{Object} \end{array}$

\Rightarrow $\begin{array}{c} \text{Trans} \\ \text{S} + \text{V} + \text{OW} \\ \downarrow \text{Complement / other word} \end{array}$

Ex: $\begin{array}{c} \text{He} \\ \text{S} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{eats} \\ \text{V} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{a mango} \\ \text{O} \end{array}$

(2) $\begin{array}{c} \text{she} \\ \text{S} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{goes} \\ \text{V} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{to Delhi} \\ \text{OW} \end{array}$

(3) $\begin{array}{c} \text{she} \\ \text{S} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{laughs} \\ \text{V} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{at night} \\ \text{OW} \end{array}$

(4) $\begin{array}{c} \text{she} \\ \text{S} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{laughs} \\ \text{V} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{at you} \\ \text{Object} \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{l} \text{V} \\ \swarrow \end{array}$ Object taken Ex: eat
transitive verb का ही P.V बनता है।

$\begin{array}{l} \text{V} \\ \searrow \end{array}$ non object taken Ex: go
intransitive verb का P.V नहीं बनता है।

Finite and infinite verb

⇒ ऐसा कोई भी verb जिस पर subject का शासन हो, तो finite verb कहलाता है।

⇒ ऐसा कोई भी verb जिस पर subject का शासन नहीं हो, तो वो infinite verb कहलाता है।

Rule 1: यदि किसी sentence के subject का number और person बदलने से verb के form में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होता है, तो वह verb finite verb कहलाता है।
ऐसा करने से यदि verb के form में कोई परिवर्तन ना हो तो वह verb infinite verb कहलाता है।

Rule 2: यदि किसी sentence के tense को बदलने से verb के form में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होता है, तो वह verb finite कहलाता है और ऐसा करने से यदि verb के form में कोई परिवर्तन ना हो तो वह verb infinite verb कहलाता है।

Ex: He goes to market to buy some books

I go to market to buy some books

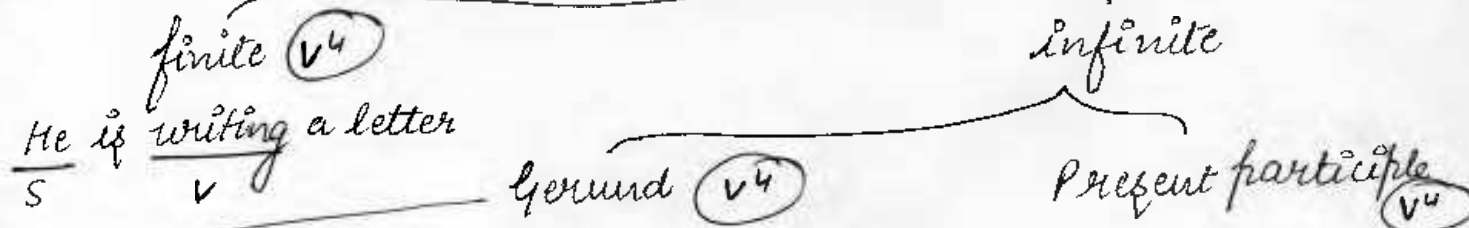
He went to market to buy some books

Non-finite form of the Verb

There are 3 members in the family of non finite form of the verb.

- Infinitives = $To + v'$
- Gerund = $v' + ing = v^4$
- Participle
 - Present participle = $v' + ing = v^4$
 - Past participle = v^3
 - Perfect participle = $Having + v^3$

⇒ A structural survey of $v + ing = v^4$



when $v' + ing$ is used as a noun (subject + object) it is called Gerund
 S + V + O + W

- (1) writing is an art
 - (2) walking is good for health
 - (3) smoking is injurious to health
- ⇒ when $v + ing$ is used as an adjective in a sentence, it is called present participle it shows an infinite action

I saw a boy in the hall
 finite N

I saw a smoking boy in the hall
 adjective N
 present participle
 infinite

⇒ A structural survey of V^3

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{V^3}$
 finite V^3 infinite
 Ram has written a letter
 $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{V^3}$

She gave a written statement before the judge
 $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{Adj\ V^3}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_N$

Uses of non-finite verb

(i) infinitives (to + v')

Rule 1 To + v' is used as a subject in a sentence. It is used as singular and takes singular verb.

To + v' = δT

Ex: To sleep is necessary to life
 To steal is a crime.

Rule 2 It may be used as an object.

Ex: Everybody fears to die.

Rule 3 It may be used as an adjective/adverb

Ex: English is easy to learn
 $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_N$ $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{Adj}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{adverb}$

Ex: He has no money to buy
 $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_N$ $\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{Adj}$

Common errors in the use of infinitives

Ex: I requested / to go him / at once / no error

I requested him to go at once.

(ii) She forbide her daughter / that she should / go out
at night / no error. 99 / 229
she forbide her daughter to go out at night

Rule Subject + allow / advise / compel / show / urge / teach
/ warn / tell / request / persuade / permit / order /
oblige / invite / instruct / force / forbid / expect /
encourage + object + to + v' + ow

Ex: The situation compelled him to leave the city

Ex for next Rule: (i) I glad to meet you (x)
I am glad to meet you

(ii) I happy to see you here (x)
I am happy to see you here.

(iii) I glad meet you (x)

Structure: S + is / am / are / was / were + glad / unable /
able / surprised / lucky / right / wrong / stupid / delight
/ disappointed / anxious / happy / pleased / shocked /
likely / fit / angry etc + to + v'

Ex: He is unable to do anything for you
You are surprised to see me here.

Rule: Structure: Subject + try / refuse / proceed / pretend /
prepare / prefer / plan / after / neglect / mean / regret
/ seem / manage / learn / intend / hesitate / begin / beg
/ choose / forget + to + v' + ow

- (i) I planned to visit the Taj Mahal
 (ii) He hesitates to speak English
 (iii) He forget to learn the lesson.

Remember. You should to go there (X)
 I will to read English (X)

Rule: After modal 'to' is not used

- (i) You should go there
 (ii) I will read English

Rule: Had better / had sooner / had rather / would rather / would sooner के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता

Ex: (i) You had better to come now (X)

You had better come now

(ii) He would sooner / rather die than tell a lie (✓)

Ex for next Rule

- (i) let me to go (X)
 (ii) let me go (✓)

Structure: Let + object + V' + OW

Rule: Make का use यदि Active voice में दी तो 'to' का use नहीं होता और यदि passive voice में दी तो 'to' लगाना पड़ता है।

Ex: They made me cry
 She was made to cry