

LEAP SKILLS

First Day

1. Where are you from.
I am from Ambala.
2. How are you?
I am Happy.
3. I am happy to see you.
4. Mohit belong to Mumbai.
5. There are good people here. I did not include you.
6. I m the person you are looking for.
7. It's Ankit's anniversay today.
8. Let's by him a present
9. Who are you talking to?

A, An, The

1. 'A' ka upyog asi akvachan gan niye sangyanyo se pahle kiya jata hai jo vyanjan ki dhavni(sound) se suru hota hai.

Eg. He is a teacher.

Yhan teacher me 't' ka sound hai jo ek vyanjan hai, esliye teacher ke sath 'a' ayega.

2. 'A/An' ka prayog kare jab koi (ek/new) agyat ya shrota ke liye pahli bar gyat chij ki bat ho rahi hai.

I want a phone.

3. 'A/An' ka estemal kre jab aap samanya rop me ek chij ke bare me bat kar rhe ho na ki kisi vishist chij ki bat kar rhe ho.

4. Kisi ek special ya vishes vastu ke bare me bat ho to uske naam se pahle 'the' asi chijo ke pahle bhi lagta hai jiske bare me shrota pahle se janta ho.

The moon = kyoki chand ek hi hota hai

A white star = kai white stars me se koi bhi ek tara.

5. Jab ham kisi chij ke bare me bat karte jiske bare me sunne ka upyog hoga. Yha hamne 'car' ka jiker pahle hi pahle hi kar diya hai.

Eg. I have a car. The car is black.

Use of 's' or 'es'

1st and 2nd person ke sath 's' or 'es' use nahi hota.

3rd person ke singular ke sath 's' or 'es' use hota hai.

Ex. I work, You work, they work, we work //first person or not
singular person

He works, she works, mohan works // singular person

Use of are, were, have, did, do, etc

You → are, were, have, did, do, etc.

He, she → is, was, had, did/does

We, they → are, were, have, did/do

I → am, was, had, have, is (Past), did/do

→ present past

Has had

Have have/had

Is/are was/were

Do did

Persons (shops)

Cobbler → shoes maker

Green grocer → vegetables

Grocery → kariana store

Dairy → milk

Bakery → bread

Garment → clothes

Palisserie → pattieser

Departmental store → big bazaar

Café → tea, coffee

How much, how many

How much water.

How many pens.

‘How much’ aganniye chijo ke sath use kiya jata hai

‘How much’ ganniye chijo ke sath use kiya jata hai

EX. → How much milk do you have?

→ How many pairs of shoes do you have?

→ How much are these shoes for?

→ How much money?

→ How many notes?

Use of Can

Can you dance.

Are you dance.

I can speak English.

I am speak English.

Ex. → I can't dance. But I can sing.

Use of like

I like cooking.

I like watching TV.

→ 'listen/listening' ke bad hmesha 'to' ata hai

I like listening to music.

I like to listen to music.

I like to go out with my friends.

Past tense

I was tried last night.

→ He did not arrive till mid night.

→ Why were you late this morning?

→ How was the weather yesterday?

→ Was your father an Engineer.

→ is, am = was (in past)

→ are = were (in past)

→ I studied all the day at school.

→ I saw her on began at 2:30.

→ Mera ate two apples yesterday.

→ Richa told as the truth.

Interview 1

To take care – रखयाल रखना

To handle

To answer

To response

To resolve - सुलझाना

To sell

To look after – देखभाल करना

To be responsible

To tell -

Ex. → I manage my work.

→ He sells his product.

Interview 2

Government officer

Customer Service representative

Assistant

Business Man

Politician

Management trainee

Entrepreneur

Sales man

Analyst

Shop keeper

Interview 3

Hard working - मेहनती

Diligent - मेहनती

Creative -

Honest -

Team player

Organized – नियामबद्ध

Analytical – विश्लेषणात्मक

Self motivated

Determined – दृढ़ संकल्प रखने वाला

Interview 4

1. My current salary is rupees 8,000 and I expect rupees 10,000.
2. My current salary is rupees 16,000 and I expect a hike(बड़ौतरी) of 20%.
3. I received a hike if 20% in the last appraisal.

Sentence of how

how long – कितनी देर

how often – कितनी बार (अगिनत)

how many times – कितनी बार (गिनत)

how far – कितनी देर

how high – कितन ऊचा

how tall – कितना लमबा

how much – कितना (अगिनत)

how many – कितना (गिनत)

how wide – कितना चौड़ा

how deep – कितना गहरा

how old – कितना बड़ा / कितने साल का

Ex.

1. How long have you been working here?
2. How far is chandni chowk from you place?
3. How old is Geeta's sister?
4. How often do you play cricket?
5. How long did it take you to get here?
6. How many times did the phone ring last ring.
7. How many times? - (कितनी बार, १ बार, २ बार, ३ बार)
8. How often? - (कितनी बार, हर हफ्ते, हर महीने, हर रोज)

Weather

Cloudy

Windy - हवादार

Rainy -

Sunny

Foggy - धुनध

Snowy – बरफीला

Winter - सरदी

Autumn - पतझड़

Spring - बसन्त

Hail - ओले

Sleet – Rainy moisture

Frost

Tornado

Ex.

1. It is going to be a cloudy day today. – आज बादलो वाला दिन होने वाला है
2. It is raining outside. – बाहर बारीश हो रही है
3. It is cold today. – आज cold है.
4. It's going to rain in the evening. – शाम को बारीश होने वाली है

5. It is going to be a pleasant day today. – आज एक
सुहावना दिन होने वाला है

Comparative, superlative

COMPARATIVE

1. Ankita is more intelligent than Shalini.
2. Delhi is richer than Jaipur.
3. Geeta is smaller than Sachin.
4. I am more scared than you – मैं तुमसे ज्यादा डरा हुआ हूँ

SUPERLATIVE

1. Big – biggest
2. Long – longest
3. Tall – tallest
4. Short – shortest
5. Pretty – prettiest
6. Silly – silliest
7. Earliest
8. Curly – curliest
9. Beautiful – most beautiful
10. Attractive – most attractive
11. Decent – most decent
12. Good – best
13. Bad – worst
14. Little – least
15. Much – most

Ex.

1. He is youngest employee in our office.
2. The food is bad.
3. Pepsi is most common cold drink.

Like (समानता दिखाने के लिए)

1. Neha is like a sister to me.
2. He sings like a professional.
3. It looks like it's going to rain.
4. Celebrities like actor and singers often come here.
5. Something like thousands visitors come here every day
6. My dog is like a family member to me.
7. I seems like we will be late tonight. - ऐसा लगता है हमें
आज रात देर हो जाएगी
8. Cricketers, like Sachin and Yuvraj earn a lot of money. –
सचिन या युवराज जैसे क्रिकेटर बहुत पैसा कमाते हैं
9. I, like most people, try to use good grammar. – मैं, ज्यादातर
लोगों की तरह, अच्छी वयकरण परयौग में लेने की कोशिश
करता हूँ
10. In offices, people often wear formals, like shirts and
coats. – लोग ऑफिस में अक्सर फॉर्मल, जैसे शर्ट और
कौत, पहनते हैं

11. He spends money like there is no tomorrow. – वह पैसे ऐसे खर्च करता है, जैसे कल हो ही नहीं
12. There is nothing like a Good cup of coffee. - एक कॉफी के जैसा कुछ नहीं है

Verbs

Present – past

Cut – cut

Buy – bought

Come – came

Stand up – stood up

Know – knew

Depart – departing

Find – found

Fight – fought

Forget – forgot

Meet – met

See – saw

Spend – spent

Teach – taught

1. I forgot to call him.
2. I left my bag in the bus.
3. I lost all hope. (मैंने आशा छोड़ दी)
4. I met my friends yesterday.
5. I paid a hundred rupees as Panalty.
6. He returned my stuff. (उसने मेरा सामान दे दिया)
7. I saw something in the windows.
8. He taught me three lessons in a Day.

Some any

बहुवचन या अगणनिय वस्तु के साथ सकारात्मक वाक्यों में 'some' का और प्रश्न या नकारात्मक वाक्यों में 'any' ईशतेमाल होता है.

1. He has some orange.
2. Does he have any oranges?
3. He has some apples.
4. There is some rice in fridge.

Shopping

How much is this milk for? or

How much does the milk cost? (यह दुध कितने का है)

It's for rupees 2000. (यह २००० का है)

How much are these pants for? (यह पैंत कितने की है)

Is there any discount. (क्या कोई छुत है)

Grocery store (किराना सतोर)

Florist (फुलवाला)

I buy flowers from a florist. (मैने फलोरसित से फुल खरीदे)

Butcher – कर्साई

Optician - चशमा

Future tense

1. A more challenging opportunity.
2. I am looking for a more challenging opportunity.
3. I want to move from Mumbai to Delhi.
4. My company moving from Delhi to Mumbai.
5. I will promise that I will go to school tomorrow.
6. I'm sure you will like her.

भविष्य काल मे वरतमान रूप ही काम मे है. भदला रूप नही चाहे सनगया ऐकवचन या बहुवचन.

Example

I will drive to the station.

She will stay at our Place on Sunday.

We will not leave tomorrow.

They will be late for work.

We will reach tomorrow morning.

They have lived in Paris for so many years. They won't be any classes tomorrow.

I will stay at home. It's raining outside.

There won't be any classes tomorrow.

She won't time how as the train is late.

Sorry for Delayed response.

To have

I usually have dinner at 8 o' clock.

Can you get some milk?

Please get a packet of Sugar.

I don't like to have rice for lunch.