

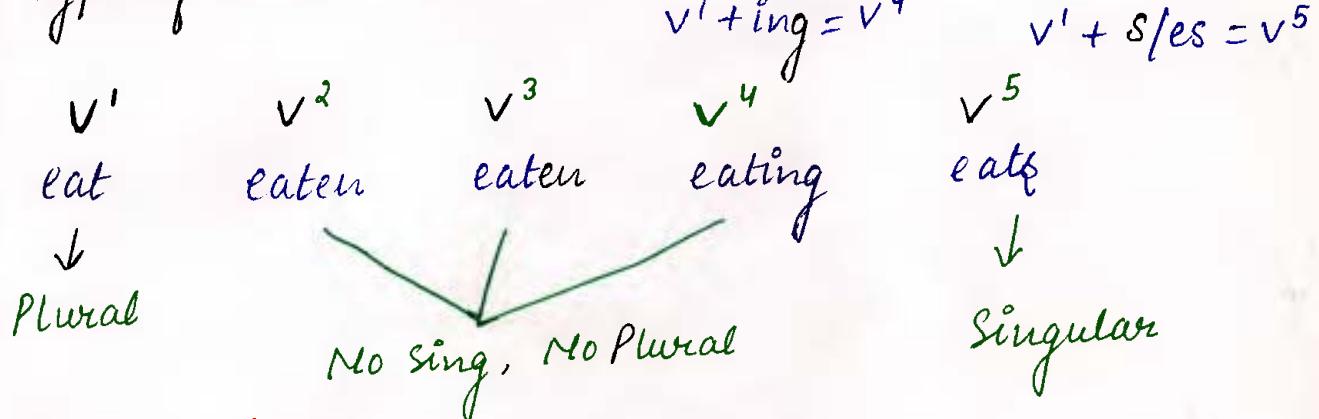
28, November, 2016

# NOUN

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## VERB

- Types of Verb



{  
Subject (Sing) = Verb (Sing)  
Subject (Plural) = Verb (Plural)}

Plural  
Verb  
Sub  
N + and + N  
(Plural)  
becomes plural  
by adding s/es

Plural Verb  
S es  
Verb becomes singular  
ex goes eats

$$[ S^{-+} + V^{+-} + OW ]$$

example: Noun Ram Boys > Verb goes

Noun Boys Ram and shyam > Verb go

⇒  $V^1$ 

- Plural
- Simple Present is use

$$S + V^1 + OW$$

Plural                  Plural

{  
+ Plural  
- Singular}

To + V'  $\rightarrow$  Agar V' k baat 'To' ho toh wo verb nahi noun hoga jaega.

To + V'  $\rightarrow$  Subject (noun) + Verb (singular)

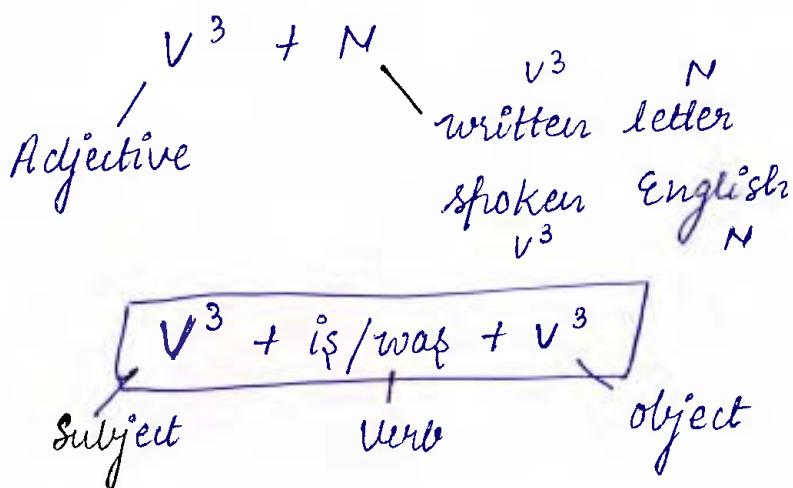
example To walk is good for health

$\Rightarrow V^2$

- No singular no plural
- S + V<sup>2</sup> + OW use in simple past.

$\Rightarrow V^3$

- No singular no plural
- Use in perfect (finished action)
- V<sup>3</sup> is not possible without auxiliary verb



example: Done is done  
दो गए सो दो गए

$\Rightarrow V^4$

- Use in present
- S + is/am/are/was/were + V<sup>4</sup>
- 'Subject' (sing + v (sing))

example:  
\* walking is good  
\* smoking is injurious

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## Types of noun

- Common noun
- Collective noun.

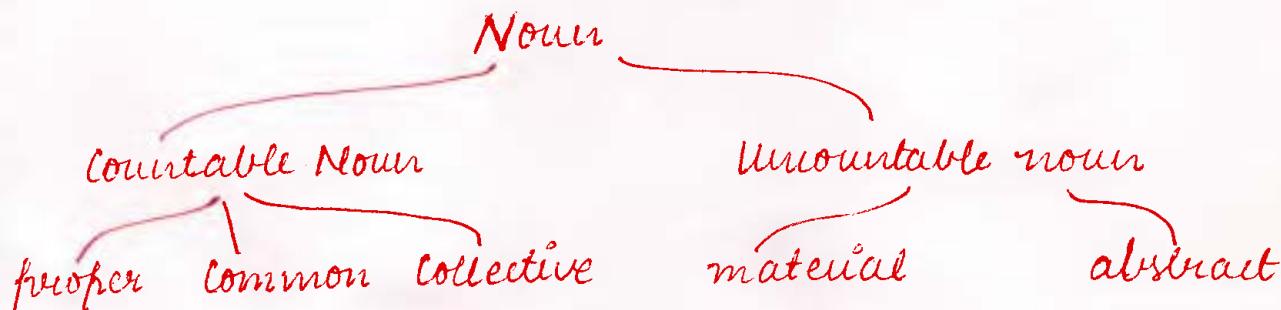
ex ↴ A flock of goat  
↳ A tray of girls  
↳ A galaxy of stars

- Proper noun
- material noun
- Abstract noun

## Definition of noun

Noun → Any name is a noun

⇒ The word that stands for name is called noun



## Proper noun:

proper noun is the name of some particular place, thing or anyone.

example - India, Ram, Mohan, Sohan

(1) A Ram is an honest boy X

(2) The Ram is an honest boy X

(3) <sup>common noun</sup> Ram is an honest boy  
Proper noun + sing + v (sing)

(4) Ram is an honest boy

here ~~it~~ means sheep  
male  
common noun  
Ram  
pronunciation Verb  
~~it~~ as a verb & it means ~~the~~ meat

## Common Error in the use of Proper noun

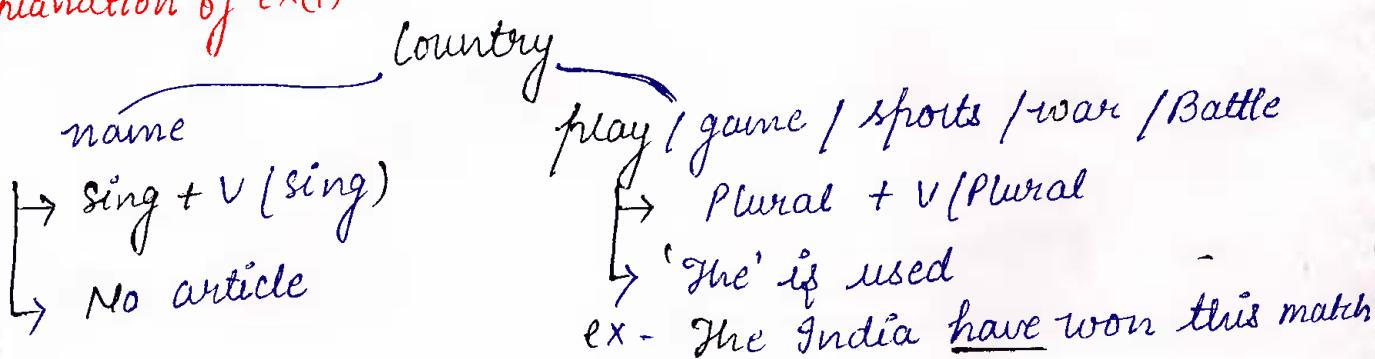
Rule 1: Normally no article is used before proper noun  
90%

Rule 2: Proper noun is used as singular and takes singular verb

Rule 3: Proper noun is always be written with capital letter  
example.

- (1) The India is the best X
- (2) India is the best ✓
- (3) The India is playing this match X
- (4) The India are playing this match ✓
- (5) India are playing this match X

explanation of ex(4)



## Common Noun :

It shows the caste and class

Example.

- (1) The teacher is teaching ✓
- (2) ~~The~~ students are reading X  
X students are reading

# Common Error in the use of Common noun

Rule 1: Article is used before common noun

Rule 2: When common noun is used as singular it takes singular verb and article is used with it

Rule 3: When common noun is used as plural it takes plural verb and normally no article is used before it.

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## Collective Nouns:

Collect - verb

If 'ion' is added it becomes 99% noun

and if 'ive' is added it becomes Adjective

⇒ The noun that shows collection is called collective noun

## Common Errors in the use of collective noun

1) A group of boys is coming in the hall (X)

2) A group of boys are coming in the hall (X)

3) A group of boy is coming in the hall (X)

4) A group of boys is coming into the hall (✓)

Explanation of in and into

'in' - in is used to talk about position

'into' - into is used to talk about direction & destination.

A + collective word + of + N (Plural) + V (singular)

Note: Tippe sentence me 'of' laga ho toh usme subject according to ~~is~~ collective word aata hai.

## List of collective word.

- A team of player
- A committee of members
- A herd of cattle
- A swarm of insects
- A Levy of girls
- A galaxy of stars
- A gang of bandits etc.

Note: For more words check out DSH grammar book P. 180.

### Collective noun

Generic

जनक जनता जनरल  
को संगठन

↓  
sing + v (sing)

ex ⇒ scenario  
sceneries (X)  
furniture (✓)

Group

जन एवं ग्रुप्प का

↓  
Plural + v (Plural)

ex ⇒ Police s/es - X

Police are coming

Cattle are grazing

• Article 'the' is used  
before collective noun

thought ek

thought different

↓

Sing + v (sing)

Plural +  
v (Plural)

example

example:

1. the parliament was divided  
over the Kashmir issue (X)

2. the parliament were united  
over the Kashmir issue (X)

'divided' thought is different so verb  
Plural i.e. 'were' but here is 'was' so  
sentence is wrong and vice versa  
for 2nd sentence.

in which 'the' is used

- example:
- Jury
  - Parliament
  - Gang
  - Club
  - Crowd.
  - Board
  - Society etc.

# Material noun

A noun that can be measured or weight but can't be counted is called unmaterial noun

ex- milk, wood, fish, rice, sugar etc

## Common errors in the use of material noun

Rule1: Normally 90% no article is used before material noun

Rule2: Material noun is always used as singular & takes singular verb

Ex (1) ~~A~~ gold is a precious metal (X)

(2) Gold is a precious metal (✓)

(3) ~~The~~ fish cannot live without water (X)

(4) Fish can't live without water (✓)

(5) I am going to buy 4 golden fishes (✓)

(6) ~~The~~ golden fish is costly in these days (✓)

(5) material noun used as sing. but here it is golden fish and it is countable if there is no 'golden' written then 'fishes' becomes wrong. Because of golden the sentences become right)

### example

(1) Dregs is lying aside the road (X)

(2) Dregs are lying aside the road (✓)

'Dregs' is the only word which is uncountable plural noun and takes plural verb

# Abstract noun

A noun that can neither be seen nor be touched but can be felt is called abstract noun

Note 60% abstract noun verb hota hai, iske liye 'day to day' book page no 62 dekhne.

example laughing childhood  
smell history etc  
beauty  
honesty

## Common error in the use of abstract noun

1. The history is a difficult subject (X)
2. History is a difficult subject (✓)
3. The history of S.K Pandey is good (X)
4. The history of S.K Pandey are good (✓)

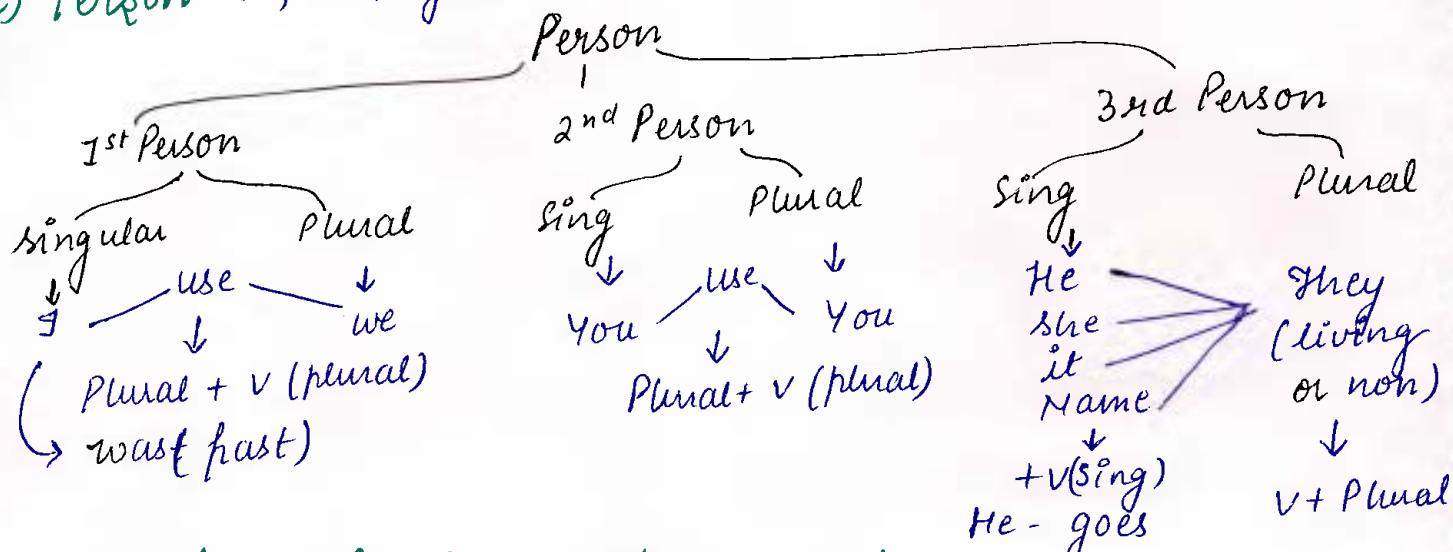
**Rule 1.** 90% abstract noun is used as singular and take singular verb.

**Rule 2.** Normally no article is used before abstract noun

**Rule 3.** यह तो सी name of subject का नाम किसी person के नहीं है जबकि जाते हैं जाता है plural तो यह यहाँ साधुराहा plural verb लेता है और इसके साथ article 'the' यह लगता है,

**Noun:** noun is nothing but is the combination of person, gender, number and case.

(i) Person I, we, you, वे अलावा यह 3<sup>rd</sup> person

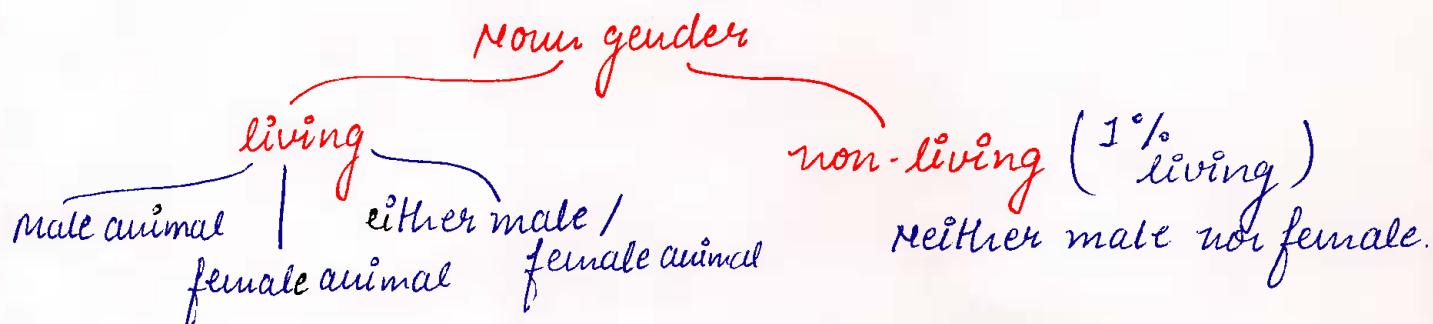


third person is singular baki sab plural

ii. Gender :  $\Rightarrow$  Noun Gender

Death always knows . . . victim

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| (i) his  | (iii) their |
| (ii) her | (iv) its    |



⇒ Masculine      Feminine      Common      Neuter  
Gender            Gender            Gender            Gender

(b) Masculine gender: A noun that represents male animal, its  
if called masculine gender  
example: Boy, father etc.

(ii) Feminine gender: A noun that represents female animal  
is called feminine gender.

(iii) Common gender: A noun that represents either male or female animal, it is called common gender  
example: Names of posts → PM/cm/DM

(iv) Neuter gender: A noun that represents neither male nor female.

female, it is called Neuter gender,  
example: Table, chair, Fan etc

## Common Errors in the use of Common gender

## Personification of nouns

masculine	feminine
⇒ Hard	⇒ Beauty
⇒ Rough	⇒ kind
⇒ Cruel	⇒ soft
⇒ Power	⇒ calm
example = Sun, Death	example Moon

Moon - (she, her) - self-X

sun - (he, his) ✓ its - x

example 1) The Moon is hiding its / her / his / their face behind the  
clouds.

2) The ship has lost many of her / its / his / crew  
cloud.

rule: → 'ship' is treated as feminine gender  
If looks 'she / her', not its

It takes the best we've got.

~~ex~~ ⇒ India has developed her / its / his economy  
in a country is treated as feminine

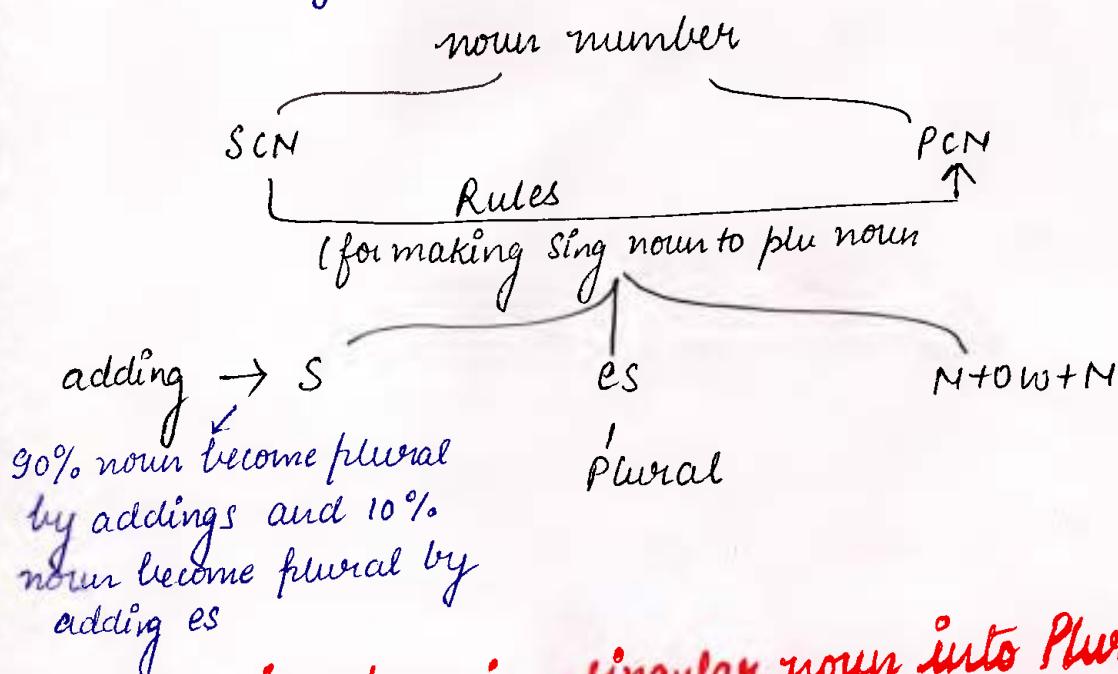
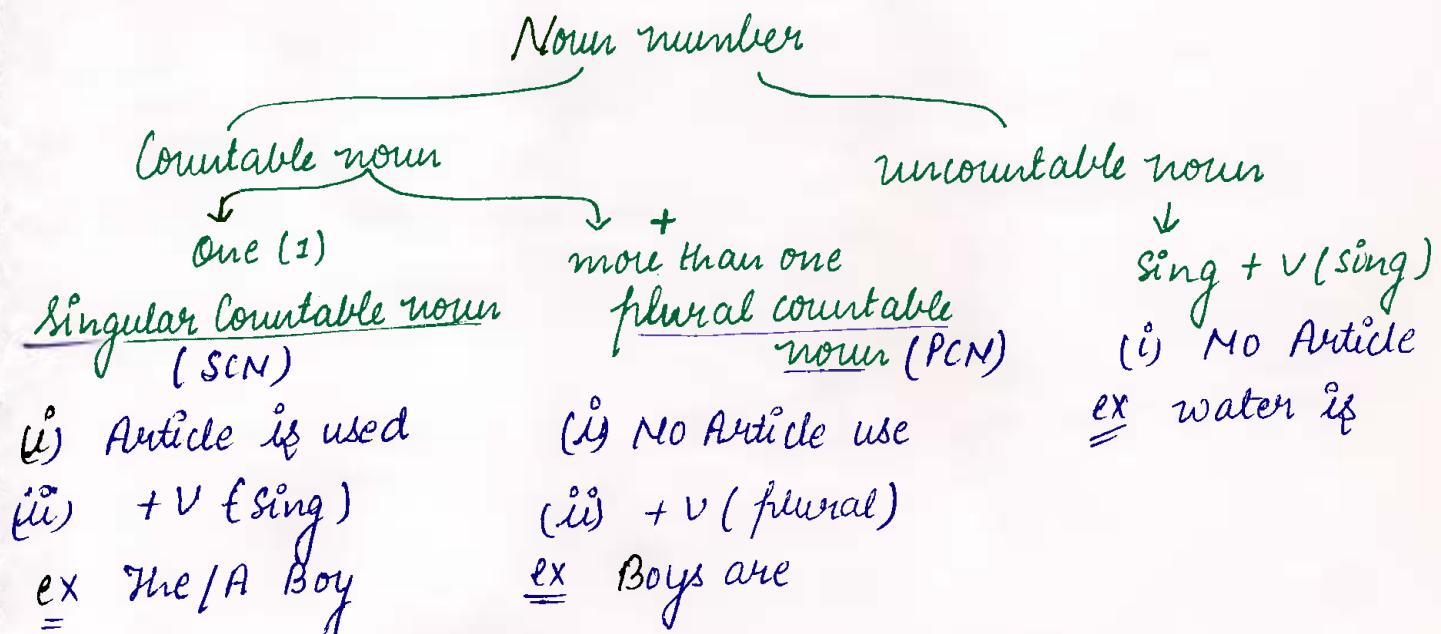
Note: Name of the beneficiary takes 'her' gender.

example 1) The Army knows her / its / his duty  
2) The jury were divided in her / its / his / their opinion

Collective nouns यह single body के समझ में आते हैं जो इसका 'its' का use करते हैं, जैसे यह  
की Plural के समान कारण करने के लिए these का use करते हैं।

5, December, 2016

# Noun number



## Rules for changing singular noun into Plural noun

Rule 1: Most of the nouns form their plural by adding 's'

90%

Singular	Plural
Pen	Pens
Book	Books
Building	Buildings
cap	Caps
doll	dolls
hat	Hats
bag	bags
cow	cows
hen etc	hens

Singular	Plural
Pen	Pens
Book	Books
Building	Buildings
cap	Caps
doll	dolls
hat	Hats
bag	bags
cow	cows
hen etc	hens

Rule 2. Some of the nouns which end in 's', 'ss', 'sh', 'ch'  
'x' and 'z' form their plural by adding es

ch	
if sound $\overline{ch}$ = 'es' pronunciation = $\overline{ch}$	if sound $\overline{ch}$ = 's' <del>pronounced</del>
example: Bench $\overline{ch}$	example Monarch $\overline{ch}$
Benchess	Monarchs
	Stomach $\overline{ch}$
	Conches
singular	Plural
Bench	BENCHES
Branch	Branches
Class	classes
Tax	Taxes
Topaz	Topazes

Rule 3. Some of the nouns which end in 'o' form their plural by adding es.

o	
Vowel letter + o '+s'	Consonant letter + o '+es'
<u>ex</u> Radio - Radios	<u>ex</u> Mango - Mangoes
Singular      plural	Singular      plural
Ratio	Tomato
portfolio	Potato
Scenario	Hero
Cuckoo	Volcano
Curio	Mosquito
Video	
Bamboo	

Note: Science and technology related words  $\overline{o}$  ~~will add 's'~~  
 $\overline{o}$  (jiske last me 'o' laga ho)  
Radio, dynamo, piano, photo, kilo, studio, embryo,  
, add 's' with it.

## Rule 4.

Last letter 'y'

Vowel letter + Y  
+ 's'

Monkey = Monkeys

Singular Plural

Donkey Donkeys

Boy Boys

Toy Toys

Day Days

Rain Rains

Bay Bays

Key Keys

Consonant letter + Y  
+ 'es'

Lady = ladies

Singular Plural

Baby Babies

Fly Flies

Salary Salaries

Lily Lilies

Story Stories

Obituaries

मरी घोड़ा पत्ता

Obituary

Pantry

City

Army

Family

Country

Spy

6/December

## Rule 5

Some of the letter last with F/es

Last letter F/es → 13 words

✓  
change  
+  
v + ef

(1) elf अल्फ़ - elves

(2) thief थिफ़ - thieves

(3) leaf लैफ़ - leaves

(4) scarf स्कर्फ़ - scarfs  
more right  
scarves ✓

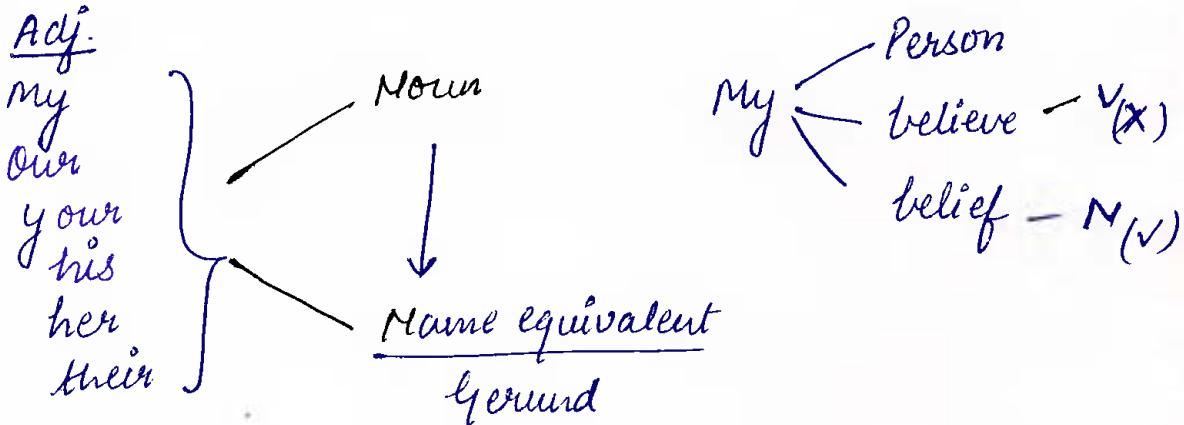
Singular	Plural
(1) wife	wives
(2) shelf	shelves
(3) life	leaves
(4) knife	knives
(5) self	elves
(6) wolf	wolves
(7) loaf	loaves
(8) sheaf अनाज की बीज	sheaves
(9) half	halves
(10) calf ↓	calves

Note: इसके अलावा fles से अंत होने वाले सारे noun में fles आते हैं।

singular	Plural
belief	believes
grief	
proof	
safe	
chief	
roof	
hoof	
gulf	
surf	
clif	
surf etc	

example: He beliefs that they will help him (X)  
 He believes that they will help him ✓

He S(N) + V



Rule 6: Some of the nouns form their plural by changing the inside vowel.

singular	plural	
Man	Men	Mouse
Woman	Women	Dormouse
Tooth	Teeth	Louse
Goose	Geese	Ox & child
foot	feet	small black insect found in long & dirty hairs.

- Rule 7: (i) Many boys are present today (✓)  
 (ii) many boy is present today (✗)  
 (iii) Salman Khan killed many dears (✗)  
 (iv) Salman Khan killed many dear (✓)

many + noun (countable) Plural + V (Plural)

↓  
 Much + noun (uncountable) singular + V (singular)

Some of the nouns which have the same form in singular  
 and plural.

Dear	aircraft
Sheep	corps
garracks	salmon
series	swine etc
species	

7 | <sup>decrees</sup> example. The public are aware of the fact (✓)  
 The public is aware of the fact.

Rule 8: Some of the nouns which looks like singular but they  
 are used as plural and takes plural verb

People (peoples) → लोग से आंदोलन के लोग, लोग  
 public, police, cavalry, Peasantry, <sup>(प्रजासत्र सेना)</sup> <sup>(फैसली)</sup> <sup>Gre</sup> <sup>ly</sup> (middle class)  
 nobility, cattle, <sup>(विश्वासी जाति वाला जाति)</sup> <sup>विश्वासी जाति वाला जाति</sup> <sup>विश्वासी जाति वाला जाति</sup>  
 (higher class) Clergy पुरुष , mankind etc

- ex The police have caught the thief (X)  
 The mathematics is a difficult subject (X)  
 The mathematics are a difficult subject (X)  
 Mathematics is a difficult subject (✓)

Rule 9: Some of the nouns look like plural but they are always used as singular and take singular verb.

Note: यदि name of subject से किसी वाक्य का नाम (property / Merit / demerit) जुड़ जाए तो वह Name of subject Plural होता है, और आपके बाले Verb गत Plural का अर्थ है और Article 'the' गत प्रयोग किया जाता है, "

example The mathematics of K.C. Sinha are good

list: Mathematics, Economics . . . .  
 Linguistics, Innings, News, Athletics  
 Measles, Mumps, Diabetes, etc.

Rule 10: Some of the nouns form their plural in irregular way.

Singular (is)	Plural (es)	Singular (un)	Plural <sup>a</sup> s
Basis	- Bases	Agendum	- Agenda
Synopsis	- Synopses	Datum	- Data
Diagnosis	- Diagnoses	Quarum	- Quorums
Ghesis	- Theses	Curriculum	- Curriculums
Oasis	- Oases		Clericula
Anis	- Anes	Bacterium	- Bacteria
Analysis	- Analyses etc	Dictum	- Dicta (देखें)
		Medium	{ Media Mediums

Note: Agendum / Datum are not used these days  
 Data / media are used in singular & plural both

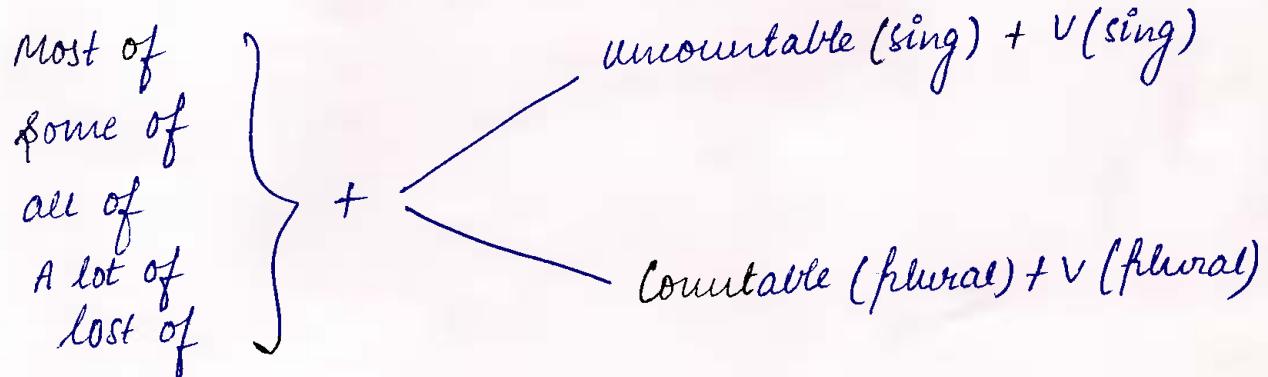
- ex Media are active  
 Media is active

8, December

## Common Error in the use of noun

example.

- (i) Most of the boy is honest (X)
- (ii) Most of the boys are honest (✓)
- (iii) Most of the milk is sold (✓)
- (iv) Most of the milks are sold (X)



example

- (i) One of the student is laborious (X)
- (ii) One of the students are laborious (X)
- (iii) One of the students is laborious (✓)

One of + Noun (Plural) + v (sing)

example

- (i) Neither of the officer is honest (X)
- (ii) Neither of the officers are honest (X)
- (iii) Neither of the officers is honest (✓)

each of the  
either of the  
neither of the  
everyone of the

} + N (Plural) + v (singular)

Some of the nouns which are generally used in singular  
it never takes a/an or s/es

- (x) There are many filters in our colony  
incorrect answer

(✓) There are much filters in our colony



Some of the more utilitarian are generally used in furniture & take of furniture well

- ( ✓) where are my faults (iii)  
( ✓) where is my fault (ii)  
( ✓) where is my fault (i)

example.

- (i) I ate a bread (X)
- (ii) I ate two breads (X)
- (iii) I ate two pieces of bread (✓)
- (iv) I ate a piece of bread (✓)
- (v) I gave you one advise (X)
- (vi) I gave you an advise (X)
- (vii) I gave you a kind of advise (✓)

Note:

जैसे यह uncountable noun हैं & a piece of / a type of /  
a kind of / an article of / a bit of / an item of /....  
etc जैसे करे singular countable noun लिया जाता है,  
तभी pieces of / types of / kinds of / article of / bits  
of / items of /.... etc जैसे करे plural countable noun  
लिया जाता है,

- (1) The Americans have strange habit (X)
- (2) The Americans has strange habit (X)
- (3) The Americans have strange custom (✓)
- (4) Mohan has strange habit (✓)

Nouns often Confused

- (i) habit - किसी प्राकृति का प्राकृतिरूप आदत  
custom - किसी समाज देश का आदत समाजी स्वीकृति सिवाय
- (ii) Air - इकांस लौंग वाली हवा  
Wind - चाँड़ी वाली हवा

(iii) house - पराया घर

home - अपना घर

(iv) Cost - लागत मुल्य (amount paid by shopkeeper)

Price - बिक्री मुल्य (amount paid by customer)

(v) Customer - Purchaser / buyer of goods

client - One who avail services (जो सेवा का लाभ लेता है)

(vi) ground - it is the outside part of the house

floor - inside part of the house.

9, December.

Some of the nouns which are used either in singular or in Plural according to the sense or meaning of the sentence.

Singular

Plural

Drug (दवा)

-

Drugs (दवाओं का पदार्थ)

Ground (रेत)

-

Grounds (सीधार, रेत)

Quarter (क्षेत्र)

-

quarters (भिन्न क्षेत्र)

lock (नंजर)

-

locks (आंकड़ी)

iron (लोह)

-

irons (बड़ी पाता)

Abuse (उत्तिर्णी)

-

Abuses (समाजिक उत्तिर्णी)

Advise (सलाह)

-

Advises (सुचनाएँ)

Air (दृश्य)

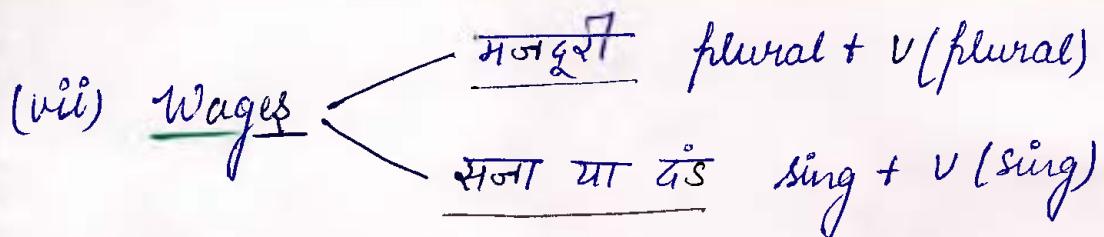
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Airs (अदृश्यकार)

Amend (सुनहर)	-	Amend (संशोधित)
chain (गाले वा chain)	-	chains (डॉक्टर, ज़मीन)
good (बेंद्री)	-	goods (सामान)
humanity (मानव जाति)	-	humanities (ग्राहीकी) (The study of physiology & literature)
Particular (खास बात)	-	particulars (विवरण करना)
Regard (आदर समान)	-	Regards (शुभकामनाएँ)
Return (वापस)	-	Returns (profit, लाभ)
sand (सैत)	-	sands (सैनिकता)
water (पानी)	-	waters (समुद्र)
way (रास्ता)	-	ways (तरीका)
wood (जड़ी)	-	woods (ज़ंगल)
Powder (टूंकन)	-	Powders (dose, रुचार)
fruit (फल)	-	fruits (result, परिणाम)
premises (प्रस्तावना)	-	premises (परिसर या छेरा)

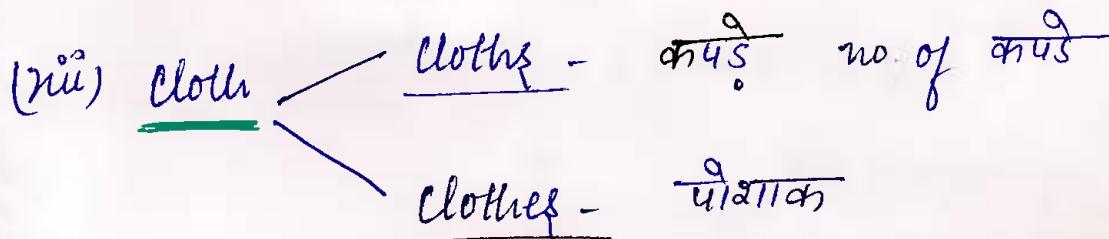
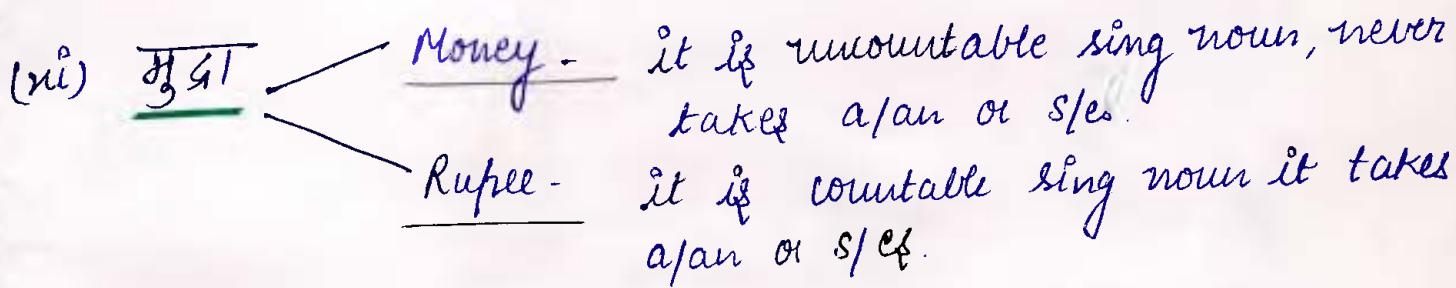
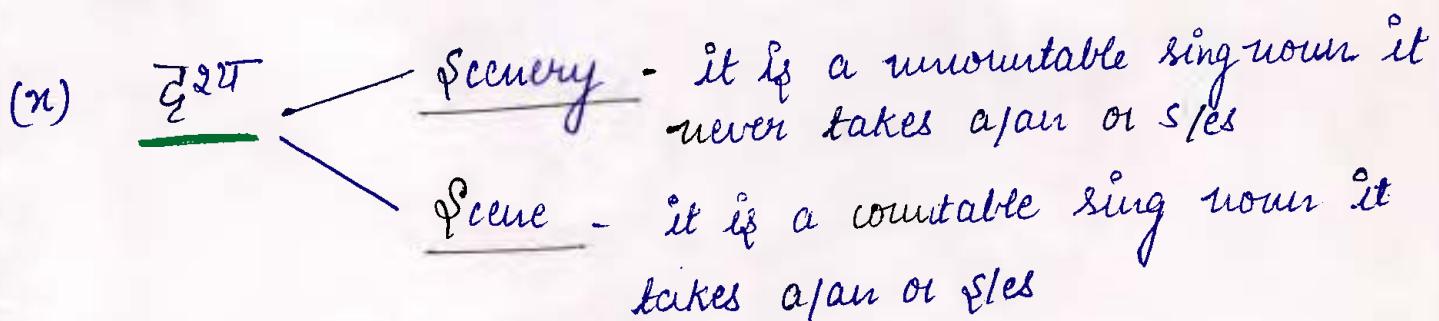
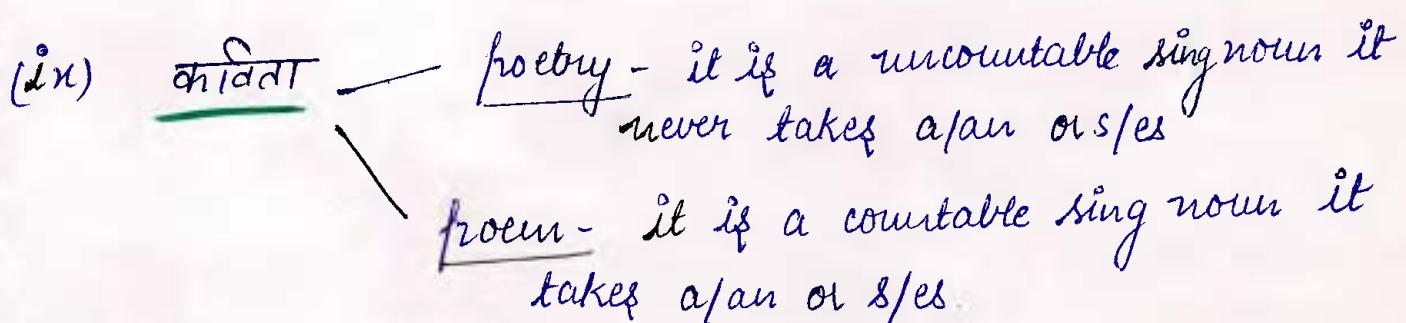
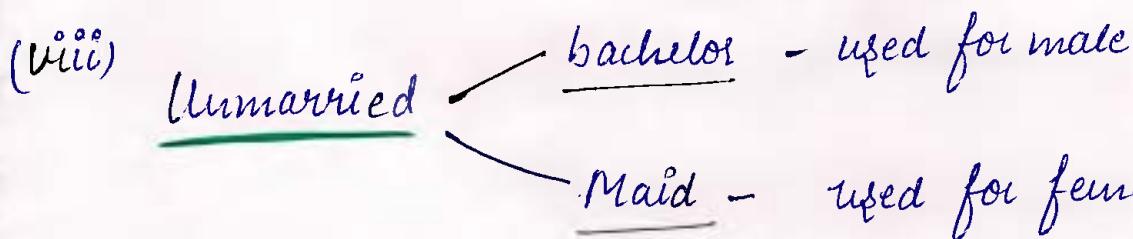
## Hot Tips

- (i) Brother   
Brothers → Blood relation  
Brothers → members of community
- (ii) paper   
paper → कागज - sing + v(sing)  
papers → documents कागजाना  
{plural + v(plural)}
- (iii) Care   
Care - देख गाऊ sing + v(sing)  
Cares - देखाऊ plural + v(plural)
- (iv) word   
word - शब्द  
word - शब्द  
words - एक से आधिक शब्द
- (v) issue   
issue - ग्रन्त वस्ता (Lalu has 9 issue)  
issue - मुद्दा (conception is a great issue)  
issues - मुद्दे
- (vi) genious   
geniuses - एक से आधिक बुद्धिमत्ता (more than 1 talented person)  
genius - ग्रन्त प्रशासन  
genies



⇒ The wages are very high in Delhi

⇒ The wages of सिंह is Death  
 $(\text{पर्वत})$



12, December.

## Some interesting facts

example :-

- (1) 5 Boys are coming (✓)
- (2) 5 Boys is coming (✗)
- (3) 1000 students are in the class (✗)
- (4) 1000 student are in the class (✗)
- (5) 1000 student are in the class (✓)
- (6) Five litre milk is needed for kitchen (✓)

(7) Five litre milks are needed for kitchen (✗)

Rule 1: Numerical word + N (Plural) + V (sing).

Rule 2: (1) Numerical word + unit  
                        ↓  
                        (Sing)  
                        Countable (plural) + V (plural)

Uncountable (N) Sing + V (sing)

ex: (i) Ten hundred student are in the class

(ii) Five litre milk is needed for kitchen

Rule 3: Unit + of + N → V (plural)

ex      ~~एक हाथ~~ ~~तीन हाथ~~ ~~चार हाथ~~ ~~पाँच हाथ~~

thousand of Rupees are destroyed  
Dozens of eggs were destroyed

**Rule 4:** Ten - Noun → v(sing) → always singular  
 ↓  
 sing/plural

example 80 Days is coming

10 km is long distance

	old	New
	sing	Plural
(i) M-L-A	MIA's	MIA
(ii) V-I-P	V.I.P's	VIP
(iii) M-P	M.P's	MP
(iv) S-P	S.P's	SP
(v) D-M	D.M's	DM

### Some Common facts (a)

My  
Own  
your  
His  
Her  
Their  
Ran's  
Sita's

+ always Noun

Verb (s/es) ज्ञाकर गृह तुम्हें noun  
बनाया ना सकता है।

Note: Study if a wrong word in the case of noun it should be studies

example My studies is going well

sign (x)	-	signature (✓)
inring (x)	-	inrings (✓)
troops <del>tot</del> (x)	-	troops (✓)
curd (x)	-	Curd (✓)
order (x)	-	orders (✓)
teaching (x)	-	teaching (✓)
doing (x)	-	doings (✓)
earning (x)	-	earnings (✓)
look (x)	-	looks (✓)
bedding (x)	-	beddings (✓)
family member (x)	-	The members of the family (✓)
half cent (x)	-	shorts (✓)
companionship (x)	-	Company (✓) <del>साथी समूह</del>
sale (x)	-	Sales (✓)
Mankind (x)	-	Mankind (✓)

13/december.

- |                     |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Free ship (x)       | - | Free student ship (v)                   |
| English teacher (x) | - | the teacher of english (v)              |
| Edible (x)          | - | Edibles (v)                             |
| speak a truth (x)   | - | speak the truth (v)                     |
| tell the lie (x)    | - | tell a lie (v)                          |
| tidings (x)         | - | tidings (v) समाचार                      |
| error (x)           | - | errors (v) गलत गलत                      |
| copy (x)            | - | copy book, note book, exercise book (v) |
| sent percent (x)    | - | 100% percent (v)                        |
| talking turn (x)    | - | speaking turn                           |

## Some common facts (b)

Rule 1. The poor are happy (v)

The poor is happy (x)

The poor people are happy (x)

The poor people is happy (x)

Poor people are happy (x)

जाति  
The + Adj = N (plural common N) + V (Plural)

The Poor = गरीब लोग

The Rich = अमीर लोग

The Black = काले लोग

The poor people (x)  
गरीब लोग लोग (x)

ex He is my cousin brother (x)

He is my cousin (✓)

The word cousin doesn't follow brother or sister.

ex जगह खाली नहीं है, }  
 जगह नहीं है, } no place (x)  
 सीट नहीं है। } no room (v)

Ex o'clock is used with fixed time

for ex 4 o'clock, 5 o'clock etc

but with 4:30 we use a.m or p.m but not o'clock

ex Suit - use for male

dress - use for female

Her suit is attractive (x)

Her dress is attractive (✓)

## Compound noun

**Rule 1** वैसे compound noun जिनके बीच में '-' आ सकते हैं उनके अंतिम शब्द का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Boy friend	boy friends
note book	note books
chief minister	chief ministers etc

**Rule 2.** लैंगिक अर्थ compound noun के साथ कोई preposition का use हो तो preposition से Just पहले वाले शब्द का plural बनाया जाता है।

singular	Plural
Father in law	Fathers in law
Commander in chief	Commanders in chief etc

**Rule 3.** यदि compound noun में men या women शब्द लगा हो तो उनकी शैली का plural बनाया जाता है।

singular	Plural
Man doctor	men doctors
Woman teacher	Women teachers

### ट्रॉलर ट्रॉलर

- Ex** (i) city after city were destroyed (✓)  
 (ii) cities after cities were destroyed (✗)  
 (iii) The people of India are poor (✓)  
 (iv) The culture of India is good (✓)

(i)  $\frac{\text{Noun} + \text{preposition} + \text{Noun}}{\text{sing} \quad \text{sing}} \rightarrow \text{V (sing)}$

(ii)  $\frac{\text{The} + \text{Noun} + \text{of} + \text{noun} + \text{verb}}{\text{plural/sing}} \uparrow \text{plural/sing}$

2

- ex please tell us in detail (✓)  
please tell us in a detail (✗)  
please tell us in details (✗)

Some particular idioms and phrases are used as a

noun

in detail, on time, in time, on demand, on duty  
, in doubt, in trouble etc.

- ex He travels by the bus (✗)  
He travels by a bus (✗)  
He travels by bus (✓)

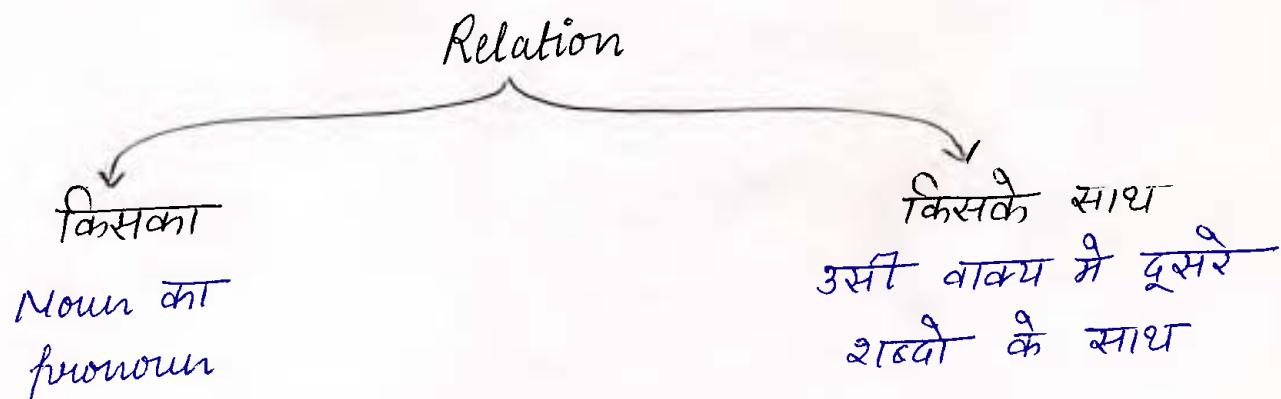
By + Noun

↓  
no article in between.

14, December

## Noun Case

Case is nothing, it's the name of Relation



ex I got Ram's umbrella

There are 4 types of case

- Nominative / Subjective case
- Objective case
- Vocative case
- possessive case

ex

	S	V	O	
Pronoun	He	likes	me	Pronoun
	g		him	
Noun	Ram	like	sita	Noun
	sita	likes	him	

## Subjective Case

When a noun or a pronoun is used as a subject in a sentence it is called subjective case.

## Objective case

When a noun or a pronoun is used as an object in a sentence it is called objective case.

## Vocative case

(vocative - स्वर्त्त्वात्)

When a noun or a pronoun is used to address to a person or groups of persons it is called vocative case.

example (i) Mohan, come here

(ii) Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to discuss pollution

## Possessive Case

Possess - V

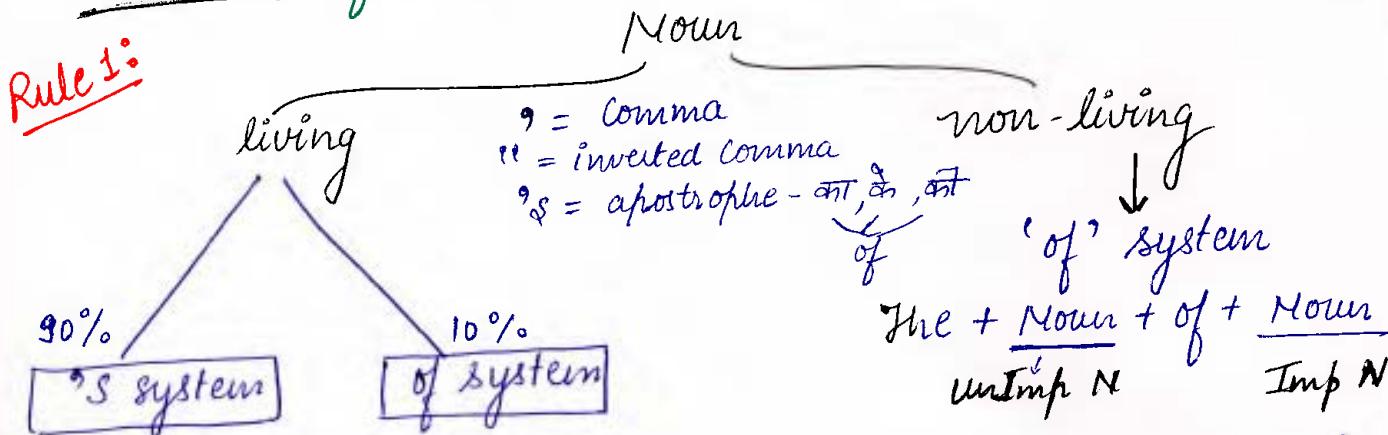
+ ion - N

+ ve - Adj

When a noun or a pronoun is used to show possession or ownership in a sentence it is called possessive case.

## The case of noun

Rule 1:



ex      Rain's Pen  
The Pen of Rain

Table ant in at on

ex      The leg of Table  
The roof of building

### Rule 2:

Noun (living)

Singular

's system

- Girl's hostel
- Boy's hostel  
(किसी का होस्टल)

Plural

's system

- Boys' hostel
- girls' hostel  
(किसी का होस्टल)

⇒ (अमर दोनों options में से एक Boys' hostel रहता होगा)  
⇒ (एक अमर Boy's pen or Boys' pen एवं उनका एक होगा)

### Rule 3:

Non living

Last letter 's' sound

s, sh, ss

's system use

non 's' sound

's system

- for ex Ramesh (✓) Ramesh's (X)  
 class (✓) class's (X)
- Ramesh's brother (✓)  
 class's teacher (✓)  
 Mahesh's sister (✓)

Men's  
Women's

### Rule 4:

(+ = and)

- A + B's → C = same family  
 $\Rightarrow$  Ram and Shyam's mother (✓)

- A's + B's → C = other family  
 $\Rightarrow$  Ram and Shyam's wife (X)  
 Ram's and Shyam's wives (✓)  
 Ram's and Shyam's mother (✓)

15, December

## Applied case

Rule 1: 's is used with time showing words

ex Yesterday's news

Tomorrow's plan

Ten hours' meeting

Rule 2: 's is used with the name of places & country

ex India's economic growth

Patna's power crises

Rule 3: 's is used with particular idioms and phrases

ex At stone's throw distance

Love's labour's lost (लवर्स लॉर्ड लाईट)

God's eyeview (गोड वाइव्यू से देखना)

Hair's breath escape (बाल लाल बचना)

moment's rest

wit's end (अंजाम से बाहर)

Cat's paw (कूप की पूप)

Note: For more words go through the magic book from page 1 onwards.

Rule 4:

's से समान होने वाले कुछ ऐसे नाम हैं जिनके साथ 's सह ' , कुछ गीत लगापा जा सकता है,

(i) Yeats Poem

Yeats' Poem (✓) Yeat's Poem (✓)

(ii) Burns novel

Burns' novel (✓)

Burns's novel (✓)

(iii) Dickens theory

Dickens' theory (✓)

Dickens's theory (✓)

(iv) Keats poetry

Keats' poetry (✓)

Keats's poetry (✓)

Rule 5: 's is used with the last word of the compound noun

ex Mother in law

Your mother in law's behaviour is not good

Rule 6: Someone / Anyone / Somebody / Anybody / No one / Nobody / everyone / everybody के साथ 's का use किया जाता है। लेकिन पार्दे फैले शब्दों के साथ else वास्तव उत्तर तो 's फैले शब्दों के साथ ना लगाएं कि else के साथ चला जाता है।

example I like somebody's else suggestion (X)

I like somebody's else's suggestion (X)

I like somebody's suggestion (✓)

I like somebody else's suggestion (✓)

Rule 7: 's should not be used with something, nothing, anything, everything etc.  
in this case "of system" is used.

example • Everything's beauty is perishable (X)

• The beauty of everything is perishable (✓)

Rule 8. Public, village, city के साथ 's का use नहीं करते

- ex public's place (X)  
public place (✓)

Rule 9. the + Adjective के साथ 's का use नहीं किया जाता  
(जोहे नहीं of लगा सकते हैं)

- ex the poor's life (X)  
the poor life (✓)  
the life of the poor (✓)

Rule 10 's is used with name of season

(लग सजी ही ना करी sentence सही होगा)

- A winter holiday (✓)  
A winter holiday (✓)

Note: Spring and autumn के साथ भूल कर भी 's का use नहीं करे।

Rule 11 कैसे तो non-living के साथ 'of' लगाया जाता है।  
लोकेन यदि non-living वस्तु क्रियाल ही पर  
उसे छाड़ा द्वारा कर पैश किया गया है, समय समय  
पर याकिसे जैसा काम करता है तो ऐसी स्थिति  
में इसके साथ 'of' ना लगा कर के 's का प्रयोग  
किया जाता है।

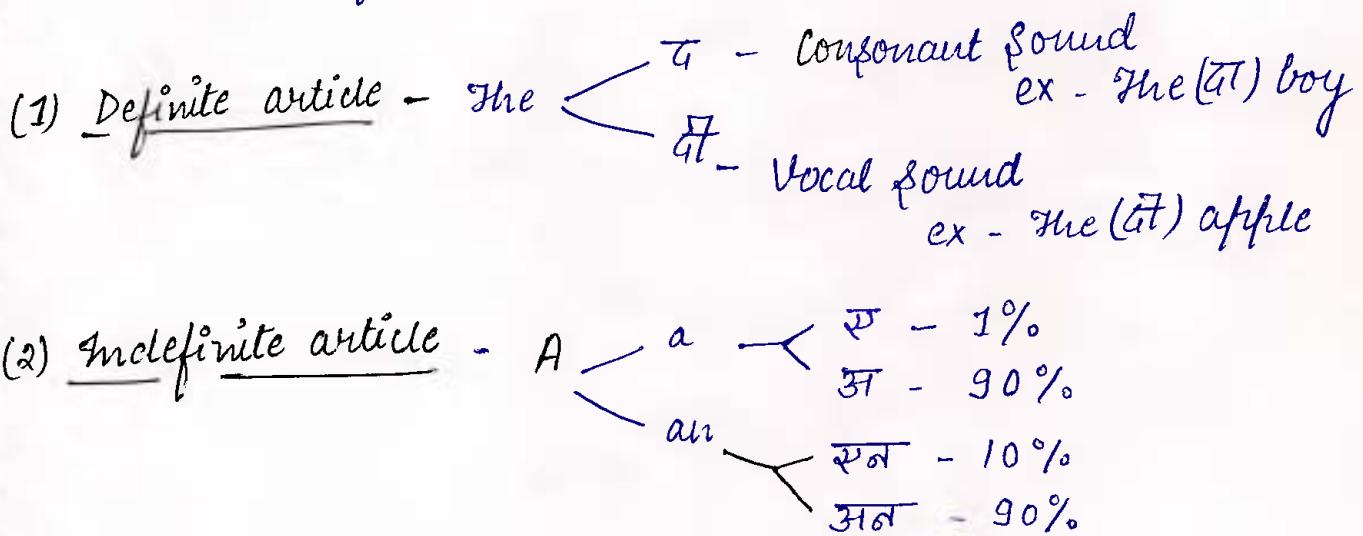
- ex Sun's rays

The rays of sun etc.

19, December

# ARTICLE

Article is itself a kind of adjective which is used before a noun to make it definite or indefinite

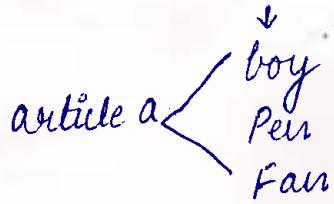


## Theory

Learn with rhyme - No signal no train  
→ No noun No article

## Position of article

(i) Article + Noun



## Sound

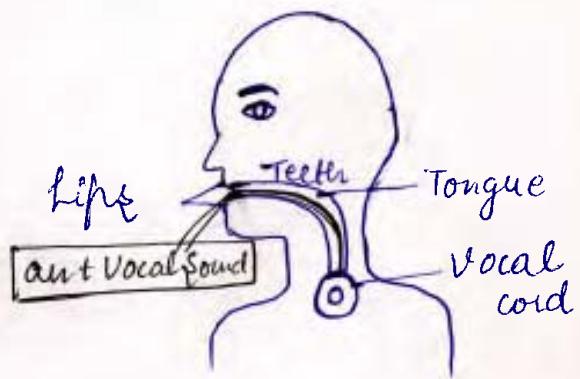
Letter that comes from

Lips + teeth + tongue + body

a + consonant sound

ex - a

- Boy
- Pen
- Fan



E elephant - vocal sound - an elephant

E European - sound comes from lips - a european

U Umbrella - vocal sound - an Umbrella

U University - sound comes from lips - a university

O Organ - vocal sound - an organ

O One eyed men - lips sound - a one eyed men

H hour - vocal sound - an hour

H house - lips sound - a house

'w/y'

Note if a word starts with the help of w/o y it takes the article only 'a'

a > year

an

'a/g'

Note if a word starts with the help of a/g it takes the article only 'an'

ex an < ink pot  
an Apple

①

For  
Article + Adjective + Noun

example

(1) Lata is an honest (X)

(2) Lata is honest (X)

(3) Lata is an honest girl (✓)  
 Article      Adj      Noun.

②

For the noun  
For the noun  
Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun

ex Lata is a very good girl.

20, December

100%  
Article taking noun  
(ATN)

Singular countable noun

[SCN]

for ex - a Boy

Noun

90%  
non article taking noun  
(non ATN)

Plural countable noun

ex a boys (X)

⇒ material noun

ex a water (X)

⇒ Abstract noun

ex A air (X)

⇒ Proper noun

ex A Ram (X)

⇒ Uncountable noun

ex A Milk

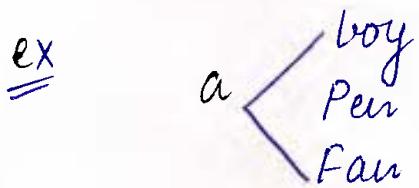
30%

they work &

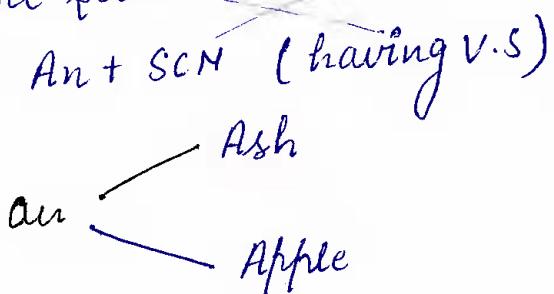
10%

## Basic uses of a/an

Rule 1: Article 'a' is used before singular countable nouns which has consonant sound.



Rule 2: Article 'an' is used before singular countable nouns has vowel sound



Rule 3: Article 'a and an' is used before singular countable noun having consonant & vowel sound  
A/an + SCN (having cs/v.s)

Rule 4 Not a/an + PCN  
a Boys (X)

Rule 5 Not a/an + Uncountable  
a water (X)

### Test Your Knowledge.

- (1) I am not wealthy / so I can't afford / to buy a expensive car / no errors
- (2) He had no illusion of / being either a distinguished

1. written or an editor / no errors.

(3) ~~X~~ A children / are / naughty / no error

(4) ~~X~~ A gold / is a / costly metal / no error

Rule 6. Article 'a/an' is used before the name of person if nothing about the person.

Rule 7 Article 'a/an' is used before the name of profession

Profession

if work as Subject  
99% 'The'

if work object  
a                    an

ex The teacher is teaching  
He is a teacher

Rule 8.

ex (i) I am in dilemma (X)

(ii) I am in a dilemma (✓)

Some Particular idioms and phrases

- (i) In a hurry
- (ii) In a dilemma
- (iii) In a rage
- (iv) In a mood
- (v) In a temper
- (vi) At a loss

## Technique.

(i) Have + a/an + Noun

ex (i) Have a swim

have a drink

have a bath

(ii) Take + a/an + N

→ Take an exercise

→ Take a rest

→ Take a risk

→ Make a risk

→ Make a mistake etc.

Rule 9. Such / what / how + a/an + N

(i) Such a boy

(ii) What an idea

(iii) How an ugly person

Imp. Rule 10 • यदि किसी व्यक्ति का नाम किसी खास व्यक्ति के साथ comment के रूप में जोड़ जाए तो article a/an का use करते हैं।

• यदि किसी खास व्यक्ति का नाम खास व्यक्ति के साथ जोड़ जाए तो article 'The' is used

ex He is a Gandhi

Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India

21, December, 2016.

## Uses of 'the'

Rule 1  $\Rightarrow$  Article 'the' is used before singular countable table noun

example: The teacher is teaching

Rule 2  $\Rightarrow$  Normally not 'The' + PCN - (Plural Countable noun)  
90%

example: (i) The teachers are teaching (X)  
(ii) teachers are teaching (✓)

Note: Article 'the' may be used before Plural Countable noun when we have to refer to particularity.

- (i) The dog barks at night (✓)
- (ii) ~~The~~ dogs bark at night (X)  $\rightarrow$  It is usual case not particular  
so 'The' will not use
- (iii) The dogs don't bark at night (✓)  $\rightarrow$  it is a particular case  
10% dogs not bark at night
- (iv) The dogs of Neelima are black (✓) particular case
- (v) The boys are making a noise (✓) particular case
- (vi) The children are naughty (X) all children are naughty 80% usual case
- (vii) The children are playing on the bed (✓)  
bed primary work is sleep not playing so this case show particularity of playing so use of 'The'

Rule 3  $\Rightarrow$  Normally not 'The' + Uncountable noun  
90%

Note: Article 'The' may be used before an uncountable noun only in order to refer to particularity.

example. (i) The milk is white (X)

(Milk is always white so it is usual case not particular)

(ii) The milk is hot don't drink it (✓)

(Milk shows the particularity of being hot. so use 'The')

(iii) The beauty is thing a joy forever (X)

(Beauty is thing a joy it is usual case no use of 'The')

(iv) The beauty of Kashmir is praise worthy (✓)

(Beauty shows the particularity of Kashmir so use of 'The')

(v) The coal is needed for kitchen (X)

(Coal is needed for kitchen for cooking so it is a usual case)

(vi) The coal of 'Tharsa' has its own importance (✓)

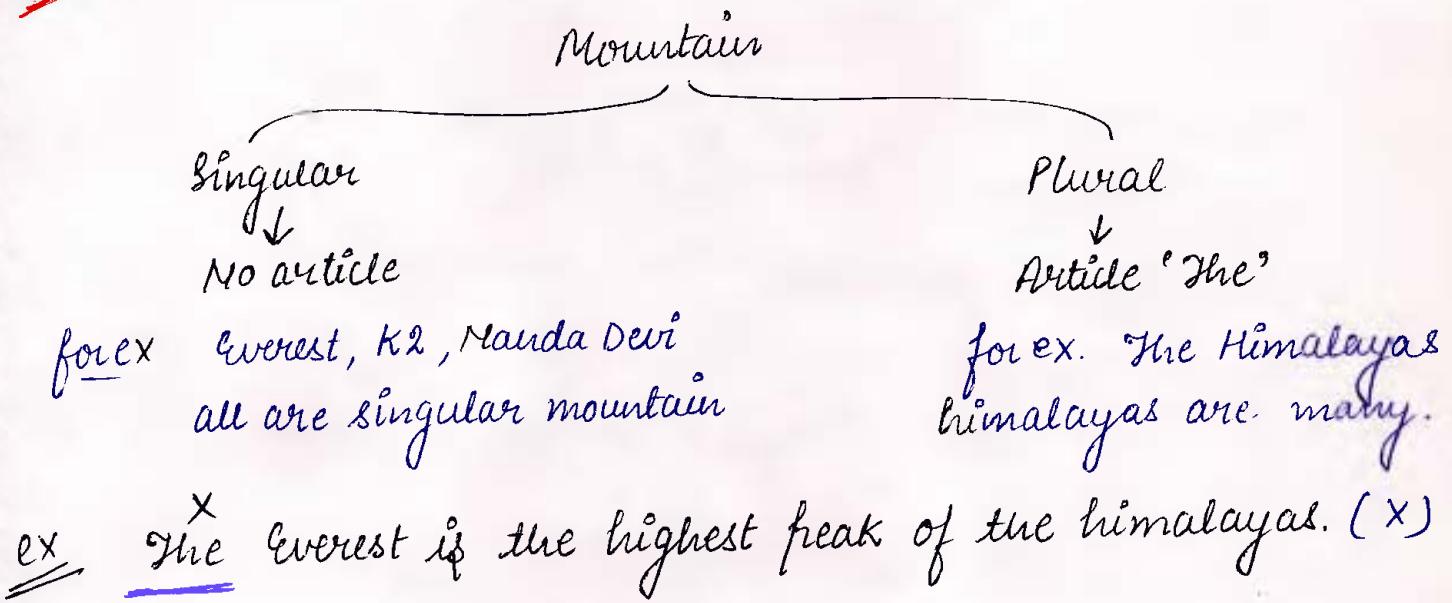
(Coal shows particularity of 'Tharsa')

Rule 4 when a noun appears for the first time in a sentence Article 'a/an' is used. and the noun is going to be repeated article 'the' is used.

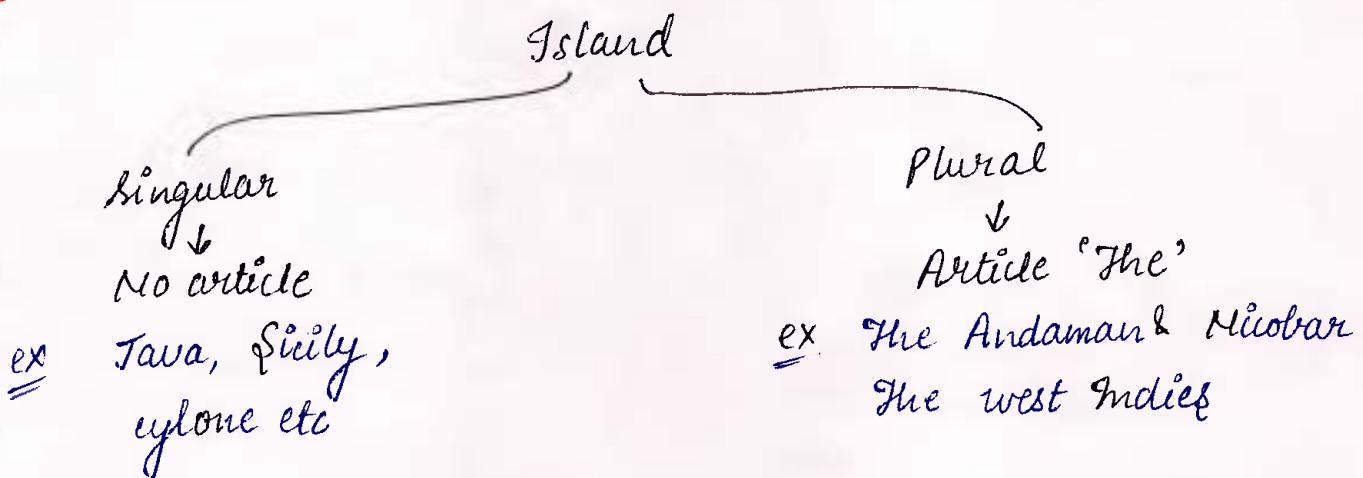
ex (i) There lived a king in the forest. The king was very old and wise

(ii) A boy comes to meet you. The boy is wearing a red jacket.

Rule 5: Article 'The' is used before the name of mountain



Rule 6: Article 'The' is used before the name of island



Rule 7: 'The' is used before the name of newspaper /  
rivers / forests / deserts / seas / Oceans / name of canals /  
name of directions - before superlative degree - name of  
Religious Book - Historical buildings / political parties /  
Empire / Dynasty / Ships / Trains / Aeroplanes / Musical  
Instruments / Historical events / Museums / Libraries /  
hostels / Restaurants / Cinema Halls / Bay / Gulf / etc. . .

22/ December.

Rule 6: 'The' is used before armed forces / govt branches  
ex the police, the army, the navy, the airforce  
, the executive, the legislative, the judiciary

⇒ यदि 1:2 से तुलना करते हैं (comparison + selection)  
कि आप किसी जगह से comparative form से पहले  
'the' लगाते हैं और than के बाद 'if' लगाते हैं,

- ex 1) Ram is smarter than Mohan and Sohan (X)  
2) Ram is the smarter than Mohan and Sohan (X)  
3) Ram is the smarter of Mohan and Sohan (✓)  
4) He is better of the two boys (X)  
5) He is the better of the two boys (✓)

⇒ "जिनका और उसका कि किसी एवं कि"

structure

The + Comp. + S + V + O, The + Comp + S + V + O

ex The higher you go, the cooler you feel.

Rule 9: 'The' is used before the name of parts of universe  
ex The earth moves round the sun

Rule 10: 'The' is used before the parts of body

ex The eyes, the nose

Rule 11: 'The' is used before the name of invention

ex The Radio, the T.V, the watch

note T.V ~~is~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~it~~ 'the' ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~needed~~ !

ex (i) The TV is costly in these day (✓)

(ii) I am watching the T.V (X)

(iii) I am watching T.V (✓)

## Omission of 'Article'

Ex: 1) Each boy was ready (✓)

2) Each a boy was ready (X)

$\Rightarrow$  Each / every / no / either / neither / my / our / your  
this / her / their / + ( ) + nouns  
No article

Ex: 1) He travelled — the bus

(a) in (b) on (c) with (d) by

2) He travelled by ~~the~~ bus

(a) the (b) a (c) an (d) No article

By +  $\downarrow$  + noun (Travel)  
(No article)

Rule 12: kind of / type of / part of / variety of / Rank of  
/ fast of / title of / position of / A number of  
/ A lot of / lots of / plenty of / + ↓ + Noun.  
(No article)

Ex: I don't like this kind of a man (X)  
I don't like this kind of a man (✓)

Note: kind of / Type of / part of ~~an~~ ~~an~~ 'an' ~~an~~ ~~an~~  
~~an~~ ~~an~~ ~~an~~, ~~an~~ sentence interrogative ~~an~~,

Ex: what type of singer is he? (X)  
what type of a singer is he? (✓)

Rule 13:

Ex: Please tell us in detail (✓)  
please tell us in a detail (X)  
please tell us in details (X)

## SOME PARTICULAR IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in details	on time	in danger, etc.
in fact	in demand	
in trouble	in waste	
in confusion	in crisis	
in time	in doubt	

### Rule 14.

Ex: I am going to buy a soap (X)

I am going to buy soaps (X)

I am going to buy soap (✓)

### Rule 15.

Health, homework, work, paper, money, pity, news, fay, soap, weather, money, wealth, etc... are considered as uncountable so no article should be used.

23, December.

### Rule 16.

No article should be used before the name of mohalla (~~the~~) village, town, city, state, country etc.

Note: if these words are written themselves in a sentence article 'the' is used.

Ex: The Nehru Vihar is dirty (X)

The Mohalla is dirty (✓)

The India is the best (X)

The Country is the best (✓)

### Rule 17

No article should be used before the name of language

Ex: I can speak the Hindi (X)

I can speak Hindi (✓)

Note: Article 'the' may be used before the name of language. when the word language is written itself in a sentence.

⇒ The + name of language + LANGUAGE

- The Hindi (X) ✓
- The Hindi language (✓)

Rule 18. No article should be used before the name of festivals

Ex      the Durga pooja (X)  
          the Onam (X)

but The + name of festival + FESTIVAL

Ex      the holi festival  
          the durga pooja festival

Rule 19. No Article should be used before the name of season

Ex      The Summer  
          The Winter

The + name of season + SEASON

Rule 20. No article should be used before school, college, church, bed, prison (~~for~~), market, temple, hospital, court, mosque, university etc

when these places are visited for their primary purpose.

Primary  
No article

*purpose*

## Secondary

'The

( primary in the fence means for example.

bed is for sleeping so primary function 'no Article'  
(use 'The')

bed for sleeping & primary function  
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)

(iii) The children are playing  
(iv) The children are playing on the bed (✓)

(v) I am going to school. (✓)

(v) I am going to school. (✓)

(vi) I am going to the school (✓) purpose का क्या है?

(vi) I am going to hospital to meet his friend (X)  
(vii) 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.

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

• I have taken the dinner (X)  
(~~सही~~ लिए, dinner रोज खाते हैं)

• The dinner was tasty (✓)  
(~~रखा~~ लिए 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.

26, December.

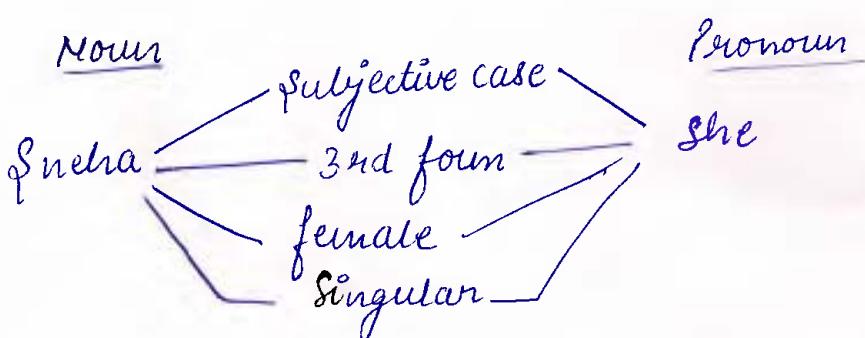
# PRONOUN

instead of      Noun

Ex: Sneha is a beautiful girl (✓) Sneha has 2 brothers  
and 2 sisters. (✗) Sneha's father is <sup>she</sup> a doctor (✗)  
Her Pronoun

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

## Personal Pronoun

Personal (✓)

personnel (X)  $\Rightarrow$  officer, student

$\Rightarrow$  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 nominal structure is 2<sup>nd</sup> person + 3<sup>rd</sup> person + 1<sup>st</sup> person

You he I  
2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> + 1<sup>st</sup> person  
Sub plural + v (Plural)

$\Rightarrow$  He + I  
3<sup>rd</sup> , 1<sup>st</sup> }  $\Rightarrow$  he + You  
3<sup>rd</sup> , 2<sup>nd</sup> }  
 $\Rightarrow$  You + he  
2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> } (✓)  $\Rightarrow$  I + You  
1<sup>st</sup> , 2<sup>nd</sup> } (X)  
 $\Rightarrow$  You + I  
2<sup>nd</sup> + 1<sup>st</sup> }  $\Rightarrow$  I + He  
1<sup>st</sup> , 3<sup>rd</sup> }

+ v (Plural)

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

1<sup>st</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> persons



plural + v (plural)

1<sup>st</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup>  
1<sup>st</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup>  
2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup>

(✓)

3<sup>rd</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup>  
3<sup>rd</sup> + 1<sup>st</sup>  
2<sup>nd</sup> + 1<sup>st</sup>

(✗)

- Ex: (i) I, you and he have done this work (✗) not crime it  
(ii) You, he and I have done this work (✓) is a work only  
(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 1<sup>st</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

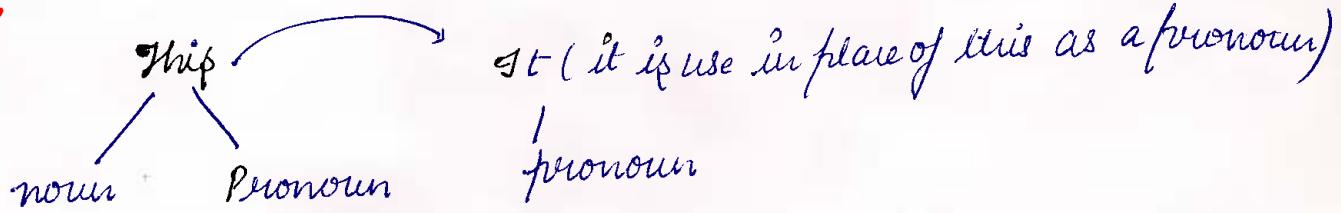
Ex: You he and I have done my / our ✓ / your /  
his ✗ / their work

{ Ayar 'I' kahi thi group me ho to 'our'  
'You' kahi thi ho to 'your'  
If no I and you then 'theirs'

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

+ Noun

## It:



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

(i) यह सब गांव है, यह भी है

→ This is a cow, it is black

(ii) मेरा पास यह गांव है, वह भी है,

→ I have a cow it is black.

object X

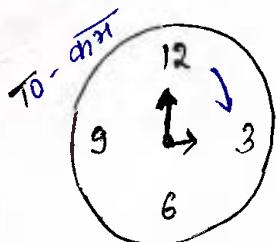
Rule 6 It is + is / was + Subject + who/that + V + O/W  
which X

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

it is I who have done this work (✓)

Rule 7:

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



उपरी fast

अगाड़ time 5 का multiple हो तो

minute २५ का use करेंगे

अगाड़ time 5 का multiple हो तो  
minute २५ 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: पाँच 6 दुआ है - it is quarter to 6

सवा 6 दुआ है - it is quarter past 6

साड़े 6 दुआ 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 दुआ - it is 5 past 6

⇒ Ex: January का महीना था, मुसल्ला था और जारी था रुपये १८  
सन् १९८०

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

## Demonstrative Pronoun

this / that / these / those are called demonstrative pronouns

this / that / these / those      sing + v (sing)

or those      plural + v (plural)

this / that / these / those + N

Adjective ↗  
(demonstrative is also a adjective)

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

- (i) These are boys
  - (ii) Those boys are naughty.

28, December

# 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 positive and interrogative sentences

(100%)

(20%)

## Any :

→ with (-ve)  $\xrightarrow{100\%}$  and interrogative sentence  $\xrightarrow{(100\%)}$

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 are (countable) plur. person

All is (uncountable) (thing)

Ex: कुछ अच्छे हैं

Some is good

All is well

हर कुछ अच्छा है,

कुछ लोग बिजुए हैं,

Some are good

All are used

हर लोग बिजुए हैं,

Some + 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

29, December

## Interrogative Pronoun

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

if WH + AV + S + V + OWT ?  
then Pro / S

if WH + N + AV + S + V + OWT ?  
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

Subjective Case	Possessive Case		Objective Case	Reflexive Pronoun
Personal pronoun	Possessive pro	Possessive Adj		
I	mine	my	me	myself
We	ours	our	us	ourselves
You	yours	(x) +N	you	yourself
He	his	his	him	himself
She	her	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 <sup>noun</sup>, 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

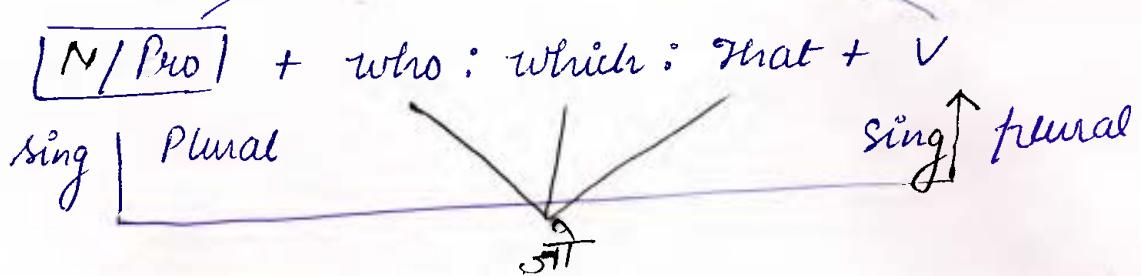
who, which and that are called relative pronoun

Real  
+ V (Real)  
Rain is

who — is she  
— are you  
am I

There — is a boy  
— are boys

Ex: You are the boy who has (✓)  
have (X) won the match



Ex: (i) The books that I bought yesterday <sup>were</sup> was costly (X)

(ii) I am going to buy the car <sup>which</sup> was my dream

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

non-living ~~is~~ <sup>for</sup> - which is used

living ~~is~~ <sup>for</sup> - who is used

non-living & living ~~is~~ <sup>for</sup> - that is used

(iii) It is the building <sup>which</sup> was built in a single month

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

(iv) She is one of those doctors who does not help the poor (X)

4 who : use for living  
[ Relative pronoun (जीवन)  
    Subject (चीज़)  
    Subject of object

my whose: possessive

प्रियकारी

गोसाही

whom: me I don't

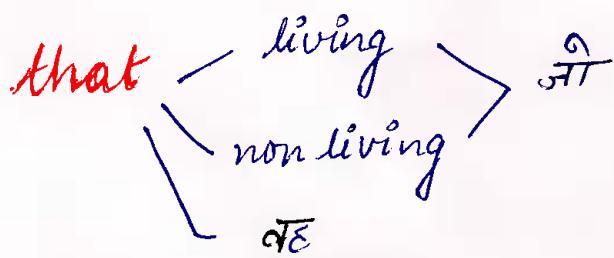
## Object and relation

**which** : — Relative pronoun  
non living - it

```

graph TD
    A[Selection or choice] --> B["living + nonliving"]
    A --> C["भौतिक सांस्कृतिक"]

```



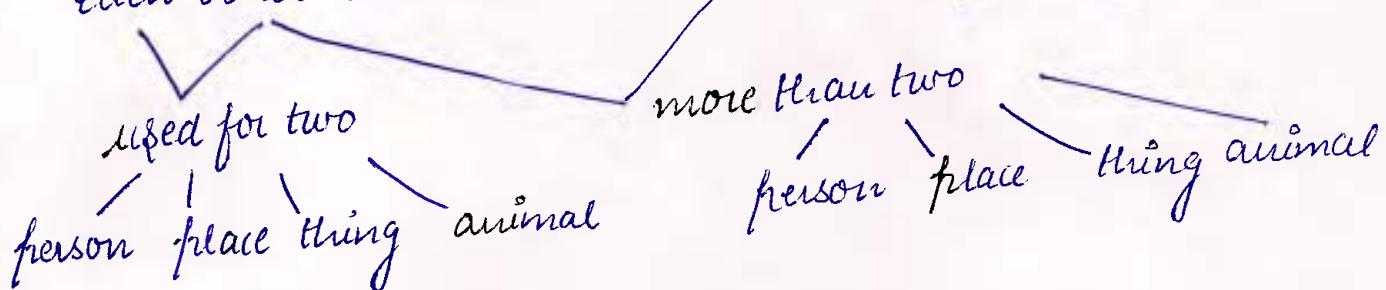
Ex: whom do you like most  
 far~~front~~ ~~go~~

The boys. ~~whose~~. parents are abroad, are staying with

- <sup>us</sup>  
 (a) who (b) whom (c) whose (d) which

## Reciprocal Pronoun:

each other and one another are reciprocal pronoun



Ex: (1) we are made for each other

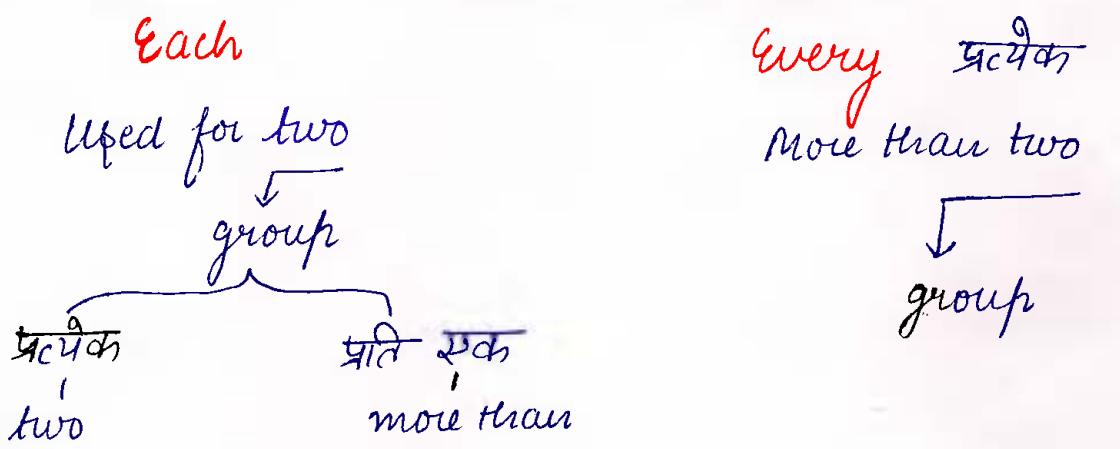
(2) the 5 sisters love one another

## Distributive Pronoun:

Each; either; Neither are called distributive pronoun

Each: every: either: Neither + N  
 but every is adjective only

distributive Adjective



**Either**

दो से दोनों  
में से कोई एक

**Neither**

दोनों से सीधे कोई नहीं

- Ex: (i) Each is happy (✓)  
pronoun v (sing)
- (ii) Each boys are happy (✗)
- (iii) Each boy is happy (✓)
- (iv) every is happy (✗)  
pure Adjective needs noun
- (v) every boys are happy (✗)
- (vi) every boy is happy (✓)

### Common Errors

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

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

⇒ Each  
every + N + and + N → v (sing)  
No

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

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

(i) Each boy and each girl is going to cinema (✓)

(ii) Each of the officers are honest. (✗)

(iii) Each of the officer is honest (✗)

(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

= S + V + Reflexive  
                    Pronoun

= S + self pronoun + V      Ex: She Vkilled himself

I hurt myself  
He himself killed the tiger  
emphatic

3 | Jan | 2017 Common Errors -

Ex: I myself am Ankit (✓)

I myself is Ankit ( x )

I myself am Ankit (x)

myself Ankit (x)

Rule 1: Self pronoun is never used as a subject in a sentence.

Ex: One should not waste his time (x)

One should not waste one's time (✓)

Rule 2: After subject one of the possessive one's etc

Ex: Everyone is the master of one's fate (Factual) (X)

Everyone is the master of his fate (✓)

Rule 3: Someone, somebody, none, nobody, anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody followed by a pronoun  
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 one / ones / one's

Rule 4: Singular → Repetition → ~~det.~~ → Total → One plural → Repeat → One

Ex: (i) There are five lazy students and one industrious one. (✓)  
(ii) There are five industrious student and to lazy ones (✓)  
(iii) I have a black pen besides these Red pens / ones (✓)

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

~~Rule 5~~: ~~Ex: Swallow laughed at you and I/me~~  
There is a conflict between you and me.

~~Rule 6~~: ~~Preflection of the subject in that~~

~~Rule 7~~: ~~Let the subject be object of some verb~~

~~Structure:~~ ~~let + objective case~~

~~Example:~~ ~~let + 0 + 0, 1 + 0~~

~~Rule 6:~~ ~~let the subject be object, the subject case~~

~~(1) let Ram and me vote this pollution~~

~~(x) let Ram and a vote this pollution~~

~~Ex: let Ram and a vote this pollution~~

~~Attribute, Adjective, Adverb, Noun~~

~~Rule 5:~~ ~~Enjoy, hide, neglect, neglect, introduce, bury~~

Rule 8: But or except के लावे हीराT objective case काTपरीT  
Ex: everyone attends the meeting except him (✓)

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

Rule 9: As के लावे हीराT positive degree तुक्त ए + as  
+ subjective

⇒ as / them के लावे हीराT subjective case काTपरीT

## That:

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

Ex: she is the wised girl ... that I know  
(a) that (b) who (c) which (d) nobody

Rule 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: It के लावे is / was + subjective case + who/that

Ex: it was priya who/ that bought this book

4/Jan/2017

# Adjective

Pronunciation - Adjective

⇒ Adjective is a word which adds something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun

## Use of Adjective

Attributive Adjective

Predicative Adjective

### (i) Attributive Adjective

When an adjective is used before a noun in a sentence it is called attributive adjective

Ex: India has a big Army  
attributive adj. noun

She was a laborious girl  
attributive adj noun

### (ii) Predicative Adjective

When an adjective is used after the noun it is called predicative adjective

Ex: He was industrious (Smart)  
pronoun predicative adj

Lata is intelligent  
noun → predicative adj

# Kinds of Adjective

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

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

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

Ex: These 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: It is adjective (pronomial adjective) pronoun chapter 2 (ds1 notes) from one to last page,

## (8) Proper adjective

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

British → British

France → French

Bihar → Bihari

+ S → Plural  
common  
noun

5 | Jan/2017

# Degree

Degree is nothing its the level of comparison

Ex: Mukesh is as tall as Suresh (✓)

Mukesh is as taller as Suresh (✗)

Mukesh is a tall boy (✓)

as + positive + as

Mukesh is taller than Suresh (✓)

Note: हिन्दी के सारे adjective positive होते हैं, Comparative और Superlative एवं 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  
in 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

Ram is   
 wiser than taller than > Mohan

### Superlative Degree or higher degree:

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

⇒ the + positive + st/cst

Wife → the widest

Tall → the tallest.

Ex: Tripathi was the oldest man in the village.

### Formation of Degree

#### Syllable (शब्दांश)

Book concept	Monosyllable	Di-syllable	Poly syllable
	एक किसी word में एक vowel ex = man	दो किसी word में दो vowel ex: woman	दो से उपरा दो किसी word में दो से उपरा vowel ex: Abdomen

#### DSL concept

किसी शब्द के pronunciation के मुख छार पर जितनी छार बायाओं को समान करना पड़ता है, वह उतनी छ लेटर का syllable कहा जाता है।

## Monosyllable

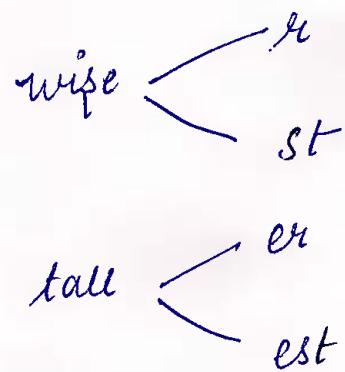
er/er - Comparative

st/es - Superlative

## Di-Syllable

More - Comparative

Most - Superlative



### List 1:

#### Positive

Rich

tall

Small

Sweet

Dark

Poor

Clever

Slow

Bright

Great

Dear

cheap

long

#### Comparative

Richer

taller

smaller

sweeter

darker

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

<u>List 2:</u>	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful		more Beautiful	most beautiful
Handsome		more handsome	most handsome
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.

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
	dun	dimmer	dimmest
	slim	slimmer	slimmet
	wet	wetter	wettest

6/Jan/2017

last letter Y

Happy

Happier  
Happiest

↓  
change er comparative  
I est superlative

en:	happy	happier	happiest
	silly	sillier	silliest
	easy	easier	easiest
	dry	drier*	driest*
	wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
	healthy	healthier	healthiest
	dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
	pretty	prettier	prettiest
	naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
	lazy	lazier	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	latest-
	latter	last
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest
fore (फिर)	further	furthest
up	upper	uppermost/ upmost
out	Outer	utmost / outermost
	utter	/ uttermost
Far	Farther	farthest

कुछ दोस्रे शब्द हैं जिन्हें Latin से लिया गया है।  
इनके degree नहीं बनाए जाते, इनके शब्दों का अंत 'er'  
से होता है, इसकी संख्या 12 है।

List 1: interior, exterior, ulterior (पूर्व), 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 (पूर्वी वाला)

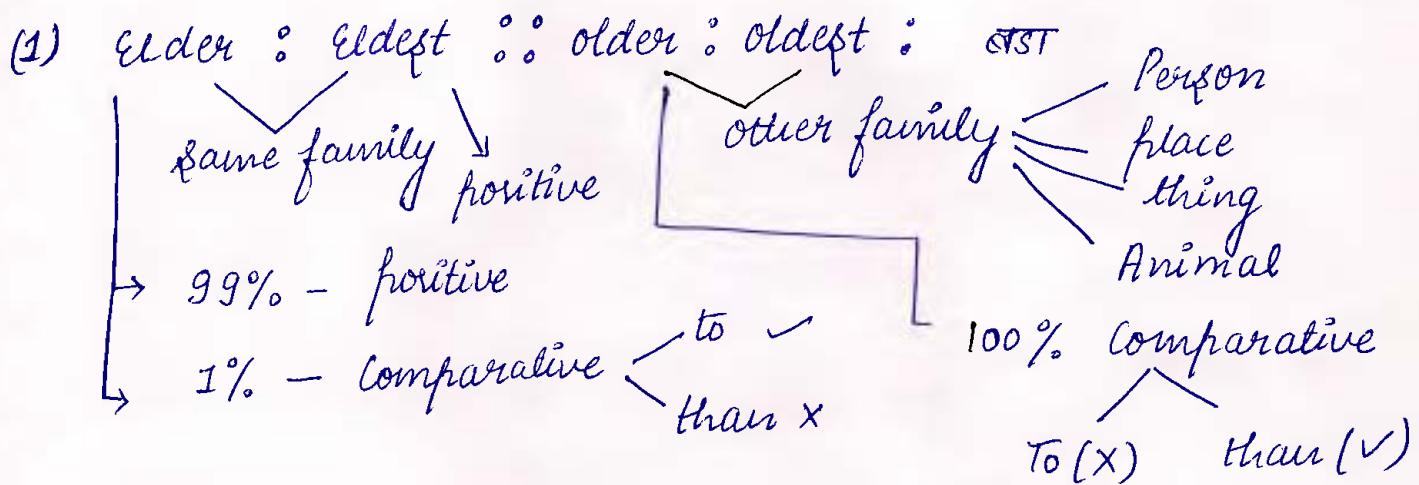
posterior }  
Senior } + to  
Junior }

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



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

(2) Her eldest son lives in America

(3) My brother Ram 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

{ est / mst

## Countable

plural + v (plural)

few

a few

the few

⇒ **little** (est or mst)

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

Ex: (i) I am little sorry (ii) There is little water in the glass

9/January/2017

## A little (positive word) बोहत

Ex: I am a little sorry

There is a little water in the jug

## The little (बोहत में सब) group को दिखाता है।

Ex: I drank the little water there in the bottle

## Few (नहीं पर्याप्त) negative word it never takes No or not or never.

Ex: Few boys are absent today (✓)

Few boy is absent today (✗)

## A Few (एकुसी) A few is a positive word

Ex: I need a few pens

## The few (जो बोहत 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

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
 (अद्यता) late in      next (अगला)      current  
 time                           formative      (एक अंतराल का)  
 comp. → than                   formative      formative sense  
final in position  
अंतिम  
formative

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 / अगले)

Note: Formar or latter का प्रयोग पहले सक साथ किया जाता है तो वोनों के पहले Article 'the' जैसे 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

↓                      ↓  
 अंतराल              used in  
 used in two degree      Comparative degree

further      अंतराल / more distance  
 ↳ used in

Ex: ① Further discussion will be held in the office

② Gaya is further from Hazifur than patna

Rule: Nearest (सबसे नज़र क) Next (अगला)

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

(ii) which is the nearest police station

Rule: Mutual (पारस्परिक) Common (जो बहुती से संबंध रखता है )  
एक दूसरे से संबंधित

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

(ii) Suresh 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 (स्वीकृत) Verbal (विवेचित)  
↓  
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: cool (~~greater~~)  $\downarrow$  pleasant      cold (~~greater~~)  $\downarrow$  painfull

Ex: Air is cold in January

Rule: warm (ખૂબ હાયા) hot (ગરુડ હાયા)

Ex: Heater is hot in June, July

Heater is warm in January

10 Jan 2017

## Common Errors in the Use of Adjectives

en: She studied the whole day (✓)

She studied whole day (x)

she studied whole the day (x)

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

(I) The whole of nation mourned the death of APJ Abdul Kalam.

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

(I) Priya prefer limca than pepsi (x)

(2) Priya prefers Lima to pepsi (✓)

S + prefer + N + to + N

S + prefer + V<sup>4</sup> + to + V<sup>4</sup>

Ex: I prefer reading to writing

Rule: Ordinal Adjective + Cardinal Adjective



Rule: Than - Compare

Then - ~~at~~

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 s I (s) ✓  
me X

He likes you more than me ✓  
s v o o

He likes you more than I do ✓  
s v o s

## Rule: That of / those of

- 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 वे स्थान वर्गीकृत हुए हों 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)

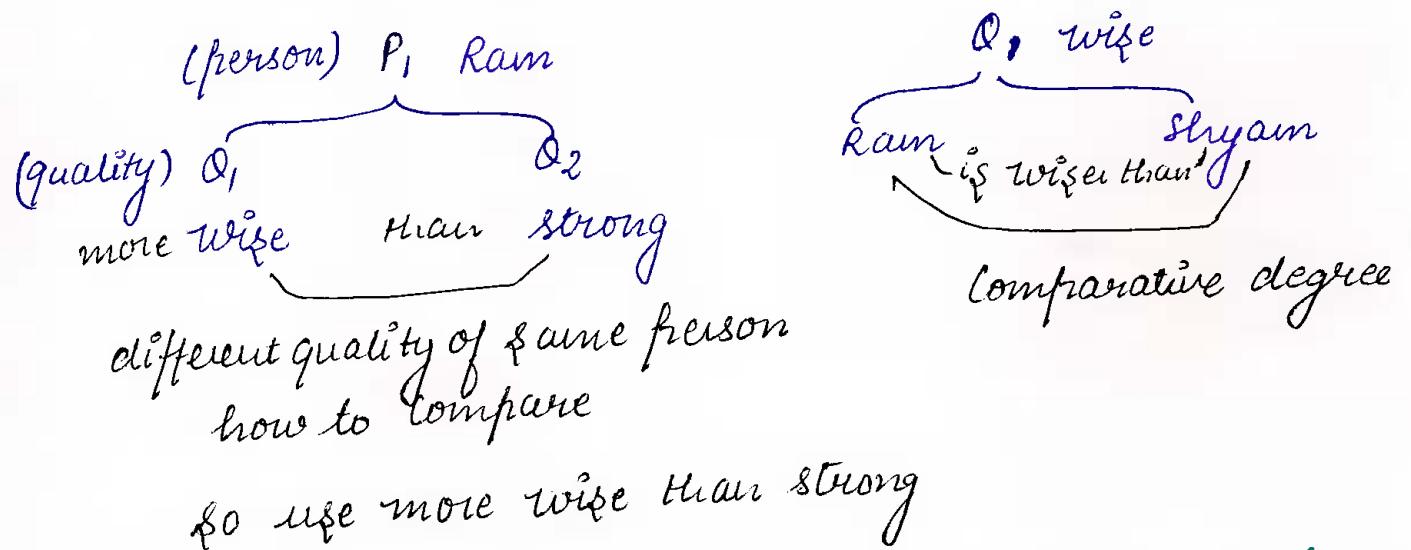
All + other + N (Plural)

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

- (2) Ram is wiser than shyam (✓)

- (3) Ram is more wise than shyam (X)

(4) Ram is 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 (✗)  
Kolkata is more old than populous (✓)

Rule Double Comparative and Superlative should not be used together

Ex: She is more wiser than her brother (✗)  
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 (✗)  
(iii) She is older and more beautiful girl in the class (✓)

Rule gradually increasing/decreasing is followed by double comparative.

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

Rule the + Comparative + s + <sup>v+</sup>ow, + the + Comparative + s + v + o w  
(in Hindi) यहाँ तक कि तो यहाँ तक कि

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)

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

origin = Indian, American etc

quality = good, bad, well fine etc

material = iron, gold, steel etc.

age = young, old, modern, ancient etc

colour = black, red, blue etc

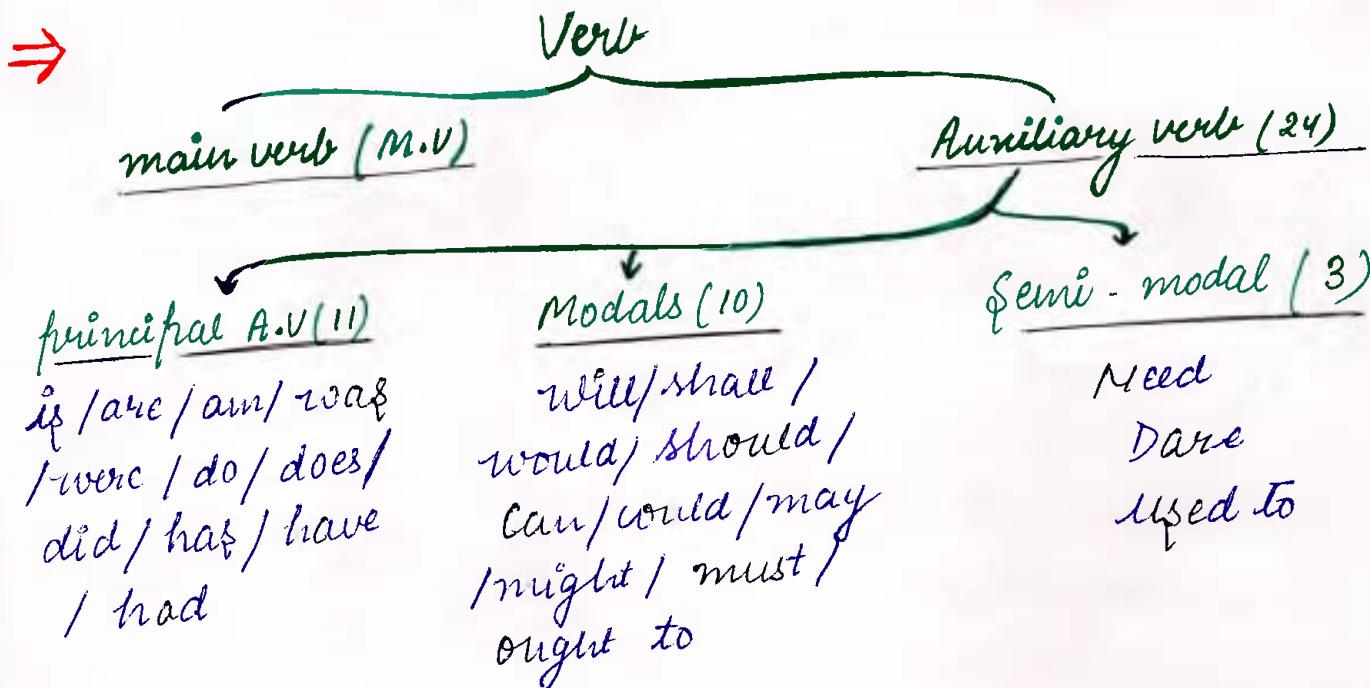
13/Jan/2017

# VERB

- Verb shows an action or style
- 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) infinite

There are 5 types of main verb

plural present      past      perfect      continuous      Present

↓  
V<sup>1</sup>

↑  
V<sup>2</sup>

↑  
V<sup>3</sup>

↑  
V<sup>4</sup>

↑  
V<sup>5</sup>

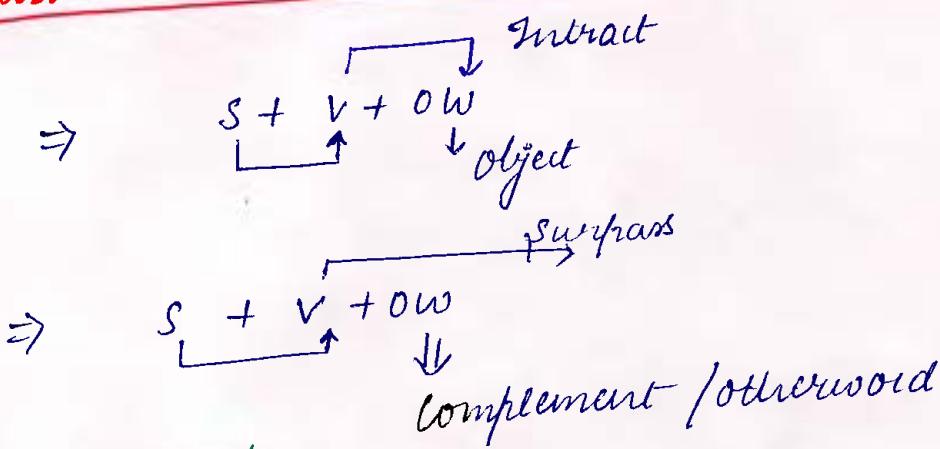
Regular Verb  $\Rightarrow$  eat ate eaten eats

Irregular  $\Rightarrow$  cut cut cut cutting cuts

list of irregular verb : cut, put, hit, bid (कोरा॑, लगाना॑)

set, wet (गिराना॑), let (लाठे पर देना॑),  
, cast (बोला॑), lost, Read, spread (प्रसाराना॑), burst,  
burst (फूँटा॑), etc

## Transitive or intransitive Verb



Ex: He eats a mango

(2) she goes to Delhi OW

(3) she laughs at night OW

(4) she laughs at you object

V  
Object taken  
transitive verb  $\frac{eat}{at}$   $\frac{P.V}{eat}$   $\frac{\alpha\alpha\alpha}{\alpha\alpha\alpha}$   $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}$

non object taken  
intransitive verb  $\frac{go}{at}$   $\frac{P.V}{at}$   $\frac{\alpha\alpha\alpha}{\alpha\alpha\alpha}$   $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}$

16, Jan, 2017

## Finite and infinite verb

- ⇒ ऐसा कोई भी Verb जिस पर Subject का आसन हो, तो finite verb कहलाता है।
- ⇒ ऐसा कोई भी Verb जिस पर Subject का आसन नहीं हो, तो वो infinite verb कहलाता है।

Rule 1: यदि किसी sentence के subject का number और person बदलते 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 बदलते 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 <sup>V</sup>  $\downarrow$  go to market to buy <sup>IFV</sup> some books

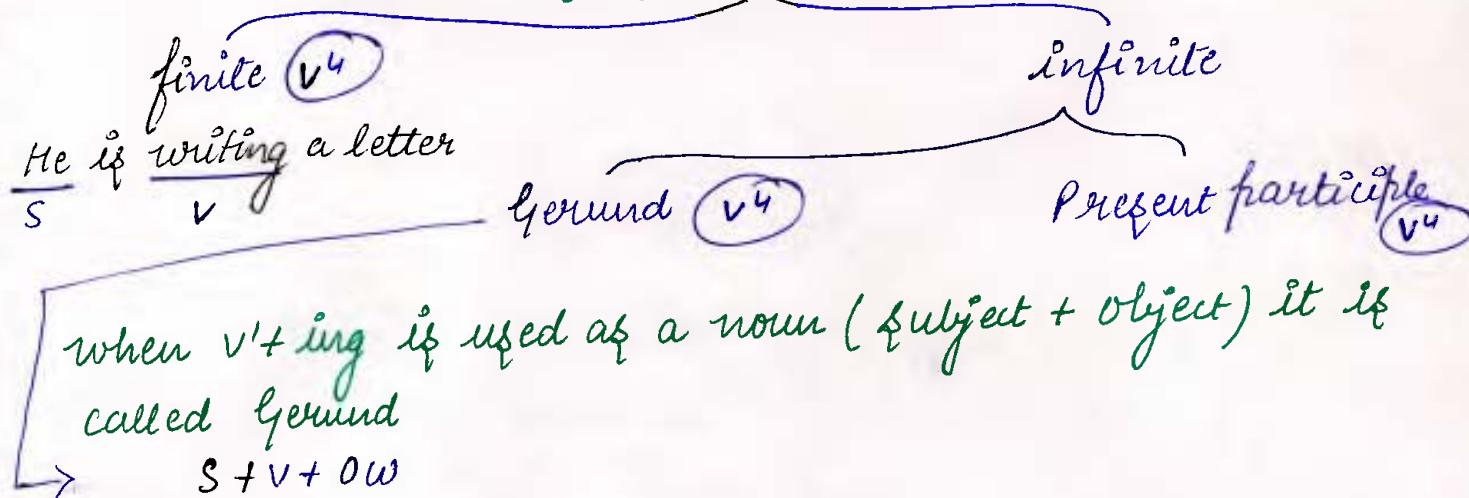
He went <sub>FV</sub> to market to buy <sup>IFV</sup> some books

## 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<sup>4</sup>
- Participle
  - Present participle = v' + ing = v<sup>4</sup>
  - Past participle = v<sup>3</sup>
  - Perfect participle = Having + v<sup>3</sup>

⇒ A structural survey of v + ing = v<sup>4</sup>



- (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

I saw a smoking boy in the hall

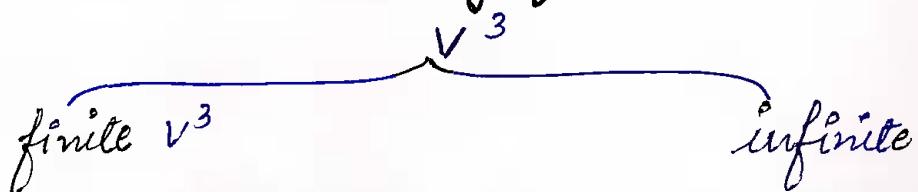
adjective

present participle

infinite

17, Jan 2017

## → A structural survey of V<sup>3</sup>



Ram has written a letter

V<sup>3</sup>

She gave a written statement before the judge

Adj<sup>o</sup> V<sup>3</sup> N

### Uses of non-finite verbs

#### (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.

$$\text{To} + \text{v}' = \text{SIT}$$

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

Adj

adverb

Ex: He has no money to buy

N

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 forbade her daughter / that she should / go out at night / no error.

She forbade 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' + o/w

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 / delighted / 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' + o/w

- (i) I planned to visit the Taj Mahal
- (ii) He hesitates to speak English
- (iii) He forgot 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 ~~as~~ ~~as~~ 'to' ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~

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' + O/W

**Rule:** Make ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~ Active voice ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~ 'to'  
 use ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~ Passive voice ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~  
 'to' ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~

Ex: They made me cry  
 She was made to cry

# GERUND (v' + ing)

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 + is / am / are / was / were + used to

+                  accustomed to                  }  
                        addicted to                  }  
                        habituated to                  } + v4 + o/w

(i) Mr Sharma is used to working at night

(ii) Are you addicted to gambling

Ex: I caught this flying my traps  
I saw a huge squirrel in the forest  
and I saw a running horse in the forest  
Run / left / nose / mouth + o + u + ing + ou

Structure: S + V<sub>1</sub> / find / catch / leave / hear / feel /  
out/in

If called future participle  $\leftrightarrow$  it shows an unfinished  
action + ing is used as an adjective in a sentence. It

### Present Participle (V<sub>1</sub> + ing)

(ii) He first found his wife's going to Delhi  
Ex: (ii) You should not mind his coming late  
+ V<sub>1</sub>

My / our / your / his / her / their / lots / those /

Rule: Should may be used after介词:

(a) He found the broken glass drawing

Ex: (i) Methinks found of eating

Rule: Should may be used after 介词短语:

Ex: We are therefore of winning the match

motiv  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tired of} \\ \text{hopeful of} \\ \text{desirous of} \\ \text{anxious about} \end{array} \right.$



S + V<sub>1</sub> / our / was / were +

Rule:

En for next Rule:

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

Structure:

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

**Rule:** when असे while का 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 ( $v^3$ )

**Past Participle**  
when v<sup>3</sup> is used as an adjective in a sentence it is  
called past participle

called past punishment  
ex: He was carrying a loaded gun

(ii) I made a ... girl

(a) disappoint

(c) disappointed (✓)

(b) disappointing

## Perfect Participle (Having + v<sup>3</sup>)

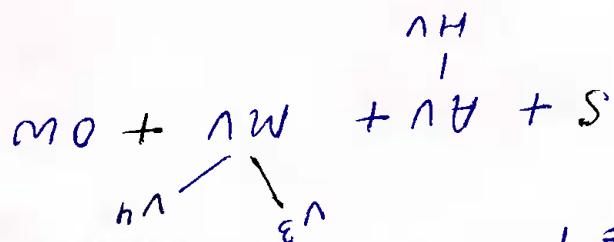
वह अपना रुग्ना रुग्न कर आपेक्ष गया

Having taken his meal, He went to office

en: having finished my work, I went to house

Having  $v^3 + \omega$ ,  $s + v^2 + \omega$

He gone → He has gone



A survival rate of the males will be the survival rate of the females

surveillance went up in 1990 and the number of surveillance units was also increased in 1990

~~Note~~

Ex: My mother has a beautiful umbrella.

Final stage overall word:

## Autowiring

S + A.V + N/Ow  
 ↓  
 M.V  
 { V<sup>1</sup>      V<sup>3</sup>      } V<sup>2</sup>

I <sup>M.V</sup> have a car  
 had a car  
 I <sup>H.V</sup> have gone/eaten  
 have a car

Note: M.V के साथ 'not' का use किया जाता है,  
 लेकिन M.V के साथ 'not' का use नहीं किया जाता है,  
 Neg. ex. 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<sup>1</sup> + Ow

① S + modals + V<sup>1</sup> + Ow - active voice ] present  
 S + modals + be + V<sup>3</sup> + Ow - passive voice

(2) S + modals + have + v<sup>3</sup> + ow - A.V  
S + modals + have + been + v<sup>3</sup> + by + o - P.V ] past tense

Ex: o She should write a letter

⇒ A letter should be written by her

o 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<sup>1</sup> + ow  $\xrightarrow{\text{conj}}$  + s + v<sup>4</sup> + ow  
shall  
can  
must

(2) S + would + v<sup>1</sup> + ow  $\xrightarrow{\text{conj}}$  + s + v<sup>2</sup> + ow  
would  
might

(3) S + would + have + v<sup>3</sup> + ow,  $\xrightarrow{\text{conj}}$  + s + had + v<sup>3</sup> + 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 go there (X)

(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: यहाँ और यहाँ से नहीं कहा जाएगा।

## Uses of Modals

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

S + can + v' + o/w      S + has/have + <sup>power to</sup> ability to + v' + o/w  
S + is/am/are + able to + v' + o/w

Ex: I can beat you

Rule 2: Can is used with the sense of possibility

S + can + be + H/o/w — 60%

Ex: She can be a nurse

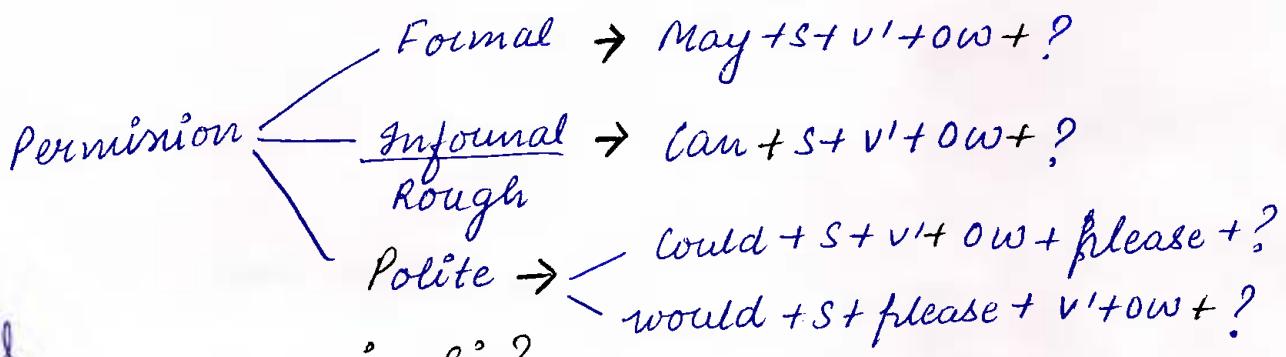
You can be a teacher

Rule 3: Can is used to express habit/nature

Ex: A deceitful person <sup>can</sup> deceive us.

(झौंकता हुआ उसे झौंका दे सकता है।)

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



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 + N/O/W, S + could + V' + O/W

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.

if + S + V<sup>1</sup> + O<sub>W</sub>, S + could + V<sup>1</sup> + O<sub>W</sub> unreal

S + could + be + N/O<sub>W</sub> - possibility - 1%

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

Rule 5:

could

सकता / सकती रहता → कर सकता था, कर सकता रहता

S + could + V<sup>1</sup> + O<sub>W</sub>

S + could + have + V<sup>3</sup> + O<sub>W</sub>

S + couldn't + V<sup>1</sup> + O<sub>W</sub>

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)

May + S + V<sup>1</sup> + O<sub>W</sub> + ?

Ex: 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<sup>1</sup> + O<sub>W</sub> - 50%

Ex: It may rain today

She may come today

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

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<sup>1</sup>S + tow      S + May + V<sup>1</sup> + tow  
(that, so that, in order that)  
purpose

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

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

S + might + V' + Obj      } frequent      → 10-15%  
 S + might + be + N/Adj    } 2121G (possibility)

S + might + have + v<sup>3</sup> + o/w - fast sense  
2π/4 81-10-15%

Ex: It might rain today  
Tacky might love Sofiya

she might have left her job  
she might be there

Rule 2° Right is used with the past of may in indirect speech

En: She said that she might go

Rule 3: Might is used with conditional sentences

gt + S + V<sup>2</sup> + O/W, S + might + V<sup>1</sup> + O/W.

I wish (~~can't~~), S + might + have + V<sup>3</sup> + O/W.

gt + S + had + V<sup>3</sup> + O/W, S + might + have + V<sup>3</sup> + O/W

Ex: • I wish you might have meet 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 rupee?

(2) Would you please help me?

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

(S + would like to + V<sup>1</sup> + O/W)

Ex: I would like to love you from day to dawn (टीका ट्रॉफी)

I would like to meet you tomorrow

Rule 4: Would is used with the sense of choice and preferences after adding 'rather'

(would + rather + V<sup>1</sup> + than)

Ex: He would rather die than beg ~~give him~~

she would rather go than stay

would is used to express wish

[would that, S + were + N/Adj]  
↓  
I wish

Ex: would that I were a bird

Rule 5: Would is used with conditional sentences

If + S + V<sup>2</sup>+OW, S + would + V<sup>1</sup>+OW

If + S + had + V<sup>3</sup>+OW, S + would + have + V<sup>3</sup>+OW

Had + S + V<sup>3</sup>+OW, S + would + have + V<sup>3</sup>+OW

If + S + were + N/OW, S + would + V<sup>1</sup>+OW

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

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

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

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

Rule 6: Would is used with the sense of past habit

past habit ~~habit direct~~

Used to

S + used to + V<sup>1</sup>+OW

sometime

would

often S + would + V<sup>1</sup>+OW

usually

seldom

daily

everyday

rarely

Never

last use

En: I would go to temple daily

when + S + was/were + N/ow + 

*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 <sup>o</sup> Rule<sup>1</sup>: should is used with the past of shall in indirect speech

En: He asked me, if should help him.

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

S + Should + v<sup>1</sup> + o/w → present (eff/e<sup>v</sup>)

S + should + be + N/ Adj → कार्ड possibility

S + should + have + V<sup>3</sup> + own verb  
adjective

Ex: You should not laugh at his mistake

You should have gone <sup>to</sup> home

I should have joined the English class

Rule<sup>3</sup>: Should be used with the sense of duty / moral obligation (~~कर्तव्य का~~)

En: One should love one's country

Rule 4: Should is used with the sense of formal information  
I notice

Qn: Candidates should answer all the questions

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

If + S + should + V' + O.W.

If + should + S + V' + O.W.

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

(उसके आवे की सम्भावना कम है परं फिर यह असत्  
है तो उससे केवल मेरा फत्जार करें।)

Rule 6: Should is used with the word lest

Lest - should - कहे रखा ना हो

[ sentence start X ]

[ negative word ]

'not / NO (X)'

S + V + O.W., Lest + S + should + V' + O.W.

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' + O.W. → neg S + ought + not to + . . .  
[ present ]

: - S + ought to + have + V<sup>3</sup> + O.W. → past

Ex: (1) You ought to respect your teacher

(2) You ought to have respected your teacher

**Must**: Rule<sup>1</sup>: Must is used with the sense of compulsion / necessity/ certainty and strong determination

- S + must + v<sup>1</sup> + ow - present
- S + must + be + N/ow ← possibility      } ~~जानकारी~~ / ~~जानकारी~~
- S + must + have + v<sup>3</sup> + ow ← possibility      } ~~जानकारी~~ वा )

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

(2) Soldiers should obey their commander (X)  
(Compulsion  $\neq$  ~~जानकारी~~ should ओह)

(3) She must have left her job (✓)

(4) You must be there (✓)

(5) You must have studied English (✓)

**Shall**: Rule<sup>1</sup>: Shall is used with I<sup>st</sup> person to explain any future event.

- S + shall + v<sup>1</sup> + ow

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

Rule<sup>2</sup>: Shall is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat and strong determination. (passive voice)

- S + shall + be + v<sup>3</sup> + ow

Ex: (1) You shall be dismissed

(2) She shall be appointed

Will : Rule 1: Will is used with I<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> person to explain any future event.

- S + will + V' + O/W

Ex: (1) She will marry Mohan next month  
(2) You will go to Delhi tomorrow

Rule 2: Will is used with I<sup>st</sup> person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat, and strong determination.

- S + will + V' + O/W

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<sup>st</sup>, II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> person if the sentence refers to assertion (the fact exist)

Ex: (1) I will meet you tomorrow

## Semi-Modals (defective verb)

Need / Dare

as an Auxiliary Verb

(X) To

as an Main verb

To (✓)

I need to go to America  
dare

Negative

I needn't go to America  
dono ki nahi pahne

Neg.

I don't need to go to America  
dare

Interrogative

Need I go to America?  
dono ki nahi pahne

Qnt

Do I need to go to America?  
dare

Note:

need ~~not~~ dare ~~not~~ ~~not~~ not ~~not~~ & vice versa

24 Jan 2017.

# Adverb

- 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

(ii) Priya is absolutely wrong

⇒ To modify an adverb

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

⇒ To modify a preposition

she threw a stone perfectly on the beggar.  
S      V<sup>2</sup>      O      Adverb      AdvP.

⇒ To modify a conjunction

Adverb      Conj.

I had reached the cinema hall a little before the show started.  
S      V<sup>3</sup>      O<sup>2</sup>      Adv      Conj      S

⇒ To modify a sentence.

..... 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....

\* Firstly I should obey my teacher secondly my seniors  
First

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

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, anywhere,  
up, down, inside, outside, endorse,  
outclose, 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 Adverbs

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

Obivous + ly = obviously

poor + ly = poorly

List: Noun + ly = Adjective

father + ly = fatherly

Mother + ly = motherly

Sister + ly = sisterly

Brother + ly = brotherly

कुछ सब के पहले 'a' लगाने से Adverb का निमानुष देता है।

new → a new

fresh → a fresh

foot → a foot

ex she went on foot ✓

she went a foot ✗

she went afoot ✓

Adverb

## Some important adverbial phrases

- Once and again एक बार
- To and fro यात्रा तेज़

- through and through (completely - पूर्ण रूप से)
- over and over (बार बार) frequently
- out and out (पूर्णतः)
- Again and again (बार बार)
- by and by (लेट)
- first and foremost (प्रथम स्थान मेंबूर्ज)
- now and then (समय समय पर)
- bad blood (दुर्भागी)
- well off (सब पकार से सुखी रहना सम्भव)
- marry in haste (hasten at leisure - जल्दी की शादी जीवन भर पचतावा)
- well to do (रहस्याल)
- here after (अब से)
- there after (तब से)
- here in (इसमें)
- there in (उसमें)
- here about (यहाँ पास में)
- there about (वहाँ पास में)
- here with (इसके साथ)
- there with (उसके साथ)
- hereby (इसके होते)
- thereby (उसके होते)

25 / Jan / 2017

## 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' + o/w

→ S + AV + so + (-ve adjective) + that + S + Present  
can't + v' + o/w

Past  
couldn't + v' + o/w

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<sup>we</sup> can't go out

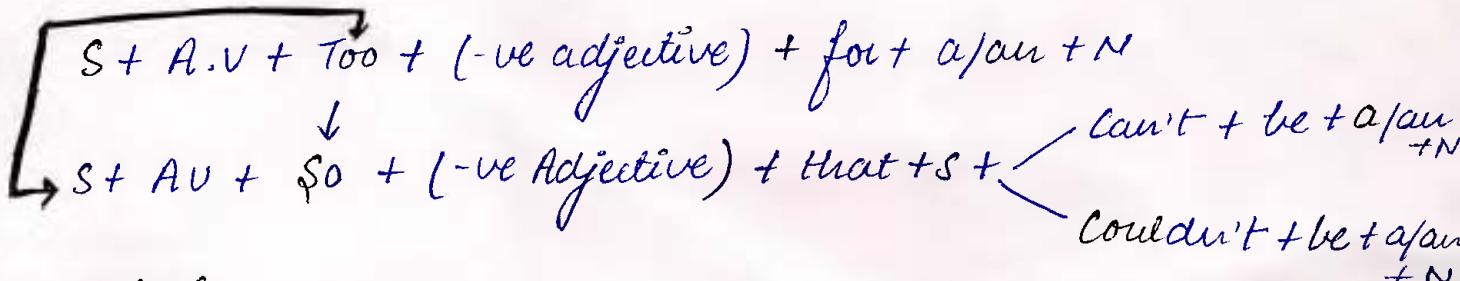
(3) She is so busy that she can't look after her children

⇒ 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:



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 sportman  
→ He is so dull that he can't be a sportman
- (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 ~~too hot~~
    - 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.

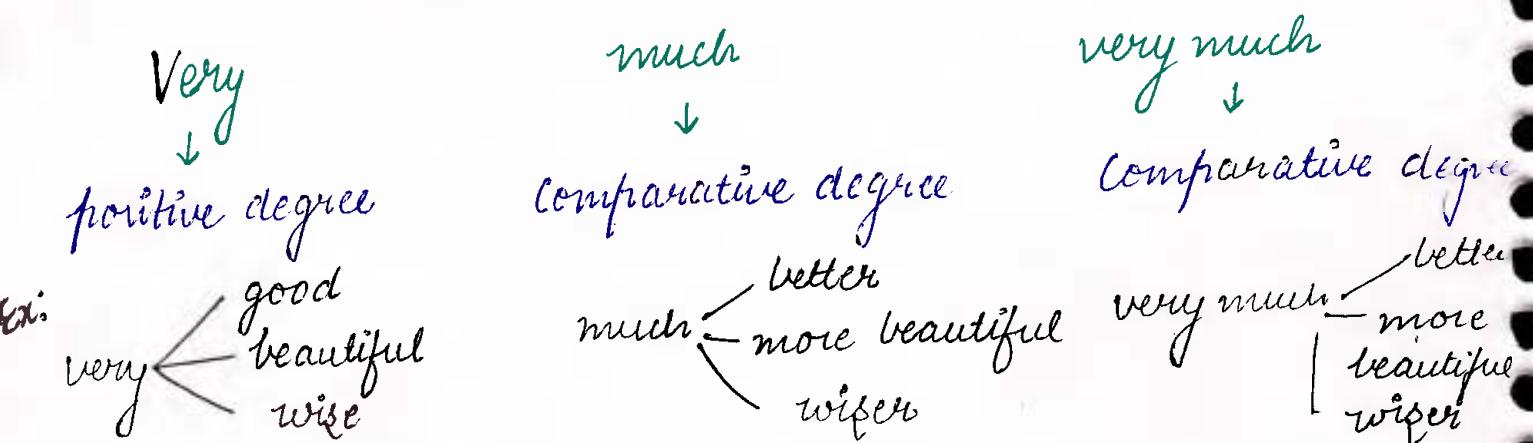
**Too** - go - sentence last

↓ 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 used 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

**Altogether :** (पूरे तरह से)

**All together :** (साथ साथ)

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

**Late :** विट्ठल से / देर से

**Lately :** अंगृहि - अंगृहि

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

**Hard :** घुरे शाकते से

**Hardly :** नहीं 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:** अट्टे का

Ex: I could barely understand some points

En: ten boys are absent

**Just now:** अभी अभी (वह ही घटे के अंदर)

En: I have seen this matter just now

**Right now:** (हीक अभी) वह ही मिले के अंदर

En: I have come here right now

**Recently:** (हाल ही में) (वह ही मिले के अंदर)

En: I have come here recently

**Even:** (अभी) उम्रों के विपरीत काम ही नह 'गत' का use करेगी,

En: 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,  
(सिफ़र बहुत) (बहुत उपाए नहीं)

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

(2) His style is only too bad  
उसका style बुरा है, (सार्वत्र बुरा नहीं है)

(3) This nobal is none too good

वे nobal उतना नहीं बहुत है,

(4) This nobal is none too bad

उसना ज्यादा नहीं बहुत है,

**Fairly / Rather :** (सामान्य सारा में लाभावात नहीं 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  
(अपरिचित से पहले)

Quickly  
↓

(तेजी से जल्द)

Ex: Do it quickly  
I go to bed early today.  
Come soon

Some time  
अपेक्षा

Sometime  
शूदर्घुव

Sometimes  
(अपेक्षा करते)

Ex: I will stay here for sometime

Mamnoon Singh is sometime p.m of India

Sometimes I think you

Slowly: उच्च से (quickly का opposite)

Lowly: उच्च-उच्च (loudly का opposite)

Ex: Swesh is reading a book slowly

Swesh is reading a book lowly

30 Jan 2017

## Common Error in the use of Adverb

Rule 1:

Ex: (i) The building is large enough for the guest house. (✓)  
(ii) The building is enough large for the guest house. (✗)  
enough का use के बाद करते हैं मिलती रहे  
qualify करते हैं, enough से पहले दोहरा +ve Adj के बाद होता है,

Adj + enough  
frontive

enough + N  
↓  
Adj

(iii) 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 (✗)

(iv) She can read only (✗)

(v) only she can read (✓)

Only ~~an~~ use ~~be~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~the~~ ~~not~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~be~~  
qualify ~~an~~ ~~is~~,

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

(2) She comes late seldom. (✗)

→ Subject + ~~always~~ / sometimes / ~~seldom~~ / rarely / occasionally  
/ often / never / generally + O.W

→ Subject + auxiliary verb + ~~always~~ / sometimes / ~~seldom~~ /  
rarely / occasionally / often / never / generally + O.W

For ~~any~~ ~~an~~ use subject ~~is~~ ~~an~~ ~~be~~ auxiliary verb ~~is~~  
~~an~~ ~~an~~ ~~is~~,

Ex: I am always at home on Sunday

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

(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 (✗)

(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 (✗)

→ Preposition is not used with adverb of manner.

## CONJUNCTION

Con- connection  
junction → 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 punished  
                            ↓  
                            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:

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

Ex: He is poor..... honest  
                            he is poor but honest

(2) Puja writes carefully and clearly  
+ conj

## (2) Co-relative Conjunction

The conjunction which is used in pairs

- ⇒ either  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  or  $\text{तथा}$  & nor  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ Neither — nor —
- ⇒ both  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  and  $\text{तथा}$  & as well as  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ hardly  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  when  $\exists V^4$   $\text{तथा}$  & then  $\exists V$  that  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ scarcely  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  when  $\exists V^4$   $\text{तथा}$  & then  $\exists V$  that  $\text{अतः}$ ,
- ⇒ No sooner  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  than  $\text{तथा}$  & then  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ Hardly  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  any  $\text{तथा}$  & other  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ Any  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  other  $\text{तथा}$  & but  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ No  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  or  $\text{तथा}$  & nor  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ Not  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  or  $\text{तथा}$  & nor  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ Never  $\&$   $\text{एव}$   $\text{तथा}$  & nor  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ seldom  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  never  $\text{तथा}$  & ever  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ nothing else  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  but  $\text{तथा}$  & yet  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ whether  $\&$  or  $\text{आत}$  & nor  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ Rather  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  than  $\text{तथा}$  & then  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ other  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  than  $\text{तथा}$  & then  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ nothing  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  but  $\text{तथा}$  & yet  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ such  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  that  $\text{तथा}$  & then  $\text{अतः}$
- ⇒ Not only  $\&$   $\text{एव}$  but also  $\text{तथा}$  & but too  $\text{अतः}$

(6)

No / not  
X than  
therefore  
Negative { Hardly { + had + s + u<sup>3</sup> + o<sup>2</sup> when  
though he is free, he is happy  
ex: Although the way not guilty, yet the way punished  
yet of ~~4cm~~ ~~4~~, ~~the same standard~~  
Although + s + v + o<sup>2</sup> + s + v + o<sup>2</sup> + yet  
Note:

(5)

~~not~~ ~~such~~ ~~such~~  
~~such~~ ~~such~~ yet = ~~such~~

(a) Tom if tell tall and handsome  
ex. (1) He starts tell Hindi and English

(4)

s + v + btm + Adv + adj + Adv + adj + adj  
well well well well well well

best ... and after ~~of~~ ~~the~~

(3)

(a) Many if not only good but also use  
their work

Ex: (2) Not only Nella but also Manta and Zoya are doing

s + v + not only +  $\frac{adv}{adv}$  +  $\frac{adv}{adv}$  +  $\frac{adv}{adv}$  +  $\frac{adv}{adv}$   
+ v + formular

not only but also

(2)

Ex: Hardly had he completed his work before  
scarcely had he left the house when it happened.

(7) (Negative word)  
No sooner + did + s + v<sup>1</sup> + ow > than.  
No sooner + had + s + v<sup>3</sup> + ow > than.

Ex: No sooner <sup>जैसी ही</sup> did she finish cooking than some guests arrived.

(8)

If	{	+ s + v <sup>y5</sup> + ow, ↓	s +	will shall (then) X	+ v' + ow
when					
whenever					
जब तक					
जैसे कि	{	Until	+ v' + ow	can	may
Unless		Till			
जब तक	{	as long as	X	may	may
जैसे कि		- even if			
जब	{	Before			

(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 याकौं वह चाहती ही है,

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

जब तक आप नहीं जाओगी वह वही रहेगी।

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

जब तक वह आयेगा हम फिर बैठकर रहेगी।

(9) Lest... should... कहे सैसा न हो की

↳ Negative word

↳ Sentence starts (X)

S + V + OW, lest + S + should + V<sup>2</sup> + OW

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

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

10 or else . . . will कैसे नहीं करेंगे

↳ sentence start (X)

↳ Negative word

S + V + OW, or else + S + will + V<sup>1</sup> + OW

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

11 whether . . . or कैसे . . . है

Note: कैसे 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 कैसे कैसे

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 him.

⑯ seldom or never : - 21121G अत ना

seldom if ever : 21121G interrogative sent.

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

⑰ since : यहांकि it is use in the begining of the sentence

Ex: since he is sick he can't attend the class

since: conjunction of time (जब तक)

use simple past जब करने दे और करने करने भी clause present perfect जब करने दे,

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 : इसलिए . 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 at use करने वा माना दे ना करो।

Ex: I think you are brave

I think that you are brave.

# SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT (syntax)

Ex: One must manage ~~his~~ time (X)  
~~one's~~

Everyone is the master of ~~one's~~ fate (X)  
~~his~~

⇒ Syntax is that branch of English language in which we study the art of using correct verbs

Rule 1

Sub (singular) ~~the boy~~ → V (singular) ~~is coming~~  
Sub (plural) → V (plural)  
Boys are coming

Rule 2

N + and + N → V (plural)

Ex: The boy and the girl are going to cinema

Rule 3

N + and + N → V (sing)  
part & parcel  
सिर्फ एक सिर्फ

Ex: Rice and curvy is my favourite dish.

List: Bread and butter, horse and carriage, hammer and sickle, crown and glory, truth and honesty, age and experience, slow and steady etc.

Rule 4:

⇒ Each + N + and + Every + N + V (singular)  
No No

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

⇒ 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 + uncountable N (sing) + v (sing) 100%

1% + N (countable) sing + v (sing)

Countable (plural) + v (plural) 100%

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, lots 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:

A number + N (plural) + V (plural)

The number of + N (plural) + V (sing)  
↓  
जितनी जीतने के अनुग्रह

Ex: the number of students are <sup>is</sup> 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:

parent <sup>(माता पर्याप्त)</sup> + sing + V (sing)

parents + plural + V (plural)

(जाता पर्याप्त दोनों)

Ex: His parent is coming today

His parents are coming today

Rule 10:

quotation, free verb, clause, phrase यदि

यदि फूल का काम करते हैं तो आने वाला verb sing  
होता है,

Ex: Cats and dogs is a famous phrase

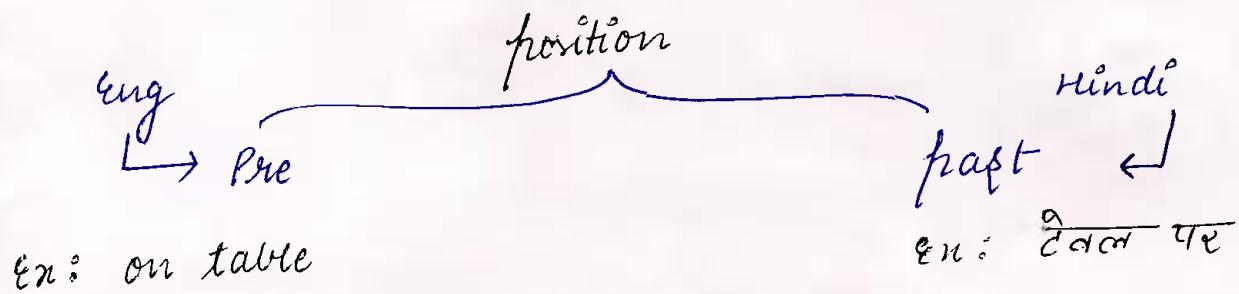
# Preposition

Ex: Lalita should wait on her ill husband

option - on / in / with / for

wait on - सेवा करना

wait for - वापर्ती करना



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

## Some common mistake for using preposition :-

(I) After preposition objective case is used

en: She has complained against Ram and I (X)

She has complained against Ram and me (✓)

(2) After preposition gerund is used

Ex: I abstain from smoke (X)

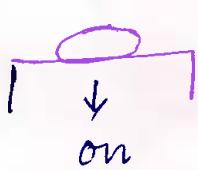
I abstain from smoking (✓)

## Basic uses of preposition :-

1

on : above : over

Ex / 342



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  $\Rightarrow$  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 अर्थ 'से ऊपर' तथा संख्या में ज्ञात  
एवं आधिक दरवाजे के लिए करते हैं,

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

There are above 100 students in the class.

Over: over का use age, temperature का measurement  
किसी place के आस पास, किसी वस्तु की ऊपर  
के लिए, के ऊपर समय (पूछा) तथा period of time  
के ऊपर में करते हैं।

Ex: (1) He is over 30.

(2) The temperature is over 20°C

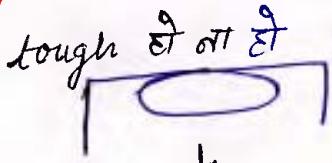
(3) It is cold over here

(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

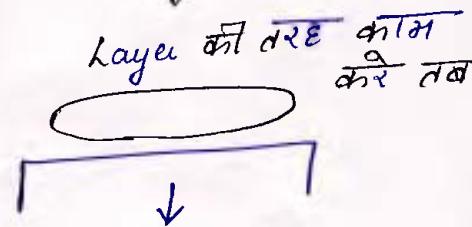


below



Under : Beneath

New              old  
(same meaning)



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 behaviour

**Phrase:** Under Age - नाबालीत

Under consideration - विचारित

under the nose of - आँखों के सामने

③

Round : Around : Along = किंवारे किंवारे

↓  
motion के साथ  
किंवा अर्थात्  
दृढ़ता सामान्य

↓  
(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 (↔)

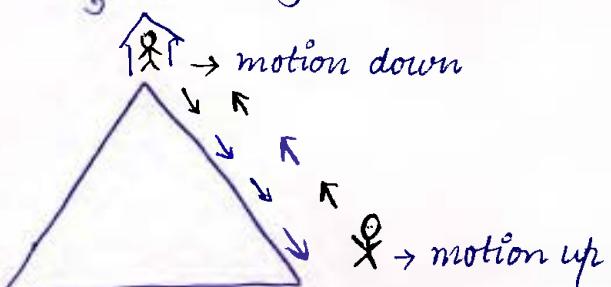
The earth moves around the sun (✓)

④

Up : Upon : down : up : down

↓

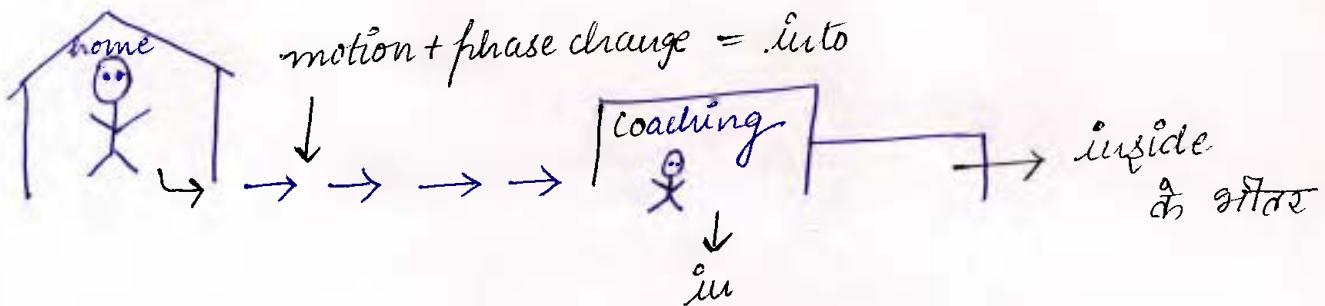
(जब कोई वस्तु जोड़ी से ऊपर उपर उठकर चढ़ती है साथ  
दूसरी वस्तु पर रखा जाता है तो upon)



↑ ↓ ऊपर और नीचे  
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.

⑤ In : Into : Inside =  $\frac{a}{n}$  /  $\frac{an}{n}$  /  $\frac{an}{n}$



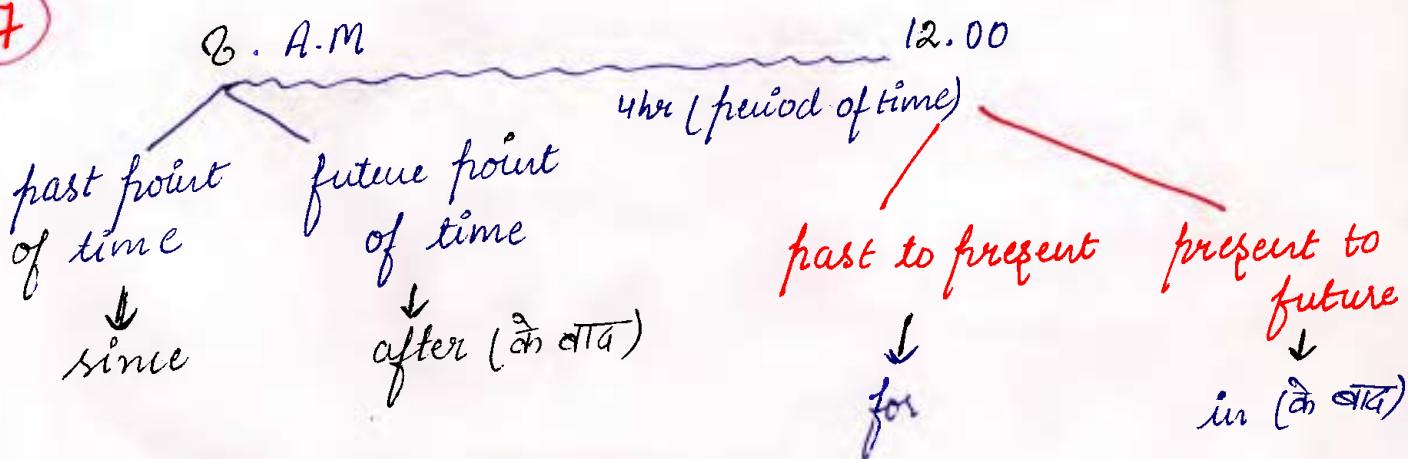
Ex: (1) He came into my room

- (2) The students are in the class  
 (3) The frog fell into the well  
 (4) Rain has stopped inside the hall

⑥ In : After - in the context of time reference



⑦



Ex: He has been absent since Monday  
He has been absent for a year

feel + the last / first + numerical word (1, 2, 3, ... ) ↵  
seconds / minute / hours / days / months / years / years

- - - road / bridge / motorway / shop / house / farm

$f_{20} = f_{20} + \text{numerical words } (1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ in English}) \text{ seconds/}$

$\leftarrow$  fine + last morning / last day / last year

Learning / name of festival.

give + Am / Pm / morning / evening / night / midnight /  
earl / mouth / nose / eye / mouth / nose / earl /

8 Since : for

## 9 To : Towards : onto : upto

To : (लग्या तक)

Ex: I am going to the DSL

I am going to the station

To : (पास / लगानी का)

Ex: come to me

go to him

To : (से) Ex: I said to Ram

To : (तक) Ex: From here to there

Towards : (लग्या तक वही लग्या को ओर)

Ex: I am coming towards you

I am going towards the station

Onto : (वर्तमान मार जाना / रखना motion की साथ)

Ex: The mouse jumped onto the table (✓)  
↑ (आगे बढ़कर गया)

The mouse jumped on the table (✓)  
↓ (वही पर है)

Upto : (तक) ('o' से high level)

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

(10) *About* : लगभग / वाला-वाली / मेरे या के लाडे मेरे

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

Ex: she will come in a weak

she will come with in a weak

13 En: The principal entered into the office (x)

The principal entered the office (✓)

normally into if not used with the word enter

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

Qn: India entered into an alliance with America

Beside : Besides

उत्तराखण्ड / संगमीप / उत्तराखण्ड

कृष्ण अचानक / कृष्ण अचानक

- Ex: (1) My house is located beside the college  
(2) He had no one besides his brother  
(3) Nobody writes to me besides you.  
    ~~to~~ ~~except~~

### 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 friends.

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

Ex: (1) There is an alliance between the four company  
(2) There is a treaty between three states on the Kavery water dispute.

(2) Difference के बाद between का प्रयोग होता है एवं तभी  
among का

Ex: what are the main differences between Cats dogs and cows?

(3) Between के बाद आठे वाले के nouns 'and' से जुड़ते हैं  
अबकि 'from' के बाद आठे 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 holi

(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

(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 कोई place साथ ही तो तुलनात्मक रूप से होते ही के साथ at और कोई के साथ in लगाते ही,

Ex: I live at Delhi in India

(15) with : By

↓                    ↓  
⇒ non living    →    doer

⇒ non doer    →    living

⇒ sense organ    →    तक - future time action

⇒ device              →    द्वारा - means

                ↓  
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 tiger 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 सालकर खड़ा होना  
/ के साहित खड़ा होना

- Ex: (1) You should not go against law
- (2) Don't lean against the door

18 **Behind:** के पीछे / लिखित समय में पैर करके

- Ex: (1) The Radhani Express is running behind its time
- (2) The PNB Bank is behind the DSI

19 **Beyond:** के अद्यत

- Ex: (1) He goes beyond limits
- (2) That is beyond my reach
- (3) Don't go beyond your limits.

20 **Through:** ग्रन्थ / सूचना (पूरा)

- Ex: Although the life (जीवन) ग्रन्थ
- All through the year (साल) ग्रन्थ

I couldn't sleep through the night.

Ex: The bullet went through the body

The bus is passing through the tunnel.

## Common errors in the use of Preposition

Rule 1: next, last, today, tomorrow, yesterday & ~~at~~  
at, in, on ~~at~~ Use ~~at~~ ~~at~~,

Ex: I saw him on last monday (✓)

Seeta will go on tomorrow (✓)

Rule 2: Ex: China attacked at India (X)

China attacked on India (X)

China attacked upon India (X)

China attacked India (X)

Attack + [on / at / upon] X

Rule 3: Devise / discuss + (about) X

Ex: I discussed about this question with friend (✓)

Rule 4: Explain + [of / about] X

Ex: She explained about her problems to me (✓)

Rule 5: Order + [to / for] X

Ex: I ordered [to] my servant to clean the car (✓)

Rule 6: Reach / approach + [to] <sup>x</sup> + a place

Ex: She has reached to <sub>x</sub> the station (✓)

Rule 7: Ridicule + [at / on / about] <sup>x</sup>  
↓  
অসম কোল

Ex: Some girls ridicule about him (✓)

Rule 8: Resemble + [to / with] <sup>x</sup>  
↓  
অসম কোল

Ex: She resembles with her mother (✓)  
X

Rule 9: propose / Report / say / suggest + to ✓

Ex: I paid to Ram

She propose to us that we should go to the cinema.

Rule 10: Advise / ask / encourage / invite / tell / bring / give / sell / send / show + to x

Ex: I gave to <sub>x</sub> her a beautiful pen

I advised to <sub>x</sub> him to give up smoking (✓)

Rule 11: marry + to / with (x)

S + is / am / are / was / were + married + to + N

Ex: Ram married with Sita (x)

He is married to a girl (✓)

Rule 12: जब कोई व्यक्ति बीमारी से मरता है तो die  
के साथ 'of' लगाते हैं,

उग्र बीमारी से न मरते हैं तो 'from' लगाते हैं,

Ex: Raju died from over eating

He died from Malaria (X)  
of (✓)



2nd September 2016

# TENSE

## Present tense

- Simple Present
- Present Continuous
- Present perfect
- Present perfect continuous

## Past tense

- Simple past
- Past Continuous
- Past perfect
- Past perfect continuous

## Future tense

- Simple future
- Future Continuous
- Future perfect
- Future perfect continuous

A work is to be done in this form.



Simple present  
Fix 90%.

Not fix 50%  
Simple future

- V<sup>1</sup> present (Plural)
- V<sup>2</sup> Past perfect
- V<sup>3</sup> continuous
- V<sup>4</sup> Present (singular)

## Simple Present Tense

### Basic

It shows present habitual action daily routine action, universal truth and future plan action.

{ + plural } { - singular } structure. 1. S<sup>(-)</sup> + V<sup>5</sup> + O W

2. S<sup>(+)</sup> + V<sup>(+)</sup> + O W

S + V<sup>5</sup> + O W

S + know/knows + how to + V' + O W      S + want/wants + V' + O W

S + V<sup>5</sup> + O W  $\Rightarrow$  S + go/goes to + V' + O W

examples :

Translate in English.

v<sup>5</sup>

1. मेरी पत्नी<sup>s</sup> चांप बनाना जानती है,

⇒ My wife knows how to make & prepare tea

2. उसे तेजना आता है,

⇒ He knows how to swim.

3. मैं हमसे मिलना चाहता हूँ,

⇒ I want to meet you everyday

4. मैं रोज़ English पढ़ने जाता हूँ,

⇒ I go to read English daily

5. मैं रोज़ 5 बजे जापा<sup>e</sup>ता हूँ,

⇒ I get up at 5 O'clock daily  
here it can't be wake up because

get up - उठाना  
wake up - उठाना

6. वह हमें पीठना चाहता है,

⇒ He wants to beat you.

S + V<sup>15</sup> + O + W

Negative - S + do<sup>+</sup>/does + not + V<sup>1</sup> + O + W

Interrogative - do/ does + S + V<sup>1</sup> + O + W + ?

Interrogative + Negative -

Do/ does + S + not + V<sup>1</sup> + O + W + ?

doesn't / don't + S + V<sup>1</sup> + O + W + ?

example - My mother has a beautiful umbrella  
X my mother hasn't a beautiful umbrella  
✓ my mother doesn't have a beautiful umbrella

only detail you know how to put in

1 3 10118 1310 1120 10220 3811 h

What do you know about this?

why doesn't the goat help the poor / why does the goat not help the poor

$$\frac{3}{88} \quad \frac{20240}{6} \quad \frac{1210}{6} \quad \frac{5714}{6} \quad \frac{740}{6} \quad \frac{1107715}{6} \quad \frac{2140217}{6} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

Why does you want to meet him

12 1312 110111 101 1113 1111 ①

5th September examples are :

mo + ,  
; mot, n + of mom -

Intergalactic with family + negative

$$j + m_0 + n + s + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p} / \partial p +$$

Internationaler "Weltfonds"

## Rule 2

S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW + what when + Past  
if first clause is Present with  
it can be in any form of tense

- S + V<sup>2</sup> + OW
- S + was/were + V<sup>4</sup> + OW
- S + had + V<sup>3</sup> + OW
- S + had + been + V<sup>4</sup> + OW

- 1) I know where she lived in Delhi ✓
- 2) I know where did she live in Delhi ✗

## Rule 3

S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW + what when + Future  
;

- S + will/shall + V<sup>1</sup> + OW
- S + will/shall + be + V<sup>4</sup> + OW
- S + will/shall + have + V<sup>3</sup> + OW

- 1) I have no idea where she will live in Delhi.

g/September

- ① who does live here ✗
- ② who does not live here ✓
- ③ who don't live here ✓
- ④ who did this ✓
- ⑤ who did come yesterday ✗
- ⑥ who comes here. ✓
- ⑦ who come here. ✓

who → Pro - ~~主~~ - Conjunction  
living sing - ~~主~~, ~~谓~~, ~~宾~~

who + do/does / did + v' + o w (X)

who + v<sup>'</sup>s + o w? (✓)

Negative: who + don't / doesn't + v' + o w + ? ✓

#### Rule 4:

- ① He is going to school always (X)
- ② He always goes to school (✓)
- ③ He goes to school always (X)
- ④ He is going to market everyday (X)
- ⑤ He everyday goes to market (X)
- ⑥ He goes to market everyday. (✓)

→ ① Always / never / occasionally / sometimes / often / usually / generally / seldom etc are used in simple Present Tense  
these words are used after the subject and before the main verb.

→ ② everyday / everynight / everymonth / daily these words are used last of the sentence in simple present Tense

Simple Present tense is used with Conditional sentence.

whatever  
whenever

If,  
until  
unless

as soon as  
as long as  
till  
even if  
as if  
Before  
After

+ would / should / will / shall } X  
can / may }

+ S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW, S + will  
shall  
can  
may ,

(It meaning comes in future (in Hindi))

'As if' - माने कि

- \* The sentence can never start with 'as if'
- \* It works as a conjunction

here 'was' cannot be used because  
there are imaginary sentences.

S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW + 'as if', S + were + N / Adj / OW  
S + would + V' + OW.

S + V<sup>3</sup> + OW + 'as if' S + had + V<sup>3</sup> + OW (rare condition)

example:

- 1) It seems to me as if you were mad.
- 2) He walks as if he were a lion
- 3) It seems as if it would rain.
- 4) She spoke as if she had . . . returned from London.

# Until / Unless

- It is a negative word
- we can't use 'no' / not / never with it.
- Until shows time condition and unless shows Condition.

① Until + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW, S + will / shall + V' + OW

S + will / shall + OW, until + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW

both conditions are giving sense of future.

but if

② S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW, until + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW

here sense is present

example:

① Until the doctor comes I will sit here. (future sense)

② You stay here until I call you. (present sense)

Unless + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW, S + will / shall + V' + OW

S + will / shall + V' + OW, unless + S + V<sup>1/5</sup> + OW

example:

① Unless the government accepts our proposal, we will continue our strike.

② Unless he works hard he will not pass

9, September 2016

If/when/before/as soon as - - - S + V<sup>y5</sup> + OW  
S + will + V' + OW'  
shall  
may  
can

S + will/shall + V' + OW if --- + S + V<sup>y5</sup> + OW

- 1) we shall wait, till she come comes
- 2) I shall finish my work before he comes comes
- 3) I can start my work as soon as he comes
- 4) I shall go to the market if it will rain rains
- 5) unless you don't come to me. I will not help you
- 6) unless he works hard, he don't success, he will not succeed.
- 7) what <sup>does</sup> he knows about you
- 8) I don't know what he know about you.
- 9) He goes to market usually → He usually goes to market
- 10) the train will starts at 10 o'clock
- 11) जब मैं तुमसे मिलना आँगा मैं तुरंत मद्दद करूँगा।  
when I come to meet you, I will help you
- 12) जैसे ही वह आँगा मैं बिना शुरू करूँगा,  
As soon as he comes, I will start my work.

Rule 1 Current events, current news, newspaper headlines are used in simple present tense.

- example: (1) coffee, Tata, Starbucks comes to Delhi opens its outlets at the airport  
(2) The P.M leaves for China next week  
(3) Mig - 29 crashes.

Rule 2 An introduction of quotations, proverbs, maxims etc are used in simple present tense

- example: (1) A bad Carpenter quarrels with his tools

Rule 3. The fact of history and events if said in the relevant of present then simple present is used.

- example: Akbar marries a Rajputana Princess and gets a example of secularism

Rule 4. It is used to indicate a present habitual action/daily routine action.

- example: He gets up 4 'O' clock everyday

Rule 5. It is used to indicate a universal truth/external truth

- example: 1) The sun rises in the east  
2) Water boils at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$

Rule 6. It is used to indicate a fixed future plan action

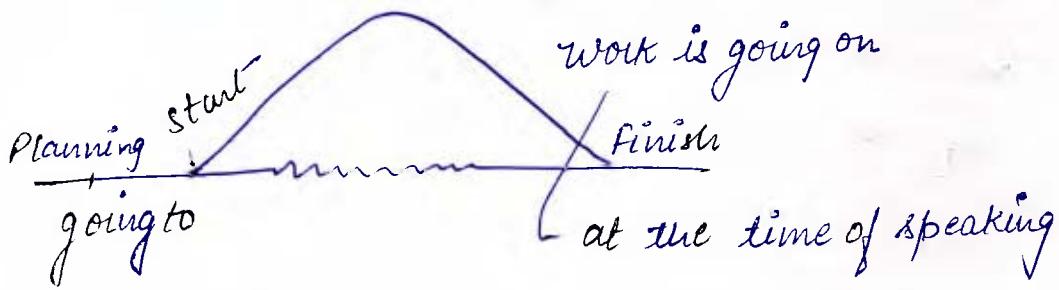
- example: The match starts at 2 'O' clock

Rule 7. Broadcast commentary is used in simple present tense

- example: Ashwin throws the ball, the batsman hits hard, Dhoni catches the ball

12/September/2016

# Present Continuous Tense



The work or action starts sometimes before and it must get an end after sometime. but the work is going on at the time of speaking

S + is/am/are + v<sup>4</sup> + O/W → S + is/am/are + making to v<sup>1</sup>  
→ S + is/am/are + going to + v<sup>1</sup> + O/W → S + is/am/are + getting to v<sup>3</sup>  
S + is/am/are + going to + make + O + v<sup>1</sup>  
→ get + O + v<sup>3</sup>

- ① मैं तुम्हें देख रहा हूँ,  
I see you seeing प्रवर्तना
- ② मैं उसे जान रहा हूँ,  
I know him प्रवर्तना
- ③ Pakistan आतंकवादी से India पर आक्रमण करवा रहा है,  
Pakistan is making terrorist assault in India
- ④ वह सोया हुआ है,  
He is sleeping

- ⑤ मैं अपने पापा से घड़ी खरीदवाने जा रहा हूँ,  
I am going to make my father buy a watch
- ⑥ मैं उसे पीटवाने जा रहा हूँ,  
I am going to get him beaten

**structure** S + is / am / are + V<sup>4</sup> + O/W

**Negative** : S + is / am / are + not + V<sup>4</sup> + O/W

**Interrogative** : is / am / are + S + V<sup>4</sup> + O/W + ?

**Int + negative** : isn't / aren't + S + V<sup>4</sup> + O/W + ?

Am I not = Aren't I ✓

Ain't I ✓

Amn't I X

**WH family** : WH + is / am / are + S + V<sup>4</sup> + O/W + ?

**WH + Negative** : WH + isn't / Aren't + S + V<sup>4</sup> + O/W + ?

① आप धनी लोगों द्वारा लोगों से काम करते हैं।

Are the rich making the poor do work.

② तुम अगले हफ्ते कश्मीर जाएंगे जा रहे हों।

Why are you going Kashmir next week?

③ वह मुझे इस काम के लिए बड़ी दौड़ रही है।

Why is he making me run for the work.

④ तुम अपने घर आजकल कहाँ करते होंगे हों।

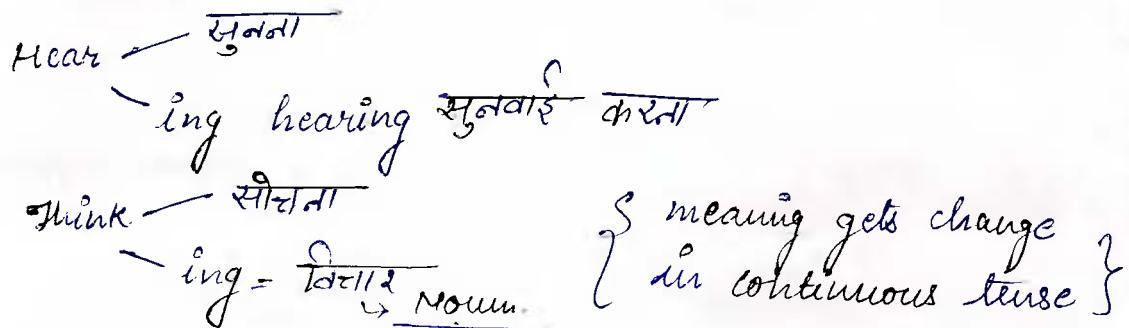
Where are you getting your haircut these days.

⑤ आप आपने जूते Polish करवा रहे हों।

Are you getting your shoes Polish.

13/September/2016

## Common Errors in the use of Present Continuous Tense.



Rule 1. Some of the verbs which are not used in continuous tense in original meaning.

It is used in simple present tense and gives two sense

(i) Simple present.

(ii) Present continuous

example: ① I hear your voice.

मैं हुड़ाती आवज सुनता हूँ।  
मैं हुड़ाती आवज सुन रहा हूँ।

② The judge is hearing this case today.

Judge को काम की सुनवाई कर रहा है।

③ I am seeing you tonight.

मैं आज की रात तुमसे मिल रहा हूँ।

The words are

① Admire - मरहता है

② Adore - पूजता है

③ Agree - सहमत होता

④ Amuse - मनोरनन्दन होता

⑤ Astonish - चाक्रित कर देना

⑥ Attract - आकर्षित

⑦ Believe - विश्वास होता

⑧ Concern - फिरता होता

soft	36
supportive	35
annual	34
should	33
seen	32
see	31
satisfy	30
regulate	29
removal	28
require	27
recognise	26
realise	25
release	24
rule	23
run	22
imperial	21
imagine	20
heat	19
queasies	18
frogs	17
target	16
feast	15
envy	14
adult	13
delete	12
desire	11
desire	10
confusion	9

- (37) Surprise - ~~सुप्रिय~~
- (38) Suspect - ~~सामने आया~~
- (39) Understand - ~~समझा~~
- (40) Hate - ~~हates~~
- (41) etc.

**Rule 2** ~~जरूरी~~ कि किसी चीज़ में gradual increasing or decreasing की भाव दिखाया जाता है Present Continuous का use करें ॥

उद्देश्य - (i) double comparative if use

(ii) Get, grow, become ~~जैसे~~ जैसे का use

example: (i) My grandfather is getting older & older, day by day  
double comparative.  
(ii) She is becoming more & more ambitious day by day.  
D.C.

**Rule 3** example:

(i) She watches T.V at this moment (X)

(ii) She is watching T.V at this moment (✓)

(iii) She is watching the T.V at this moment (X)  
at this moment is used in Present Continuous.

Now, at the moment, at this moment, at this time  
present time - this morning this evening etc are used  
in present continuous tense.

**Rule 4** S + is/am/are + on - ~~जो से है~~

examples

(i) Here classes are on (without v<sup>4</sup>)

(ii) I am on duty

(iii) The fan is on



→ The strong fleet our nation at war has flushed in the past the impact of war on future time.

example: - I did my graduation last year  $\Rightarrow$  I completed my graduation last year

before + time / yesterday { ago / last }

page

blue jay has words are

Injunct withdrawal on future

Styphle past

Lasse

Inhardt & Sustava as a result

Repetitie effect

+ have +

14 / self-timer / 2016

# Common Errors in the use of Present Perfect Tense.

examples:

- ① मैंने अभी अभी अपना काम समाप्त किया है।  
I have just finished my work
- Just / even/ never/ already  
after all they v<sup>3</sup> we
- ② वे लॉर्ग मैच पहले भी जीत दुके हैं,  
They have already won the match
- ③ वह कई बार मुझे रुला दिया है,  
He had made me cry many times.
- ④ Shah Jaha ने Taj Mahal का बनाया है,  
why has Shah Jaha got the Taj Mahal build
- ⑤ आप हमें इसी बारे में कहा है,  
Have you ever gone to Delhi?
- ⑥ तूमों अपने Motorcyle का रखा नहीं करवाया है,  
why haven't got your motorcycle repaired.

**Rule 1 :** After the words like "Just/ even/ never/ already"  
always use v<sup>3</sup>  
Just/ even/ never/ already + v<sup>3</sup>

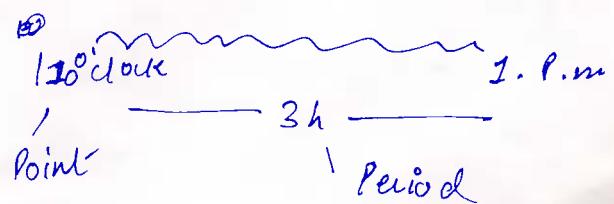
**Rule 2 :** वे अभी तक नहीं आये हैं,  
He hasn't come yet

'Yet' is used in Present Perfect Tense (negative or interrogative sentence)

**Rule 3:** since / For is used in Present Perfect Tense

since - Point of time

For - Period of time



Since - o'clock, am, p.m, morning, evening, night, midnight, sunset, sunrise, name of days / months / years / seasons / festivals / events, childhood, yesterday, birth, marry . . . . .

Since + last  $\Rightarrow$  last day, last month, last year .....

For + numeral words (1, 2, 3, 4 - ..... as)

For + seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, years

Since January,  
For 2 months.

For + The last / Past + <sup>1</sup> 2 days .(numeral words)

example: (i) I have known you for the last 10 days (✓) means of sentence  
(ii) I have been knowing you for the last 10 days (✗) knowing is not a verb. If it is then it change into  
(iii) I have lived in Delhi since January (✓)  
(iv) I have been living in Delhi since January (✓)

Note \*

Since and for if used in 4 tense

(ii) Present Perfect Continuous (iv) Past Perfect continuous

Part Point of time

Since → conjunction ~~after~~ (start from since)

## conjunction of time अवधि

\* If since is used in the form of Conjunction and time then since is used in simple Past and the coming clause will be used in Simple Present.

Since + S + V<sup>2</sup> + O<sub>W</sub>, S+ has/have + V<sup>3</sup> + O<sub>W</sub>

st has/have + v<sup>3</sup> + o w , since + s + v<sup>2</sup> + o w

if since is used with v<sup>2</sup> then Simple Past

if since is not used with v<sup>2</sup> then Simple Present Perfect

examples:-

(1) Three months have passed since I met her.

(2) Since he joined the IAS, he hasn't taken any leave.

15, September.

Rule 4: 'This time' is used in Present perfect tense whereas 'that time' is used in simple past tense.

example ⇒ I have understood tense this time

Rule 5: First time / second time / third time ... are used in Present Perfect tense.

example ⇒ I have seen you here first time.

Structure

It / this + is / was + the + best / worst / only + perfect tense

example - this is the best picture I have ever seen.

Rule 6: Frequency of time (two time / three times ...) etc are used in present perfect tense

example ⇒ I have been doing it for five times (X)

⇒ I have done it for five times (V)

# Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- This is a very special case that is the combination of 2 tenses.
  - (i) Present Perfect
  - (ii) Present Continuous

It means the work or action starts in the past and still continuous in the present.

Structure: S + has/have + been<sup>v3</sup> + v4 + o/w + since/for + time

Negative: S + hasn't / haven't + been + v4 + o/w + since/for + time

Int : Has / have + S + been + v4 + o/w + since/for + time?

Int + Neg: Hasn't / haven't + S + been + v4 + o/w + since/for + time?

WH : WH + has/have + S + been + v4 + o/w + since/for + time?

WH + Neg: WH + hasn't / haven't S + been + v4 + o/w + since/for + time?

example:

① Mr. Sinha has been teaching in the college for more than five years.

② He has been living in Delhi since 1980

(i) क्या लाता इस घर से 2010 से नहीं रह रही है?

⇒ Hasn't Lata been living in this house since 2010.

(ii) तुम क्या यहाँ यहाँ से क्या कर रहे हो?

⇒ What have been you doing here for 4 hours.

(iii) क्या वह 3 घण्टे से अप्रैली पढ़ रही है?

⇒ Has she been reading English since 3 hours.

(iv) मैं इस coaching से पिछले 2 घण्टे से अध्ययन कर रहा हूँ।

⇒ I have been studying in this coaching for the last two hours.

extra

examples:

S + has/have + been + v<sup>3</sup> + to w + since / for + time

(1) मैं जनवरी से खेल रहा हूँ,

→ I have been busy since January

(2) वह 4 दिन से अनुप्रवर्त्तित है,

→ He has been absent for 4 days

Note: The sentence of Present perfect Continuous can be written in Present perfect tense

Note: It is better to use the structure

[ S + has/have + been + v<sup>4</sup> + to w + since / for + time ]

example (i) I have been living in Delhi for 10 years (x)

(ii) I have lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

Note: It is better to use the structure

[ S + hasn't/haven't + v<sup>3</sup> + to w + since / for + time ]

In the case of negative

ex (i) I haven't lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

(ii) I haven't been living in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

Note: Present Continuous tense का नाम संकेत यह है यहाँ नहीं आता है तो उसे Present Perfect Continuous Tense कहा जाता है

example तुम खा ही रहे हो ,

→ You have been eating

16, September

# Simple Past Tense

example ➔ मैं रखा दुक्ता था ,

⇒ I ate

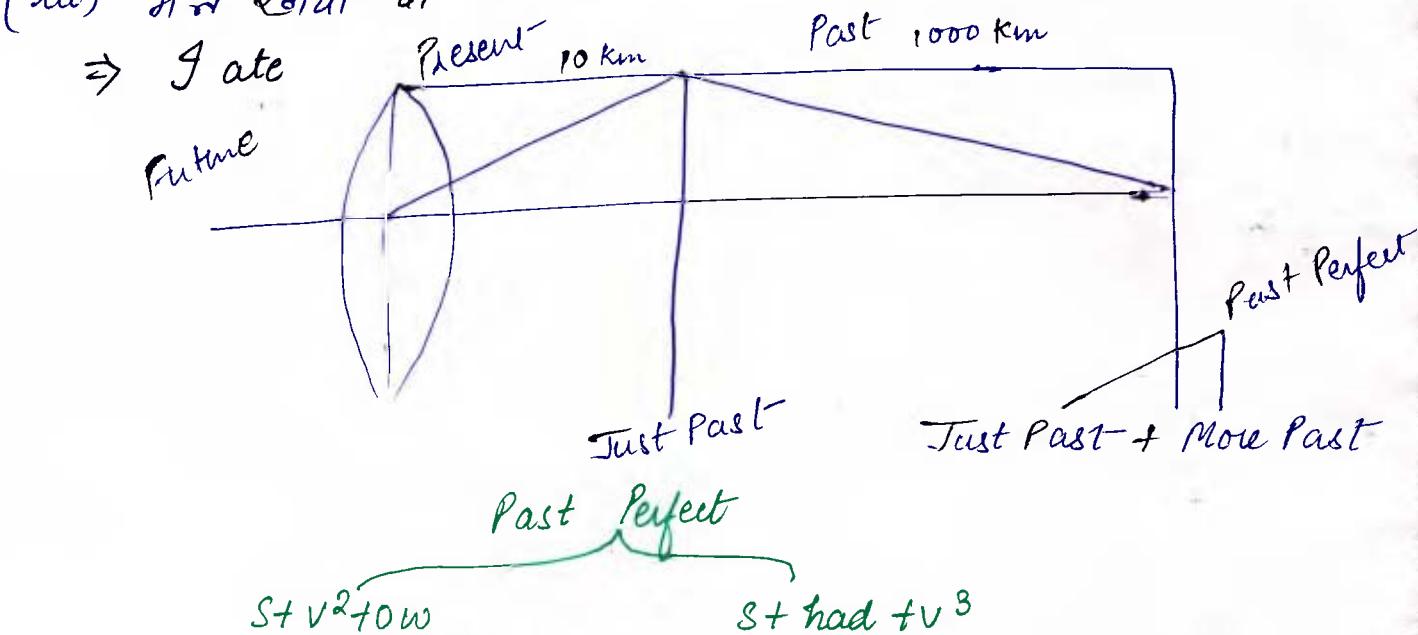
(ii) मैंने खाया ,

⇒ I ate

(iii) मैंने खाया था

⇒ I ate

Future



⇒ more past → Past perfect + had + v<sup>3</sup>

⇒ Just past → simple Past + s+V<sup>2</sup>+OW

• दूसरा को कहे गए past की single clause sentence  
रेखा simple past tense की रेखा है,

• had + v<sup>3</sup>, past perfect tense की रेखा 99% तक है,  
single clause में नहीं होता है, इसके साथ कोई वास्तविक  
clause नहीं होता होना चाहिए ,

\* Simple past → In this case the work or action finishes  
in the past and impact also withdraw on present

\* पढ़ाया ➔ दुखा था, लड़ा थी, उड़ा थी . . . .

2) या था, थी . थी ही थी, ली थी, बी थी, की थी . . . .

3) था, थी, थी, थी, थी की . . . .

4) था था, ली ली, तो थी . . . .

## Structure

S + V<sup>2</sup> + OW  $\Rightarrow$  S + made + O + V<sup>3</sup> + OW  
got + O + V<sup>3</sup> + OW

Neg: S + didn't + V' + OW

Int: Did + S + V' + OW + ?

Int + Neg: Didn't + S + V' + OW + ?

WH: WH + did + S + V' + OW + ?

WH + Neg: WH + didn't + S + V' + OW + ?

extra S + wanted to + make + O + V'  
get + O + V<sup>3</sup>

$\Rightarrow$  S + know + how to + V' + OW

Ex. मैंने कोशिश की ।

$\Rightarrow$  I tried

ii) तुमने मुझे घोका दिया ,

$\Rightarrow$  You cheated me

iii) मैं हमेशा उसकी नारीफ़ थी ।

$\Rightarrow$  I always admired him

iv) मैं उससे मिलना चाहता था ।

$\Rightarrow$  I wanted to meet him

v) उसे गाड़ी चलाना नहीं आता था ।

$\Rightarrow$  He didn't know how to drive car

vi) तुम कल पढ़ने वाले नहीं थे ।

$\Rightarrow$  why didn't you come yesterday

vii) जीवन ने भारत की विभाजित बांधी थाराया ।

$\Rightarrow$  why did jima get India divided

viii) मैं उसे पीटवाना चाही चाहता था ।

$\Rightarrow$  I didn't want to get him beaten .

# Common Errors in the use of Simple Past Tense

Rule 1: Simple past tense is used for story writing / accident / incident / report writing or any event that occurred in the past

⇒ There lived a king in maangadh. The King was very honest and wise....

Rule 2: Ago / yesterday / the day before yesterday / Yesterday morning / last night / last week / last month / last year etc are used in simple past tense.

Rule 3: Monday last / the other day / In 2008 / In April 2010 etc are used in simple past tense

i. She will come there the other day. (X)

ii. She has come here the other day. (X)

iii. She come here the other day. (✓)

iv. He has completed his work last night (X)

v. He completed his work last night (✓)

Rule 4. It is time

It is high time

It is right time

It is about time

It is time she has opened the shop.

It is time she opened the shop.

It is time to go home.

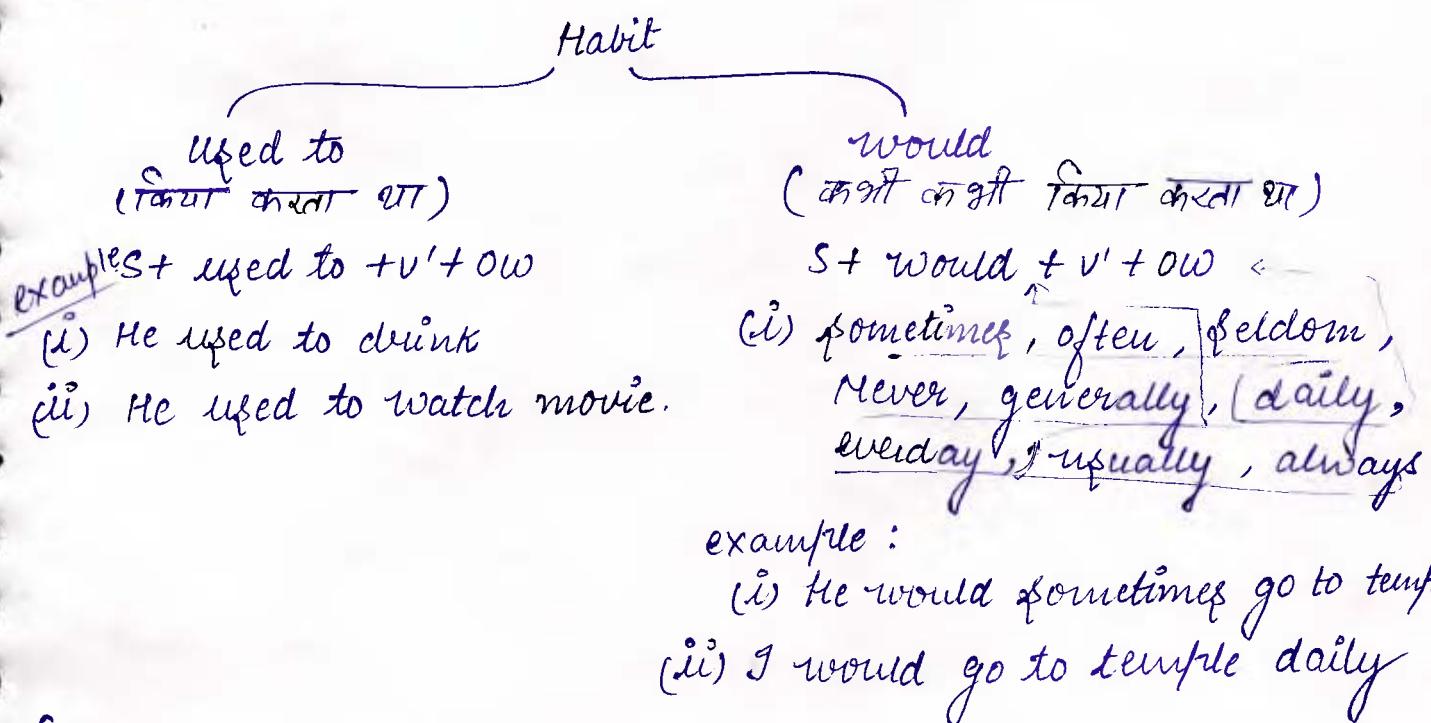
} + S + V<sup>2</sup> + O/W ✓

} + to + V<sup>1</sup> ✓

- ex. i. It is high time she has opened the shop. (X)  
ii. It is high time she opened the shop. (✓)  
iii. It is time to go home. (✓)

19/September/2016

## Rule 5 Simple past tense is used with habitual action.



(Questions will come in double clause)

- when + S + was/were + N/ow
- 
- S + used to + V1 + OW (Regular)
- S + would + V1 + OW (Irregular)
- S + V2 + OW (Normal)
- 1) when I was in America I used to take tea with breakfast.
  - 2) when I was in America I would sometimes take tea with breakfast.
  - 3) when I was in America I took tea with breakfast.

## Rule 6 S + is / am / are / was / were + used to + V4 + OW.

- Addicted to + V4 + OW
- Accustomed to + V4 + OW
- Hesitated to + V4 + OW

(i) I am accustomed to taking tea

- " " addicted to - -
- " " Hesitated to - -
- " " used to - -

### Rule 7

Simple past tense is used with conditional sentences.

If + s + v<sup>2</sup> + o/w , s + would + v' + o/w

s + would + v' + o/w , if + s + v<sup>2</sup> + o/w

- i) If you went to Agra, you would see the Taj Mahal
- ii) If you came to me I would give you lots of money

### Rule 8 Simple past tense is used with unreal conditions

If + s + were + N/o/w, s + would + v' + o/w

- i) If I were the PM of India, I would eradicate the poverty of India.
- ii) If I were a bird I would fly <sup>in</sup> the sky

### Rule 9 'This' is used in present perfect tense whereas 'that' is used in simple past tense

- i) I came late that time. (✓)
- ii) I have come late that time (X)

### Rule 10 Always, generally, seldom, never, often, everyday, everynight etc are used in simple present tense as well as simple past tense

- i) He always helps me. (✓)
- ii) He always helped me. (✓)

### Rule 11 Today, this morning/evening/month/year etc are used in Present perfect tense as well as simple past tense

i) I have seen him today (✓)

ii) I saw him today (✓)

Extra

(1) S + had+to + v' + ow  $\begin{cases} \text{पूरी UT} \\ \text{नी UT} \end{cases}$  Compulsion.

S + was/were + to + v' + ow  $\begin{cases} \text{नी UT} \\ \text{पूरी UT} \end{cases}$  Planning  
 $\begin{cases} \text{पूरी UT} \\ \text{नी पूरी UT} \end{cases}$  UT

S + was/were + about to + v' + ow (ई वार्ता UT)

Immediate Plan

(i) मूँहे अचेजी पड़ना पूरा था,

I had to read English

(ii) मूँहे बढ़ा जाना था,

I had/was to go there

(iii) मैं उसे मिलने चाला था,

I was to meet him.

(iv) वह मरने दे वाला था,

He was about to die.

S + v<sup>2</sup> + ow

S + did + v<sup>1</sup> + ow  $\begin{cases} \text{नी था} \\ \text{emphatic} \end{cases}$

S + did+ nothing + but + v' + ow

There + was/were + nothing + but + N + ow

i) वह हँसती नी थी,

she did laugh

ii) वह हँसती दे नी थी,

she did nothing but laugh

iii) वहाँ पानी दे पानी था,

There was nothing but water there

20/september/2016

## Past Continuous Tense.

It shows that an action was continuous in the past. One more thing is very important to note here and that is :-

- i. It is essential to put a context to make the sentence logically correct.
- ii. In the absence of any context the sense of the sentence is not clear.

Note • The context will in simple ~~Present~~ Past tense (95%)

S + was/were + v<sup>4</sup> + <sup>conjunction</sup> + S + v<sup>2</sup> + ow

Neg: S + wasn't / weren't + v<sup>4</sup> + . . . . .

Int: was/were + S + v<sup>4</sup> + ow + . . . . . ?

Qnt + Neg: wasn't / weren't + S + v<sup>4</sup> + ow + . . . . . ?

WH: WH + was/were + S + v<sup>4</sup> + ow + . . . . . ?

WH + Neg WH + wasn't / weren't + S + v<sup>4</sup> + ow . . . . . ?

## Common Errors in the use of Past Continuous Tense

Rule 1

\* when two works having at same time  $\Rightarrow$  when is used

\* " " " " alternate time  $\Rightarrow$  while is used

Meaning      when - ~~at~~ / ~~at~~  
                  while  $\Rightarrow$  ~~at~~ / ~~at~~

① S + was/were + v<sup>4</sup> + ow  $\xrightarrow{\text{when}}$  + S + v<sup>2</sup> + ow

when + S + v<sup>2</sup> + ow, S + was/were + v<sup>4</sup> + ow

② S + was/were + v<sup>4</sup> + ow  $\xrightarrow{\text{while}}$  + S + was/were + v<sup>4</sup> + ow

while + S + was/were + v<sup>4</sup> + ow, S + was/were + v<sup>4</sup> + ow

### ③ while + S + was/were + V<sup>4</sup>+OW, S + V<sup>2</sup>+OW

- ① जब मैं कल सुष्ठुप्त तुमसे मिलने आया था तो तुम अपने Study room में पढ़ रहे थे, when I came to meet you yesterday morning, you were studying in your study room.
- ② रानी गाना गा रही थी जबकि उसकी छोटी बहन नाच रही थी, Rani was singing a song while her <sup>younger</sup> sister was dancing.
- ③ जब Park में टैक्सी रहा था तबकि यह पड़ रिया, while I was walking in the park a taxi fell down.
- ④ वह सो रहा था जबकि मैं TV देख रहा था, He was sleeping while I was watching T.V.

**Rule<sup>2</sup>** Past के किसी घोर में gradual increasing ya decreasing घटाव के लिए Past Continuous का use किया जाता है, इसके साथ Double Comparative का use किया जाता है,

- (i) She was getting fatter and fatter day by day.

21/september/2016

## Past Perfect Tense

पुलिस के आने से पहले जोर आए दूकान थी

पार्ट 1

subsequently action

S + v<sup>2</sup> + OW

पार्ट 2

earlier action

S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + OW

Before      after <sup>(X)</sup>

S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + OW, + S + v<sup>2</sup> + OW

⇒ The thief had run away before the police came.

Neg: S + hadn't + v<sup>3</sup> + OW . . . . .

Int: Had + S + v<sup>3</sup> + OW - . . . . ?

Int + Neg: Hadn't + S + v<sup>3</sup> + OW - . . . . ?

WH: WH + had + S + v<sup>3</sup> + OW - . . . . ?

WH + Neg: WH + hadn't + S + v<sup>3</sup> + OW + . . . . ?

### Common Errors in the use of Past perfect Tense

Before: Before use simple past से पहले जोर past perfect को पार्ट 1 करते हैं,

S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + OW ↓ + S + v<sup>2</sup> + OW

Before

Before + S + v<sup>2</sup> + OW, S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + OW

After: After use past perfect से पहले जोर simple past को पार्ट 2 करते हैं,

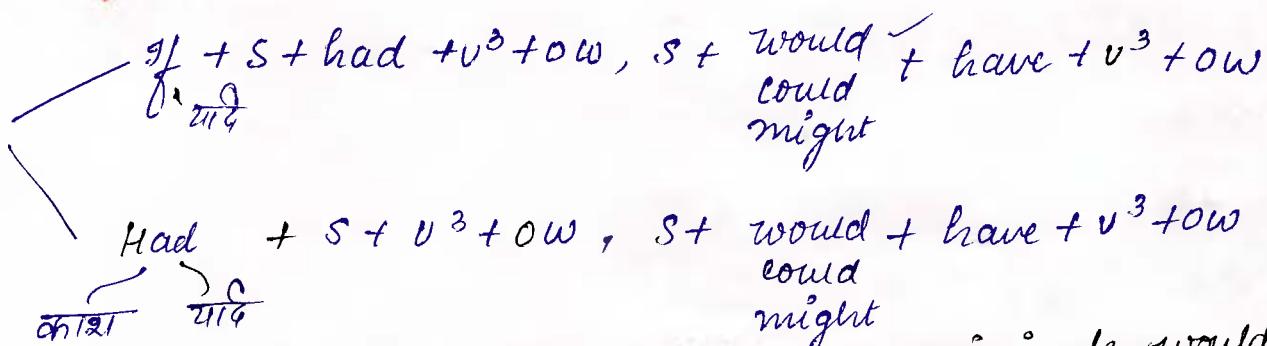
S + v<sup>2</sup> + OW ↓ + S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + OW

After

After + S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + OW, S + v<sup>2</sup> + OW

- 1) Train जाने के बाद मैं station पहुँचा।  
I reached the station after the train had left/gone/departed.
- 2) Doctor के जाने के बाद रोगी मर गया था।  
 (1) After the doctor had gone the patient died.  
 (2) The patient died after the doctor had gone.
- 3) मेरे जाने से पहले Train ने चुका था।  
The train had left before I reached.
- 4) Doctor के आने से पहले रोगी मर चुका था।  
The patient had died before the doctor came.

Past perfect Tense is used with conditional sentence.



- 1) Had the police come a little before the criminals would not have gone away.
- 2) If the students had studied honestly they would have succeeded.

**Rule** 22/September/2016  
 Past के किसी भी sentence की क्रान्ति के लिए simple past  
 लेयार होता है लेकिन यदि कोई घटना Past की ओर उससे  
 time की पता नहीं चलता है तो simple past के साथ  
 लागू Past perfect का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex i) I intended to marry you (✓)

ii) I had intended to marry you (✗)

Rule Past की unreal situation ~~की~~ के लिए 'I wish' का साथ past perfect sentence को प्रयोग किया जाता है।  
(ii) I wish India had become free in 1921.

## Past Perfect Continuous Tense

→ It is a very special case that is the combination of two tenses. - i) Past Perfect and ii) Past continuous

S + had + been<sup>v<sup>3</sup></sup> + v<sup>4</sup> + ow + since/for + time

Neg: S + hadn't + been + v<sup>4</sup> + ow . . . . .

Int.: Had + S + been + v<sup>4</sup> + ow . . . . .

Int+<sub>Neg:</sub> Hadn't + S + been + v<sup>4</sup> + ow . . . . . ?

WH: WH + had + S + been + v<sup>4</sup> + ow . . . . . ?

WH+Neg: WH + hadn't + S + been + v<sup>4</sup> + ow . . . . . ?

Or, can add.  
+ Conj + S + v<sup>2</sup> + ow

1) Mr Sinha इस college में पिछले 10 वर्षों से पढ़ रहे थे जब  
मैं यहा join करने आया UT, Mr Sinha had been teaching  
in this college for 10 years when I came to join here

2) मैं Patna में पिछले January से 28 दिन UT और दृष्टिरत्न  
वेदा शास्त्र मुहस्से अभिलान आया UT,

I had been living in Patna since last January when  
your younger brother came here to meet me

## Extra

\* Present Past perfect Continuous tense की sentence की  
Past perfect tense में जी बनाया जा सकता है,

\* It is better to use the structure

S + had + been + V4 + O/W + since / for + time ↗

(in the case of positive)

(ii) I had been living in Delhi for 10 years ()

(ii) I had lived in Delhi for 10 years (✓)

\* It is better to use the structure

it's better to use the formula  
st hadn't + v<sup>3</sup> + Ow + since / for + time (in case of negative)

(i) I hadn't lived in Delhi for 10 years ()

(ii) I hadn't been living in Delhi for 10 years. (✓)

# Simple Future Tense

Future Plan action → fin - simple present (90%)

## Future Plan action

fin - simple frequent (90%)

Not fin - simple future (50%)

\* It shows that an action or verb will take place in the future here it is essential to put a binding upon the future because future no end.

S + will / shall + v' + o w

Neg:- S + won't / shan't + v' + o/w

Int: will / shall + s + v' + o w + ?

Intf Neg: won't / hasn't + s + U/I + o/w?

WH: WH + will/shall + S + V<sup>I</sup> + Ow + ?

WH+Mg: WH + won't / shan't + S + V' + QW?

conj + s + v<sup>y5</sup> + o w

Rule 1

will  
2<sup>nd</sup> person + 3<sup>rd</sup> person

shall

I  
1<sup>st</sup> Person

Rule 2

If sentence is of

Promise / threat / determination

1<sup>st</sup> Person = will

[S+ shall + be + V<sup>3</sup> + O/W]

2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> Person = shall

(Inf Passive) 90%.

(i) उसे मर दिया जाएगा

He shall be killed

(ii) I will kill you if you do it again

Rule 3 will is used with 1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> person if the sentence refer to assertion - (जीरे के)

(i) I will meet you tomorrow

(ii) She will meet me tomorrow.

examples :

(i) तूम हँसाऊंगा,

when will you make me laugh.

(ii) मैं बच्चों को नहीं किलाऊंगा

I won't make children cry.

(iii) मैं उनसे बात करूँगा पाटी की मुझसे मिलेगी

I shall talk to him if he meets me.

(iv) यदि तून Agra जाऊंगे तो Taj Mahal देखोगे

If you will go to Agra you will see the Taj Mahal

(v) जब तक तून नहीं आऊँगा मैं तूने नहीं पढ़ाऊँगा,

Unless you come I won't teach you.

# Future Continuous Tense.

This shows that an action is going on in the future.  
This is a conditional tense. i.e., when we use this tense there should be a context. to make the sentence logically correct.

Note The context will be in simple present tense.

St: S + will/shall + be + v<sup>4</sup>+ow  $\wedge$  conj + s + v<sup>5</sup>+ow

Neg: S + won't/shan't + be + v<sup>4</sup> + - - - - -

Int: will/shall + s + be + v<sup>4</sup>+ow - - - - - ?

Int + Neg: Won't/shan't + s + be + v<sup>4</sup>+ow - - - - - ?

WH: WH + will/shall + s + be + v<sup>4</sup>+ow - - - - - ?

WH + Neg: WH + won't/shan't + s + be + v<sup>4</sup>+ow - - - - - ?

(i) मैं इस feild में cricket खेलता रहूँगा जब कल सुबह तुम  
मूससे मिलने आओगे,

I shall be playing cricket in this feild when you come to  
meet me tomorrow morning

(ii) वह अपने study room पढ़ता रहैगा जब तुम उससे मिलने  
नाओगे,

He will be studying in his study room when you go to meet him

(iii) वह वहाँ राकी रहेगी जब तक तूम नहीं जाओगी,  
she will be staying there until you go.

(iv) जब वह घर पहुँचेगा उसकी बेटीयाँ आगे जो पढ़ती रहेगी  
when he reaches home his daughters will be reading  
english.

# Future Perfect Tense

It shows that an action or verb finish in the future here also a context is required to make the sentence logically correct.

Note The context will be in simple present tense

S + will / shall + have + v<sup>3</sup> + owt<sup>long</sup> S + v<sup>1/3</sup> + owt

Neg: S + won't / shan't + have + v<sup>3</sup> + owt - - - .

Int: will / shall + S + have + v<sup>3</sup> + owt - - - ?

Int + Neg: Won't / shan't + S + have + v<sup>3</sup> + owt - - - ?

WH: WH + will / shall + S + have + v<sup>3</sup> + owt - - - ?

WH + Neg: WH + won't / shan't + S + have + v<sup>3</sup> + owt - - - ?

(i) तुम्हारे station से पहुँचने से पहले train जा चुकी होगी,

The train will have departed from the station before you reach

(ii) वह अपना काम समाप्त कर चुका होगा जब आप पहुँच देंगे।

He will have finished his work when you reach there

(iii) मेरे पिताजी तुम्हारे आने से पहले ही घर पहुँच जाएंगे,

My father will have reached home before you come.

# Future Perfect Continuous Tense

S + will / shall + have + been + v<sup>4</sup> + owt + time  
from  
for

(i) मैं 3 वर्षों के इंतजार 2 साल तक करता रहूँगा।

I will have been waiting for 2 for 2 years.

Note: i. Future Perfect Continuous Tense को Life और Modern English में नहीं किया जा रहा है,

ii. इसके sentence को future Continuous में बनाया जा सकता है।

(i) I will be waiting for you for a year.

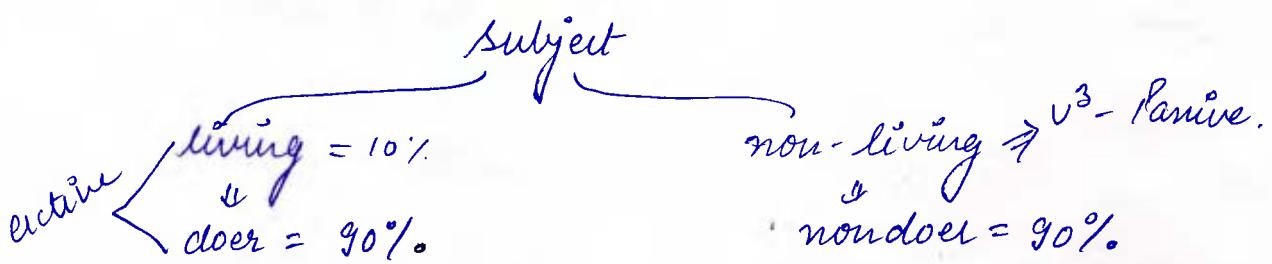
(ii) Since का use ~~सही~~ Past point of time से किया जाता है,  
Future time से कभी नहीं किया जाता है,

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26/September

# Voice



living active.

non-living = Passive with V<sup>3</sup>

(i) doer.  $\xrightarrow{\text{करने वाले}}$  - active

(ii)  $\xrightarrow{\text{करने वाले करने वाले}}$  - passive  
non-doer, so passive.

(iii)  $\xrightarrow{\text{करने वाले करने वाले}}$  - passive

I am tired  $\rightarrow$  V<sup>3</sup> so passive.

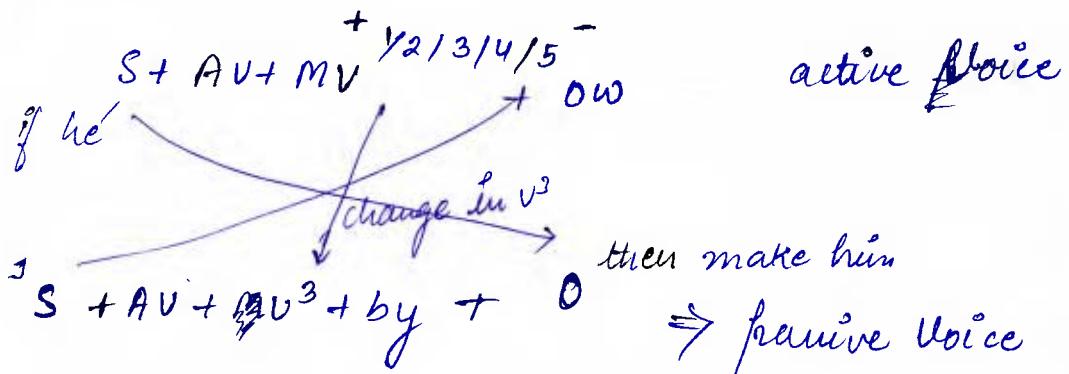
Voice, when we don't have any subject or don't want to talk about the subject then we use passive voice.

$\therefore$  subject means doer

Voice can be studied under two groups:

(i) active voice

(ii) passive voice.



## Rules for changing Active into passive

- (1)  $\Rightarrow$  Subject takes the place of object
- (2)  $\Rightarrow$  Object takes the place of subject
- (3)  $\Rightarrow$  Appropriate auxiliary verb is used.
- (4)  $\Rightarrow$  Any form of the verb should be changed into  $V^3$ .
- (5)  $\Rightarrow$  After  $V^3$  'by' is used.
- (6)  $\Rightarrow$  Personal pronoun is also changed

wonder — doer  $\longleftrightarrow$  O - Receiver

The subject can be doer or non doer	I	$\longleftrightarrow$	me	$\frac{H}{I}$ $\frac{S}{A}$ $\frac{V}{T}$ $\frac{O}{R}$ $\frac{E}{L}$ , doer
	You	"	You	$\frac{H}{I}$ $\frac{S}{A}$ $\frac{V}{T}$ $\frac{O}{R}$ , non doer
	We	"	us	$\frac{H}{I}$ $\frac{S}{A}$ $\frac{V}{T}$ $\frac{O}{R}$ , non doer
	He	"	him	$\frac{H}{I}$ $\frac{S}{A}$ $\frac{V}{T}$ $\frac{O}{R}$ , non doer
	She	"	her	$\frac{H}{I}$ $\frac{S}{A}$ $\frac{V}{T}$ $\frac{O}{R}$ , non doer
	It	"	it	$\frac{H}{I}$ $\frac{S}{A}$ $\frac{V}{T}$ $\frac{O}{R}$ , non doer
	They	"	them	$\frac{H}{I}$ $\frac{S}{A}$ $\frac{V}{T}$ $\frac{O}{R}$ , non doer

## Simple Present Tense

$S + V^1/V^2 + O$  — active voice.

~~$S + is/am/are + V^3 + by + O$~~  — passive voice.

① she always helps me active voice.

$\Rightarrow$  I am helped by her  $\rightarrow$  passive voice  
always

$S + V^1/V^2 + O$

$S + is/am/are + V^3 + by + O$

① Do you play cricket?

~~Cricket is played by you~~

Is Cricket played by you? Passive Voice.

② When does he take an exercise.

When is an exercise taken by him?

③ Boys loves animals.

Animals are loved by boys.

④ Do children like sweets.

Are sweets liked by children

⑤ Why does he buy cigarette

Why is cigarette bought by him.

⑥ Where do you read English.

Where English is read by you.

S + is/am/are + V<sup>3</sup> + OW → direct passive voice.  
→ spoken/written  
→ exam.

S + is/am/are + V<sup>4</sup> ← AV → Present Continuous  
V<sup>3</sup> ← PV → simple Present  
N/Adj → Normal sentence  
No Passive

Correct these sentences.

(1) You are a student (✓)

(2) He is a doctor (✓)

(3) A letter is writing - letter is noun so s+is/am/are + v<sup>3</sup> (X)  
written

(4) She is writing (✓)

(5) A letter is written (✓)

(6) A letter is wrote (X)

(7) A letter is writes (X)

(8) ਸਨੌਰ ਲੋਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਲੀਂ ਵੇਲੀਂ ਹੈ। Vegetables are sold.

(9) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋ। You are taught English.

(10) ਅੱਖੀਂ ਕਪੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।  
why is he beaten.

27, September

## Simple Past

S + V<sup>2</sup> + O — AV

S + was/were + V<sup>3</sup> + by + O — PV

- 1) She stole my book  
My book was stolen by her.
- 2) Ajay didn't speak the truth  
The truth was not spoken by Ajay
- 3) Why didn't the police catch the thief.  
Why <sup>wasn't</sup> the thief caught by the police.
- 4) Why did they buy this.  
Why was this bought by them
- 5) Why did he break the glass.  
Why was the glass broken by him.

Possibility:

S + was/were +  $\begin{cases} V^4 & \text{AV} \\ V^3 & \text{Past continuous} \\ & \text{Passive voice} \\ N/Adj & \text{simple past} \end{cases}$   
Normal sentence  
↓  
No passive.

S + was/were + V<sup>3</sup> + O + W  
direct passive without 'by'  
spoken/written  
50% ques in exam.

Test

① A ball was catching (X)

② A ball was catched (X) 'catched' is not a word.

③ A ball was caught  $\xrightarrow{V^3}$  catch  $\xrightarrow{V^3}$  caught

④ He was eatclung a ball ( $\checkmark$ ) active voice.

⑤ अङ्गुली ने लोगों को मरा दिया, (Painive)

Many people were killed.

⑥ आपसे क्या पूछते हैं जी,

What were you asked.

⑦ वे लोगों को यहाँ किसी भी बदला नहीं दिया गया,

Why weren't they rewarded.

## Present Continuous

S + is/am/are + V<sup>4</sup>+ing — A.V ✓<sup>b</sup>

S + is/am/are + being + V<sup>3</sup>+by + O - Painive ✓<sup>b</sup>.

(i) They are not plucking the flowers.

(ii) Why is Anna singing a song.

(iii) I am drawing a picture

(iv) Why isn't Raju answering the question.

(i) The flowers aren't being plucked by them

(ii) Why is a song being sang by Anna.

(iii) A picture is being drawn by me.

(iv) Why isn't the question being answered by Raju.

S + is/am/are + being + V<sup>3</sup>+ing

spoken & written

in exams

direct painive

- (i) She is being written a letter. (X)
- (ii) She is being writing a letter (X)
- (iii) A letter is being written (V)
- (iv) उन लोगों को हतोंसाहित किया जा रहा है,  
They are being discouraged.
- (v) मुझे तो यह किया जा रहा है,  
why am I being vexed.

## Past Continuous

S + was/were + V<sup>4</sup> + O — A.V

~~S + was/were + being + V<sup>3</sup> + by + O — P.V~~

S + was/were + being + V<sup>3</sup> + O.W → spoken & written  
exam  
direct farmer

- i) She was not writing a letter to her husband.  
A letter wasn't being written by her to her husband
- ii) Why were the children making a noise.  
Why was the voice being made by children.
- iii) The farmer was sowing the seeds.  
The seeds were being sown by farmers.
- iv) जब हम लोग hall में प्रवेश किए जने हम लोगों की  
तस्वीरें ली जा रही थीं (1) We were being photographed  
(2) Our photo being captured when we entered the hall.
- v) जब से कल यान बद्दी पड़ुवा लोटी की मरमत की  
जा रही थी The road was being repaired when I reached there yesterday evening.

28, September

# Present Perfect Tense

$\text{been}^{\text{V3}} + \text{V3}$

S + has/have + V<sup>3</sup> + O - active voice

~~S + has/have + been + V<sup>3</sup> + by + O - Passive voice~~

1) I haven't told a lie

$\Rightarrow$  A lie hasn't been told by me

2) Why has he washed the plates

$\Rightarrow$  Why has the plates been washed by him

3) Have you not eaten Apples.

$\Rightarrow$  Apples have not been eaten by you.

4) I have kept my promise

$\Rightarrow$  My promise has been kept by me.

5) Tendulkar has thrown the ball

$\Rightarrow$  The ball has been thrown by Tendulkar

Possibility

S + has/have + been +

$\begin{cases} \text{V4} = \text{AV} \\ \text{V3} = \text{PV} \end{cases}$  Present perfect continuous  
Present Perfect

S + has/have + been + V<sup>3</sup> + O +  
 $\begin{cases} \text{direct Passive} \\ \text{spoken/written exams.} \end{cases}$

(i) A ball has been catching (X)

(ii) He has been catching (✓)

(iii) A ball has been caught (✓)

(iv) ~~हाय आपको चेतावनी नहीं दी गई~~  
Haven't you been warned

(v) ~~जहाँ की ओर गिरफ्तार किया जाएगा~~  
Where have been the thief arrested.

# Past Perfect Tense

S + had + v<sup>3</sup> + o - active voice

~~S + had + been + v<sup>3</sup> + by + o~~ - Passive Voice.

- 1) The children had eaten all the cakes before the party began  
⇒ All the cake had been eaten by the children before the party began
- 2) She had written a letter.  
⇒ A letter had been written by her.
- 3) The players had won the match before Sachin came.  
⇒ The match had been won by the players before Sachin came.

Note:

Present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous,  
future continuous, future perfect continuous in passive  
voice ~~set~~ ~~not~~,

## Present perfect Continuous (to check its passive)

S + has/have + been + v<sup>4</sup> + o - A.V

S + has/been + been + being + v<sup>3</sup> + by + o - P.V  
X they cannot be together.

- 1) She has been writing a letter

A letter has been being written by her (X)

## Simple Future

S + will / shall + v<sup>1</sup> + ov - AV.

S + will / shall + be + v<sup>3</sup> + by to - PV

1) why will he teach me?

why I shall be taught by him.

2) The postman will not deliver the letter.

The letter will not be delivered by postman

3) She will write a letter.

A letter will be written by her.

possibility

S + will / shall + be + v<sup>4</sup> AV future continuous

v<sup>3</sup> PV

simple future

S + will / shall + be + v<sup>3</sup> + ov spoken & written

exam

direct frame.

(i) she will be written (X)

(ii) I letter will be writing (X)

(iii) she will be writing (✓)

(iv) A letter will be written (✓)

(v) आज अर्बाजी नहीं पढ़ाई करेगी।

(vi) हम लोगों की शिक्षणी नहीं होती है जैसी,

⇒ English will not be taught today

⇒ sweets will not be distributed

why will not we be given sweets

# Future Perfect

S + will / shall + have + v<sup>3</sup> + O.O - A.V

S + will / shall + have + been + v<sup>3</sup> + by + O - P.V

1) He will have written a letter

A letter will have been written by him.

2) The Police will have caught the terrorist

The terrorist will have <sup>been</sup> caught by the police.

3) ~~काम के तक हस पानी के बाल-बिंदि के जूँचे दिया।~~  
The case will have been investigated by next week.

## Special Rule

Modals - will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, must and ought to

Modals are used in different ways if the sentence is of promise, possibility, duty & suggestion, and necessity.

{ Modals + v<sup>1</sup> → A.V }  
Modals + be + v<sup>3</sup> → P.V

① S + modals + v<sup>1</sup> + O.O — A.V

S + modals + be + v<sup>3</sup> + by + O → P.V } Present sense

② S + modals + have + v<sup>3</sup> + O → A.V

S + modals + have + <sup>been</sup> v<sup>3</sup> + by + O — P.V } Past sense

- 1) My father can foretell the future.  
The future can be foretold by my father.
- 2) Her company may give Riya a new office  
Riya may be given a new office by her company.
- 3) The students should have learned the words.  
The words should have been learnt by the students.
- 4) The children couldn't have broken the window.  
The window couldn't have been broken by the children.
- 5) उसके हत्यारों को अवश्य दंडित किया जाना चाहिए (must)  
His murderers must have been punished.
- 6) उसका घर शायद फिरा दिया गया होगा॥ (might)  
Her house might have been demolished.
- 7) उसे ठगा जा सकता है, (May)  
She may be cheated.

To + v' → (active voice)

To + be + v<sup>3</sup> - (passive voice)

going to + v'  
going to + be + v<sup>3</sup>

(1) S + is / am / are / was / were + to + v' + o/w

S + is / am / are / was / were + to + be + v<sup>3</sup> + by + o

(2) S + has / have / had / will have + to + v' + o - (A V)

S + has / have / had / will have to + be + v<sup>3</sup> / by + o - (P V)

(3) There + is + N + to + v' - (A V)

There + is + N + to + be + v<sup>3</sup> - (P V)

(4) My wife was to buy a necklace

A necklace was to be bought by my wife.

(5) I have to do it

It has to be done by me

(6) I am to do it

It is to be done by me

(7) Ram had to play cricket

Cricket game to be played by Ram

(8) I am to write a letter

A letter is to be written by me

(9) There was a lot of work to do.

There was a lot of work to be done

7) There is nothing to say  
There is nothing to be said.

8) उसका घर जो बिल्कुल नहीं था,  
His house was to be sold.

9) देश की  
The country will have to be saved from disintegration.

## Double Object

(1)  $\frac{\text{Me gave me a book}}{S \quad O^1 \quad O^2}$  (take the living object as subject)

$\Rightarrow$  I was given a book by him ( $\cancel{\cancel{=}}$ )

$\Rightarrow$  A book was given to me by him (✓)

example 1) He told me a story

2) The principal has given me a prize

3) The teacher taught her English

1)  $\cancel{I}$  was told a story by him

A story told me by him

2)  $\cancel{I}$  was given a prize by the principal

3. She was taught English by the teacher.

## Imperative Sentence

$\Rightarrow$  Order, Command

$V^1 + O - (A.V)$

Let + b + be + V<sup>3</sup> - (P.V)

ex- 1) Open the door  
Let the door be open

2) Post this letter  
Let this letter be posted

## Advice, more advice.

V<sup>1</sup> + O — A.V  
S + should + be + V<sup>3</sup> — P.V

1) Respect your teacher

Your teacher should be respected

2) Love your country

Your country should be loved

3) Help the poor

The poor should be helped.

## Imperative Negative

Don't + V<sup>1</sup> + O — (A.V)

Let + O + not + be + V<sup>3</sup> — (P.V)

S + shouldn't + be + V<sup>3</sup> — (P.V)

example:

(1) Don't insult the poor

Let the poor not be insulted / The poor shouldn't be insulted

(2) Don't pluck the flowers

The flowers should not be plucked /

Let the flowers not be plucked

\* V<sup>1</sup> + O — (A.V) → order/request / suggestion

You + are + V<sup>3</sup> + to + V<sup>1</sup> + O → (P.V)

example:

(1) Please help me.

You are requested to help me

(2) Kindly send me 10,000 rupees

You are requested to send me 10,000 ₹

(3) Come here.

You are ordered to come here.

(4) Stand up

You are ordered to stand up.

(5) Work hard

You are suggested to work hard.

30/September

## 'Let'

Let + O + V<sup>1</sup> + O → A.V

~~Let do not take subject.~~

Let + O + be + V<sup>3</sup> + by + O - P.V

(1) Let her sing a song.

Let + a song be sang by her

(2) Let him complete the work

Let the work be completed by him

(3) Let me do this work

Let this work be done by me.

Let + up + v' + o w — A.v

It is suggested that we should + v~~4~~ o w

(1) let us play together.

It is suggested that we should play together

let us dance together.

(2) It is suggested that we should dance together

'WHO'

who + v<sup>1512</sup> + o? — A.v

→ By whom + is/am/are/was/were + s + v<sup>3</sup>? — P.v

OR  
who + is/am/are - - - - + by + ? — P.v

(1) who teaches Annu?

⇒ By whom is Annu taught?

⇒ who is Annu taught by?

(2) ⇒ who + is/am/are/was/were + v<sup>4</sup> + o? — P.v

By whom + is/am/are was/were +<sup>s+</sup> being + v<sup>3</sup>? — P.v  
OR, who , , , , , , + by ? — P.v

(1) who was teaching him

⇒ By whom was he being taught?

⇒ who was he being taught by?

⇒ who + has/have/had + v<sup>3</sup> + o w — A.v

By whom + has/have/had + s + been + v<sup>3</sup> + ? — P.v

OR who - - - - - - - - by + ? — P.v

⑦ who has stolen her book?

→ By whom has her book been stolen?

→ who has her book been stolen by?

⑤ the judge enquired into the case?

→ The case was enquired into by the judge

(don't use do anything with phrasal verb)

If active voice is used with phrasal verb (verb + preposition), the passive voice will be used as general rule

③ Her father is looking after her

She is being looked after by her father

### List of Phrasal Verb

1) Ask for (माँगना)

2) break down (रुक्ख दौड़ा)

3) break out (प्रलाप्ना)

4) break up (समाप्त होना)

5) bring up (पालना पोसन)

6) come across (संयोग कीजना)

7) get into (नहीं करना)

8) live up (दूरी बढ़ाना)

9) look after (देखना भाल)

10) look into (जानना करना)

11) look for (इरागना / खोजना)

12) laugh at (खूसना पे हसना)

13) Arrive at (जिम्मेकाटी पे पहुँचना)

- (i) His behaviour shocked me  
I was shocked at his behaviour  
(here at used in place of by)

Following is the list of verbs which don't take 'by'

- 1) know
- 2) invited (party) invited to party } use 'to',
- 3) listen
- 4) preferred
- 5) Addicted

- 1) Please
- 2) Quarrelled } use 'with'
- 3) satisfied
- 4) displeased
- 5) dissatisfied
- 6) disgusted

- 1) Amazed
- 2) Annoyed } use 'at'
- 3) Knocked
- 4) A wonder
- 5) Shocked
- 6) Surprised

- 1) Interested } used 'in'
- 2) disinterested

Note - इससे आगे आई words जानने के लिए Magic book + Amazing English book देखें :D

① I know you

You are known to me.

31 October

② we know that the CM is corrupt.

~~Note~~ परिवर्तित किसी sentence का subject "People, we, they, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, nobody, anyone, everybody", अंत में कोई अनिश्चित है

उसका verb "say, know, think, hope, believe, expect" हो तो उसका passive

It is / was + v3 + that . . . . .

OR  
It is / was + v3 + to + be + N/adj

⇒ It is known that the CM is corrupt.

OR

⇒ The CM is known to be corrupt.

② People say that the earth is round.

It is said that the earth is round

The earth is said to be round

→ examples related to this Rule:

1. Someone catches a fish.
2. One should not hate the poor

⇒ A fish is caught

⇒ The poor should not be hated.

### Rule.

Someone - none

Somebody - All

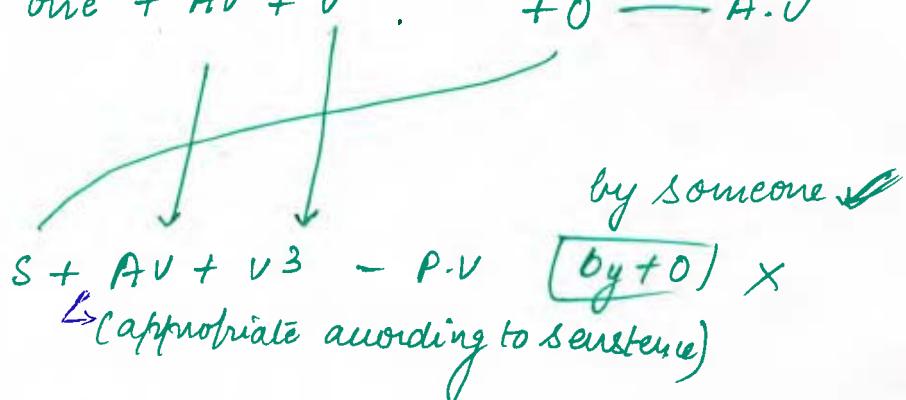
Nobody , one + 'Av' + v<sup>1/2/3/4/5</sup> + O → A.V

Anyone

Anybody

everyone

everybody



① No one can predict future.

Future cannot be predicted

② Somebody has stolen my purse.

My purse has been stolen

③ All should help the poor.

The poor should be helped.

**Some Important points at last.**

① I want to eat a mango

$S + \text{want/wants} + \underline{\text{to}} + \underline{V'} + O \rightarrow A.V$

$S + \text{want/wants} + S + \text{to} + \text{be} + V^3 \rightarrow P.V$

I want a mango to be eaten

② she wants to write a letter.

⇒ she wants a letter to be written

~~Rule 2~~

① It is time to teach you.

It is time + to + v<sup>1</sup> + o — A.V

It is time + for + o + to + be + v<sup>3</sup> — P.V

⇒ It is time for you to be taught

→ Some words which are used more in Passive instead of Active, though they look active but are passive.

1) Drawn

2) Defeat

3) Frighten

4) Disappointed

5) Surprised

6) Tired

7) Delighted

8) वह युद्ध में मारा गया

He was killed in the battle. (P.V)

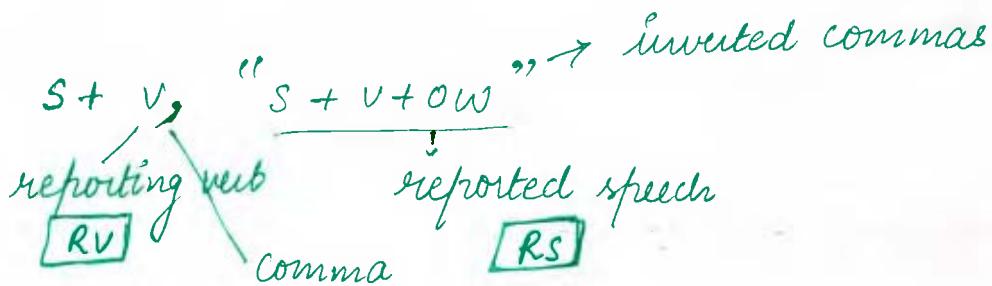
## Narration

Narration - statement - speech

direct

*indirect*

- ⇒ Narration is a topic that deals with the study of expressing the idea of the speaker.
  - ⇒ the narration can be studied under two groups.
    - (i) Direct speech, and
    - (ii) Indirect speech
  - Direct speech - In this case we take the exact words of the speaker.
  - Indirect speech - In this case we don't express the exact words of the speaker but we take the sense of the statement of the speaker, and we express that statement in our own words.



There are 3 types of Rules for changing direct into indirect

## 2) Master Rule

$S + V_2$  "  $S + V + \text{ow}$ "  $\rightarrow$  removing all commas is master rule

- (i) assertive — that begin with AV if whether

(ii) Interrogative — begin with 'WH' → same 'WH'

(iii) Imperative — to if used

(iv) Optative — that

(v) exclamatory — that

## 2) Generic Rule

There are 3 types of generic rule.

- (i) change of person
- (ii) change of tense
- (iii) change of other word.

### change of person

Rule 1.  $S + V, "S + V + OW"$

change.

person	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> - RS
	↓	↓	↓
Subject	Object	NO change	RV

(i) He says, "I am honest"

He.

He says that he . . .

Note: RS की 1<sup>st</sup> person RV के Subject का अनुसार change हो जाता है,

(ii) Ramesh says, "I am happy"

Ramesh says that Ramesh . . . (Repetition of noun makes error)

Ramesh says that he . . .

Note: RS की 2<sup>nd</sup> person RV के object का अनुसार change होता है,

Rule 2.

$S + V + O, "S + V + OW"$

say	says	said + to
/	/	/
Tell	tells	told + to

(i) Ram says to me, "You are my friend"  
Ram tells me that I am his friend

$S + V + O, "S + V + OW"$

You

$S + V, "S + V + OW"$  (if there is no object)

Help  $B + V$   $\begin{cases} \text{me - } g \\ \text{Him - he} \\ \text{you - you} \end{cases}$  then image for all person that if me, him, you then change  $\begin{cases} g \\ \downarrow \\ \text{he} \end{cases}$  into  $\begin{cases} \downarrow \\ \text{you} \end{cases}$

Note: RS की III person RV से प्रभावित नहीं होता हमालिर  
No change

He says, "Ram is honest"

He says that Ram is honest.

5 October / 2016.

### (ii) Change of tense

Rules

S + v, "S + v + O/W"

Present      { Present  
future      No change      Past  
                { of tense.      future

if the first clause is in present or future then there will be no change in coming clause.

example.

1. He says, "I was in the Army"

He says that he was in the Army

2. Dinesh says to Suresh, "I shall help you if you help me"

Dinesh tells Suresh that he will help him if he helps him

3. Ram and Raju will say, "We shall have been playing cricket."

Ram and Raju will say that they will have been playing cricket.

4. Ram says to Bharat, "I had been living in forest for 14 years."

Ram tells Bharat that he had been living in forest for 14 years.

5. Sangeeta says to Sadiin, " You were playing well."  
 Sangeeta tells Sadiin that he was playing well.
6. Radha will say, " I shall have passed the exam "  
 Radha will say that she will <sup>have</sup> passed the exam.

### Rule 2

<u>S + V</u> , "S + V + O/W"	<u>if in past</u>	<u>present/future - (i)</u>	<u>if in V/Vs</u>	<u>V<sup>2</sup></u>
		<u>corresponding part</u>		
			<u>simple present - simple past</u>	
			<u>(ii) is/am/are</u>	<u>was/were</u>
			<u>Present Cont -</u>	<u>Past Cont</u>
			<u>(iii) has/have</u>	<u>had</u>
			<u>Present Perfect -</u>	<u>Past Perfect</u>
			<u>has/have &amp; been</u>	<u>had &amp; been</u>
			<u>(iv) Present Perfect Cont -</u>	<u>Past perfect Cont</u>
			<u>(v) will -</u>	<u>would</u>
			<u>(vi) shall -</u>	<u>should</u>

Examples:

- 1- He said, " I am listening to the radio"  
 He said that he was listening to the radio.
- 2- He said to Neha, " I am doing my work"  
 He told Neha that he was doing his work.
- 3- He said to me, " They have never helped me."  
 He told me that they had never helped him.
- 4- The girl said to her mother, " I have been reading since morning" The girl told her mother that she had been reading since morning.
- 5- She said to me, " Suresh has to go"  
 She told me that Suresh had to go
- 6- He said, " I take care of my student."  
 He said that he took care of his student.

7. He said to me, "I will be writing a letter"

He told me that he would be writing a letter.

6 October

## Rule 3

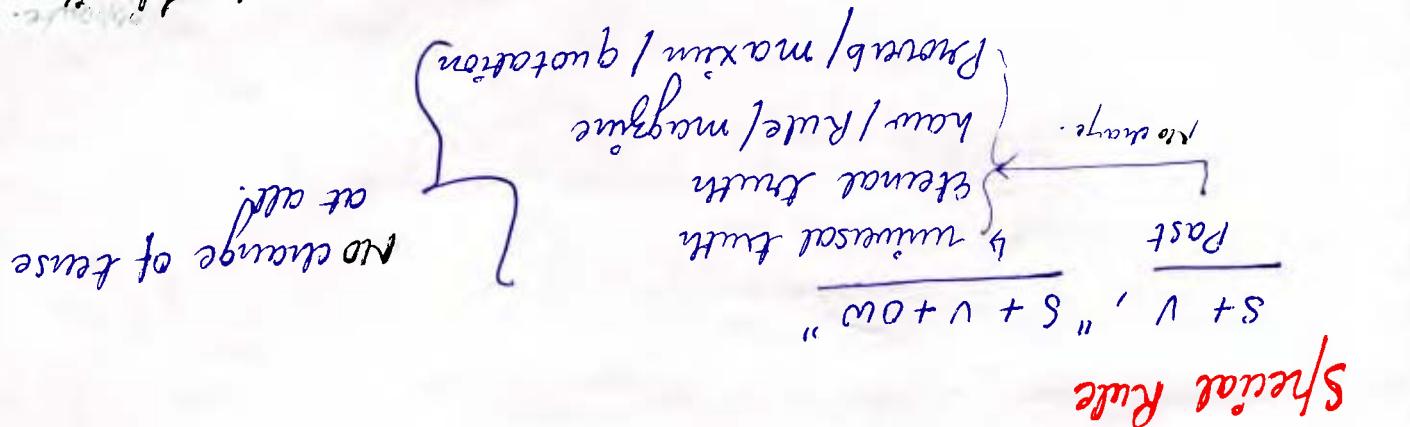
$\frac{S + V}{\text{past}}$ ,    "  $\frac{S + V + OW}{\text{past}}$     → (i) simple Past  $\xrightarrow{V^2}$  past perfect  
*had + v<sup>3</sup>*  
 (ii) past continuous  $\rightarrow$  past perfect cont  
*was/were + v<sup>4</sup>*    *had + been + v<sup>4</sup>*  
 (iii) past perfect      ] No change  
 (iv) Past perfect cont

### (iii) Change of other words

## Direct — Indirect

- (i) This - That
  - (ii) These - Those
  - (iii) Now - Then
  - (iv) Here - There
  - (v) Yesterday - the previous day / the day before
  - (vi) Today - That day
  - (vii) Tonight - that night
  - (viii) Tomorrow - the next day / the following day /  
the day after tomorrow - Two days later
  - (ix) The day before yesterday - Two days before
  - (x) Last night/day... - The previous night/day ...
  - (xi) Next day/month/night... - The following day/night ...
  - (xii) Is / am / are - was / were
  - (xiii) was / were - had been
  - (xiv) May + might - Might

Newton said that for every action there is equal and opposite reaction.



She told me that she had to do it the first night.

She said to me, "I had to do it last night".

Rutherford said to Dinesh, "I was going to you".

He said that he was glad to see them that evening.

He said, "I am glad to be here this evening".

He said that he had finished his work yesterday.

Rohan said that this was my book.

**Examples**

1. should as words general English if it's page 20.

2. change now ~~to~~ ~~from~~ ~~in~~

Note: This / here / now ~~is~~ subject ~~as~~ ~~to~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~of~~

(will) should / could / would / might - no change

(will) will - would

(will) shall - should

(will) can - could

② The teacher said, "The earth moves around the sun"  
The teacher said that the earth moves around the sun.

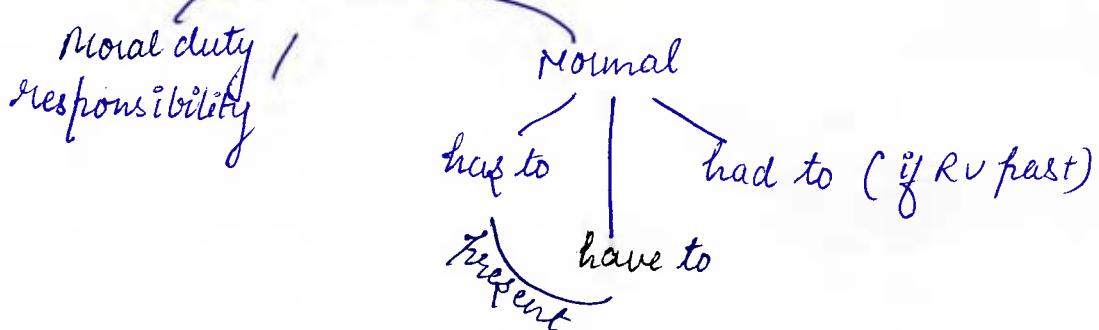
③ The Guru said, "The work is worship"  
The Guru said that the work is worship

④ Ramesh said, "A bad carpenter quarrels with his tools"  
Ramesh said that a bad carpenter quarrels with his tools.

7 October / 2016  
Rule

S + V, "S + must + V' + O W")

Need - had



examples.

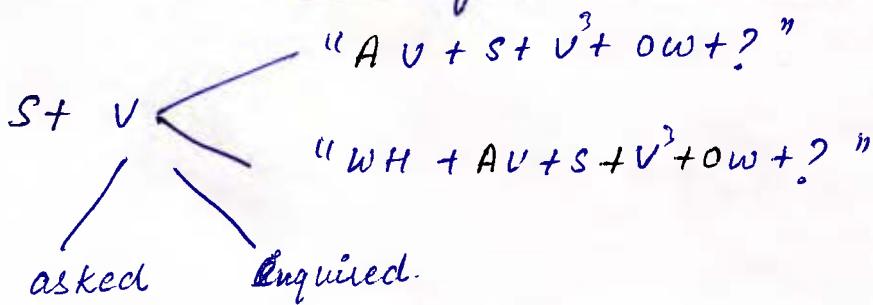
① He said, "we must love our country"  
He said that we must love our country

② They said, "students must respect their teachers"  
They said that students must respect their teachers

③ My wife says to me, "I must buy a car"  
My wife tells me that she has to buy a car.

## Interrogative

90% if / whether 10%



Ex. 1. Kanika reads (assertive)

Does Kanika read?

When does Kanika read?

(2) The teacher said to me, "Where do you live?"

The teacher asked me where I lived (✓)

(3) The man said to his son, "Do you want to go?"

The man asked his son if he wanted to go?

(4) I said to my wife, "What are you doing today?"

I asked to my wife if what she was doing that day?

(5) Soniya said to me, "Can you meet me tomorrow at Patna junction?"

Soniya asked me if I could meet her at Patna junction the next day?

(6) He said to me, "Are you a student?"

He asked me if / whether I was a student.

(7) He asked me, "What is your name?"

He asked me what my name was?

(8) Sophia said to Harry, "Do you love me?"

Sophia asked Harry if he loved her?

Change: Rule 1: R.U के बहुत ही RS का ज्ञान बढ़ावा देता है।  
उपरोक्त शब्दों का अर्थ इस प्रकार है।

Rule 8: Please, kindly, you, Madam and Sir are the subject and not the object and not the verb.

1. The student requested the teacher to solve this problem.

2. The mother said, "Close the door."

3. Dr. Paula said to me, "Take your medicine in time."

4. Dr. Paula suggested my wife to take her medicine on time.

5. He said to me, "Please help me!"

6. He requested me to help him.

4. He said to me, "Please help me!"  
He requested me to help him.

3. Dr. Prinla suggested my wife to take her medicine on time

3. Dr. Phila said to me, "Take your medicine in time."

The nurses urged me to close the door

a. The mother said, "Close the door"

The student requested the teacher to solve this problem

"die jüngsten"

- 1st October 2016.
- Negative Inference.**
- (i) ~~S + V, "Don't + V<sub>1</sub>+V<sub>2"</sub>~~
- change + O + not to + V<sub>1</sub>+V<sub>2</sub>
- (ii) ~~Fearful / afraid + O + to + V<sub>1</sub>+V<sub>2</sub>~~
- in place of ~~confusion~~ <sup>influence of U</sup>
- (iii) ~~fascinated / fascinated + O + fun + V<sub>1</sub>+V<sub>2</sub>~~
- my feature <sup>influence of U</sup> + fun + V<sub>1</sub>+V<sub>2</sub>
- (1) my feature said to me, "Don't go outside at night;"
- (2) my feature forced me to go outside at night.
- (3) my feature fascinated me from going outside
- (4) my feature forced me to go outside at night.
- (5) the teacher said to the children not to make a noise in the class.
- (6) the teacher added the children not to go make a noise in the class.
- (7) the teacher said to the children not to go make a noise in the class.

## Optative sentence

S + V, "May + S + V' + OW"  
↓ change.

{ Blessed + that + S + might + V' + OW.  
Cursed  
wished  
prayed}

1. Mother said to me, "May you live long"  
Mother blessed me that I might live long.

2. They said to him, "may you die"  
They cursed him that he might die.

3. He said to me, "You be happy".  
He wished me that I might be happy

4. My grandfather said to me, "You live in peace"  
My grandfather prayed me that you I might live in peace

## Exclamatory sentence.

S + V, "S + V + OW"

Rule 1 R.V का R.S का sense के अतिरिक्त यह exclaimed with joy / sorrow / surprised / anger / contempt / applause / great / regret / etc होता है

(2) Conjunction - 'that' is used.

(3) Oh! / aah! / Ouch! ... यह लोगों के सर्वानुभव हैं,

(4) ! — change.

① The captain said, "Hip! hip! Hurrah! I have won the match."

The captain exclaimed with joy that he had won the match.

\* S + V, " what / such / how + a/an + N!"

change      ↓  
that + It / Subject + if / was + a/an + Adj + N

- if already there is adj in question with noun  
then structure = ... + a/an + Adverb  
+ Adj + N

② He said, "Aah! My dog is died"

He exclaimed with sorry that his dog was dead.

③ Ajeeb said, " what a beautiful sight"

Ajeeb exclaimed, that it was a very beautiful sight

④ He said, " how beautiful she is"

He exclaimed with surprise that she was very beautiful

⑤ He said, " Oh my God! I have done a mistake!"

He exclaimed with regret that he had done a mistake.

13/october

## Extra

~~1~~ पार्दे RS के अंदर a term of address हो तो उस term of address को RV का object ~~लिखें~~ direct से indirect लिखा जाता है,

(i) The teacher said, "Sonu as I am pleased with you".  
The teacher told Sonu that he was pleased with her.

~~2~~ पार्दे RS के अंदर Oh!, well!, OK!, I see etc etc के समानान वाले शब्द प्रयोग किये जाते हों जबकि अन्यतरीका नहीं होता है,

(ii) The teacher said, "Well Mohan I will punish you".  
The teacher told Mohan that he would punish him.

**(3)** यदि RS में एक से ज्यादा Appertive sentence की तरह indirect speech बनाते समय उसे and से पर further added से जोड़ कर लिखा जाता जाहिर है,

(i) The King said, " My wife is beautiful and laborious I will give her a beautiful gift."

The King said that his wife was beautiful and laborious, and he would give her a beautiful gift.

**Rule** कभी कभी RS के अंदर अलग अलग प्रकार के दो या दो से ज्यादा sentence रहते हैं इसमें से जो जिस sentence के उसी का नियम लगता है।

जल्दी पर further added, asked, and etc की तरफ  
अवश्यक हैं,

(ii) The principal said to him, " why are you disturbing the whole class? I can't tolerate it. Get out at once.

⇒ The principal asked him why ~~are you~~ <sup>he was</sup> disturbing the whole class. He told him that he could not tolerate it and ordered him to get out at once.

## • LET

- S + V, " Let + up + V' + OW "
  - proposed      that      + should + V' + OW.
  - change      me      + should + V' + OW.
  - want      they      + should + V' + OW.

- S + V, " Let + O + V' + OW "
  - want      To + Let + O + V' + OW
  - That + S + should + V' + OW

- (i) Lata said, "Let us visit the zoo today"
- Lata proposed that they should visit the zoo  $\text{Let} + \text{us} = \text{Let}$   
that day.
- (ii) He said, "Let's go home"
- He proposed that we should go home.
- (iii) The boy said to his father, "Let me choose the career of my choice"

I The boy requested his father to let him choose the career of his choice.

II The boy requested his father, <sup>that</sup> he should choose the career of his choice.

Rule 2  
पहली पूछते sentence में Yes या No की उपरे से वह Yes के लिए  
in the affirmative और No के लिए in the negative  
की उपरे कहते हैं और said की ओर replied की उपरे कहते हैं,

- (1) He said, "Yes I can do it"

He replied in the affirmative & told that he could do it.

- (2) They said, "No we can't do this"

They replied in the negative and told that they could not do that.

Rule 3: पहले RS में Good morning, Goodnight की उपरे से वह  
Good morning (meeting) के लिए wished की उपरे कहते हैं  
और Goodnight (parting) के लिए bade की उपरे कहते हैं,

- ① He said to me, "Good morning"  
He wished me goodmorning
- ② I said to her, "Goodnight"  
I wished her goodnight.
- ③ My friend said to me, "Goodmorning you have finished  
your homework"  
My friend wished me goodmorning and said that I  
had finished my homework.