



FOR BEGINNERS

LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

RULE 1 : EACH & EVERY

EACH - Pronoun , Adjective [SINGULAR VERB]

Example : ✓ Each student is very talented.

→ Adjective

EVERY - Adjective [SINGULAR VERB], Abstract Noun (feel जिसे कर सक)

Example : Every student is very talented. → Adjective

* Every of my students is very talented. → Every is not work as Pronoun.

Difference between each & every :-

EACH

- Used for 2 things or more than two things.

2, 2+

- It targets particular or individual approach.

EVERY

- Used only for more than two things.

2+

- It targets general or collection approach.

Example :-

- 1) I have a marker in every hand. X
 - 2) I have a marker in each hand. ✓

RULE 2: 'BOTH' AND 'NOT' CAN NOT BE USED TOGETHER / AS WELL AS X

Example :- x Both Ram and Shyam are ~~not~~ going to temple.

Both के बाद
'AND' आता
है।

✓ Neither Ram nor Rhyam is going to temple.

✓ Neither Ram nor Shyam is going to temple.
• Possessive Adjective हमेशा Both के बाद आता है।

- Possessive Adjective हमेशा Both के बाद आता है।

RULE 3 : RELATIVE PRONOUN

- WHOM] Persons, Domestic Animals.
 - WHO
 - WHICH - Animals, Non-living things.
 - THAT - All (but not with 'SAME' word).

	<u>SUBJECTIVE</u>	<u>OBJECT</u>
4	He	Him
5	She	Her
6	It	It
7	They	Them
3	You	You
1	I	Me
2	We	Us

→ Example :- x This is the same book which you were reading.
✓ This is the same book that you were reading.

RULE 4 : CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

(1) If + Simple Past \rightarrow Would + V₂

Simple Past - V²

(2) If + Past Perfect \rightarrow Would + Have + V₃

Past Perfect - Had + V₃

Example :- ✓ If he had had a car, he would have gifted it to her.
 ✓ If he had a car, he would gift it to her.
V₂ (Main Verb)

RULE 5 : ONE OF THE & ONLY ONE OF THE [Relative Pronoun]

Example :- ✓ She is one of the mothers who are really working very hard.

Plural ↗

- ✗ This is only one of the novels which are interesting.
- ✓ This is only one of the novels which is interesting.

ONE - Plural Verb should be used.

ONLY ONE - Singular Verb should be used.

RULE 6 : NUMBER + UNIT + NOUN/ADJECTIVE

- Unit should be SINGULAR.

Example :- ✓ He saw a ten inch snake. (UNIT is singular that's why it is right).

Handful
✓
was \rightarrow were

✗ Five handfuls sugar was required to make tea.

Rupee ✓

✗ He gave me two five-hundred rupees notes.

- Number + Unit
 - sufficient (PLURAL)
 - Not sufficient (SINGULAR)

Example :- ✓ He had five dozen.

(SING)

[जी वाक्य सही है क्योंकि जी वाक्य पूरी जानकारी नहीं दे रहा है कि किस चीज के उसके पास 5 dozen हैं, इसलिए SINGULAR].

✓ I have five rupees.

(PLU)

[जी वाक्य भी सही है क्योंकि जी पूरी जानकारी दे रहा है कि उसके पास 5 Rupees हैं, इसलिए PLURAL]

- Units are always arranged in ascending order.
- Example :- ✗ Lakhs of thousands of students took the test.
 ✓ Thousands of lakhs of students took the test.

NOTE :-

- Teachers test हमेशा देते हैं; इसलिए 'give', 'Gave'.
 Students test हमेशा लेते हैं; इसलिए 'take', 'took'.

RULE 7 :

- If Amount
Speed
Weight
Height
Distance] If you use all these things in one particular thing or in one way then consider it as SINGULAR.
 If you use all these things in various ways then consider it as PLURAL.

- Example :- ✓ Ten miles needs to be covered completely on foot.
 singular One way
 ✓ Ten miles need to be covered partly by car and rest on foot.
 plural two ways
 ✓ Five thousand rupees were spent on food and clothes.
 plural two ways

RULE 8 : COMPARE

- Example :- ✗ Gold is more precious than ~~any~~ all metals.
 ✓ Gold is more precious than any other metals.
 [पहला वाक्य इसलिए गलत था क्योंकि Gold रुद्र एक Metal है, तो एक Metal दूसरे के Metal के Precious के से हो सकता है]
 ✓ Diamond is more precious than all metals.
 [Diamond is non-metal].
 ✓ Kalidas is more famous than all English poets.
 [Kalidas is not an English writer]



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RULE 9 : SINCE, FOR

- The sentence before using since / for should be in :-
 - 1) PERFECT TENSE
 - 2) PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE..
 - The sentence after using since / for should be in :-
 - 1) SIMPLE PAST.

Example :- X I am waiting for him since the time I had completed my graduation.

Since -
Point of
time /
Point of
Start.
For - Duration

I had been waiting for him since the time I simple past
Perfect continuous V2.
completed my graduation.

RULE 10 : WHEN TWO ACTIONS OCCUR IN PAST

RULE 10 : WHEN TWO ACTIONS OCCUR IN THE PAST

The action (earlier) → PAST PERFECT → Had + V₃
The action (later) → SIMPLE PAST → V₂, Q

The action (earlier) → PAST PERFECT
The action (later) → SIMPLE PAST → V₂, Did + V₁

The action (later) → SIMPLE PAST

Example :- x He **had** finished the work after we had met him.
↓
Had की होगा (only V₂ होगा) Earlier action

RULE 11 : POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

- RULE 11 : POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

 - We use a possessive adjective before a gerund.
 - Possessive adjectives are : Mine, My, I, me.

Example :- My Father does not like my going outside.
Noun + ing = Gerund

RULE 12: LAW OF INVERSION

- RULE 12: LAW OF INVERSION [Partial Inversion]

 - Adverb + Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + ...
Rarely + did + he + go + there.

- Adverb + Main Verb + [Complete Inversion]
Here + comes + the King.

Example :- No sooner had I entered the class than it began to rain
Adverb + H.V. + Subject + M.V.

RULE 13 : ARTICLE 'THE'

- Whenever we use common place for primary purpose (जिस जीज के लिए वो बना है, उसी जीज के लिए जाना) then we don't use article 'the'.
- Whenever we use common place for secondary purpose, we use article 'the'.

Example :- He goes to temple → Primary Purpose.

He goes to the temple → Secondary Purpose.

RULE 14 : CONJUNCTION

- No sooner
 - Hardly
 - Scarcely
-] Adverb] → Than
When

RULE 15 : REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

- Words like 'enjoy', 'avail', 'absent', 'pride', 'reconcile', 'adjust', 'acquit'. → इनके आगे हमेशा object लगेगा
 - जो Verb 'What', 'whom', 'Who' वाले, उसे Object कहते हैं।
- Example :- ✓ He enjoyed the party. (Enjoy what ? Enjoy Party)

✗ He enjoyed at the party. (यहाँ Verb where का Ans दे रहा है इसलिए wrong dt+obj)
✓ He enjoyed himself at the party.
Verb Object (Whom)

- Words like 'hide', 'bathe', 'Keep', 'stop', 'turn', 'shave'. → इनके आगे कभी भी Object नहीं लगेगा

RULE 16 : VERB

- If two subjects are connected 'with', 'as well as', 'together with', 'not', 'alongwith', 'in addition to', 'unlike' then Verb always agree with First Subject in Singular verb.



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RULE 17:

Practice - NOUN

Practise - VERB

Advice - NOUN (সলাহ)

Advise - VERB (सलाह देना)

- Apostophy के बाद Noun आता है.
 - To + V₁ के बाद Verb आता है.

RULE 18 : Relative Pronoun (Most Imp)

- Subjective का Comparison Subjective के साथ होता है।
 - Objective का Comparison objective के साथ होता है।

WHO	WHOM
SUB	OBJ
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
They	Them
I	Me
We	Us
You	you

She, likes chocolates more than I. ✓
Sub Sub

She likes chocolates more than me. X

(इसान और chocolate का कोई comparison
नहीं होता है)

- similar things का comparison दीता है।

RULE 19 : WHO & WHOM

Example : She is one of the professors who I think is a scientist.

यहाँ में 'She' subjective है और comparison करने के लिए दूसरा sub. hidden है। तो सही word (Who/Whom) choose करने के लिए दूसरा sub हम खुद से सही उगाह रखेंगे जिससे कि meaning भी निकले और comparison करने के लिए Who/Whom भी सही से use हो जाए।

- I think के बाद अगर 'HE' लगा देंगे तो वीनों condition fulfil हो गयी
 - 'SHE' and '^{HE}HIM' — Subjective इसलिए 'WHO'.



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RULE 20 :

YOUR, HIS, HER, MY, THEIR, OUR

- Separation
- Excuse
- Mention
- Favour
- Pardon

इन सबके पहले Possessive नहीं लगता.

Example - I want your favour. X
 I want favour from you. ✓
His mention in the story. X

RULE 21 :

Each other — 2 Only two.

One another — >2 More than two.

Example - All citizens should love each other X
 All citizens should love one another ✓

RULE 22 :

- Adverb से कोई sentence start होगा तो Inversion follow करता है।
- " " " " " " कभी उसे subject नहीं आता
- उसके बाद (Just बाद). Adverb + H.V. / M.V.

Example - ADVERB Seldom, or never he comes to my home. X
Seldom, or ever he comes to my home. X
Seldom, if ever he comes to my home. X
Seldom, never does he come to my home. ✓

CORRECT SENTENCE :-

Seldom or Never ✓

Seldom, if ever ✓

Seldom or ever X

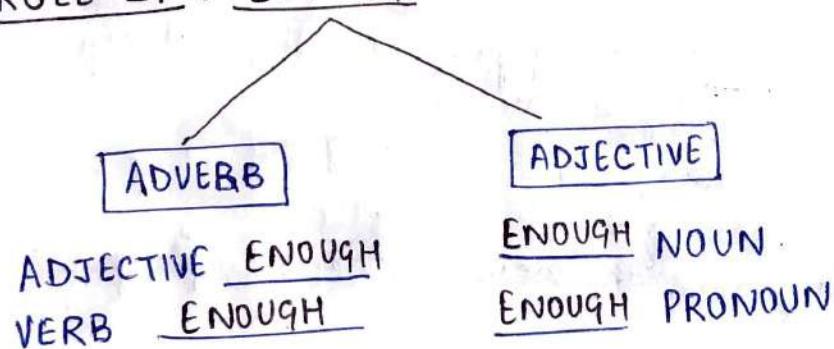
RULE 23 : SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

- जब यह superlative degree में 'THE' पहले आएगा. [in case of] Very
- Example - He is the very best, student. ✓
S.D.

He is the much, best student. X

- जब यह superlative degree में 'THE' बाद आएगा [In case of] Much
- He is much the, best student. ✓
He is very the, best student. X

RULE 24 : ENOUGH



Example - He has enough sugar. ✓
Noun

✓ She is smart enough
Noun Adjective

RULE 25 : AS

- Example - Biology is defined as, the science of living beings. ✓
He is regarded as, god in India. ✓
She is elected as, the President. X
He is treated as, a child. ✓

AS ✓ = Treat
Define
Regard
Describe

AS X = Elect
Appoint

RULE 26 : ALTHOUGH

- Although के साथ 'But' नहीं आता as a connector.
- Although के साथ Coma (,) आ सकता है।
- Although के साथ 'yet' आ सकता है as a connector.

RULE 27 :

- कुछ Verbs इसे होते हैं जिनके साथ ing form नहीं होता | Example :-
- Own -
- Belong
- Have → Having word own नहीं Dikhayega. (ownership, Belongingness)
 - Example - I am having a car. X
 - Having word tab use ho sakta hai, jb hm kuch le raho ho.
 - Example - I am having my lunch. ✓
 - Having done the work, he went to play. ✓
- See
- Smell
- Taste
- Love
- Know
- Think
- अगर यही सब words Adjective की तरह Use होते हैं ing आएगा
 - Example - He is a very loving person. - Adj ✓
 - I am loving it. - Verb X

RULE 28 : PERFECT TENSE

- Ever
- Never
- Yet
- Already
- Now
- Just Now
- Uptil Now

इन words के साथ शिफ्ट Perfect Tense, use hota hai.

Have | Has / Had | Will Have + V₃

- Example :- He went there already X
- He has gone just now ✓

RULE 29 : COLLECTIVE NOUNS

- सारी Units रुक ही चीज़ पे काम कर रही हैं तो Singular verb.
- सारी Units अलग-अलग चीज़ पे काम कर रही हैं तो Plural verb.

Example:- The audience is watching the movie. ✓

(Units = Audience ; Thing = Movie) यहाँ Units सिएक ही Movie dekh रही हैं, इसलिए singular 'is'.

The audience are taking seats. ✓

यहाँ Audience अलग-अलग चीज़ ले रही हैं | इसलिए 'are'.

The Army are changing the dresses. ✓

- People
 - Police
 - Vermin
 - Cattle
- इनके साथ हमेशा Plural Verb ही आएगा i.e., 'are'.
But People के साथ 'is' भी आएगा when the people mean 'COUNTRY' in the Sentence.

RULE 30 : PREPOSITION 'TO'

- Prefer
 - Injurious
 - Addicted
 - Superior
 - Junior
- Exterior
 - Senior
 - Inferior
 - Married
 - Known

इन शब्द words के साथ हमेशा 'to' लगेगा

only in Passive voice not active voice.

RULE 31 :

- as ... as → Used in Positive & Negative sentence.
- so ^{ADJECTIVE} ... as → cannot be used in Positive sentence.

RULE 32 : TIMES :

- Times के आरो कई जी Comparative degree नहीं आएगी |

This book is three times larger than that. X

It is twice cheaper than that ✓

This book is three times as larger as that book ✓



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RULE 33 : NARRATION

Sub H.V.

- Indirect Speech is always a Statement → I am.
- In case of Question → Am I
H.V. Sub

Example - He asked me what was my name X.
He asked me what my name was ✓.

RULE 34 : CONNECTOR

Either --- or

Neither --- nor

Not only --- but also

second subject फू according Verb एकी।

RULE 35 :

Whenever two qualities of an object are compared then use → 'MORE'.
Don't use comparative degree.

Example - This pen is redder than white. X

This umbrella is more beautiful than strong ✓.

This shirt is more white than Red. ✓

RULE 36 :

Whenever there is 'MORE THAN ONE' in the sentence then it is followed by Singular Noun + Singular Verb. (Verb हैं/है Nearest subject का)

Example - One Student is absent today. (एक छात्र लागती)

More than one student is absent.

Many students are absent today.

RULE 37 : DOUBT / DOUBTFUL

- Doubt > if/whether.
- Doubtful > (as a connector)
- NO Doubt >
- Not Doubtful > (as a connector)

Example - I have no doubt whether it will rain or not X
He has no doubt that Shyam is his best friend ✓

RULE 38 : UNIVERSAL TRUTH

- Universal truth हैं/है Simple Present Tense हैं/है
- If Principal clause is in Past then Subordinate clause will also be in past

RULE 39 :

- A little - ~~see~~ Some but not much. (छोड़ा या बिन्दुल भी नहीं)
- Little - Hardly any. (न के बराबर)
- The Little - All that is available (न कम न होवा)

RULE 40 : HE/HIM

- Preposition के बाद हमेशा Objective आता है → HIM, HER, IT, THEM, ME, US, YOU.
- But (as preposition means except)

Example - None but him is going to the party.

All except him liked the performance.

There is friendship between you & him.

RULE 41 : PERSON ORDER

- In a sentence, the order of person is → 2nd Person

You

3rd Person

He, She, It,
Person Name

1st Person

I, We

Example - You, he and I are going
to the party. ✓

- In a negative work, mistake, guilty sentence, the order is → 1, 2, 3.

Example - The teacher punished me and you.

RULE 42 : SUPERFLUOUS SENTENCE

- 1) Fixal destination.
- 2) Previous records.
- 3) Rough estimate.
- 4) Rough approximation.
- 5) Post History.
- 6) Enter into.
- 7) Return back.
- 8) Coming future.

RULE 43 :

- Apostophy s non-living thing के साथ Use नहीं होता।

Example - Table's leg ✗ Leg of the table ✓
Book's page ✗ Page of the Book ✓

EXCEPTIONS :

- 1) Time
- 2) Place
- 3) Idiom
- 4) Unit
- 5) Personification
- 6) Heavenly Body

इनके साथ 's लगता

RULE 44 :

- जब भी Past Point of time दिया रहे तो simple Past use होगा।
eg - Yesterday, 2 days before, etc.

RULE 45 : MOST

- UNIQUE
- EXCELLENT
- PERFECT
- IDEAL
- ENTIRE
- COMPLETE

इनके पहले 'MOST' नहीं आएगा

Example - He is most excellent student X
He is an excellent student ✓

RULE 46 :

'Quite' and 'all' एक साथ नहीं आता

↓
अच्छा खासा

Example - He has done quite all the work X
He has done all the work ✓
He is quite well ✓

RULE 47 : AGO, BEFORE

↓ ↓
Simple Past
Past Perfect

RULE 48 : COMMON POSSESSION | SPLIT POSSESSION

Example - Ram and Shyam's car. (CP) → Singular
Rani's and Shyam's cars. (SP) → Plural

RULE 49 : It.

It's → It is.

Its → Used as possession, ownership.

Example - It's called a miracle ✓ ~~was~~

RULE 50 :

A number of + Plural Noun + Plural Verb.

The number of + Plural Noun + Singular Verb.

Example - A number of students are waiting here.

The number of students is fifty.

RULE 51 :

It is time] : to + V₁

It is high time] : आगर इनके साथ direct subject आए जाएगा तो V₂.

Example - It is time to work was hard. → to + V₁
It is time he worked hard. → Sub + V₂

Sub +

RULE 52 : ANGRY

AT WITH
(Something) (से हमेशा living thing से लगेगा)

RULE 53 :

Did के साथ हमेशा V₁ आएगा. (Did + V₁)

RULE 54 :

know के साथ हमेशा WHERE
HOW
WHEN
WHY

Example - I don't know how to
make tea.

RULE 55 : CONNECTOR

- Else ----- but It is nothing else but mere foolishness. ✓
- Other, rather ----- than. He met no other person than Ram. ✓

RULE 56 : TYPE, SORT, KIND

↓
Verb हमेशा Singular में आएगी

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RULE 57 : IN / INSIDE / INSIDE OUT

- Inside shows movement (वाहर से अंदर आना)
- In shows no movement/ static (पहले से ही अंदर है)
- Inside out का मतलब हीता है जब किसी इंसान को पूरी तरीके से जान लेना
- Inside out का मतलब जब कोई कपड़ा को उल्टा पहन लेता है।

RULE 58 : BY / WITH

WITH → Non-living thing के साथ We write with a pen.

BY → Living thing के साथ He is doing by Ram.

EXCEPTION -

WATCH के साथ BY ही use होगा।

RULE 59 :

- Start के साथ FROM नहीं लगाते
- Start के साथ TO लगाते हैं.

Example - Our exams will start from Monday X on ✓

RULE 60 : GERUND → to + V1 + ing

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1) be + used + to | 6) given to |
| 2) Accustomed to | 7) prone to |
| 3) Addicted to | 8) devoted to |
| 4) with a view to | 9) in addition to |
| 5) Look forward to | |

RULE 61 : VOWEL (अ---अः → an ; क---कः → a)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a UNICEF | an Umbrella |
| a Utensil | an M.Tech |
| a University | |

EXCEPTION - आरूप कीई शब्द Y या W से होते हैं 'A' आएगा।

RULE 62 : USAGE OF THE

- Names of Deserts, Rivers, Oceans, Seas (Unique)
- Names of Newspapers
- Names of Countries [Abbreviated form]
- Names of States
- Superlative degrees [best, easiest]
- Comparative degrees [only in two cases]
 - (अगर एक वीज होगी तो दूसरी Automatically होगी)
 - (एक लोग का compare 2 लोगों से हो)
- Metaphor (विव हम दी अलग-अलग चीजों को एक ही मानते हैं)
 - Example - He is the Mahatma Gandhi of our class.
 - Delhi is the Lexus of India.
- Information (जिसके बारे में पहले ही बात हो चुकी है, दीक्षाचार होगी तो 'THE'

RULE 63 : OMISSION OF THE ARTICLE

- 1) Names of cities
- 2) Names of Countries
- 3) Season, language, drinks, meals, god, life, money

RULE 64 :

The + Adjective → Shows group.

The Poor → Poor People. (ये पूरे community को show कर रहा है)
 The rich → Rich People (People add कर देने से Sentence superfluous हो जाता है)

Example - I met the poor on the way. ✓

I met the poor people on the way X

RULE 65 :

जब एक Noun Preposition से Connected हो, तो case में Noun होता है
 Singular आता है।

Example - Villages after Villages were destroyed X

Book after Book had been read by him ✓

RULE 66 : COMPOUND NOUNS

- Sister-in-law का Plural → Sisters-in-law
 - Commander-in-chief → Commanders-in-chief
 - Man-Servant → Men Servants
- * Plural करने से पहले देखना है कि कौन से word का Plural होगा -
 Man-Servant में अगर Plural करे तो No. of Servant एक बढ़ रहे हैं -
 इसलिए Servants और Man एक बढ़ रहे हैं इसलिए Men.

* Compound Noun में Possession show करने के लिए last में 's add होता है

Example - Sister-in-law's car

RULE 67 :

- अगर किसी वीज़ के आगे MALE FEMALE ↗ characteristics लगा रहा है,
 लिखा होगा तो Accessories
- Example - Female watch ✓ • MAN ↗ Profession, Post
 Female doctor ✓ WO MAN
- Male Soldier X

RULE 68 :

He saw him whom everyone admires. (him)

He saw whomever everyone admires.

Ram met him who they say helped us. (he)

Ram met whoever they say he has helped us.

* Relative Pronoun के फ्रैंस पहले वो Noun/Pronoun आता है, उसके Antecedent. His Antecedent होता है तो who/whom आएगा। Ags him nahi diya है तो उसकी कभी पूरी करने के लिए whomever/whoever आएगा।

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RULE 69 : QUESTION TAG

- Small Statement के end में लगता है।
 - Question tag Positive Statement के लिए Negative होता है।
 - Negative Statement के लिए Positive होता है।

RULE 70 :

RULE 71:

He Seldom comes to my house, does he? ✓
Negative Sentence +ve tag

- Seldom
 - Scarcely
 - Hardly
 - Never
 - Merely
 - Not

-ve words

RULE 72 :

Question tag aur Statement दोनों same tense में होना चाहिए ।
during the week which you gave me don't

Example - I am doing the work which you gave me, don't, I? X
Tense

(amn't I असा कोई
word नहीं ढूळा
इसलिए इसकी जगह
aren't I use करेंगे)

RULE 73 :

- 'EACH' and 'EVERY' के साथ question Tag हमेशा Plural आएगी।
 - 'EACH' and 'EVERY' के साथ Verb हमेशा Singular आएगी।
- Example - Every girl is very talented, isn't she? X → Aren't they?
Each one has to work hard. Haven't he? X → Haven't they ✓

RULE 74 : COLLECTIVE NOUN

- Collective Noun की Unit same cheez पर काम करेगी तो singular.
 - Collective Noun की Unit different things पर काम करेगी तो Plural.
- Example - The jury has taken the decision, hasn't it? ✓
single unit singular
- The audience took the seats, haven't they? X → didn't they
Unit simple past different things plural.
- The Army changed the uniforms, hasn't it? X → Haven't it.
Unit simple past different things singular
Plural didn't they

RULE 75 :

उत्तर Imperative Sentence & 'Proposal / offer की बात करी होती है
Question tag & हमेशा 'SHALL WE?' आएगा | Eg:- Let us go for walk,
shall we? ✓

RULE 76 : IN / ON / AT

at 4 p.m.

on Sunday.

in 1947

on 15th August.

No. Prep. Last Sunday.

In April

At → •

Point of time.

On → □

Surface.

In → ◻

Area/ Volume.

(सबसे दूरी के साथ At लगता है, जैसे 4 pm
सबसे ऊपर है, फिर उससे नड़ा Sunday है
तो on लगता and so on...)

EXCEPTION :

Today, Tomorrow, Last Monday, Coming Tuesday - इनके साथ कीर्ति
Prep नहीं लगता

RULE 77 :

MORNING & EVENING are ~~not~~ Welcoming Salutations. → IN
NIGHT is Departing Salutations. → AT
AFTERNOON is Neutral. → AT

RULE 78 :

- GOOD के साथ Preposition हमेशा 'AT' आएगा।
I am good at English. ✓
- BOTH के साथ 'AND' आता है।
Both Ram & Shyam are good at English. ✓

RULE 79 : LEST

- Lest means otherwise.
 - Lest के साथ should आता है या तो न लगाओ।
- Example - Work hard lest you fail. ✓
Work hard lest you should fail. ✓

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RULE 80 : UNTIL AND UNLESS

↓ ↓
Time Oriented. Action Oriented.

Example - Wait for me Until sunset.

Unless the govt. reduce the tax, the tax payer ...

RULE 81 : TILL AND UNTIL

↓ ↓
sentence की Beginning | sentence की Beginning में लगा सकते हैं।
में नहीं लगा सकते

• दोनों का Meaning same होता है।

RULE 82 : PARALLELISM

- I love singing, dancing and to walk. X → Walking.
- I asked my mother to cook, to rest and prepare for the dish.
X
to Prepare.

→ Words का structure same होता है।

RULE 83 :

- उत्तरी words के last में 'ior' आता है, तो उसके साथ 'to' लगेगा।
ior → to. He is superior to and older than me. ✓

- 'Different' के साथ 'FROM' लगता है।
This book is different from my book. ✓
- 'Better' के साथ 'Than' लगता है।
This book is better than that book. ✓

RULE 84 : MUCH TOO / TOO MUCH

↓ ↓
Use in case of Adverb. Use in case of Adjective.

He is too much strong. X → Much too.
Adj Adj

There is too much sugar. ✓
Adj Noun

RULE 85 :

<u>VERB</u>	<u>NOUN</u>
BELONG	Belongings
EARNING	Earnings
SURROUNDING	Surroundings
----- and so on -----	

Example - His belongings were lost. ✓
Possessive Noun

His earnings are not sufficient. ✓
P.C. Noun

- 'S' लगता है तो Noun, अब लगते Verb.
- Possessive word के बाद हमेशा Noun आएगा।

RULE 86 : POLITICS

- POLITICS → Field, Subject = Singular.
 - POLITICS → Set of Political beliefs = Plural.
- Example - Politics is a very dirty game. (field की तरह use)
His Politics are different from me.

RULE 87 : MATHEMATICS, STATISTICS

- MATHEMATICS, STATISTICS → Subject, Field = Singular.
- MATHEMATICS → Calculations = Plural.
- STATISTICS → Data = Plural.

Example - Mathematics is a very interesting subject.
Mathematics are telling that he has made a lot of
Statistics is difficult to understand. money.
Statistics tell us that it will rain today. ✓
Plural

RULE 88 : DATA

- Data is always a Plural.
- Data का singular Datum होता है।

Example - Data warns us and we will have to change our plan. ✗
 ↳ warn ✓

RULE 89 : SUMMONS → का मतभव यह Court किसी को Notice देता है Court में Present होने के लिए।

- Summons is 'SINGULAR'.
- Summons is 'PLURAL'

Example - 2 Summons were issued. ✗
 ↳ Summons.

RULE 90 : Adjective के साथ 'THE' लगा देने पर वे पूरे category को Show करने लाता है।

मतभव Plural हो जाता है।

Example - The Poor was sent to jail. ✗
 ↳ were ✓

RULE 91 : A, THE

A → One of many. A brother of mine is a student. ✓

The → Only one. The brother of me is a student. ✓

- The के साथ objective case लगता है. The driver of them lives in Delhi.
- A के साथ possessive case लगता है. A driver of their lives in Delhi.

SUBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE
He	Him	Mine
She	Her	Ours.
It	It	Yours
They	Them	Theirs
I	Me	His
We	Us	Hers
You	You	

RULE 92 : TOO, AS WELL AS, ALSO → ये सब 'EXTRA' दिखाते हैं।

- 'Also' is not used at the end of the sentence.

Example - I have brought a bag too. ✓ ←
 I have brought a bag as well. ✓
 I have brought a bag also. ✗

इसे तो Last में लगा सकता

- 'Too', 'so' is used in negative sense. अगर Addition sense if 'too' use करता।
 It is too hot to go outside. ✓, It is so hot that I cannot go outside. ✓

• Too — To • So — that.

RULE 93 : OPTATIVE SENTENCE

Singular Subject → $V_1 + \cancel{+ V_2}$ लगाएं / Base form ही रहेगा।

Example - May you live long. , Bless you.

RULE 94 : PSEUDO SUBJECT

It plays a role of Pseudo Subject.

जब भी sentence में Subject किया रहेगा तो Subject नहीं किया रहेगा और किसी ऐसी चीज़ के बारे में बात करनी होती है जो subject से Related नहीं है, उस case में Pseudo subject use करते हैं।

Example - Being a rainy day, I did not go to school.
↓
It being इसके लिए एक
Sub भाग नहीं। Sub गैदा 'I', rainy day et link नहीं है।

Being ill, he did not come to class. ✓

इसका Sub He Sub Telegram - Mission VidyaDaan
ही है। Ill, he से Link है।

RULE 95 : INFINITIVE (to + V₂)

Infinitive, Noun के बारे में बता रहा हो तो उसके बाद Preposition लगता है।

The Child has no bed to sleep in.
Noun to + V₁ Prep.

I have a pen to write with. → Non-living thing के साथ
Noun to + V₁ Prep. with लगते हैं।

RULE 96 :

When two different verbs are required, we will always use them rather than omit it.

I have never watched and will never watch / this movie. ✓
 $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{1}$

RULE 97 :

If + Simple Past then would + V₂.

If + Past Perfect then would + have + V₃.

If I had a car / I would have given / it to my brother. ✗
Simple Past ↳ Would give ✓

NOTE : ERROR होता है second / Right hand side wali 't' mark करें।

RULE 98 :

Pliers, Tong, Jeans, Pyjamas, Pantaloons, Shorts, Scissors, Belongings, Proceeds, Savings, congratulations, surroundings, → 2nd सौरे words
Thanks, Arms, Regards

Plural हैं | तो
Plural Verb लगा जाएगा |

RULE 99 :

Measles, Diabetes, Physics, Gymnastic, News, Rickets, Mumps, Aerobics,
2nd सौरे words singular हैं तो singular verb लगा जाएगा |

RULE 100 : UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

Equipment, Furniture, jewellery, Machinery, Poetry, Scenery, Information,
Advice, luggage, Gabbage, Hair, water, star, 2nd सौरे words की Plural form
कमज़ोरी नहीं लग सकता |

RULE 101 : CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

CONDITION	RESULT
Simple Present	will + V ₁
Simple Past	would + V ₁
Past Perfect	would + have + V ₃

RULE 102 : POSSESSIVE CASE

↳ is used after 'ALL' and 'BOTH'.

All my students are very talented. ✓

Both my kids are very talented. ✓

My	Its	Their
mine	his	theirs
our	hers	your
ours		yours

RULE 103 : SUPERFLUOS

As soon as --- than X

Supposing ---- if X

As. --- so X

Due to --- Reason X

RULE 104 : QUANTITY

↳ की सौरे only 'SMALL' ही आएगा, 'little' & 'few' नहीं आएंगा।

Example : - Little quantity of food was wasted. X

Small quantity of food was wasted. ✓

RULE 105 :

The water overflowed from the banks X → Overflowed. ✓

The Secretary has founded this organisation. ✓

RULE 106 :

Lie Lied Lied (झूठ)
 Lay Laid Laid (दूसरे के द्वारा लेना ; Passive voice)
 Lie Lay Lain (खुद से लेना ; Active voice)

RULE 107 : PREPOSITION

Die of → Disease (Die of dengue, die of lung disease etc).
 Die from → Reason (Die from accident etc)

RULE 108 : BESIDE, BESIDES

Preposition Conjunction.
 (at the side of) (in addition to)

Ram is sitting beside Sita ✓
Besides being a doctor, he is also also an actor.

RULE 109 : FRIENDLY etc... (जिनके last 'ly' जाते हैं वे Adjectives हैं)

is an Adjective He behaved friendly X
 He behaved in a friendly manner ✓

RULE 110 : POSITION OF ADVERB

ADVERB Start
 H.V. (Adverb M.V.)
 Last

RULE 111 :

Types of Adverbs Manner → How
 Place → Where
 Time → Whom

order is → M P T
 manner place time

I walked yesterday slowly X
 I walked slowly yesterday ✓

RULE 112 : VERY, MUCH

V₁+ing Past Participle, comparative degree.
 ↓ ↓
 V₂ V₃

RULE 113 :

Between - - - and
 From - - - to



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RULE 114 :

We have certain nouns that are uncountable noun. It can't be formed by s/es. ~~जिनके साथ s/es लगाया तो उनकी meaning परिवर्तन हो जाता है।~~

Example - Advice Colours → Flags Airs → Proud.
Advice → suggestion. Woods → Forest.
Advises → Fetter, chain

RULE 115 :

I am an English teacher X

I am a teacher of English ✓

All his family members were going to the temple X

All the members of his family ✓

Cousin Sister/brother X → Cousin ✓

Pick Pocketer X → Pick Pocket ✓

RULE 116 :

अग्रक Subject if 'One' use हुआ है तभी 'One's' लगाया।
 " " " Each, every " " his लगाया।

Everyone should do one's duty X
 ↓
 his ✓

One should do his duty X
 ↓
 one's.

RULE 117 : LESS, FEWER

Uncountable Countable Noun

There is no less than five litres of water. ✓

RULE 118 : ELDER, OLDER

↓
 Family Not in family

A friend of mine in my company is elder than me. X
 ↓
 Older ✓

Elder, older ---- than.

RULE 119 : Aloud, loudly

कि इतना बोली High Volume, ऐसा बोली,
 शुनाई दे उपर, High Pitch
 Audible

RULE 120 : HARD, HARDLY

(Adjective) (Adverb)
 (Adverb)

RULE 121 :

- The climate of Delhi is far better than Mumbai X
 - The climate of Delhi is far better than that of Mumbai ✓
 - The apples of Shimla are tastier than Ooty X
 - The apples of Shimla are tastier than those of Ooty.
- Plural.

RULE 122 :

- One of the] → Plural Noun होगा इनके आगे
- Either of
- Each of

RULE 123 :

But, except, between → they are playing role of Preposition. Prep. के बाद हमेशा objective case आता है।

RULE 124 :

'It is' के बाद हमेशा subjective case आता है। Example : It is I ✓
It is he ✓

It is I who have helped you.

It is he who has stolen my pen.

RULE 125 :

Such as

RULE 126 :

Plural Noun के Possession विचार के लिए s' लिखते हैं। और Singular Noun के Possession विचार के लिए 's.

RULE 127 :

Pronoun के आगे 's लगता। Your's friendly X Yours friendly ✓

RULE 128 :

We have certain words जिनके आगे कभी एक Noun नहीं लगते

SIWAURUG

- Unable
- Sorry
- Ready
- Ill
- Glad
- Worth
- Well
- Alone



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* Pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase.
Pronouns are that, which, who, whom, what, whose.