



A Journey From Person To Personality

PERSONA

INSTITUTE

“Persona Practice Booklet & Grammar”

(The best book for learning English)

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PREFACE

Dear readers,

I want to thank you to select this book. This book entitled “Persona Practice Booklet & Grammar” has been compiled to fulfill the basic needs of all those students who feel themselves poor in English and want to improve themselves. I feel really a great pleasure in presenting this book. For last eight years, I have been working in this field so I have contributed all my experiences in this composition.

This book has been specially designed for Hindi medium students, who are really very poor in the basic concepts of language. In the beginning of the book, all the basic things have been given along with lucid and simple examples, so that students can practise in the classroom and at home. In the middle of this book Parts of speech have been given and at last advance things such as proverb, moral stories, synonyms & antonyms and so on.

I greatly thank to all those people who directly or indirectly have been my supportive to make this book successful.

Thanks.

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"कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते

मा फलेषु कदाचन॥"

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VERBS OF TO BE

1) PRESENT TENSE :- A) AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

[Subject + is/am/are + Obj.]

1. वह मेरा अच्छा दोस्त है।

He is my good friend.

2. वे सभी क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी हैं।

5. वह मोबाइल मेरा है।

6. अंग्रेजी एक अच्छी भाषा है।

3. तुम एक समझदार लड़के हो।

7. वह मेरे दोस्त का भाई है।

4. हम सब भारतीय हैं।

8. वे अभी घरेलू कामों में व्यस्त हैं।

B) NEGATIVE SENTENCES

[Sub.+is/am/are+not+obj.]

1. वह मेरा अच्छा दोस्त नहीं है।

He is not my good friend.

2. वे सभी क्रिकेट प्लेयर नहीं हैं।

5. अंग्रेजी एक अच्छी भाषा नहीं है।

6. अंग्रेजी एक अंतराष्ट्रीय भाषा नहीं है।

3. तुम एक समझदार लड़के नहीं हो।

7. माधुरी एक अच्छी लड़की नहीं है।

4. वह मेरे दोस्त का भाई नहीं है।

8. वह मोबाइल मेरा नहीं है।

C) INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

[Is/am/are+ sub. +obj?]

1. क्या आप एक डॉक्टर हैं?

Are you a doctor?

2. क्या वह राम का दोस्त है?

5. क्या आपकी मम्मी एक टीचर हैं?

6. क्या यह आपका है?

3. क्या राम आपके साथ व्यस्त हैं?

7. क्या PI एक प्रसिद्ध संस्था है?

4. क्या आप खंडवा में हो?

8. क्या आपके पास मोबाइल है?

D) INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (WH)

[Wh +Is/am/are + sub. + Obj?]

1. अंग्रेजी आपका पसंदीदा विषय क्यों है।

Why is English your favourite subject?

2. तुम अभी खंडवा में कहा हो?

3. तुम अभी कैसे हो?

4. वह इंदौर में किसके साथ हैं?

5. तुम एक शिक्षक क्यों हो?

6. सोहन एक अच्छा तैराक क्यों है?

7. आपका पसंदीदा विषय कौनसा है?

8. आपका पसंदीदा रंग कौन सा है?

9. आप आज इतने खुश क्यों हो?

10. तुम आज इतने चिड़चिड़े क्यों हो?

E) INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (Who)

[Who+ is/am/are + Obj?]

1. वह कौन है?

Who is he?

2. भारत के प्रधानमंत्री कौन हैं?

3. कौन एक अच्छा इंग्लिश स्पीकर है?

4. आपका अच्छा मित्र कौन है?

5. आज क्लास में कौन अनुपस्थित है?

6. उसके रिश्तेदार कौन हैं ?

7. उस कमरे में कौन है?

8. उसके साथ स्कूल में कौन है?

9. तुम्हारे क्लास टीचर कौन हैं?

10. आपके घर में कौन है ?

2. PAST TENSE :-

A) AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

[Sub. + was/were + obj.]

1. एक बार एक राजा था।

There was a king.

2. वह मेरे बचपन का दोस्त था।

3. तुम कल यहा पर थे ।

4. हम दो दिन पहले इंदौर मे थे।

5. हमारे साथ कल कोई था।

6. वे कल स्कूल मे थे।

7. मैं घर मे था।

8. कल रविवार था।

B) NEGATIVE SENTENCES

[Sub. + was/were+ not+ obj.]

1. वह कल मेरे साथ नही था।

He was not with me yesterday.

2. तुम कल यहा पर नही थे।

3. हम दो दिन पहले इंदौर मे नही थे।

4. वह कल अपने घर पर नही था।

5. वह राधा की कापी नही थीं।

6. हमारे साथ कल कोई नही था।

7. वे कल स्कूल मे नही थे।

8. मैं घर मे नही था ।

9. रविवार का दिन नही था।

10. वे दोनो भाई बहन नही थे।

C) INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE (H.V)

[Was/were + s + o?]

1. क्या वह एक डॉक्टर था?

Was he a doctor?

2. क्या वह कल यहा पर था ?

3. क्या उसके पापा बढई थे ?

4. क्या यह उसका पेन था?

5. क्या वह खुश था?

6. क्या वे राम के पापा मम्मी थे ?

7. क्या तुम कल रवि के साथ थे ?

9. क्या उस जगह कोई सी दुकान थी ?

8. क्या सुनिल एक पत्रकार था ?

10. क्या वे उसके भाई थे ?

D) INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE [WH.]

[Wh + was/were + s + o?]

1. तुम कल कहाँ थे?

5. वे बगीचे में कब तक थे?

Where were you yesterday?

2. वह कल वहाँ क्यों था?

6. वह नाराज क्यों थे

3. तुम कल कहाँ व्यस्त थे?

7. राम इतनी देर तक कहाँ था?

4. यह घर 2 साल पहले किसका था?

8. वे दोनों भाई बहन कहाँ थे?

E) INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE [WHO]

[Who + was/were + o?]

1. कौन कल छत पर था?

6. कौन बगीचे में 12 बजे तक था?

Who was on floor yesterday?

2. कौन एक अच्छे प्रधानमंत्री हैं ?

7. कौन नाराज था?

3. कल क्लास में कौन उपस्थित था?

8. कौन इतनी देर तक पार्टी में था?

4. इस जगह पर कौन था?

9. कौन दोनों भाई बहन थे?

5. इस फिल्म में मुख्य पात्र कौन था?

10. कौन रविवार के दिन यहाँ था?

FUTURE TENSE: - A)AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

[Sub. + will +be +obj.]

1. वह भविष्य में एक अच्छा नेता होगा ।

He will be good leader in future.

2. मैं दो साल बाद ग्रेजुएट होऊंगा ।

6. मैं कल अपने दोस्तों के साथ स्कूल में होऊंगा ।

3. वह कल मेरे साथ होगा ।

7. वह एक अच्छा इंसान होगा ।

4. तुम एक अच्छे वक्ता होगे ।

8. यह घर एक दिन मेरा होगा ।

5. वह दो दिन बाद इस जगह पर होगा ।

9. वह एक अच्छा डॉक्टर होगा ।

10. राम के पापा कल घर पर होंगे ।

B) NEGATIVE SENTENCES

[Sub. + will +not+be + obj.]

1. वह भविष्य में एक अच्छा नेता नहीं होगा ।

He will not be a good leader in future.

2. वह कल मेरे साथ नहीं होगा ।

5. मैं दो साल बाद ग्रेजुएट नहीं होऊंगा ।

6. तुम एक अच्छे वक्ता नहीं होगे ।

3. वे दो दिन बाद इस जगह पर नहीं होंगे ।

7. राम के पापा कल घर पर नहीं होंगे ।

4. वह एक अच्छा डॉक्टर नहीं होगा ।

8. यह घर एक दिन मेरा नहीं होगा ।

C) INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

[Will + sub. + be + obj?]

1. क्या वह भविष्य में एक अच्छा नेता होगा ?

Will he be good leader in future?

2. क्या वह कल मेरे साथ होगा ?

6. क्या मैं दो साल बाद ग्रेजुएट होऊंगा?

7. क्या तुम एक अच्छे वक्ता होगे ?

3. क्या वह दो दिन बाद इस जगह पर होंगे?

8. क्या राम के पापा कल घर पर होंगे?

4. क्या वह एक अच्छा डॉक्टर होगा?

5. क्या वह एक अच्छा इंसान होगा?

9. क्या यह घर एक दिन मेरा होगा?

10. क्या मैं दोस्तों के साथ स्कूल में होऊंगा?

D) INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

[Wh. + will + sub. + be + obj. ?]

1. वह भविष्य में एक अच्छा नेता कब होगा?

5. मैं दो साल बाद कहाँ ग्रेजुएट होऊंगा?

When will he be a good leader in future?

2. वह कल मेरे साथ कब होगा ?

6. तुम एक अच्छे वक्ता कैसे होगे ?

3. वह दो दिन बाद किस जगह पर होगा?

7. राम के पापा कल घर पर कब होंगे?

4. वह एक अच्छा डॉक्टर कैसे होगा?

8. यह घर एक दिन मेरा कैसे होगा?

E) INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

[Who + will + be + obj. ?]

1. कौन भविष्य में एक अच्छा नेता होगा?

6. कौन दो साल बाद ग्रेजुएट होऊंगा?

Who will be a good leader in future?

2. कौन कल मेरे साथ होगा?

7. कौन एक अच्छे वक्ता होगा?

3. कौन दो दिन बाद इस जगह पर होगा?

8. कौन कल घर पर होगा?

4. कौन एक अच्छा डॉक्टर होगा?

9. कौन अगला प्रधानमंत्री होगा?

5. कौन एक अच्छा इंसान होगा ?

10. कौन कल अपने दोस्तों के साथ स्कूल में होऊंगा?

IT IS +ADJ. + TO +V1+OBJ.

1. वाक्य बनाना छात्रों के लिए सही है।

It is right to make sentences for student.

2. रोज मंदिर जाना एक अच्छी आदत है।

3. दूसरों को अपशब्द कहना गलत बात है।

4. दूसरों को समझना जरूरी है।

5. रोज पढ़ाई करना अच्छी आदत है।

6. सुबह जल्दी उठना एक अच्छी आदत है।

7. रोज स्कूल जाना अच्छी आदत है।

8. काम समय पर करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है।

9. बच्चों को समझाना कठिन है।

10. समय पर कोचिंग आना अच्छी आदत है।

SUB.+IS/AM/ARE+ GLAD+TO+V1+OBJ.

1. मुझे आपसे मिलकर खुशी हुई।

I am glad to meet you.

2. हमें यह खबर सुनकर खुशी हुई।

3. मुझे आपसे बात करके खुशी हुई।

4. मुझे परीक्षा देकर खुशी हुई।

5. मुझे उसे देखकर खुशी हुई।

6. उसे यहां आकर खुशी हुई।

7. हमें आपकी मदद करके खुशी हुई।

8. उसे स्टेज पर आकर खुशी हुई।

9. हमें यह बनाकर खुशी हुई।

10. मुझे इसे खरीदकर खुशी हुई।

SUB.+IS/AM/ARE+READY TO+V1+OBJ.

1. मैं स्टेज पर आने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

I am ready to come on the stage.

2. हम उसकी मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

3. वे क्रिकेट मैच खेलने के लिए तैयार हैं।

4. वह मेरी बात मानने के लिए तैयार है।

5. वह एकजाम देने के लिए तैयार है।

6. वह घर जाने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

7. मैं अंग्रेजी सीखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

8. वह सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार है।

9. मैं उसका सामना करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

10. हम खाना खाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

IS/AM/ARE+FREE TO+ V1 + O

1. तुम कहीं भी जाने के लिए आजाद हो ।

You are free to go anywhere.

2. मैं कहीं भी जाने के लिए आजाद हूँ ।

6. तुम कुछ भी बनने के लिए आजाद हो ।

7. मैं कुछ भी बनने के लिए आजाद हूँ ।

3. तुम स्टेज पर बोलने के लिए आजाद हो

8. वह खाना खाने के लिए आजाद है ।

4. तुम वाक्य बनाने के लिए आजाद हो ।

9. वह अब सीखने के लिए आजाद है ।

5. तुम घर जाने के लिए आजाद हो ।

10. राम हॉकी खेलने के लिए आजाद है ।

V1ing + is/am/are + obj. 'or' to +V1 + is/am/are + obj.

1. धूम्रपान सेहत के लिए हानिकारक है ।

Smoking is bad for health

To smoke is bad for health.

2. खाना बनाना बहुत कठिन है ।

5. इंग्लिश बोलना बहुत आसान है ।

6. दूसरों को समझाना बहुत कठिन है ।

3. लिखना एक कला है ।

7. इंग्लिश सीखना बहुत आसान है ।

4. दूसरों की मदद करना अच्छी आदत है ।

8. समय पर काम करना अच्छा है ।

The Most Motivating Quotes Ever

. Every great story on the planet happened when someone decided not to give up, but kept going no matter what.

Don't stop when you're tired, Stop when you are done.

Action is the primary key to all success.

Successful people do what unsuccessful people are not willing to do.

VERBS OF TO HAVE

PRESENT TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES [s+ has/have + o]

1. मेरे पास दो नए मोबाइल हैं ।

6. उसके पास सबकुछ है ।

I have two new mobiles.

2. मेरे भाई के पास एक पुरानी कार है ।

7. मेरे पास कुछ रुपए हैं ।

3. हमारे पास अभी समय है ।

8. उसके पास मेरा लेपटॉप है ।

4. राम के पास एक मंहगी घड़ी है ।

9. सुनील के पास एक बाइक है ।

5. रवि के पास कुछ किताबें हैं ।

10. हमारे पास ज्ञान है ।

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

[Sub. + do/does + not + have + obj]

1. मेरे पास दो नए मोबाइल नहीं हैं ।

5. उसके पास कुछ नहीं है ।

I don't have two new mobile.

2. मेरे भाई के पास एक पुरानी कार नहीं है ।

6. मेरे पास रुपए नहीं हैं ।

3. हमारे पास अभी समय नहीं है ।

7. उसके पास मेरा लेपटॉप नहीं है ।

4. राम के पास मंहगी घड़ी नहीं है ।

8. सुनील के पास बाइक नहीं है ।

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

[Does/Do + sub. + have + obj?]

1. क्या आपके पास दो नए मोबाइल हैं?

4. क्या उसके पास सबकुछ है?

Do you have your new two mobiles?

2. क्या मेरे भाई के पास एक पुरानी कार है?

5. क्या मेरे पास कुछ रुपए है?

3. क्या हमारे पास अभी समय है?

6. क्या उसके पास मेरा लेपटाप है?

7. क्या राम के पास एक मंहगी घड़ी है?

8. क्या सुनील के पास एक बाइक है?

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (Wh)

[Wh + do/does + has/have + obj?]

1. आपके पास दो नए मोबाइल क्यों हैं?

6. उसके पास सबकुछ क्यों है?

Why do you have two new mobile?

2. मेरे भाई के पास एक पुरानी कार कहाँ है?

7. मेरे पास कितने रुपए हैं?

3. हमारे पास अभी कितना समय है ?

8. उसके पास मेरा लेपटाप कब से है?

4. राम के पास मंहगी घड़ी कितनी है ?

9. सुनील के पास कितनी बाइक है?

5. रवि के पास किसकी किताब है ?

10. हमारे पास कितना ज्ञान है?

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (Who) [Who + has/have + obj?]

1. किसके पास दो नए मोबाइल हैं ?

6. किसके पास सबकुछ है?

Who has two new mobile?

2. किसके पास एक पुरानी कार है?

7. किसके पास रुपए हैं?

3. किसके पास अभी समय है?

8. किसके पास मेरा लेपटाप है?

4. किसके पास एक मंहगी घड़ी है?

9. किसके पास एक बाइक है?

5. किसके पास कुछ किताबें हैं?

10. किसके पास ज्ञान है?

PAST TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES [Sub. + had + obj.]

1. मेरे पास दो नए मोबाइल थे।

I had two new mobile.

2. मेरे भाई के पास एक पुरानी कार थी।

6. उसके पास सबकुछ थी।

7. मेरे पास कुछ रुपए थी।

3. हमारे पास तब समय था।

8. उसके पास मेरा लेपटाप थी।

4. राम के पास एक मंहगी घड़ी थी।

9. सुनील के पास एक बाइक थी।

5. रवि के पास कुछ किताबें थी।

10. हमारे पास ज्ञान था।

NEGATIVE SENTENCE: - [Sub. + did not + have + obj.]

1. मेरे पास दो नए मोबाइल नहीं थे।

I did not have two new mobiles.

2. मेरे भाई के पास एक पुरानी कार नहीं थी।

6. उसके पास 2 साल कुछ नहीं था।

7. मेरे पास कल रुपए नहीं थे।

3. हमारे पास तब समय था।

8. उसके पास मेरा लेपटाप नहीं था।

4. राम के पास एक मंहगी घड़ी नहीं थी।

9. सुनील के पास एक बाइक नहीं थी।

5. रवि के पास किताबें नहीं थी।

10. हमारे पास ज्ञान नहीं था।

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES: - [Did + sub. + have + obj?]

1. क्या मेरे पास दो नए मोबाइल थे?

Did you have you two new mobiles?

2. क्या मेरे भाई के पास एक पुरानी कार थी ?

5. क्या उसके पास सबकुछ था?

6. क्या मेरे पास कुछ रुपए थे?

3. क्या हमारे पास तब समय था?

7. क्या उसके पास मेरा लेपटाप था?

4. क्या राम के पास एक मंहगी घड़ी थी?

8. क्या सुनील के पास एक बाइक थी?

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES [Wh. + did + sub. + have + obj?]

1. मेरे पास दो नए मोबाइल कब थे ?

When did not have I two new mobiles?

6. उसके पास क्या था?

2. मेरे भाई के पास कितनी पुरानी कार थी ?

7. मेरे पास कितने रुपए थे?

3. कल हमारे पास कब समय था?

8. उसके पास किसका लेपटाप था?

4. राम के पास मंहगी घड़ी क्यों थी ?

9. सुनील के पास बाइक कब थी?

5. रवि के पास कितनी किताबें थीं?

10. हमारे पास कितना ज्ञान था?

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES [Who + had + obj. ?]

1. किसके पास दो नए मोबाइल थे?

Who had two new mobiles?

6. किसके पास 2 साल पहले सबकुछ था?

2. किसके भाई के पास एक पुरानी कार थी?

7. किसके पास रुपए थे?

3. किसके पास तब समय था ?

8. किसके पास मेरा लेपटाप था?

4. किसके पास एक मंहगी घड़ी थी ?

9. किसके पास एक बाइक थी?

5. किसके पास कुछ किताबें थीं?

10. किसके पास ज्ञान था?

FUTURE TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES [Sub. + will have + obj.]

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. उसके पास एक कार होगी।
He will have new car. | 6. मेरे पास एक नया मोबाइल होगा। |
| 2. उसके पापा के पास कल समय होगा। | 7. मेरे पास आपके लिए कुछ होगा। |
| 3. तुम्हारे पास कल सुबह न्यूजपेपर होगा। | 8. उसके पास 2 साल बाद सब कुछ होगा। |
| 4. उसके 2 साल बाद तीन बेटे होंगे। | 9. मेरे पास कल समय होगा। |
| 5. उसके बहुत सारे मित्र होंगे। | 10. मेरा हर चीज पर नियंत्रण होगा। |

NEGATIVE SENTENCES [Sub. + will + not + have + obj.]

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. उसके पास एक कार नहीं होगी।
He will not have new car. | 2. मेरे पास एक मोबाइल नहीं होगा। |
| 3. उसके पापा के पास समय नहीं होगा। | 4. मेरे पास आपके लिए कुछ नहीं होगा। |
| 5. तुम्हारे पास सुबह न्यूजपेपर नहीं होगा। | 6. उसके पास 2 साल बाद कुछ नहीं होगा। |
| 7. उसके 2 साल बाद तीन बेटे नहीं होंगे। | 8. मेरे पास कल समय नहीं होगा। |
| 9. उसके बहुत सारे मित्र होंगे। | 10. मेरा हर चीज पर नियंत्रण नहीं होगा। |

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES :- [Will + sub. + have + obj. ?]

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. क्या उसके पास एक कार होगी?
Will he have new car? | 5. क्या मेरे पास एक नया मोबाइल होगा? |
| 2. क्या पापा के पास कल समय होगा? | 6. क्या मेरे पास आपके लिए कुछ होगा? |
| 3. क्या तुम्हारे पास कल न्यूजपेपर होगा? | 7. क्या उसके पास 2 साल बाद कुछ होगा? |

4. क्या उसके 2 साल बाद तीन बेटे होंगे ?

8. क्या मेरे पास कल समय होगा?

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (Wh) [Wh. + will + sub. + have + obj. ?]

1. उसके पास एक कार कब होगी?

When will he have new car?

6. मेरे पास कब एक नया मोबाइल होगा?

2. उसके पापा के पास कब समय होगा?

7. मेरे पास आपके लिए क्या होगा?

3. तुम्हारे पास सुबह न्यूजपेपर क्यों होगा?

8. उसके पास 2 साल बाद कुछ कैसे होगा?

4. उसके 2 साल बाद कितने बेटे होंगे?

9. मेरे पास कब समय होगा?

5. उसके कितने मित्र होंगे ?

10. मेरा किस पर नियंत्रण होगा?

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE [Who + will + have + obj. ?]

1. किसके पास एक कार होगी?

Who will have new car?

6. किसके पास एक नया मोबाइल होगा?

2. किसके पापा के पास कल समय होगा?

7. किसके पास आपके लिए कुछ होगा?

3. किसके पास कल सुबह न्यूजपेपर होगा?

8. किसके पास 2 साल बाद सब कुछ होगा?

4. किसके 2 साल बाद तीन बेटे होंगे?

9. किसके पास कल समय होगा?

5. किसके बहुत सारे मित्र होंगे?

10. किसका हर चीज पर नियंत्रण होगा?

SUB. + HAS/HAVE + TIME + TO + V1 + OBJ.

1. मेरे पास सीखने के लिए अभी समय है।

He has time to play.

6. उसके पास पढ़ाई करने के लिए समय है।

2. हमारे पास घर जाने के लिए समय है।

7. उसके पास कुछ नया करने के लिए समय है।

3. मेरे पास इंग्लिश सीखने के लिए समय है।

8. रवि के पास एग्जाम देने के लिए समय है।

4. मेरे पास बात करने के लिए समय है।

9. पापा के पास ऑफिस जाने के लिए समय है।

5. मम्मी के पास खाना बनाने के लिए समय है।

10. हमारे पास अभी खेलने के लिए समय है।

SUB. + HAS/HAVE + ENOUGH + NOUN + TO + V1 + OBJ

1. हमारे पास खरीदने के लिए पर्याप्त पैसे हैं।

We have enough money to purchase.

2. मेरे पास पीने के लिए पर्याप्त पानी है।

3. उसके पास पढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त ज्ञान है।

4. मेरे पास सीखने के लिए पर्याप्त समय है।

5. तुम्हारे पास समझाने के लिए पर्याप्त स्किल है।

6. सुनील के पास लिखने के लिए पर्याप्त समय है।

7. मेरे पास इंग्लिश सीखने के लिए पर्याप्त समय है।

8. उसके पास कुछ भी करने के लिए समय है।

9. हमारे पास खाना खाने के लिए पर्याप्त खाना है।

10. मेरे पास लिखने के लिए पर्याप्त पेन है।

SUB. + HAS/HAVE + OBJ. + TO + V1 + OBJ.

1. मेरे पास अभी पढ़ाई करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय है।

2. मेरे पास लिखने के लिए पेन है।

I have enough time to study.

3. उसके पास पढ़ाने के लिए ज्ञान है।

4. दीपाली के पास पढ़ने के लिए किताबें हैं।

4. नेहा के पास बोलने के लिए टॉपिक है।

5. मेरे पास इस टॉपिक पर लिखने के लिए मटेरियल है।

6. उसके पास विदेश जाने के लिए वीजा है।

7. हमें बोलने का अधिकार है।

SUB. + HAS/HAVE + NOTHING + TO + V1

1. उसके पास कहने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।

He has nothing to say

2. हमारे पास करने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।

3. मेरे पास लिखने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।

4. दीपाली के पास करने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।

5. मेरे पास वहाँ जाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।

6. उसके पास एडमिशन लेने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।

PERSONA INSTITUTE FOR ENGLISH

Spoken English & Personality Development

TENSE

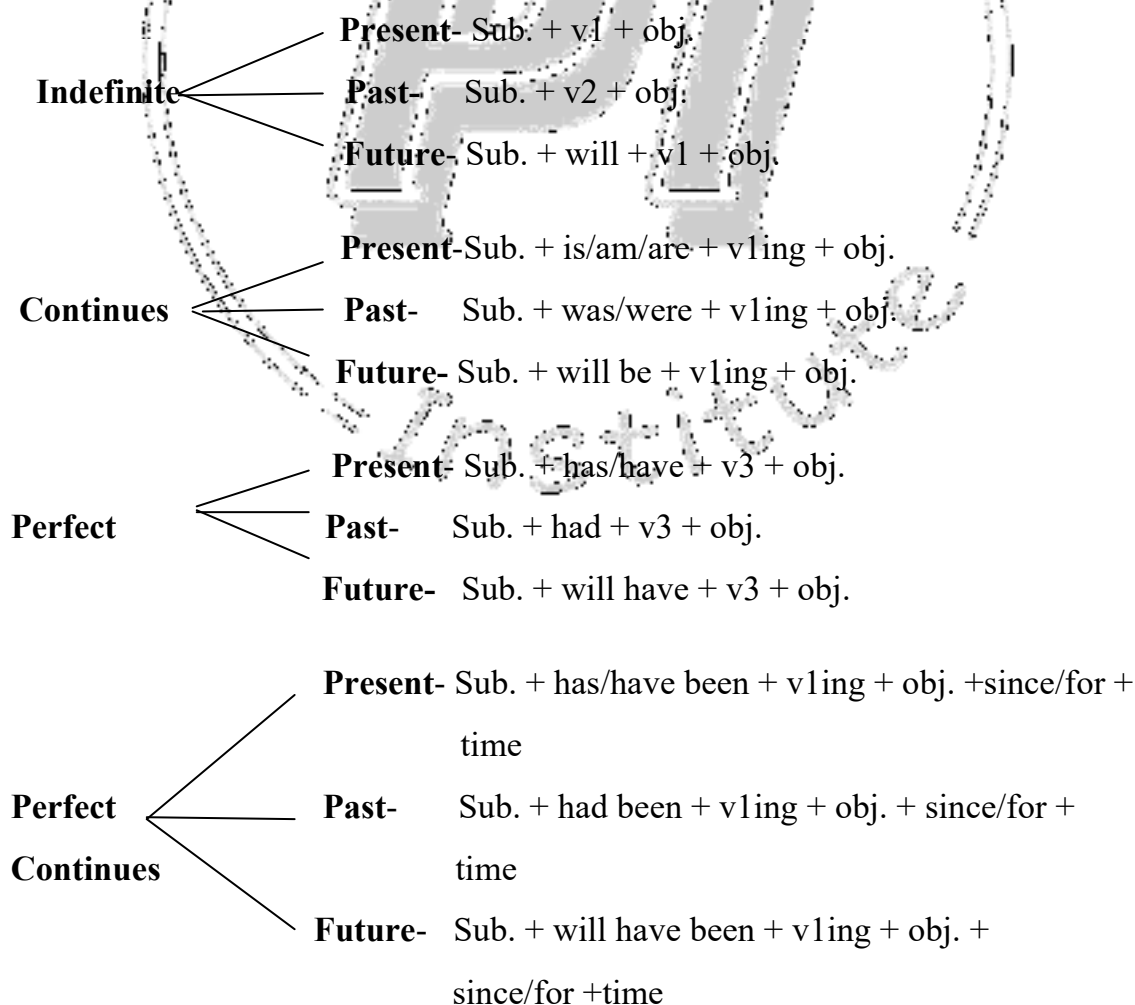
There are mainly three types of tense: -

1. Present tense
2. Past tense
3. Future tense

On the basis of sentence we have got four main categories of it: -

1. Indefinite (simple)
2. Continues
3. Perfect
4. Perfect continues

TENSE CHART WITH STRUCTURE [AFFIRMATIVE]



Example

Indefinite

- Present-* I play cricket.
- Past-* I played cricket.
- Future-* I will play cricket.

Continues

- Present-* I am playing cricket.
- Past-* I was playing cricket.
- Future-* I will be playing cricket.

Perfect

- Present-* I have played cricket.
- Past-* I had played cricket.
- Future-* I will have played cricket.

Perfect continues

- Present-* I have been playing cricket for 2 hrs
- Past-* I had been playing cricket for 2hrs.
- Future-* I will have been playing cricket for 2hrs.

1 st Form	Meaning (अर्थ)	2 nd Form	3 rd Form	(ing form)	(s & es form)
Bear	जन्म देना	Bore	Born	Bearing	Bears
Become	होना	Became	Become	Becoming	Becomes
Build	बनाना	Built	Built	Building	Builds
Buy	खरीदना	Bought	Bought	Buying	Buys
Bring	लाना	Brought	Brought	Bringing	Brings
Bend	झुकना	Bent	Bent	Bending	Bends
Burn	जलाना	Burnt	Burnt	Burning	Burns
Beat	पीटना	Beat	Beaten	Beating	Beats
Bite	काटना	Bit	Bitten	Biting	Bites
Begin	आरम्भ होना	Began	Begun	Beginning	Begins
Bid	आज्ञा देना	Bid	Bid	Bidding	Bides
Beat	पीटना	Beat	Beaten	Beating	Beats

FOR PRACTICE

Indefinite- He learns English from PI. They avoid their work.

Continues _____

Perfect _____

Perfect - continue _____

1 st Form	Meaning (अर्थ)	2 nd Form	3 rd Form	(ing form)	(s & es form)
Breed	पैदा करना	Bred	Bred	Breeding	Breeds
Choose	चुनना	Chose	Chosen	Choosing	Chooses
Chide	डांटना	Chid	Chid, chiden	Chidng	Chides
Come	आना	Came	Come	Coming	Comes
Dig	खोदना	Dug	Dug	Digging	Digs
Do	करना	Did	Done	Doing	Does
Drive	चलाना	Drove	Driven	Driving	Drives
Dream	सपना देखना	Dreamt	Dreamt	Dreaming	Dreams
Drink	पीना	Drank	Drunk	Drinking	Drinks
Eat	खाना	Ate	Eaten	Eating	Eats
Fly	उड़ना	Flew	Flown	Flying	Flies
Fall	गिरना	Fell	Fallen	Falling	Falls
Forbid	मना करना	Forbade	Forbidden	Forbidding	Forbids

TEST CHART WITH STRUCTURE (NEGATIVE)

Indefinite
 /
 /
 /

Present- Sub. + do/does + not + v1 + obj.
Past- Sub. + did + not + v1 + obj.
Future- Sub. + will + not + v1 + obj.

Continues
 /
 /
 /

Present- Sub. + is/am/are + not + v1ing + obj.
Past- Sub. + was/were + not + v1ing + obj.
Future- Sub. + will + not + v1ing + obj.

Perfect
 /
 /
 /

Present- Sub. + has/have + not + v3 + obj.
Past - Sub. + had + not + v3 + obj.
Future- Sub. + will + not + have + v3 + obj.

Perfect continues
 /
 /
 /

Present- Sub. + has/have + not + been + v1ing + obj + since/for + time
Past- Sub. + had + not + been + v1ing + obj. + Since/for + time
Future- Sub. + will + not + have been + v1ing + Obj. + since/for + time

1 st Form	Meaning (अर्थ)	2 nd Form	3 rd Form	(ing form)	(s & es form)
Forbear	सहन करना	Forbore	Forborne	Forbearing	Forbears
Forsake	त्यागना	Forsook	Forsaken	Forsaking	Forsakes
Fight	लड़ना	Fought	Fought	Fighting	Fights
Forget	भूलना	Forget	Forgotten	Forgetting	Forgets
Find	पाना	Found	Found	Finding	Finds
Feed	खिलाना	Fed	Fed	feeding	Feeds
Feel	अनुभव करना	Felt	Felt	Feeling	Feels
Get	प्राप्त करना	Got	Got	Getting	Gets
Go	जाना	Went	Gone	Going	Goes
Give	देना	Gave	Given	Giving	Gives
Grow	उगना	Grew	Grown	Growing	Grows
Grind	पीसना	Ground	Ground	Grinding	Grinds

Example

Indefinite-

He does not come here.
He did not come here.
He will not come here.

Continues

He is not coming here.
He was not coming here.
He will not be coming here.

Perfect -

He has not come here.
He had not come here.
He will not have come here.

Perfect

He has not been coming here for 2 hours.
He had not been coming here for 2 hours.

Continue

He will not have been coming here for 2 hours

1 st Form	Meaning (अर्थ)	2 nd Form	3 rd Form	(ing form)	(s & es form)
Have	रखना	Had	Had	Having	Has
Hold	पकड़ना	Held	Held	Holding	Holds
Hide	छिपाना	Hidden	Hidden	Hiding	Hides
Keep	रखना	Kept	Kept	Keeping	Keeps
Know	जानना	Knew	Known	Knowing	Knows
Lose	खोना	Lost	Lost	Losing	Loses
Learn	सीखना	Learnt	Learnt	Learning	Learns
Leave	छोड़ना	Left	Left	Leaving	Leaves
Lead	नेतृत्व करना	Led	Led	Leading	Leads
Lie	झुठ बोलना	Lied	Lied	Lying	Lies
Lie	लेटना	Lay	Lain	Lying	Lies
Lay	रखना	Laid	Laid	Laying	Lays
Lose	खोना	Lost	Lost	Losing	Loses
Make	बनाना	Made	Made	Making	Makes
Meet	मिलना	Met	Met	Meeting	Meets
Make	बनाना	Made	Made	Making	Makes

FOR PRACTICE

Indefinite → They do not tell lie. She does not think about her career.

Continues → _____

Perfect → _____

Perfect continue- → _____

1 st Form	Meaning (अर्थ)	2 nd Form	3 rd Form	(ing form)	(s & es form)
Overcome	काबू पाना	Overcame	Overcome	Overcoming	Overcomes
Pay	अदा करना	Paid	Paid	Paying	Pays
Ring	बजाना	Rang	Rung	Ringing	Rings
Ride	सवारी करना	Rode	Ridden	Riding	Rides
Rise	निकलना, उठना	Rose	Risen	Rising	Rises
Run	दौड़ना	Ran	Run	Running	Runs
Shake	हिलना	Shook	Shaken	Shaking	Shakes
Slay	कत्ल करना	Slew	Slain	Slaying	Slays
Shrink	सिकुड़ना	Shrank	Shrunk	Shrinking	Shrinks
Select	छांटना	Selected	Selected	Selecting	Selects
Stand	खड़ा होना	Stood	Stood	Standing	Stands
Steal	चुराना	Stole	Stolen	Stealing	Steals
Sleep	सोना	Slept	Slept	Sleeping	Sleeps
Sweep	झाड़ू लगाना	Swept	Swept	Sweeping	Sweeps
Sit	बैठना	Sat	Sat	Sitting	Sits
Stand	खड़ा होना	Stood	Stood	Standing	Stands

TEST CHART WITH STRUCTURE (INTERROGATIVE)

Indefinite-

- Do/does + sub. + v1 + obj?
- Did + sub. + v1 + obj?
- Will + sub. + v1 + obj.?

Continues-

- Is /am/are + sub. + v1ing + obj?
- Was/were + sub. + v1ing + obj?
- Will + sub. + be + v1ing + obj?

Perfect

- Has /have + sub. + v3 + obj?
- Had + sub. + v3 + obj?
- Will + sub. + v3 + obj?

Perfect continues

- Has/have + sub. + been + v1ing + obj?
- Had + sub. + been + v1ing + obj?
- Will + sub + have + been + v1ing + obj?

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Seek	खोजना	Sought	Sought	Seeking	Seeks
Spend	खर्च करना	Spent	Spent	Spending	Spends
Say	कहना	Said	Said	Saying	Says
Sell	बेचना	Sold	Sold	Selling	Sells
Send	भेजना	Sent	Sent	Sending	Sends
See	देखना	Saw	Seen	Seeing	Sees
Sign	हस्ताक्षर करना	Signed	Signed	Signing	Signs
Smell	सूंघना	Smelt	Smelt	Smelling	Smells
Shine	चमकना	Shone	Shone	Shining	Shins
Shoot	गोली मारना	Shot	Shot	Shooting	Shoots
Sing	गाना	Sang	Sung	Singing	Sings
Speak	बोलना	Spoke	Spoken	Speaking	Speaks
Swim	तैरना	Swam	Swum	Swimming	Swims
Swing	झूलना	Swang	Swung	Swinging	Swings
Speed	तेज चलना	Sped	Sped	Speeding	Speeds
String	पिरोना	Strung	Strung	Stinging	Strings

FOR PRACTICE

Does she help her friend? _____

Do they win the match? _____

Indefinite _____

Continues _____

Perfect _____

Perfect continues- _____

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Spring	उछलना	sprang	sprung	springing	Springs
Tear	फाड़ना	Tore	Torn	Tearing	Tears
Think	सोचना	Thought	Thought	Thinking	Thinks
Tell	बताना	Told	Told	Telling	Tells
Teach	पढ़ना	Taught	Taught	Teaching	Teaches
Take	लेना	Took	Taken	Taking	Takes
Throw	फेंकना	Threw	Thrown	Throwing	Throws
Understand	समझना	Understood	Understood	Understanding	Understands
Weave	बुनना	Wove	Woven	Weaving	Weaves
Wind	चाबी देना	Wound	Wound	Winding	Winds
Weep	रोना	Wept	Wept	Weeping	Weeps

INTERROGATIVE (Wh)

Indefinite-

Wh. + do/does + sub. + v1 + obj.?

Wh. + did + sub. + v1 + obj.?

Wh. + will + sub. + v1 + obj.?

Continues-

Wh. + is/am/are + sub + v1ing + obj.?

Wh. + was/were + sub + v1ing + obj.?

Wh. + will + sub + be + v1ing + obj.?

Perfect-

Wh. + has/have + sub + v3 + obj.?

Wh. + had + sub + v3 + obj.?

Wh. + will + sub + v3 + obj.?

Perfect

continue

Wh. + has/have + sub + been + v1ing + obj. + since/for + time?

Wh. + had + sub + been + v1ing + obj. + since/for + time?

Wh. + will + sub + have + been + v1ing + obj. + since/for + time?

Wear	पहनना	Wore	Worn	Wearing	Wears
Win	जीतना	Won	Won	Winning	Wines
Wind	चाबी देना	Wound	Wound	Winding	Winds
Wring	निचोड़ना	Wrang	Wrung	wringing	Wrings
Write	लिखना	Wrote	Written	Writing	Writes
Cut	काटना	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cuts
Cost	लागत आना	Cost	Cost	Costing	Costs
Hit	चोट मारना	Hit	Hit	Hitting	Hits
Hurt	जख्मी होना	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting	Hurts
Wear	पहनना	Wore	Worn	Wearing	Wears
Win	जीतना	Won	Won	Winning	Wines
Wind	चाबी देना	Wound	Wound	Winding	Winds
Wring	निचोड़ना	Wrang	Wrung	wringing	Wrings
Write	लिखना	Wrote	Written	Writing	Writes
Cut	काटना	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cuts

EXAMPLE

Indefinite- { Why do you laugh in the class?
Why did you laugh in the class?
Why will you laugh in the class?

Continues { Why are you laughing in the class?
Why were you laughing in the class?
Why will you be laughing in the class?

Perfect- { Why have you laughed in the class?
Why had you laughed in the class?
Why will you have laughed in the class?

Perfect continue { Why have you been laughing in the class for 10 min.?
Why had you been laughing in the class for 10 min?
Why will you been laughing in the class for 10 min?

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Act	कार्य करना	Acted	Acted	Acting	Acts
Answer	उत्तर देना	Answered	Answered	Answering	Answers
Appoint	नियुक्त करना	Appointed	Appointed	Appointing	Appoints
Admire	प्रशंसा करना	Admired	Admired	Admiring	Admires
Abuse	गाली देना	Abused	Abused	Abusing	Abuses
Advise	सलाह देना	Advised	Advised	Advising	Advises
Attack	आक्रमण करना	Attacked	Attacked	Attacking	Attacks
Allow	आज्ञा देना	Allowed	Allowed	Allowing	Allows
Appear	प्रकट होना	Appeared	Appeared	Appearing	Appears
Arrive	पहुँचाना	Arrived	Arrived	Arriving	Arrives
Arrest	गिरफ्तार करना	Arrested	Arrested	Arresting	Arrests
Ask	पूछना	Asked	Asked	Asking	Asks
Bark	भौंकना	Barked	Barked	Braking	Barks
Bake	पकाना	Baked	Baked	Baking	Bakes
Bathe	नहाना	Bathed	Bathed	Bathing	Bathes
Beg	मांगना	Begged	Begged	Begging	Begs
Believe	यकीन करना	Believed	Believed	Believing	Believes
Bless	आशीर्वाद देना	Blessed	Blessed	Blessing	Blesses
Behave	व्यवहार करना	Behaved	Behaved	Behaving	Behaves
Boil	उबालना	Boiled	Boiled	Boiling	Boils
Borrow	उधार लेना	Borrowed	Borrowed	Borrowing	Borrows

FOR PRACTICE

Indefinite-		How do you study in night? _____ _____	Why do you read book? _____ _____
Continues-		_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Perfect-		_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Perfect Continue		_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Bury	दफनाना	Buried	Buried	Burying	Buries
Carry	ले जाना	Carried	Carried	Carrying	Carries
Call	पुकारना	Called	Called	Calling	Calls
Climb	चढना	Climbed	Climbed	Climbing	Climbs
Copy	नकल करना	Copied	Copied	Copying	Copies
Complain	शिकायत करना	Complained	Complained	Complaining	Complains
Cry	चिल्लाना	Cried	Cried	Crying	Cries
Clean	साफ करना	Cleaned	Cleaned	Cleaning	Cleans
Close	बन्द करना	Closed	Closed	Closing	Closes
Change	बदलना	Changed	Changed	Changing	Changes
Check	रोकना	Checked	Checked	Checking	Checks
Clap	ताली बजाना	Clapped	Clapped	Clapping	Claps
Collect	एकत्र करना	Collected	Collected	Collecting	Collects
Complete	पूरा करना	Completed	Completed	Completing	Completes
Count	गिनना	Counted	Counted	Counting	Counts
Cook	पकाना	Cooked	Cooked	Cooking	Cooks
Consult	सलाह देना	Consulted	Consulted	Consulting	Consults

INTERROGATIVE

Indefinite- Who + v1 + obj.?
Who + v2 + obj?
Who + will + v1 + obj?

Continue- Who + is/am/are + v1ing + obj?
Who + was + v1ing + obj?
Who + will + be + v1ing + obj?

Per fect- Who + has/have + v3 + obj?
Who + had + v3 + obj?
Who + will + have + v3 + obj?

**Perfect
Continue** Who + has/have + been + v1ing + obj +
since/for + time?
Who + had been + v1ing + obj + since/for
+ time?
Who + will + have + been + v1ing + obj +
since/for + obj.?

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Cross	पार करना	Crossed	Crossed	Crossing	Crosses
Calculate	गणना करना	Calculated	Calculated	Calculating	Calculates
Challenge	चुनौती देना	Challenged	Challenged	Challenging	Challenges
Chew	चबाना	Chewed	Chewed	Chewing	Chews
Dip	गोता लगाना	Dipped	Dipped	Dipping	Dips
Die	मरना	Died	Died	Dying	Dies
Dye	रंगना	Dyed	Dyed	Dyeing	Dyes

EXAMPLE

Indefinite — Who helps you?
 — Who helped you?
 — Who will help you?

Continue — Who is helping you?
 — Who was helping you?
 — Who will be helping you?

Perfect- — Who has helped you?
 — Who had helped you?
 — Who will have helped you?

Perfect — Who has been helping you for 2 months?
 — Who had been helping you for 2 months?
Continue — Who will have been helping you for 2 months?

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Decide	निर्णय करना	Decided	Decided	Deciding	Decides
Decorate	सजाना	Decorated	Decorated	Decorating	Decorates
Divide	बांटना	Divided	Divided	Dividing	Divides
Dance	नाचना	Danced	Danced	Dancing	Dances
Deceive	धोखा देना	Deceived	Deceived	Deceiving	Deceives
Defeat	हराना	Defeated	Defeated	Defeating	Defeats
Desire	इच्छा करना	Desired	Desired	Desiring	Desires
Discover	खोजना	Discovered	Discovered	Discovering	Discovers
Dry	सुखाना	Dried	Dried	Drying	Dries
Drown	डूबना	Drowned	Drowned	Drowning	Drowns
Declare	घोषणा करना	Declared	Declared	Declaring	Declares
Describe	वर्णन करना	Described	Described	Describing	Describes
Earn	कमाना	Earned	Earned	Earning	Earns
Enter	प्रवेश करना	Entered	Entered	Entering	Enters
Examine	जांचना	Examined	Examined	Examining	Examines
Employ	नौकरी में रखना	Employed	Employed	Employing	Employs
Explain	समझाना	Explained	Explained	Explaining	Explains
Elect	चुनना	Elected	Elected	Electing	Elects
Encourage	उत्साहित करना	Encouraged	Encouraged	Encouraging	Encourages

Who teaches you English?

Who beats him?

Indefinite-

Continues-

Perfect-

Perfect –
continues

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Fine	जुर्माना करना	Fined	Fined	Fining	Fines
Fear	डरना	Feared	Feared	Fearing	Fears
Face	सामना करना	Faced	Faced	Facing	Faces
Finish	समाप्त करना	Finished	Finished	Finishing	Finishes
Fail	असफल होना	Failed	Failed	Failing	Fails
Follow	पीछा करना	Followed	Followed	Following	Follows
Fill	भरना	Filled	Filled	Filling	Fills
Fold	लपेटना	Folded	Folded	Folding	Folds
Force	विवश करना	Forced	Forced	Forcing	Forces
Gather	एकत्र करना	Gathered	Gathered	Gathering	Gathers
Grant	देना,स्वीकार करना	Granted	Granted	Granting	Grants
Rain	वर्षा होना	Rained	Rained	Raining	Rains
Reply	उत्तर देना	Replied	Replied	Replying	Replies
Reach	पहुंचना	Reached	Reached	Reaching	Reaches
Receive	प्राप्त करना	Received	Received	Receiving	Receives

SUB. + LOOK/LOOKS + OBJ.[ADJECTIVE]

1. वह बहुत निराश दिखाई देता है।

He looks very disappointed.

3. वह बहुत खुश दिखाई देता है।

2. तुम सुन्दर दिखाई दे रही हो।

4. तुम अजीब दिखाई देता है।

5. वह संतुष्ट दिखाई देता है।

6. तुम बीमार दिखाई देता है।

7. वह अभी भी युवा दिखाई देता है।

8. वह बुढ़ा दिखाई देता है।

SUB. + LOOKED + OBJ.[ADJECTIVE]

1. वह क्रोधित दिखाई दे रहा था।

He looked angry.

3. वह बहुत निराश दिखाई दे रहा था।

2. वह अच्छा इंसान दिखाई दे रहा था।

4. तुम बहुत अजीब दिखाई दे रहे थे।

5. वह बीमार दिखाई दे रहा था।

6. वह मुझे संतुष्ट दिखाई दे रहा था।

7. वह युवा दिखाई दे रहा था।

8. वह बुढ़ा दिखाई दे रहा था।

9. वह पागल दिखाई दे रहा था।

10. वह मुझे समझदार दिखाई दे रहा था।

IT + LOOKS + OBJ.[ADJECTIVE]

1. यह अलग दिख रहा है।

It looks different.

3. यह बड़ा दिखाई दे रहा है।

2. गहरा दिखाई देता है।

4. यह उबाउ दिखाई देता है।

5. यह खतरनाक दिखाई देता है।

6. स्वादिष्ट दिखाई देता है।

7. महंगा दिखाई देता है।

8. शानदार दिखाई देता है।

9. नरम दिखता है।

10. आसान दिखता है।

SUB. + SOUND/SOUNDS + ADJECTIVE

1. वह निराश लगता है।

He sound disappointed.

3. वह उत्साहित लगता है।

5. तुम सच्चे लगते हो।

7. वह आलसी लगता है।

9. तुम उदास लगते हो।

2. वह परेशान लगता है।

4. वह पागल लगता है।

6. वे आलसी लगते हैं।

8. वह स्वार्थी लगता है।

10. वह घमंडी लगता है।

SUB. + SOUNDED + OBJ.(ADJECTIVE)

1. वह उत्साहित लगता था।

He sounded enthusiastic.

3. वह पागल लगता था।

5. वे आलसी लगते थे।

7. वह स्वार्थी लगता था।

9. वह घमंडी लगता था।

2. वह परेशान लगता था।

4. तुम सच्चे लगते थे।

6. वह आलसी लगता था।

8. तुम उदास लगते थे।

10. वह गैर जिम्मेदार लगता था।

SUB. + IS/AM/ARE + GETTING + ADJECTIVE

1. तुम दिन ब दिन लंबे होते जा रहे हो।

You are getting tall day by day.

3. तुम दिन ब दिन दुबले होते जा रहे हो।

5. चाय ठंडी हो रही है।

7. वह समझदार हो रहा है।

9. दुनिया छोटी हो रही है।

2. वह मोटी होती जा रही है।

4. वह बूढ़ा होते जा रहा है।

6. पानी गर्म हो रहा है।

8. वह बड़ा हो रहा है।

10. वहा झगड़ा हो रहा है।

SUB. + NEED/NEEDS + OBJ. + TO + V1 + OBJ.

1. मुझे लिखने के लिए एक पेन की जरूरत है।

I need a pen to write.

3. मुझे गाड़ी चलाने के लिए लाइसेंस की जरूरत है।

2. मुझे इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए पैसे की जरूरत है।

4. तुम्हें अनुमति की जरूरत है।

5. मुझे वहां रहने के लिए वीजा की जरूरत है।

6. मुझे पीछा करने के लिए बाइक की जरूरत है।

7. हमें जिंदा रहने के लिए पानी की जरूरत है।

8. उसे इंग्लिश सीखने के लिए कोचिंग की जरूरत है।

8. हमें गाने सुनने के लिए रेडियो की आवश्यकता है।

10. उसे मुवी देखने के लिए टीवी की आवश्यकता है।

SUB. + NEEDED + OBJ. + TO + V1 + OBJ.

1. मुझे लिखने के लिए एक पेन की जरूरत थी।

I needed a pen to write.

2. मुझे गाड़ी चलाने के लिए लाइसेंस की जरूरत थी।

6. मुझे इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए पैसे की जरूरत थी।

7. तुम्हें अनुमति की जरूरत थी।

3. मुझे वहां रहने के लिए वीजा की जरूरत थी।

8. मुझे उसका पीछा करने के लिए बाइक की जरूरत थी।

4. हमें जिंदा रहने के लिए पानी की जरूरत थी।

9. उसे इंग्लिश सीखने के लिए एक अच्छी कोचिंग की जरूरत थी।

5. हमें गाने सुनने के लिए रेडियो की आवश्यकता थी।

10. उसे मुवी देखने के लिए टीवी की आवश्यकता थी।

SUB. + WILL + NEED + OBJ. + TO + V1 + OBJ.

1. मुझे लिखने के लिए एक पेन की जरूरत होगी।

I will need a pen to write.

2. मुझे गाड़ी चलाने के लिए लाइसेंस की जरूरत होगी।

6. मुझे इस प्रोजेक्ट पर काम करने के लिए पैसे की जरूरत होगी।

7. तुम्हें बाहर जाने के लिए अनुमति की जरूरत होगी।

3. मुझे वहां रहने के लिए वीजा की जरूरत होगी।

8. मुझे उसका पीछा करने के लिए बाइक की जरूरत होगी।

4. हमें जिंदा रहने के लिए पानी की जरूरत होगी।

9. उसे इंग्लिश सीखने के लिए एक अच्छी कोचिंग की जरूरत होगी।

5. हमें गाने सुनने के लिए रेडियो की आवश्यकता होगी।

10. उसे मुवी देखने के लिए टीवी की आवश्यकता होगी।

BASIC MODALS

- Group 1** → Can . सकता है / सकती है / सकते हैं ।
 Could- सका / सकी / सके / सकता था / सकती थी / सकते थे ।
 Will be able to- सकूंगा / सकूगी / सकेंगे ।
- Group 2** → Should- किया के अंत में ना ने नी आकर चाहिए ।
 Must- ना ने नी आकर ही चाहिए ।
 Ought to- ना ने नी आकर चाहिए ।
- Group 3** → Has/have to- पड़ता है / पड़ती है / पड़ते हैं / ना है / ने है / नी है ।
 Had to- पड़ता था / पड़ती थी / पड़ते थे / ना था / ने थे / नी थी ।
 Will have to- पड़ेगा / पड़ेगी / पड़ेंगे ।
- Group 4** → Used to- करता था / करती थी / करते थे ।
 Need to- जरूरत है / आवश्यकता है ।
 dare to

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Remember	याद रखना	Remembered	Remembered	Remembering	Remembers
Return	लौटाना	Returned	Returned	Returning	Returns
Serve	सेवा करना	Served	Served	Serving	Serves
Shout	चिल्लाना	Shouted	Shouted	Shouting	Shouts
Smile	मुस्कुराना	Smiled	Smiled	Smiling	Smiles
Solve	हल करना	Solved	Solved	Solving	Solves
Stay	ठहरना	Stayed	Stayed	Staying	Stays
Stop	रोकना	Stopped	Stopped	Stopping	Stops
Study	अध्ययन करना	Studied	Studied	Studying	Studies
Save	बचाना	Saved	Saved	Saving	Saves
Slip	फिसलना	Slipped	Slipped	Slipping	Slips
Surprise	चकित होना	Surprised	Surprised	Surprising	Surprises
Tie	बांधना	Tied	Tied	Tying	Ties
Touch	छूना	Touched	Touched	Touching	Touches
Transfer	तबादला करना	Transferred	Transferred	transferring	Transfers
Tremble	कांपना	Trembled	Trembled	Trembling	Trembles
Try	कोशिश करना	Tried	Tried	Trying	Tries
Talk	बात करना	Talked	Talked	Talking	Talks
Trust	विश्वास करना	Trusted	Trusted	Trusting	Trusts

FOR EXAMPLE

Group 1
 Sub. + can + v1 + obj.
 Sub. + could + v1 + obj.
 Sub. + will be able to + v1 + obj.

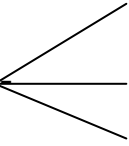
Group 2
 Sub. + should + v1 + obj.
 Sub. + must + v1 + obj.
 Sub. + ought to + v1 + obj.

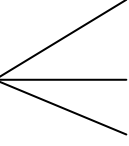
Group 3
 Sub. + has/have to + v1 + obj.
 Sub. + had to + v1 + obj.
 Sub. + will have to + v1 + obj.

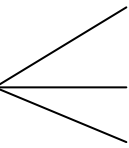
Group 4
 Sub. + used to + v1 + obj.
 Sub. + need to + v1 + obj.
 Sub. + dare to + v1 + obj.

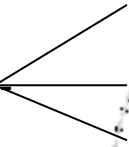
1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Unite	एकजुट होना	United	United	Uniting	Unites
Wash	धोना	Washed	Washed	Washing	Washes
Waste	नष्ट होना	Wasted	Wasted	Wasting	Wastes
Walk	चलना	Walked	Walked	Walking	Walks
Wait	प्रतीक्षा करना	Waited	Waited	Waiting	Waits
Wish	इच्छा करना	Wished	Wished	Wishing	Wishes
Wander	घूमना	Wandered	Wandered	Wandering	Wanders
Wander	घूमना	Wandered	Wandered	Wandering	Wanders
Wed	शादी करना	Wedded	Wedded	Wedding	Weds
Wound	घायल होना	Wounded	Wounded	Wounding	Wounds
Worship	पूजा करना	Worshipped	Worshipped	Worshipping	Worships
Wonder	आश्चर्य करना	Wondered	Wondered	Wondering	Wonders
Guide	मार्ग दिखाना	Guided	Guided	Guiding	Guides
Hang	लटकाना	Hanged	Hanged	Hanging	Hangs
Hear	सुनना	Heard	Heard	Hearing	Hears
Honor	आदर देना	Honored	Honored	Honoring	Honors
Hate	घृणा करना	Hated	Hated	Hating	Hates
Help	सहायता करना	Helped	Helped	Helping	Helps
Hire	भाड़े पर रखना	Hired	Hired	Hiring	Hires
Hunt	शिकार करना	Hunted	Hunted	Hunting	Hunts

EXAMPLE


Group 1  I can help you in this work.
I could help you in this work.
I will be able to help you in this work.

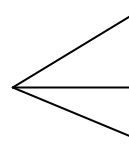
Group 2  I should help you in this work.
I must help you in this work.
I ought to help you in this work.

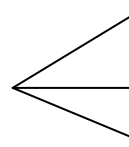
Group 3  I have to help you in this work.
I had to help you in this work.
I will have to help you in this work.

Group 4  I used to help you in this work.
I need to help you in this work.
I dare to help you in this work.

FOR PRACTICE

Group 1  1 She can improve herself. 1 They can break the record.
2 _____ 2 _____
3 _____ 3 _____

Group 2  1 _____ 1 _____
2 _____ 2 _____
3 _____ 3 _____

Group 3  1 _____ 1 _____
2 _____ 2 _____
3 _____ 3 _____

Group 4  1 _____ 1 _____
2 _____ 2 _____
3 _____ 3 _____

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Group 1

- Sub. + can + not + v1 + obj
- Sub. + could + not + v1 + obj.
- Sub. + will + not + be able to + v1 + obj

Group 2

- Sub. + should + not + v1 + obj.
- Sub. + must + not + v1 + obj.
- Sub. + ought + not + to + v1 + obj.

Group 3

- Sub. + has/have + not + to + v1 + obj.
- Sub. + had + not + to + v1 + obj.
- Sub. + will + not + have to + v1 + obj.

Group 4

- Sub. + used + not + to + v1 + obj.
- Sub. + need + not + to + v1 + obj.
- Sub. + dare + not + to + v1 + obj.

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Prepare	तैयार करना	Prepared	Prepared	Preparing	Prepares
Pull	खींचना	Pulled	Pulled	Pulling	Pulls
Promise	वचन देना	Promised	Promised	Promising	Promises
Push	धकेलना	Pushed	Pushed	Pushing	Pushes
Quarrel	झगड़ना	Quarreled	Quarreled	Quarrelling	Quarrels
Reap	काटना	Reaped	Reaped	Reaping	Reaps
Recognize	पहचानना	Recognized	Recognized	Recognizing	Recognizes
Refuse	इंकार करना	Refused	Refused	Refusing	Refuses
Cut	काटना	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cuts
Cost	लागत आना	Cost	Cost	Costing	Costs
Hit	चोट मारना	Hit	Hit	Hitting	Hits

EXAMPLE

Group 1
 /
 /
 /

 She cannot swim into the river.
 She could not swim into the river.
 She will not be able to swim into the river.

Group 2
 /
 /
 /

 She should not swim into the river.
 She must not swim into the river.
 She ought not to swim into the river.

Group 3
 /
 /
 /

 She has not to swim into the river.
 She had not to swim into the river.
 She will not to swim into the river.

Group 4
 /
 /
 /

 She used not to swim into the river.
 She need not to swim into the river.
 She dare not to swim into the river.

FOR PRACTICE

Group 1	1 They can not <u>jump</u> from here.	1 Rani can not avoid his work.
	2 _____	2 _____
	3 _____	3 _____

Group 2	1 _____	1 _____
	2 _____	2 _____
	3 _____	3 _____

Group 3	1 _____	1 _____
	2 _____	2 _____
	3 _____	3 _____

Group 4	1 _____	1 _____
	2 _____	2 _____
	3 _____	3 _____

Interrogative sentence with structure

- Group 1** →
1. Can + S + V1 + O.?
 2. Could + S + V1 + O.?
 3. Will + S + be able to + V1 + O.?

- Group 2** →
1. Should + S + V1 + O.?
 2. Must + S + V1 + O.?
 3. Ought + S + to + V1 + O.?

- Group 3** →
1. Has/Have + S + to + V1 + O.?
 2. Had + S + to + V1 + O.?
 3. Will + S + have to + V1 + O.?

- Group 4** →
1. Used + S + to + V1 + O.?
 2. Need + S + to + V1 + O.?
 3. Dare + S + to + V1 + O.?

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Improve	सुधारना	Improved	Improved	Improving	Improves
Inform	सूचित करना	Informed	Informed	Informing	Informs
Insult	अनादर करना	Insulted	Insulted	Insulting	Insults
Jump	कूदना	Jumped	Jumped	Jumping	Jumps
Join	मिलाना	Joined	Joined	Joining	Joins
Judge	निर्णय करना	Judged	Judged	Judging	Judges
Kill	मारना	Killed	Killed	killing	Kills
Knock	खटखटाना	Knocked	Knocked	Knocking	Knocks
Kick	ठोकर मारना	Kicked	Kicked	Kicking	Kicks
Love	प्रेम करना	Loved	Loved	Loving	Loves
Live	रहना	Lived	Lived	Living	Lives
Lie	झूठ बोलना	Lied	Lied	Lying	Lies
Like	पसन्द करना	Liked	Liked	Liking	Likes
Listen	सुनना	Listened	Listened	Listening	Listens
Look	देखना	Looked	Looked	Looking	Looks
Leap	कूदना	Leaped	Leaped	Leaping	Leaps
Marry	विवाह करना	Married	Married	Marrying	Marries
Move	हिलना	Moved	Moved	Moving	Moves

EXAMPLE

- Group 1**
- 1 Can you suggest me an idea?
 - 2 Could you suggest me an idea?
 - 3 Will you be able to suggest me an idea?

- Group 2**
- 1. Should you suggest me an idea?
 - 2. Must you suggest me an idea?
 - 3. Ought you to suggest me an idea?

- Group 3**
- 1. Have you to suggest me an idea?
 - 2. Had you to suggest me an idea?
 - 3 Will you have to suggest me an idea?

- Group 4**
- 1 Used you to suggest me an idea?
 - 2 Need you to suggest me an idea?
 - 3 Dare you to suggest me an idea?

FOR PRACTICE

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Group 1 | 1 Can she run fast? _____ | 1 Can india win the world cup? _____ |
| | 2 _____ | 2 _____ |
| | 3 _____ | 3 _____ |

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Group 2 | 1 _____ | 1 _____ |
| | 2 _____ | 2 _____ |
| | 3 _____ | 3 _____ |

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Group 3 | 1 _____ | 1 _____ |
| | 2 _____ | 2 _____ |
| | 3 _____ | 3 _____ |

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Group 4 | 1 _____ | 1 _____ |
| | 2 _____ | 2 _____ |
| | 3 _____ | 3 _____ |

Interrogative sentence (W.H. Structure)

- Group 1**
- 1 Wh + Can + S + V1 + O?
 - 2 Wh + Could + S + V1 + O?
 - 3 Wh + Will + S + be able to + V1 + O?

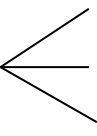
- Group 2**
- 1 Wh + Should + S + V1 + O?
 - 2 Wh + Must + S + V1 + O?
 - 3 Wh + ought + S + to + V1 + O?

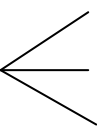
- Group 3**
- 1 Wh + has/have + S + to + V1 + O?
 - 2 Wh + had + S + to + V1 + O?
 - 3 Wh + will + S + have to + V1 + O?

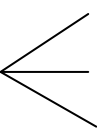
- Group 4**
- 1 Wh + used + S + to + V1 + O?
 - 2 Wh + need + S + to + V1 + O?
 - 3 Wh + dare + S + to + V1 + O?

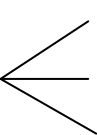
1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Like	पसन्द करना	Liked	Liked	Liking	Likes
Listen	सुनना	Listened	Listened	Listening	Listens
Look	देखना	Looked	Looked	Looking	Looks
Leap	कूदना	Leaped	Leaped	Leaping	Leaps
Marry	विवाह करना	Married	Married	Marrying	Marries
Move	हिलना	Moved	Moved	Moving	Moves
Melt	पिघलना	Melted	Melted	Melting	Melts
Order	आदेश देना	Ordered	Ordered	Ordering	Orders
Offer	पेश करना	Offered	Offered	Offering	Offers
Observe	निरीक्षण करना	Observed	Observed	Observing	Observes
Part	अलग होना	Parted	Parted	Parting	Parts
Permit	आज्ञा देना	Permitted	Permitted	Permitting	Permits
Pray	प्रार्थना करना	Prayed	Prayed	Praying	Prays
Press	दबाना	Pressed	Pressed	Pressing	Presses
Produce	पैदा करना	Produced	Produced	Producing	Produces
prove	सिद्ध करना	Proved	Proved	Proving	Proves
Punish	दंड देना	Punished	Punished	Punishing	Punishes
Play	खेलना	Played	Played	Playing	Plays

EXAMPLE

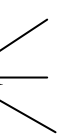
Group 1 
1 How can you win this competition?
2 How could you win this competition?
3 How will you be able to win this competition?

Group 2 
1 How should you win this competition?
2 How must you win this competition?
3 How ought you to win this competition?

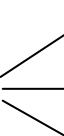
Group 3 
1 How have you to win this competition?
2 How had you to win this competition?
3 How will you have to win this competition?

Group 4 
1 How used you to win this competition?
2 How need you to win this competition?
3 How dare you to win this competition?

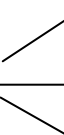
FOR PRACTICE

Grp 1 
1 With whom can you this work?
2 _____
3 _____

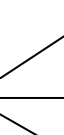
1 Where can you go on Sunday?
2 _____
3 _____

Grp2 
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

Grp3 
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

Grp4 
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

Interrogative sentences (Who)

- Group 1** { 1 Who + can + V1 + O?
2 Who + could + V1 + O?
3 Who + will be able to + V1 + O?

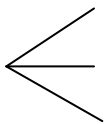
- Group 2** { 1 Who + should + V1 + O?
2 Who + must + V1 + O?
3 Who + ought to + V1 + O?

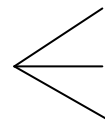
- Group 3** { 1 Who + has/have + V1 + to + O?
2 Who + had + V1 + to + O?
3 Who + will have to + V1 + O?

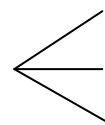
- Group 4** { 1 Who + used to + V1 + to + O?
2 Who + need to + V1 + to + O?
3 Who + dare to + V1 + O?

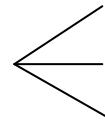
1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Bet	शर्त लगाना	Bet	Bet	Betting	Bets
Bid	बोली लगाना	Bid	Bid	Bidding	Bids
Burst	फटना	Burst	Burst	Bursting	Bursts
Cut	काटना	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cuts
Cost	लागत आना	Cost	Cost	Costing	Costs
Hit	चोट मारना	Hit	Hit	Hitting	Hits
Hurt	जखमी होना	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting	Hurts
Put	रखना	Put	Put	Putting	Puts
Quit	छोड़ना	Quit	Quit	Quitting	Quits
Read	पढ़ना	Read	Read	Reading	Reads
Set	अस्त होना	Set	Set	Setting	Sets
Shut	बन्द करना	Shut	Shut	Shutting	Shuts

EXAMPLE

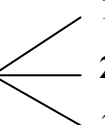
Group 1  1 Who can speak on this topic?
2 Who could speak on this topic?
3 Who will be able to speak on this topic?

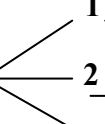
Group 2  1 Who should speak on this topic?
2 Who must speak on this topic?
3 Who ought to speak on this topic?

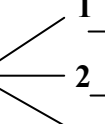
Group 3  1 Who has to speak on this topic?
2 Who had to speak on this topic?
3 Who will have to speak on this topic?

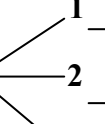
Group 4  1 Who used to speak on this topic?
2 Who need to speak on this topic?
3 Who dare to speak on this topic?

FOR PRACTICE

Group 1 	1 Who can climb upon this tree?	1 Who can bring milk from market?
	2 _____	2 _____
	3 _____	3 _____

Group 2 	1 _____	1 _____
	2 _____	2 _____
	3 _____	3 _____

Group 3 	1 _____	1 _____
	2 _____	2 _____
	3 _____	3 _____

Group 4 	1 _____	1 _____
	2 _____	2 _____
	3 _____	3 _____

PERSONA IRREGULAR VERBS PART-1

Present 1 st Form	Meaning (अर्थ)	Past 2 nd Form	Past Participle 3 rd Form	Present Participle (ing form)	(s & es form)
Arise	उठना	Arose	Arisen	Arising	Arises
Abide	रहना	Abode	Abode	Abiding	Abides
Awake	जागना	Awoke	Awaken	Awaking	Awakes
Be	होना	Was, Were	Been	Being	-
Bear	जन्म देना	Bore	Born	Bearing	Bears
Become	होना	Became	Become	Becoming	Becomes
Build	बनाना	Built	Built	Building	Builds
Buy	खरीदना	Bought	Bought	Buying	Buys
Bring	लाना	Brought	Brought	Bringing	Brings
Bleed	खून बहना	bled	bled	bleeding	Bleeds
Bend	झुकना	Bent	Bent	Bending	Bends
Burn	जलाना	Burnt	Burnt	Burning	Burns
Beat	पीटना	Beat	Beaten	Beating	Beats
Bite	काटना	Bit	Bitten	Biting	Bites
Behold	देखना	Beheld	Beheld	Beholding	Beholds
Begin	आरम्भ होना	Began	Begun	Beginning	Begins
Bid	आज्ञा देना	Bid	Bid	Bidding	Bides
Beat	पीटना	Beat	Beaten	Beating	Beats
Bid	बोली लगाना	Bid	Bid	Biding	Bids
Blow	हवा चलना	Blew	Blown	Blowing	Blows
Breed	पैदा करना	Bred	Bred	Breeding	Breeds
Choose	चुनना	Chose	Chosen	Choosing	Chooses
Cling	चिपटना	Clung	Clung	clinging	Clings
Chide	डांटना	Chid	Chid, chiden	Chiding	Chides
Come	आना	Came	Come	Coming	Comes
Dig	खोदना	Dug	Dug	Digging	Digs
Do	करना	Did	Done	Doing	Does
Drive	चलाना	Drove	Driven	Driving	Drives
Dream	सपना देखना	Dreamt	Dreamt	Dreaming	Dreams
Drink	पीना	Drank	Drunk	Drinking	Drinks
Eat	खाना	Ate	Eaten	Eating	Eats
Fly	उड़ना	Flew	Flown	Flying	Flies
Fall	गिरना	Fell	Fallen	Falling	Falls
Forbid	मना करना	Forbade	Forbidden	Forbidding	Forbids
Forbear	सहन करना	Forbore	Forborne	Forbearing	Forbears
Forsake	त्यागना	Forsook	Forsaken	Forsaking	Forsakes
Fight	लड़ना	Fought	Fought	Fighting	Fights
Fight	लड़ना	Fought	Fought	Fighting	Fights
Forget	भूलना	Forget	Forgotten	Forgetting	Forgets
Fling	फेंकना	Flung	Flung	Flinging	Flings
Find	पाना	Found	Found	Finding	Finds

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Feed	खिलाना	Fed	Fed	feeding	Feeds
Feel	अनुभव करना	Felt	Felt	Feeling	Feels
Freeze	जमना	Froze	Frozen	Freezing	Freezes
Get	प्राप्त करना	Got	Got	Getting	Gets
Go	जाना	Went	Gone	Going	Goes
Give	देना	Gave	Given	Giving	Gives
Grow	उगना	Grew	Grown	Growing	Grows
Grind	पीसना	Ground	Ground	Grinding	Grinds
Have	रखना	Had	Had	Having	Has
Hold	पकड़ना	Held	Held	Holding	Holds
Hang	लटकाना	Hung	Hung	Hanging	Hangs
Hide	छिपाना	Hidden	Hidden	Hiding	Hides
Kneel	झुकना	Knelt	Knelt	Kneeling	Kneels
Keep	रखना	Kept	Kept	Keeping	Keeps
Know	जानना	Knew	Known	Knowing	Knows
Lose	खोना	Lost	Lost	Losing	Loses
Learn	सीखना	Learnt	Learnt	Learning	Learns
Leave	छोड़ना	Left	Left	Leaving	Leaves
Lead	नेतृत्व करना	Led	Led	Leading	Leads
Lie	झुट बोलना	Lied	Lied	Lying	Lies
Lie	लेटना	Lain	Lain	Lying	Lies
Lay	रखना	Laid	Laid	Laying	Lays
Lose	खोना	Lost	Lost	Losing	Loses
Make	बनाना	Made	Made	Making	Makes
Meet	मिलना	Met	Met	Meeting	Meets
Make	बनाना	Made	Made	Making	Makes
Mistake	गलती करना	Mistook	Mistaken	Mistaking	Mistakes
Overgrow	अधिक बढ़ना	Overgrew	Overgrown	Overgrowing	Overgrows
Overcome	काबू पाना	Overcame	Overcome	Overcoming	Overcomes
Pay	अदा करना	Paid	Paid	Paying	Pays
Ring	बजाना	Rang	Rung	Ringing	Rings
Ride	सवारी करना	Rode	Ridden	Riding	Rides
Rise	निकलना, उठना	Rose	Risen	Rising	Rises
Run	दौड़ना	Ran	Run	Running	Runs
Shake	हिलना	Shook	Shaken	Shaking	Shakes
Slay	कत्ल करना	Slew	Slain	Slaying	Slays
Shrink	सिकुड़ना	Shrank	Shrunk	Shrinking	Shrinks
Stink	दुर्गन्ध देना	Stank	Stunk	Stinking	Stinks
Select	छांटना	Selected	Selected	Selecting	Selects
Stand	खड़ा होना	Stood	Stood	Standing	Stands
Steal	चुराना	Stole	Stolen	Stealing	Steals
Sleep	सोना	Slept	Slept	Sleeping	Sleeps
Sweep	झाड़ू लगाना	Swept	Swept	Sweeping	Sweeps
Sit	बैठना	Sat	Sat	Sitting	Sits
Stand	खड़ा होना	Stood	Stood	Standing	Stands
Spend	खर्च करना	Spent	Spent	Spending	Spends

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Seek	खोजना	Sought	Sought	Seeking	Seeks
Say	कहना	Said	Said	Saying	Says
Sell	बेचना	Sold	Sold	Selling	Sells
Send	भेजना	Sent	Sent	Sending	Sends
See	देखना	Saw	Seen	Seeing	Sees
Sign	हस्ताक्षर करना	Signed	Signed	Signing	Signs
Smell	सूंघना	Smelt	Smelt	Smelling	Smells
Shine	चमकना	Shone	Shone	Shining	Shins
Shoot	गोली मारना	Shot	Shot	Shooting	Shoots
Sing	गाना	Sang	Sung	Singing	Sings
Sink	डूबना	Sank	Sunk	Sinking	Sinks
Speak	बोलना	Spoke	Spoken	Speaking	Speaks
Sting	डंक मारना	Stung	Stung	Stinging	Stings
Swim	तैरना	Swam	Swum	Swimming	Swims
Swing	झूलना	Swung	Swung	Swinging	Swings
Speed	तेज चलना	Sped	Sped	Speeding	Speeds
String	पिरोना	Strung	Strung	Stringing	Strings
Spring	उछलना	sprang	sprung	springing	Springs
Tear	फाड़ना	Tore	Torn	Tearing	Tears
Think	सोचना	Thought	Thought	Thinking	Thinks
Tell	बताना	Told	Told	Telling	Tells
Teach	पढ़ना	Taught	Taught	Teaching	Teaches
Take	लेना	Took	Taken	Taking	Takes
Tread	अनुसरण करना	Trod	Trodden	Treading	Treads
Throw	फेंकना	Threw	Thrown	Throwing	Throws
Understand	समझना	Understood	Understood	Understanding	Understands
Undo	खोलना	Undid	Undone	Undoing	Undoes
Undergo	अनुभव करना	Underwent	Undergone	Undergoing	Undergoes
Weave	बुनना	Wove	Woven	Weaving	Weaves
Wind	चाबी देना	Wound	Wound	Winding	Winds
Weep	रोना	Wept	Wept	Weeping	Weeps
Wear	पहनना	Wore	Worn	Wearing	Wears
Win	जीतना	Won	Won	Winning	Wines
Wind	चाबी देना	Wound	Wound	Winding	Winds
Wring	निचोड़ना	Wrung	Wrung	Wringing	Wrings
Write	लिखना	Wrote	Written	Writing	Writes
Cut	काटना	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cuts
Cost	लागत आना	Cost	Cost	Costing	Costs
Hit	चोट मारना	Hit	Hit	Hitting	Hits
Hurt	जखमी होना	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting	Hurts

PERSONA REGULAR VERBS PART-2

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Act	कार्य करना	Acted	Acted	Acting	Acts
Answer	उत्तर देना	Answered	Answered	Answering	Answers
Appoint	नियुक्त करना	Appointed	Appointed	Appointing	Appoints
Admire	प्रशंसा करना	Admired	Admired	Admiring	Admires
Abuse	गाली देना	Abused	Abused	Abusing	Abuses
Add	जोड़ना	Added	Added	Adding	Adds
Advise	सलाह देना	Advised	Advised	Advising	Advises
Attack	आक्रमण करना	Attacked	Attacked	Attacking	Attacks
Allow	आज्ञा देना	Allowed	Allowed	Allowing	Allows
Appear	प्रकट होना	Appeared	Appeared	Appearing	Appears
Arrive	पहुंचाना	Arrived	Arrived	Arriving	Arrives
Arrest	गिरफ्तार करना	Arrested	Arrested	Arresting	Arrests
Ask	पूछना	Asked	Asked	Asking	Asks
Bark	भौंकना	Barked	Barked	Braking	Barks
Bake	पकाना	Baked	Baked	Baking	Bakes
Bathe	नहाना	Bathed	Bathed	Bathing	Bathes
Beg	मांगना	Begged	Begged	Begging	Begs
Believe	यकीन करना	Believed	Believed	Believing	Believes
Bless	आशीर्वाद देना	Blessed	Blessed	Blessing	Blesses
Behave	व्यवहार करना	Behaved	Behaved	Behaving	Behaves
Boil	उबालना	Boiled	Boiled	Boiling	Boils
Boast	शोखी मारना	Boasted	Boasted	Boasting	Boasts
Borrow	उधार लेना	Borrowed	Borrowed	Borrowing	Borrows
Breed	पैदा करना	Bred	Bred	Breeding	Breeds
Bury	दफनाना	Buried	Buried	Burying	Buries
Carry	ले जाना	Carried	Carried	Carrying	Carries
Call	पुकारना	Called	Called	Calling	Calls
Climb	चढ़ना	Climbed	Climbed	Climbing	Climbs
Copy	नकल करना	Copied	Copied	Copying	Copies
Complain	शिकायत करना	Complained	Complained	Complaining	Complains
Cry	चिल्लाना	Cried	Cried	Crying	Cries
Clean	साफ करना	Cleaned	Cleaned	Cleaning	Cleans
Close	बन्द करना	Closed	Closed	Closing	Closes
Change	बदलना	Changed	Changed	Changing	Changes
Check	रोकना	Checked	Checked	Checking	Checks
Clap	ताली बजाना	Clapped	Clapped	Clapping	Claps
Collect	एकत्र करना	Collected	Collected	Collecting	Collects
Complete	पूरा करना	Completed	Completed	Completing	Completes
Count	गिनना	Counted	Counted	Counting	Counts
Confuse	घबराना	Confused	Confused	Confusing	Confuses
Cook	पकाना	Cooked	Cooked	Cooking	Cooks
Consult	सलाह देना	Consulted	Consulted	Consulting	Consults

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Cover	ढकना	Covered	Covered	Covering	Covers
Crow	बाँग देना	Crowed	Crowed	Crowing	Crows
Cross	पार करना	Crossed	Crossed	Crossing	Crosses
Calculate	गणना करना	Calculated	Calculated	Calculating	Calculates
Cultivate	हल चलाना	Cultivated	Cultivated	Cultivating	Cultivates
Carve	काटना, उकेरना	Carved	Carved	Carving	Carves
Cease	रोकना, बन्द करना	Cased	Cased	Ceasing	Ceases
Certify	प्रमाणित करना	Certified	Certified	Certifying	Certifies
Challenge	चुनौती देना	Challenged	Challenged	Challenging	Challenges
Chew	चबाना	Chewed	Chewed	Chewing	Chews
Civilize	सभ्य बनाना	Civilized	Civilized	civilizing	Civilize
Dip	गोता लगाना	Dipped	Dipped	Dipping	Dips
Die	मरना	Died	Died	Dying	Dies
Dye	रंगना	Dyed	Dyed	Dyeing	Dyes
Decide	निर्णय करना	Decided	Decided	Deciding	Decides
Decorate	सजाना	Decorated	Decorated	Decorating	Decorates
Divide	बाँटना	Divided	Divided	Dividing	Divides
Dance	नाचना	Danced	Danced	Dancing	Dances
Deceive	धोखा देना	Deceived	Deceived	Deceiving	Deceives
Defeat	हराणा	Defeated	Defeated	Defeating	Defeats
Desire	इच्छा करना	Desired	Desired	Desiring	Desires
Discover	खोजना	Discovered	Discovered	Discovering	Discovers
Dry	सुखाना	Dried	Dried	Drying	Dries
Drown	डूबना	Drowned	Drowned	Drowning	Drowns
Declare	घोषणा करना	Declared	Declared	Declaring	Declares
Depart	अलग होना	Departed	Departed	Departing	Departs
Describe	वर्णन करना	Described	Described	Describing	Describes
Earn	कमाया	Earned	Earned	Earning	Earns
Enter	प्रवेश करना	Entered	Entered	Entering	Enters
Examine	जाँचना	Examined	Examined	Examining	Examines
Employ	नौकरी में रखना	Employed	Employed	Employing	Employs
Explain	समझाना	Explained	Explained	Explaining	Explains
Elect	चुनना	Elected	Elected	Electing	Elects
Educate	शिक्षा देना	Educated	Educated	Educating	Educates
Enable	योग्य करना	Enabled	Enabled	Enabling	Enables
Encourage	उत्साहित करना	Encouraged	Encouraged	Encouraging	Encourages
End	समाप्त करना	Ended	Ended	Ending	Ends
Enlarge	बड़ा करना	Enlarged	Enlarged	Enlarging	Enlarges
Ensure	निश्चित करना	Ensured	Ensured	Ensuring	Ensures
Fine	जुर्माना करना	Fined	Fined	Fining	Fines
Flee	भागना	fled	fled	Feeling	Flees
Fear	डरना	Feared	Feared	Fearing	Fears
Face	सामना करना	Faced	Faced	Facing	Faces
Finish	समाप्त करना	Finished	Finished	Finishing	Finishes
Fail	असफल होना	Failed	Failed	Failing	Fails
Follow	पीछा करना	Followed	Followed	Following	Follows

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Fill	भरना	Filled	Filled	Filling	Fills
Fold	लपेटना	Folded	Folded	Folding	Folds
Force	विवश करना	Forced	Forced	Forcing	Forces
Graze	चरना	Grazed	Grazed	Grazing	Grazes
Gather	एकत्र करना	Gathered	Gathered	Gathering	Gathers
Grant	देना, स्वीकार करना	Granted	Granted	Granting	Grants
Rub	रगड़ना	Rubbed	Rubbed	Rubbing	Rubs
Ruin	नष्ट करना	Ruined	Ruined	Ruining	Ruins
Rain	वर्षा होना	Rained	Rained	Raining	Rains
Reply	उत्तर देना	Replied	Replied	Replying	Replies
Reach	पहुँचना	Reached	Reached	Reaching	Reaches
Receive	प्राप्त करना	Received	Received	Receiving	Receives
Rest	आराम करना	Rested	Rested	Resting	Rests
Remember	याद रखना	Remembered	Remembered	Remembering	Remembers
Return	लौटाना	Returned	Returned	Returning	Returns
Serve	सेवा करना	Served	Served	Serving	Serves
Shiver	कांपना	Shivered	Shivered	Shivering	Shivers
Shout	चिल्लाना	Shouted	Shouted	Shouting	Shouts
Smile	मुस्कुराना	Smiled	Smiled	Smiling	Smiles
Solve	हल करना	Solved	Solved	Solving	Solves
Stay	ठहरना	Stayed	Stayed	Staying	Stays
Stop	रोकना	Stopped	Stopped	Stopping	Stops
Study	अध्ययन करना	Studied	Studied	Studying	Studies
Save	बचाना	Saved	Saved	Saving	Saves
Slip	फिसलना	Slipped	Slipped	Slipping	Slips
Surprise	चकित होना	Surprised	Surprised	Surprising	Surprises
Tease	परेशान करना	Teased	Teased	Teasing	Teases
Tempt	लुभाना	Tempted	Tempted	Tempting	Tempts
Tie	बांधना	Tied	Tied	Tying	Ties
Touch	छूना	Touched	Touched	Touching	Touches
Transfer	तबादला करना	Transferred	Transferred	transferring	Transfers
Travel	यात्रा करना	Travelled	Travelled	Travelling	Travels
Tremble	कांपना	Trembled	Trembled	Trembling	Trembles
Try	कोशिश करना	Tried	Tried	Trying	Tries
Talk	बात करना	Talked	Talked	Talking	Talks
Trust	विश्वास करना	Trusted	Trusted	Trusting	Trusts
Use	प्रयोग करना	Used	Used	Using	Uses
Unite	एकजुट होना	United	United	Uniting	Unites
Untie	खोलना	Untied	Untied	Unting	Untie
Wash	धोना	Washed	Washed	Washing	Washes
Waste	नष्ट होना	Wasted	Wasted	Wasting	Wastes
Walk	चलना	Walked	Walked	Walking	Walks
Wait	प्रतीक्षा करना	Waited	Waited	Waiting	Waits
Yield	झुकना	Yielded	Yielded	Yielding	Yields
Wish	इच्छा करना	Wished	Wished	Wishing	Wishes
Wander	घूमना	Wandered	Wandered	Wandering	Wanders

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Wander	घूमना	Wandered	Wandered	Wandering	Wanders
Wed	शादी करना	Wedded	Wedded	Wedding	Weds
Wound	घायल होना	Wounded	Wounded	Wounding	Wounds
Worship	पूजा करना	Worshipped	Worshipped	Worshipping	Worships
Wonder	आश्चर्य करना	Wondered	Wondered	Wondering	Wonders
Yield	झुकना	Yielded	Yielded	Yielding	Yields
Guide	मार्ग दिखाना	Guided	Guided	Guiding	Guides
Hang	लटकाना	Hanged	Hanged	Hanging	Hangs
Hear	सुनना	Heard	Heard	Hearing	Hears
Honor	आदर देना	Honored	Honored	Honoring	Honors
Hate	घृणा करना	Hated	Hated	Hating	Hates
Help	सहायता करना	Helped	Helped	Helping	Helps
Hire	भाड़े पर रखना	Hired	Hired	Hiring	Hires
Hunt	शिकार करना	Hunted	Hunted	Hunting	Hunts
Invite	निमन्त्रण करना	Invited	Invited	Inviting	Invites
Improve	सुधारना	Improved	Improved	Improving	Improves
Inform	सूचित करना	Informed	Informed	Informing	Informs
Insult	अनादर करना	Insulted	Insulted	Insulting	Insults
Jump	कूदना	Jumped	Jumped	Jumping	Jumps
Join	मिलाना	Joined	Joined	Joining	Joins
Jerk	झटका देना	Jerked	Jerked	Jerking	Jerks
Jest	मजाक करना	Jested	Jested	Jesting	Jests
Judge	निर्णय करना	Judged	Judged	Judging	Judges
Kill	मारना	Killed	Killed	killing	Kills
Knit	बुनना	Knitted	Knitted	Knitting	Knits
Knock	खटखटाना	Knocked	Knocked	Knocking	Knocks
Kick	ठोकर मारना	Kicked	Kicked	Kicking	Kicks
Love	प्रेम करना	Loved	Loved	Loving	Loves
Live	रहना	Lived	Lived	Living	Lives
Lie	झूठ बोलना	Lied	Lied	Lying	Lies
Like	पसन्द करना	Liked	Liked	Liking	Likes
Listen	सुनना	Listened	Listened	Listening	Listens
Look	देखना	Looked	Looked	Looking	Looks
Leap	कूदना	Leaped	Leaped	Leaping	Leaps
Marry	विवाह करना	Married	Married	Marrying	Marries
Move	हिलना	Moved	Moved	Moving	Moves
Melt	पिघलना	Melted	Melted	Melting	Melts
Mend	सुधारना	Mended	Mended	Mending	Mends
Mix	मिलाना	Mixed	Mixed	Mixing	Mixes
Murder	कत्ल करना	Murdered	Murdered	Murdering	Murders
Need	जरूरत होना	Needed	Needed	Needing	Needs
Name	नाम रखना	Named	Named	Naming	Names
Notice	देखना	Noticed	Noticed	Noticing	Notices
Nurse	सेवा करना	Nursed	Nursed	Nursing	Nurses
Obey	आज्ञा मानना	Obed	Obed	Obed	Obed
Open	खोलना	Opened	Opened	Opening	Opens

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Order	आदेश देना	Ordered	Ordered	Ordering	Orders
Offer	पेश करना	Offered	Offered	Offering	Offers
Observe	निरीक्षण करना	Observed	Observed	Observing	Observes
Part	अलग होना	Parted	Parted	Parting	Parts
Permit	आज्ञा देना	Permitted	Permitted	Permitting	Permits
Pray	प्रार्थना करना	Prayed	Prayed	Praying	Prays
Press	दबाना	Pressed	Pressed	Pressing	Presses
Produce	पैदा करना	Produced	Produced	Producing	Produces
prove	सिद्ध करना	Proved	Proved	Proving	Proves
Punish	दंड देना	Punished	Punished	Punishing	Punishes
Play	खेलना	Played	Played	Playing	Plays
Peep	झांकना	Peeped	Peeped	Peeping	Peeps
Prepare	तैयार करना	Prepared	Prepared	Preparing	Prepares
Pull	खींचना	Pulled	Pulled	Pulling	Pulls
Promise	वचन देना	Promised	Promised	Promising	Promises
Push	धकेलना	Pushed	Pushed	Pushing	Pushes
Quarrel	झगड़ना	Quarreled	Quarreled	Quarrelling	Quarrels
Reap	काटना	Reaped	Reaped	Reaping	Reaps
Recognize	पहचानना	Recognized	Recognized	Recognizing	Recognizes
Refuse	इंकार करना	Refused	Refused	Refusing	Refuses
Cut	काटना	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cuts
Cost	लागत आना	Cost	Cost	Costing	Costs
Hit	चोट मारना	Hit	Hit	Hitting	Hits

PART-3

(इन Verbs में तीनों Form एक जैसी होती है।)

1st Form	(अर्थ)	2nd Form	3rd Form	ing form	'S' and 'es'
Bet	शर्त लगाना	Bet	Bet	Betting	Bets
Bid	बोली लगाना	Bid	Bid	Bidding	Bids
Burst	फटना	Burst	Burst	Bursting	Bursts
Cast	फेंकना	Cast	Cast	Casting	Casts
Cut	काटना	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cuts
Cost	लागत आना	Cost	Cost	Costing	Costs
Hit	चोट मारना	Hit	Hit	Hitting	Hits
Hurt	जखमी होना	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting	Hurts
Knit	बुनना	Knit	Knit	Knitting	Knits
Let	देना	Let	Let	Letting	Lets
Put	रखना	Put	Put	Putting	Puts
Quit	छोड़ना	Quit	Quit	Quitting	Quits
Rid	मुक्त करना	Rid	Rid	Ridding	Rids
Read	पढ़ना	Read	Read	Reading	Reads
Set	अस्त होना	Set	Set	Setting	Sets
Shed	गिरना	Shed	Shed	Shedding	Sheds
Shut	बन्द करना	Shut	Shut	Shutting	Shuts

DAILY ROUTINE

I wake up early in the morning.
Then I freshen up.
Then I begin my day.
Then I get back to my bed room.
Then I change.
Then I go to morning walk.
Then I walk a little there.
Then I go to gym from morning walk.
Then I do exercise there.
Then I get back to home.
Then I make plan for today's routine.
Then I take a cup of coffee & read newspaper.
Then I get ready.
After getting ready I take my breakfast.
Then my mamma packs the lunch box.
Then I leave the home at 10 o'clock.
Then I reach my School/College/Office.
School gets start at 10 am.
Then I study there.
& then School gets over at 4 o'clock.
Then I get back to home.
Then I do my homework.
Then I make some notes for exam.
Then my friends come to home.
Then we study together.
Then I go to park with my friends.
Then I enjoy there with my friends.
Then I get back to home.
Then I sit to study.
Then I begin study.
Then I work on my laptop.
Then I turn on music system.
Then I play song on music system.
Then I listen song very loudly.
Then I feel good.
Then I wash my hand.
Then I take dinner.
Then I watch T.V.
Then I go to bed with my book & read something.
Then I sleep & dream. & Then it is the same story tomorrow.

YESTERDAY'S ROUTINE

Yesterday, I woke up late in the morning at 8 o'clock

Because it was Sunday yesterday & I usually wake up late on Sunday, then I drank water then I got fresh then I brushed on my teeth and washed my face, then my mother called me for taking tea, then I took tea then my mother ordered me to go to market for bringing vegetables. Then I took a carry bag and came out from house then I took out my bike and cleaned it. Then I went to market by the bike.

I purchased vegetables and went to hotel for taking breakfast then I took breakfast and paid the bill, then I came back at my home then my mother started doing preparation for cooking food, then I went in my room and searched my mobile then I found some received messages through my dear friends then I replied them then I switched on T.V. and started watching songs then I started dancing meanwhile my father came back at home then I switched off T.V. and started studying. After studying for a while, I took bath then I went into the kitchen, my mother was cooking food then she served me food, after taking lunch I went to my friends home at 2 o'clock then we both played video game at his home then his mother made tea for us then I took tea then I came back at my home at 5 o'clock and that time my father was not at home so I switched on T.V. and started watching songs then I sent message to my all friends then I got ready to go to temple with my mother then we went to temple at 7 o'clock in evening then I offered a coconut and prayed to god then we came back at our home then my mother cooked food then I took dinner with my family members then I went into my room & switched on computer, then I worked on computer for a while then I arranged my bed then I slept.

Keep smiling

Peace begins with a smile.

"Smile! It increases your face value."

"Always find opportunities to make someone smile"

"Smile, it is the key that fits the lock of everybody's heart."

"Share your smile with the world. It's a symbol of friendship and peace."

TOMORROW'S PLANE

Tomorrow I will wake up early morning.
Then I will go to morning walk.
Then I will do exercise there.
Then I will return from there.
Then I will brush on my teeth.
Then I will prepare tea.
Then I will take tea.
Then I will read news paper.
Then I will bathe.
Then I will worship of god.
Then I will take break-fast.
Then I will get ready for my work.
Then I will arrange my bag.
Then I will come out from my house.
Then I will meet my friends.
Then I will do my work.
Then I will take a break.
Then I will take lunch at 2 o'clock.
Then I will finish my work.
Then I will return to my home.
Then I will go to my room.
Then I will take some rest for a while.
Then I will turn on my Laptop.
Then I will work on my laptop.
Then I will connect net.
Then I will surf net for some time
Then I will turn off my laptop.
Then I will take tea.
Then I will discuss with my family.
Then I will go to market.
Then I will watch T.V. for entertainment
Then I will watch my favorite serials.
Then I will take dinner with my family.
Then I will send message to my friends.
Then I will get replies from them.
Then I will operate computer.
Then I will do my important work with it.
Then I will go to my room & set my bed.
Then I will sleep & dream.

How to ask questions (Part – 1)

1	Am I a teacher?	51	Are they good dancers?
2	Are you a teacher?	52	Are you from PI?
3	Is she a teacher?	53	Is this a good book?
4	Was I a teacher?	54	Is that a good Notebook?
5	Is he a minister?	55	Am I your teacher?
6	Are you kind?	56	Are you my friend?
7	Is he weak?	57	Is she your friend?
8	Are you happy?	58	Is he your best friend?
9	Am I glad?	59	Is Sachin your best buddy?
10	Were you unhappy?	60	Are you our friend?
11	Is she sad?	61	Is she your friend?
12	Are you mad?	62	Are you an actor?
13	Are you lazy?	63	Is that yours?
14	Am I rich?	64	Is she good sister?
15	Are you rich?	65	Are you okay?
16	Is she old?	66	Are you fine?
17	Is he brave?	67	Am I fine?
18	Are you beautiful?	68	Is she well?
19	Am I clever?	69	Is Krishna your friend?
20	Are they poor?	70	Are you there?
21	Are people honest?	71	Are you at college?
22	Are you dishonest?	72	Is she there?
23	Are you honest towards your work?	73	Is he with you?
24	Is he dander?	74	Are you in school?
25	Is he smart?	75	Am I here?
26	Is she fat?	76	Are you in Indore?
27	Are you strong?	77	Is she in Mumbai?
27	Is this expensive?	78	Are you a good speaker?
29	Am I a leader?	79	Is she with her friend?
30	Are you a leader?	80	Was I there?
31	Is he famous?	81	Were you there?
32	Are we famous?	82	Will you be here?
33	Is PI famous?	83	Will she be here?
34	Are you intelligent?	84	Are you fine?
35	Am I a singer?	85	Is she a versatile dancer?
36	Are you from English medium?	86	Am I versatile teacher?
37	Is she good leader?	87	Are you a versatile Magician?
38	Are you a doctor?	88	Is she at play ground?
39	Am I a worker?	89	Are you on the dance floor?
40	Are you a professor?	91	Will you be a good teacher?
41	Is she an English professor?	92	Will she be a good Doctor?
42	Are you a gambler?	93	Are you in PI?
43	Are they a criminal?	94	Will she be in PI?
44	Are you intelligent?	95	Are you ready?
45	Are you mad?	96	Am I ready?
46	Am I your friend?	97	Is she so sad?
47	Are you a good father?	98	Is he so happy?
48	Are you a good mother?	99	Am I so happy?
49	Are you a good son?	100	Are you struggler?
50	Is she your friend?	101	Am I good guy?

102	Do you come here?	149	Did he run fast?
103	Does he meet you?	150	Did Ram become doctor?
104	Do they play cricket?	151	Did Dipu reach here?
105	Does Ram teach English?	152	Did you recollect cassettes?
106	Does he beat me?	153	Did he ride bike?
107	Do you jump into the river?	154	Did I jump from the roof?
108	Does she cook food?	155	Did he read a book?
109	Does he ask me any question?	155	Did she make tea?
110	Do you cheat me?	156	Did sir teach English?
111	Does Pooja befool me?	157	Did you fall down from the roof?
112	Does he play song?	158	Did he drink water?
112	Does he buy a book?	159	Did you buy a car?
113	Do you brush your teeth?	160	Did he take bath?
114	Do you apply for any job?	161	Did I play hockey?
115	Do they run with me?	162	Did they abuse me?
116	Does she teach with you?	163	Did she ask me?
117	Do you bring milk?	164	Did you run on the road?
118	Does Deepali cook food?	165	Did Shyam spend money?
119	Does she eat food?	166	Did she speak English?
120	Does Raj get 100 % in exam?	167	Did you vote me?
121	Do you grind grain?	168	Did I shut the door?
122	Do they purchase cloths?	169	Did you shoot me?
123	Does he help you?	170	Did Anil take money?
124	Do you help me?	171	Did you drive car?
125	Does he go there?	172	Did Raj fly in the sky?
126	Does she fill water?	173	Did they drive car?
127	Do you drink milk?	174	Did police take bribe?
128	Do they enquire with me?	175	Did you try again?
129	Does Aryan fill water?	176	Did she like me?
130	Do you go to market?	177	Did he give milk?
131	Does she go to school?	178	Did you trust on me?
132	Do you take tea?	179	Did boys enjoy here?
133	Does Kartik earn money?	180	Did he find book?
134	Do they give me money?	181	Did they do it?
135	Do we drive car?	182	Did you come here?
136	Does he teach English?	183	Did we get progress?
137	Does she drive a car?	184	Did Rani open the door?
138	Do they find apple?	185	Did I play cricket?
139	Does Sita forsake Ram?	186	Did she take tea?
140	Do you want a friend?	187	Did I play football?
141	Does she operate computer?	188	Did Shubhi pluck flower?
142	Do I hunt of tiger?	189	Did you pardon me?
143	Do they work hard?	190	Did Sachin win the match?
144	Does Ram befool Shyam?	191	Did she weep there?
145	Do they study?	192	Did I travel with you?
146	Do you run on the road?	193	Did she wake up?
147	Does Sonu want to work?	194	Did you tell story?
148	Do I dig a ditch?	195	Did she pray to God?
149	Do we drink milk?	196	Will you play hockey?

197	Will they find book?	247	Will they think about me?
198	Will you play cricket?	248	Is she making toys?
199	Will they work hard?	249	Are we reading book?
200	Will he become teacher?	250	Am I eating food?
201	Will Teacher teach you?	251	Is Shubhit speaking English?
202	Will they go there?	252	Are you repairing car?
203	Will he beat you?	253	Am I running fast?
204	Will I jump from the roof?	254	Is he doing work?
205	Will you take soft drink?	255	Are we spending money?
206	Will they purchase book?	256	Am I removing fear?
207	Will we learn English?	257	Is Nikhil siting in the car?
208	Will she cook food?	258	Are you spinning tree?
209	Will you sing with me?	259	Am I taking rest?
210	Will he ask me?	260	Are criminals spoiling society?
211	Will she catch the ball?	261	Is she revising verb?
212	Will they seek anything?	262	Am I swimming in river?
213	Will you break chair?	263	Are you coming in home?
214	Will Monkey climb on the tree?	264	Are they saying me anything?
215	Will he take bath?	265	Is he calling you?
216	Will Jeewan provide notes?	266	Am I saving you?
217	Will Saniya make record?	267	Are we reading book?
218	Will you prove it?	268	Is she watching movie?
219	Will he pay fee?	269	Am I selling book?
220	Will you pluck flower?	270	Are they shooting him?
221	Will we sing a song?	271	Is she singing a song?
223	Will I shut the door?	272	Is he studying in 12th?
224	Will they sleep?	273	Are we sowing?
225	Will you remind work?	274	Am I looking moon?
226	Will he take rest?	275	Is she shutting door?
227	Will she wash cloths?	276	Am I stabbing you?
228	Will you send letter?	277	Is sun rising in the east?
229	Will they watch movie?	278	Am I undertaking you?
230	Will he drink milk?	279	Is she dealing with me?
231	Will Ram kill Rawan?	280	Is he forgiving me?
232	Will she spoil food?	281	Are we driving car?
233	Will I say you stop?	282	Should he follow the tomorrow?
234	Will she read a book?	283	Should she get 50 marks to pass?
235	Will you learn English?	284	Would you behave like this?
236	Will they get knowledge?	285	Would I advice him?
237	Will we lose train?	286	Would he invite me?
238	Will you take it?	287	May he take that newspaper?
239	Will Anjali trust on me?	288	May I help you now?
240	Will he mistake there?	289	May she open the window?
241	Will he see dream?	290	Must I practice more?
242	Will you buy a bus?	291	Must you go to school?
243	Will you obey your mother?	292	Need I to come with you?
244	Will he teach English?	293	Need he to take rest for some time?
245	Will you go now?	294	Did you see this film?
246	Will you watch?	295	Will he ask about your promotion?

How to ask questions (Part02)

1	How are you?	41	When will your exam begin?
2	What is your name?	42	Which subject do you like to read?
3	What is your qualification?	43	In which subject are you weak?
4	What does your father do?	44	Why do you like English subject?
5	How many members are there in your family?	45	What will you do by learning English?
6	How many brothers and sisters do you have?	46	When will party start?
7	What is/are your hobby/hobbies?	47	Why are you behaving very angrily?
8	Which is your native place?	48	Where is your pen?
9	From where had you completed your 12 th class?	49	When will you think about me?
10	How many % have you get in 12 th class?	50	How long time will it take to go there?
11	What is your goal now?	51	What do you like?
12	What are you doing for your goal?	52	What does he think about us?
13	What is the aim of your life?	53	Why did you chide?
14	In which college have you completed your graduation?	54	What does he say about me?
15	Where will you go for further studies?	55	What are you saying?
16	What do you want to become?	56	What are you doing here?
17	Where do you go in your leisure time?	57	What are you suggesting him?
18	Which is your favorite place?	58	What does this word mean?
19	Why do you like this place most?	59	When will you come again?
20	What is your good habit?	60	How do you go to college?
21	What is your bad habit?	61	Where did you go?
22	Where are you?	62	What are you looking for?
23	With whom are you in college?	63	When do you get up in the morning?
24	Why are you saying me like this?	64	How did you know this?
25	Why are you worried?	65	How did you get into debt?
26	What do you do in afternoon?	66	Where did you find this book?
27	Which type of songs do you like most?	67	Why do you lie?
28	Which types of dance do you perform?	68	Whom did you ask?
29	From where did you purchase this bag?	69	Which book are you reading?
30	What is the price of this bag?	70	How many books did you buy?
31	What do you think about your college?	71	Which doctor are you going to visit?
32	When did you purchase it?	72	What did you do this for?
33	How are you feeling now?	73	What will you do now?
34	Where is your friend?	74	When does this plant flower?
35	Which quality do you like him most?	75	How will you do this?
36	Where did you meet him first time?	76	When did you meet him first?
37	When do you both go to market?	77	How did you find the class?
38	Why are you good speaker?	78	What did you tell him?
39	What is the time of your college?	79	When did this happen?
40	Where is your college?	80	How have you done this?

81	Can I walk?	121	Is everything fine?
82	Do I get up early in the morning?	122	Is it true?
83	Is he your cousin brother?	123	May I go home now?
84	Has father come?	124	Will we get this magazine for you?
85	Has he called you again?	125	Will you do this?
86	Is the moon shining?	126	Will you go for a week?
87	Are we listening to you?	127	Will this bus stop at Madras Hotel?
88	Has my father gone out?	128	Should I call him?
89	Have I seen it?	129	Should I visit him?
90	Do you speak English?	130	Can you stay for a day?
91	Ought I to sleep now?	131	Can you lend me your book for a week?
92	Must she write first?	132	Can I see Mr. Prakash ?
93	Can you find your book?	133	What do you want?
94	Could they repair it for me?	134	What are you writing?
95	Could you show me the way?	135	What do you want to say?
96	Will she be able to get the cinema tickets?	136	What is your name?
97	Will you be able to come to see us?	137	What is your father name?
98	Should he go to bed early?	138	What are doing now a day?
99	Should the rich help the poor?	139	What have you seen in Agra?
100	Dare I do it?	140	What did you write to your father?
101	Need you be told to be careful?	141	Who are they?
102	May I have the room?	142	Who sang the song?
103	Would you wait for a few minutes?	143	Who will go to the market?
104	Did he give you money often?	144	Who can do this work?
105	Must I save money?	145	Whom does she want to meet?
106	Is there any need to discuss this?	146	Who is the owner of this home?
107	Have I written to her?	147	How does he go to school?
108	Has she replied to my letter?	148	How is your father?
109	Do you know his address?	149	How did you go to Shimla?
110	Have you anything else to say?	150	How did you return from there?
111	Are you annoyed?	151	How was your health in Shimla?
112	Are you going to the market?	152	How was the weather there?
113	Did he know you?	153	How old is your son?
114	Are you going out shopping?	154	How far is Dadaji temple from here?
115	Are the tomatoes fresh?	155	How are you feeling now?
116	Has he seen your house?	156	Which song did you prefer?
117	Has he written to you?	157	Which book are you reading?
118	Have you taken the medicine?	158	Which is your favorite movie?
119	Did you get something?	159	When do you revise your lesson?
120	May I make a request?	160	When are you coming to us?

161	When did you meet Sanjay?	200	Why should we do exercise?
162	Where do you work?	201	Why do people read the newspaper?
163	From where do you buy books?	202	What is troubling you?
164	Where do you live?	203	What is her dog name?
165	From where did you buy your suit?	204	What do they want now?
166	Why do you drink milk daily?	205	Whom do you wish to see?
167	Why is Meenakshi teacher so strict?	206	Who owns this car?
168	Would you like to join us?	207	What do you think?
169	What should I do now?	208	What did you say?
170	Why do you not listen to me?	209	How do you earn so much money?
171	Which one between these two dresses will suit me better?	210	How can a man make many friends?
172	Where should I look for him?	211	Which book do you want now?
	What can I do for you?	212	What has happened to him?
173	May I use your phone?	213	What is your suit made of?
174	Do you recognize him?	214	When do you plan to visit your auntie?
175	Are they foreigners?	215	When will you be able to see me?
176	Will it be Sunday tomorrow?	216	When will you sleep last night?
177	Have you finished your work?	217	Where did she invest the money?
178	Could you find the book for sir?	218	Why must you work hard?
179	Must Sunil wait till 12 o'clock?	219	Why did he lend cycle?
180	Has she learnt English?	220	Why did she vote for Dr. Mishra?
181	Can you speak English?	221	Whose telephone number is this?
182	Should you not talk like this?	222	Does Rama know how to prepare tea?
183	How pleasant it is?	223	Will we be there?
184	Can you think about yourself?	224	What is the date tomorrow?
185	Will she reach here soon?	225	Is this your pencil?
186	Do we forget over childhood?	226	Are these her books?
187	What wrong with you?	227	Is Mr. Sharma your teacher?
188	What has he decided?	228	Are Meeta and Neeta sister?
189	Who thinks?	229	Is this watch mine?
190	Whom did I see yesterday?	230	Can you trust them?
191	Who cleans your house?	231	Who is knocking at the door?
192	How many boys ran in the race?	232	Whose luggage is this?
193	How did he work?	233	Who is that?
194	Which is your note book?	234	Whose books are on the box?
195	Who answered the question?	235	Is the clerk on the seat?
196	When did you return from Bombay?	236	Is Neha coming in the room?
197	When will you be able to repay the loan?	237	Why do not you sit on the table?
198	When are you going to start learning English?	238	Is there a bridge over the Yamuna river?
199	Where did she spend her summer vacation?	239	Are birds flying over the bridge?

240	Why are you engineer?	281	How many books have I brought?
241	Have you any car?	282	How much rice will they sell?
242	Is the doctor here?	283	In which class is his brother studying?
243	Are they going anywhere?	284	What kind of man was the officer?
244	Can you sit here?	285	From where does she buy wool?
245	Should his father come here?	286	Is the road narrow?
245	Will Hari be going there?	287	Does she were dirty clothes?
246	Will tea have been prepared?	288	Why does the teacher discourages the student?
247	Does he see a bird?	289	Should we obey our parents?
248	Does the train reach late?	290	Is this gate some time closed?
249	Does Dinesh study English?	291	Is ram strongest man in this area?
250	Did they see two birds?	292	Is the book too heavy?
251	Did he fail in the examination?	293	Did he know much matter?
252	Why do we hate you?	294	Can I forget you?
254	Am I a player?	295	Who is free from vices?
255	Are you singer?	296	What have I done to make you angry?
256	Have we taken tea?	297	Where can one find the comforts of home?
257	Will she be cooking food?	298	What though we lost all?
258	Will food have been serving?	299	Who gave you the power to sign this paper?
259	Can the boy work here?	300	Who does not love his country?
260	When do we bring toys?	301	Who thinks himself to be of less importance?
261	With whom does she sing a song?	302	Are we born simply to eat?
262	Where does Gopal go?	303	Shall we ever see her living again?
263	Why does his brother fly a kite?	304	Why we give him enough money?
264	Did you know him?	305	Have they enough mangoes?
265	Who is making noise?	306	Do you not have enough milk?
266	Who will have cooked food?	307	Has the field yielded enough corn?
267	Who has copied the lesson?	308	Have flowers been plucked?
268	Who brought mangoes?	309	What have I listened?
269	Who did not come at time?	310	When have you taken food?
270	Who brings latter?	311	Why has he given me money to start my business?
271	Who copy the lesson?	312	Has mother bought some mangoes?
272	Who does not come prepared?	313	Have I some books on this subject?
273	Who do not catch fish?	314	When has the officer received some complaints from people against the clerk?
274	Who punishes the boys?	315	Are there some mangoes trees in our garden?
275	What are you doing?	316	Are some roads of town in very bad condition?
276	What has the boy brought?	317	Has the merchant sold some sugar?
278	When did your father come?	318	Is there some milk in the pot?
279	Where does Dinesh go at 6 p.m.?	319	Will you give me some money?
280	How will you study in future?	320	Has he got any roses in his garden?

321	Have you seen any of them recently?	361	Has he got a car?
322	Is there any milk cake left?	362	Have you any business with me?
323	Did you see kangaroos in the zoo?	363	Who is coming?
324	Is there any more shops?	364	What is the menu for dinner?
325	Has father taken any food?	365	Whose telephone number is this?
326	Where are you going?	366	How have you come back?
327	Has mother purchased any apples?	367	Why have you dropped your studies?
328	Is there some milk in the pot?	368	How is your mother now?
329	Have you touched anything?	369	How do you do?
330	Do you want any money?	370	Which is the best hotel here?
331	Do his brothers play any game in the morning?	371	Who is this?
332	Why <u>haven't</u> you done any work?	372	Where is Ajay sir?
333	Will they not sing any song?	373	What is the new?
334	Does she sweep any room?	374	When will we meet again?
335	Does she sell many books?	375	How much did this coat cost you?
336	How many mobile do you expect the parent's day?	376	For how long have you been here?
337	Why are you sitting here?	377	How long will it take?
338	What happened?	378	Why do you trouble yourself?
339	Had you asked for me?	379	Why is the road closed?
340	May I go?	380	What movie is on today?
341	Are you coming?	381	What are you looking for?
342	Should I bring it?	382	Why are you so serious?
343	How are you?	383	What should I were in the party tonight?
344	Did you understand?	384	Where should I contact you?
345	What do you mean?	385	Is there any problem?
346	Is the boss in?	386	Are you going to be late tonight?
347	Who is it?	387	May I have a dance with you?
348	What is the matter?	388	Why don't you come?
349	Where is Dinesh?	389	Where do you work?
350	When did you come?	390	How many pens did you buy?
351	Do we begin?	391	At what time did you go?
352	Will you do one thing?	392	Which one do you like?
353	Is it holiday today?	393	Whose car were you driving?
354	Will you go?	394	Who is coming to lunch?
355	What is the trouble?	395	Whom do you want to invite to lunch?
356	Are you angry?	396	What did you do?
357	How is the family?	397	Whom did you speak to?
358	What can I do for you?	398	What are you looking at?
359	Where are we now?	399	Where does he come from?
360	What did you like ?	400	Did he come after me?

401	Where will we meet tomorrow?	441	How much do you earn?
402	Why had you gone there?	442	How long will the meeting last?
403	Which newspaper do you read?	443	What is your opinion?
404	When did you come to know this?	444	What is your age/How old are you?
405	How did you guess?	445	How tall are you?
406	Where does this road go?	446	What is the height of this cupboard?
407	Why are you looking so sad?	447	How much interest are you paying for this loan?
408	Which language do you speak?	448	How many students do not come to class regularly?
409	How many hours do they work?	449	What work do you do?
410	On which platform will the train come for Mumbai?	450	When does the class start?
411	Whom are you telling?	451	Which game are you playing?
412	Which time will you be suit?	452	How can you hold me responsible for every?
413	Whose book do you use?	453	What is all this hurry for?
414	How much money did you spend?	454	When did you hear this?
415	Which boy comes late?	455	Where does this bus go?
416	What price did he ask?	456	Why are you shouting?
417	Whom did he help?	457	Whose help will you take in this work?
418	In which book did you read this?	458	What do you fear most?
419	Whose advice will you take?	459	How fast was he driving?
420	How many days will you stay there?	460	What kind of thing do you like in your father?
421	How much time do you read every day?	461	Does your father belong from village?
422	Whom will he ask now?	462	From where is he?
423	Which team do you play for now?	463	Do you ever go to village?
424	Whose help had you taken in this work?	464	Do you want to become like your mother?
425	How many times have you taken this?	465	Did you do love marriage or arrange marriage?
426	How marks did you get in the exam?	466	What is your father opinion about you?
427	Which car cost in less?	467	What does your father understand to you intelligent or foolish?
428	What is this tool for?	468	Why does he think so?
429	How many people are coming?	469	Are you really foolish?
430	Whose dog barks?	470	Do you want to do something special for your family?
431	Which horse won the race?	471	Is your father your supporter?
432	How much money do you have?	472	Does he give you money?
433	What were they quarrelling about for?	473	Do you use that money in right way?
434	How many people have come?	474	Have you your own house?
435	Which perfume do you apply?	475	Does your father go to duty on foot or by vehicle?
436	How much money will you need?	476	What is your family background?
437	How much weight can this truck carry?	477	How many brother & sister do you have?
438	How long will you wait?	478	What does your brother do?
439	What happened to your shirt?	479	What are their good names?
440	What do you know?	480	Are they intelligent than you or foolish?

481	Did your brother ever fight with you ever?	520	Is Nidhi better speaker than you?
482	What did you do that time?	521	Am I your teacher?
483	Does your brother do job anywhere?	522	What do I teach you?
484	Where does he job?	523	Who is manshi?
485	How much money does he earn?	524	Is manshi good girl?
486	Is he satisfied from his job?	525	Do you meet her in leisure time?
487	What do you think about your brother?	526	How did you define friendship?
488	Is your brother angry or amicable?	527	How do you feel when you with her?
489	Did he ever hurt you ever?	528	For what purpose do you come here?
490	Did your brother do anything for you apart from your relation?	529	What do you take in negative way?
491	Does your brother live with you?	530	Why do you want to become a good speaker?
492	What are his wishes for you?	531	Is it possible to become a good speaker?
493	Has he completed his whole education?	532	Which is the more important for success- beauty or talent?
494	What do you except from your brother?	533	Why khandwa is famous?
495	Will your brother fulfill your desire?	534	Can you sing a song here?
496	Is your brother idle?	535	In which field do you work?
497	What are the qualities in your sister?	536	Are you famous dancer?
498	Is your family affording money for you for your education?	537	Which type of dance do you dance?
499	Have you trust on them?	538	Can they speak English?
500	Write down the 5 qualities of each member of your family?	539	Is your time pass friend?
501	Who is more earning in your family?	540	Which is your subject?
502	Are you naughty or mischievous?	541	Why didn't you go to college?
503	What is your future plan?	542	Which lecture did you attend?
504	Would you do anything special?	543	Why are you interested in English language?
505	Have you planed for that?	544	Will you come here daily?
506	Are you doing something for that?	545	What is the mean of PI ?
507	How will he be living there?	546	Which was it branch?
508	Where did you find out my glass?	547	How many branches are there in khandwa?
509	Why did he commit suicide?	548	Which is the best branch?
510	Whose books are you using?	549	Why girls don't take admission in MBA?
511	How will he have done this?	550	What's your next plan?
512	Where will you go now?	551	Which coaching would you like to go?
513	Which subject does he teach?	552	Which is the famous coaching class?
514	Whose advice have you taken?	553	Are you interested in govt. job?
515	How did the scratches appear on this mirror?	554	Didn't you teach in Dadaji college?
516	Where are you coming from?	555	What is your elder sister doing?
517	How many questions did you write?	556	What is her qualification?
518	Are you good at communication skill?	557	Why did I scold her?
519	Who told you to join the P.I.?	558	Had you gone there?

559	Will she rejoin P.I.?	559	Can I walk for a while?
560	What has he decided?	281	With whom were you reading a book while walking?
561	What do think about him?	282	Was your aunt singing at your house?
562	Whom did you see yesterday?	283	Had you not gone at the cinema?
563	Who cleans your house?	284	Had he closed the shop?
564	How many boys did run in the race?	285	When had he met you till yesterday?
565	How did he work?	286	Had you met Rohit anywhere before?
566	Which is your notebook?	287	Why Had the train left before you reached the station?
567	When did you return from Bombay?	288	Had your mother gone to market before you reached?
568	When will you be able to repay the loan?	289	Had you been studying since the last two hours?
569	When are you going to start learning English?	290	Had you read a book?
570	Where did she spend her summer?	291	Where were you reading a book?
571	Why do people read the newspaper?	292	Will you play?
572	What is her dog's name?	293	Will you come tomorrow?
573	What do they want now?	294	Will you stay here tonight?
574	Whom do you earn so much money?	295	Will you see Raja tonight?
575	How can a person make many friends?	296	Will you be in the train at this time tomorrow?
576	What is your suit made of?	297	Will we be playing a match at this time?
577	When do you plan to visit your aunt?	298	Will we be coming to simla again and again?
578	When will you be able to see me?	299	Will she have gone?
579	Where did you sleep last night?	300	Will you have come back from Kolkata by next month?
580	Why must you work hard?	301	Will you have taken your test by this time?
581	Why did you lend him your cycle?	302	Will your brother have returned from Canada?
582	Why did you vote for Dr.Mishra?	303	Will you have been sleeping at this time tomorrow?
583	Does Rama know how to prepare tea?	304	What will your brother, Rajiv have been doing?
584	What will be date tomorrow?	305	Can he play sitar?
585	Is there any letter for me?	306	Can she return my book?
586	Have they been searching a job?	307	Can ram read Sanskrit?
587	Has she been bearing oppression for two year?	308	May I attend bal Sabah?
588	Have you been working in this field since 2006?	309	May I accompany Suresh?
589	Has he been glancing at moon since last night?	310	Could you do this work alone?
590	Have I been seeking my watch for 1 hour?	311	Could she help you on the time?
591	Has Nilesh been depriving for food since childhood?	312	Could bring me a glass of water?
592	Had you been conflicting for 4 months?	313	Might sohan have helped him?
593	Did you gate up early yesterday?	314	Might he have come here?
594	Did you have breed and butter?	315	Must I attend his marriage?
595	When did Rajni come to you at noon?	316	Must I reach home by 10o'clock?

596	Did you write this essay at night?	630	Ought we to love our younger brother?
597	Did you make your bed before coming at school?	631	Should you attend the class more regularly?
598	When did you learn this lesson yesterday?	632	Can you do this job?
599	Were you out shopping yesterday?	633	Can you sing a song?
600	Are boats under the bridge?	634	Which animal give us milk?
596	Is Ram before Seeta?	635	Whose animal are bark?
597	What are you going to do tonight?	636	Which animal has a long neck?
598	What are you doing next week?	637	Which animal give us wool?
599	When do you plan to do your homework?	638	Which animal has a bushy tail?
600	When are you going to eat dinner?	639	Which animal is more powerful between lion and elephant?
601	What time do we have to leave for the airport?	640	What do mules do?
602	What should we do tonight?	641	Which animal has a trunk?
603	What are you going to do tonight?	642	Which animal has a hump on it's back?
604	What are you doing next week?	643	Which animal has horns?
605	What time do you have to leave for the airport?"	644	Which insect lives in a hive?
606	What should we do tonight?"	645	Which is your favorite animal?
607	What did you do today?	646	Which is your food?
608	Which film did you like best?	647	Which insect weaves webs?
609	Whom did I phone?	648	Which are the beasts of prey?
610	What happened today?	649	Do they teach you exercise in your school?
611	Which film is best?	650	Which is your football team?
612	Who phoned me?	651	Can I play badminton with your racket?
613	How often does she use it?	652	Is the boss in?
614	Can we smoke in your room?	653	Does she dye her hair?
615	Will you give me a lift?	654	Do you have a joint family?
616	Why are you not well?	655	Do you have a shirting?
617	Why are you losing your temper?	656	For how many days would you have to take leave?
618	What wrong have I done to you?	657	Can you make this graphic design on computer?
619	Why do you quarrel with him unnecessary?	658	Is it late?
620	How are you concerned with your officer?	659	How far is the railway station from here?
621	When will you get back?	660	Is a taxi available here?
622	When do I see you again?	661	Why are you laughing?
623	Have you arranged a meeting with her?	662	What type of dress was he wearing?
624	Does your shoe pinch you?	663	What are you talking about?
625	Is the stuff good?	664	Why did not you complain to the boss?
626	Is the colour fast?	665	What is the time for next bus?
627	Do you accept cheques?	666	What is the French word for 'Donkey'?
628	Why do not you let me study?	667	Why don't these windows shut?
629	How are you getting on with your studies?	668	What is the date today?

669	Why do not you pay attention?	705	What kind of book is this?
670	Why do you chatter?	706	Why did not you phone yesterday?
671	Who has set this paper?	707	Which is the capital of India?
672	Do you have a spare exercise book?	708	Where will you be this time tomorrow?
673	Have you offered art?	709	What is for breakfast?
674	Whose is this pen?	710	Have you knowledge about any special field?
675	What kind of job are you looking for?	711	Do you know anything about politics?
676	Does your mother work anything?	712	How many persons are there in politics?
677	What is your mother's good name?	713	Whom do you know?
678	Does your father understand properly your mother?	714	Will Rahul Gandhi become prime minister of India?
679	Who is the main part of your family?	715	According to you who is more responsible for decreasing the value of politics?
680	Does your father earn more in your family?	716	Which party is best – BJP or Congress
681	What kind of salary does your father get?	717	How did you get here
682	Are you satisfied from mother & father?	718	Have congress people right to run our country?
683	Do your father & mother believe on god?	719	In which party are there lots of gundas?
684	Why do they believe on god?	720	Should politics allow for illiterate person?
685	Did your father get angry on you ever?	721	Why shouldn't we allow to gundas in party?
686	Did you do anything for your family?	722	What should be implemented by us for voting?
687	Whom do you like most in your family?	723	Is dearness increasing day by day?
688	Is your father honest person?	724	Are you paying attention on it?
689	Is your mother your friend?	725	May it be reduced or not?
690	What expectation does your father keep from you?	726	Are there any special strategies for this?
691	Do you want to fulfill their desire?	727	Are politicians real Indians?
692	Is there any incident when your father beat you?	728	Are you with them or not?
693	Have you completed your 12th class?	729	What should be done by us for developing India?
694	What % did you get in 10th class?	730	What is the level of Indian people in front of other country's people?
695	What was your favorite subject?	731	Are we called fool?
696	Who was your favorite teacher?	732	Have you proud to be an Indian?
697	Why was he your favorite teacher?	733	How many freedom fighters were in India?
698	Did you do any mischief in your school time?	734	Whom do you know well?
699	Have you ever been suspended ever from school?	735	What are the opposite thing between freedom fighter & politicians?
700	Is there any school in your mind?	736	Are our politician decreasing or increasing the value of India in front of other country?
701	Who was your best friend in your school and why?	737	Is our country rich?
702	Is he in contact till now?	738	Is it called golden sparrow?
703	Used you to participate in any school activity?	739	What is the basic difference in India before independence or after?
704	Did you take part in cultural activity?	740	Are we really free?

741	Had you won the prize?	774	Have we a lot of boundation for doing something?
742	How did you feel after getting prize?	775	Has terrorism spreader only in our country?
743	Is it real fact or joke?	776	Do these fetal diseases suffer every country?
744	Do you watch TV?	777	Is India superpower?
745	What is your favorite channel?	778	May it become superpower?
746	What is your opinion about news channel?	779	Is china our friend or enemy?
747	Do you like to watch news?	780	Why do you think so?
748	Are you eager to increase your general knowledge?	781	What is the population of India?
749	Which is your favorite field about news?	782	How many religions are there in our India?
750	Is castism main propaganda for getting of Indian people?	783	Seeing in this batch who are the brilliant according to you?
751	In which field have you interest for making career?	784	Why do you think that she is brilliant?
752	Why do you want to do MBA, MCA, CA?	785	What should be qualities for a successful MBA holder?
753	What are their advantages?	786	Is there any scope in khandwa?
754	Has MBA become a common field?	787	Are you going outside from khandwa?
755	Why do people think so?	788	Are there good professors in S.N.College?
756	Which reality show do you watch to improve your of singing?	789	Tell me the name of that professor because of the him the S.N. College is maintained?
757	What should be happened in reality show for wining?	790	How many Colleges are there in khandwa?
758	Do judges judge honestly to the participates?	791	Which is the best college according to you and why?
759	Do they take bribe for it?	792	I should co-education be in college or it be banned?
760	Should there be public voting or judges voting for winning the participants?	793	Should there be election in college
761	Is India full of talent?	794	Is there any advantage of this?
762	Are the people of India talented?	795	Are you famous or common in your college?
763	Why are we called lazy?	796	What are your good qualities in you on basis of that people like you?
764	Wow many actor & actress come in bollywood from south?	797	What improvement do you want to get in your life?
765	Do you know the name of south hero and heroine?	798	What is your opinion about corruption and how will you remove it?
766	Are they hard working?	799	Is there any library in your College?
767	Is real talent hidden in south?	800	Do you go ever in that?
768	How many movies have you watched in south?	801	Did you get issue any book?
769	Which is the favorites your movie of that?	802	Do you like to read book?
770	Do they boast a lot?	803	Which book do you want to read to more?
771	Is Pakistan our friend?	804	Do you watch movie?
772	Is terrorism is increasing because of Pakistan?	805	Which is your favorite movie?
773	If you will be prime minister of India for one day than what would you like to for improving India?	806	Why do you like that most?

807	Is India foolish country?	845	What are the good thing in Hollywood movies than Indian movies?
808	Why are we so sentimental?	846	Do you know about Toniza?
809	Is it our weak point?	847	Is he famous in the world?
810	Is America advanced than us?	848	Does he do real stunt?
811	Why is it developed a lot?	849	Are Hollywood actors and actress more hard working than us?
812	Are the people of America honest for their country?	850	They don't sound in their movie. Is it right?
813	May I know your name	851	Do you like singing?
814	Do you know me since morning?	852	Who is your favorite singer & why?
815	Are you married?	853	Which song do you like most?
816	May I take your time?	854	Have you desire to be a good singer?
817	Why is she not coming here?	855	What does your second brother do?
818	Why will she come here?	856	How will you help him?
819	What's your plan after graduation?	857	What will you tell him?
820	Why do you think that chartered accounted is good?	858	When will you get marry?
821	What are you working for C.A.?	859	In which department is your father?
822	How many companies are there in khandwa?	860	Do you like golgappa?
823	What happened?	861	May I use your phone?
824	Had you asked for me?	862	Do you recognize him?
825	May I go?	863	Am I a fool?
826	May I accompany you?	864	Were those your books?
827	Are you coming?	865	Had Dishu been filling water since morning?
828	Should I bring it?	866	Had he been applying for job for two months?
829	Is the boss in?	867	Had we been stealing money since morning?
830	What is it?	868	Had they been traveling for 10 days?
831	What's the matter?	869	Can you solve this puzzle?
832	Where is Dinesh?	870	Who can cross the river?
833	When did you come?	871	How can you lift this tank?
834	Do you begin your work?	872	Why can Anshu say so?
835	Do you do this?	873	How can you go there?
836	Is it holiday today?	874	Who can win the race?
837	Won't you go?	875	When could I climb on the tree?
838	What's the trouble?	876	Could they have saved the dying man?
839	What can I do for you?	877	Will we complete our task till tomorrow?
840	Where are you now?	878	Should she accomplish your task on time?
841	What do you bring here?	879	Who should take care of his health?
842	Has he got a car?	880	Why should he look after her grandma?
843	Have you any business with me?	881	Should you score 100 marks in mathematics?
844	Who is coming?	882	Must students obey the order of the teacher without any?

883	What is the menu for dinner?	916	Need I to talk to him?
884	Whose telephone number is this?	917	Do you need my help?
885	How is your mother do?	918	Dare she meet the p.m.?
886	Which is the best hotel here?	919	Why dare he to oppose his father?
887	For how long have you been here?	920	How dare he to speak so?
888	Why do you trouble yourself?	921	Do you dare to speak against your mother?
889	Why is the road closed?	922	Did he dare to go on the stage?
890	What movie is on today?	923	Why does he dare to question me?
891	Why are you so serious?	924	Ought children to work hard to get good marks?
892	What should I wear in the party tonight?	925	Who has to go there on foot daily?
893	Where should I contact you?	926	Why has he to finish his work within one week?
894	Are you going to be late tonight?	927	Who have to take permission of father?
895	May I have a dance with you?	928	With whom had they to rich there by 8'o clock?
896	Would you like to join us?	929	When had we to wait for a long time?
897	Why don't you listen to me?	930	Will we have to forget all this?
898	Which of these two dresses will suit me better?	931	Why will I have to do a job?
899	Where should I look for him/	932	Will the baby be able to walk well in few days?
900	What can I do for you?	933	Could he have lent vivek some money?
901	When did Akbar become king?	934	When does my father reply letter?
902	Why did his father return at 5 o' clock?	935	Who copy the lesson?
903	Where did she arrive before him?	936	When does prof. Gupta teach English?
904	Will you be back from there?	937	Do we expect happy news?
905	How does the sun give us light during the day?	938	Did people celebrate Diwali all over India?
906	Did Bairam khan give orders during Akbar's absence?	939	Where did cricket play in America?
907	Has Gopal been making kites for two days?	940	Why does mother tell us stories?
908	Do you go for a walk in the morning?	941	Does he build a house?
909	When did India become free?	942	Do they feed cattle?
910	Do we not go out on a wet day?	943	Where do they keep money?
911	Has he been suffering from fever since last night?	944	Did Hari reply your message?
912	Where does Punjab mail stop at Gwalior?	945	What did you buy?
913	Does the Agra- Bombay road pass through Indore?	946	Did his brother lend you money?
914	When does this train go to Delhi?	947	Will we watch the match?
915	Am I buying mangoes?	948	Are you studying physics?

949	Are we collecting stamps?	983	Do I not give you money?
950	Are you lending money?	984	Does your brother drive the car?
951	Is he sending me there?	985	Has the farmer grown rice?
952	From where is the merchant selling sugar?	986	Have you read this book?
953	Are girls smelling flowers?	987	Did she not tear the curtain?
954	Why is father spending money?	988	Will they win the match?
955	Why is Mohan learning English?	989	Was the boy throwing stones?
956	Who is sending letter?	990	Has this boy broken your teeth?
957	Where are they catching fish?	991	Will the leader have finished his meal?
958	Was I writing a letter?	992	Who bring medicine for you?
959	Were we reading a letter?	993	Who rubs the floor in the morning?
960	Were you throwing the balls?	994	Who do not supply sugar at reasonable rate?
961	When was he drawing a picture?	995	Who does not learn mathematic?
962	Where was his father bringing mangoes?	996	Who brought this news?
963	When was the teacher teaching physics?	997	Does your watch show the correct time?
964	Why was the servant beating the dog?	998	Will you have some milk?
965	Whom was father beating?	999	Is your phone working properly?
966	How much sugar was he selling?	1000	Are you thirsty?
967	Why were they calling me?	1001	Did he have fever?
968	Is coffee taken by me?	1002	How much time does it take you to reach school?
969	Is song sung by you?	1003	How long have you been working here?
970	Is Hindi taught by his father?	1004	What's your nationality?
971	Are cloths dried by Sheela?	1005	Who went there?
972	Does he sell suger?	1006	What do you play besides hockey?
973	Do boys fly kites?	1007	Was the boy absent from school?
974	Does he know his weakness?	1008	When is your birthday?
975	Are you sure of your success?	1009	Can I switch off the light?
976	Are his remark based on facts?	1010	Is this your mistake?
977	What am I requested to do?	1011	How is the grain market?
978	Is man immortal?	1012	How is your business going?
979	Is there any gain without hard work?	1013	Did you get your wages?
980	Did any of you play football?	1014	How much money can you spare for me?
981	Is not there any milk in the bottle?	1015	Has he paid your salary?
982	Will you give whatever I want?	1016	How much is the cash in hand?

1017	Is it me you are calling?	1028	Do you have any dealing with him?
1018	How many boys are there in the class?	1029	How much is the bill?
1019	Had anybody else come?	1030	What post do you have?
1020	For how long did you stay in garden?	1031	Have you got your house white washed?
1021	Will you please come over here?	1032	What was the judgment in the case?
1022	Would you like to come with us cinema?	1033	Have you weighed the parcel?
1023	Will you spend the whole day with us?	1034	What will you speak now?
1024	Will you come with us?	1035	Where are you staying?
1025	When are the classes over in her school?	1036	Have you bought the ticket?
1026	By what time does your father usually come home?	1037	Is the Jodhpur mail arriving on the time?
1027	At what time does he leave his office?	1038	Where have you been for 2 ours?



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PREPOSITION

Definition:-

Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun denotes its relation with another noun or pronoun. The three main types of Preposition are.

1. Simple preposition -ये एक शब्द के Preposition होते हैं।

जैसे:-In, into, at, on, for, since, of, off, till, with, through, down by, from, up etc.

2. Compound Preposition- Preposition-या इस जैसे prefix या अन्य Preposition से मिलकर बनते हैं।

जैसे:-

About	beside	inside	between	without
Along	below	outside	beneath	within
Among	across	above	beyond	
Amongst	before	around	behind	Beyond

3. Phrasal Preposition- ये दो या दो से अधिक simple preposition से मिलकर बनते हैं। जैसे -

Because of,	In addition to,	According to,	With a view to,
By means of,	In case of,	On account of,	In place of,
By reason of,	In course of,	For the sake of,	Instead of,
In spite of,	In front of,	In accordance with,	
In respect to,	In order to,		

In

(“में” के अर्थ में use होता है।)

1. किसी बड़े गाँव, शहर, कस्बे और देशों, महाद्वीपों के नाम के आगे पद का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex:-

1. We live in India.

2. They stayed in Jaipur for a week.

2. जब कोई noun या pronoun किसी अन्य noun के अंदर पूरी तरह स्थित हो या पहले से स्थित हो

Ex:-

1. Students are in the class.

2. Cloths are in the Almirah.

3. पानी के अंदर कोई noun पहले से उपस्थित हो।

Ex:-

1. Children are in the river.

2. Frogs are in the Pond.

4. सामान्य रूप से length of time के साथ।

Ex:-

1. Tanu will be here in 4 months.

2. Do it in two days.

ठीक इसी प्रकार in few seconds, in a few minutes, in an hour आदि प्रकार से in का use length of time को Denote करने के लिये करते हैं।

5. महीनों के नाम के आगे और सन् के आगे।

Ex:-

1. Pushpa will go to Ujjain in December.

2. Next world cup of cricket will be held in 2015.

1. Tanu will be here in 4 months.

2. Do it in two days.

ठीक इसी प्रकार in few seconds, in a few minutes, in an hour आदि प्रकार से in का use length of time को Denote करने के लिये करते हैं।

5. महीनों के नाम के आगे और सन् के आगे।

Ex:-

1. Pushpa will go to Ujjain in December.

2. Next world cup of cricket will be held in 2015.

6. सभी seasons के नाम के आगे।

In winter, in summer, in spring etc.

7. Future tense में 'के बाद' शब्द के अर्थ में in का use होता है।

Ex:-

I will come back in 2 hours.

8. किसी Art, subject & field में ability, skill, speciality आदि दर्शाने हेतु।

Ex:-

1. Sachin is well versed in cricket.

2. He was expert in maths.

9. गलियों के नाम के आगे।

Ex:-

1. Alia lives in Church street.

Into

(इसका use "में" के अर्थ में होता है।)

1. जब वाक्य में गति (motion) का बोध हो।

Ex:-

1. The boy rushed into the classroom.

2. Raju jumped into the well.

2. जब अवस्था / माध्यम परिवर्तन का बोध हो।

Ex:-

1. The water is changing into ice.

2. Translate these sentences into English.

Within

(इसका use भी "में" के अर्थ में होता है।)

जब कोई कार्य किसी निश्चित समय के खत्म होने के पहले पूरा करना हो -

Ex:-

1. You will have to return within an hour.

2. Complete your task within 5 days.

On

(इसका use "पर" के अर्थ में होता है।)

1. जब कोई वस्तु (noun) किसी अन्य noun पर पूरी तरह स्थित हो जबकि उनकी सतह स्पर्श कर रही हो -

Ex:-

1. The picture is hanging on the wall.

2. The book is on the table

2.दिनों और विशेष तारीखों के पूर्व

Ex:-

1.My mother has a fast on Friday.

2.India got freedom on 15th August 1947.

3.दिन के specific part के साथ।

Ex:-

1.On the night of 15th August.

2.On Sunday evening.

4.अंग्रेजी के time शब्द के पूर्व।

Ex:-

1.The Train arrived on time.

Onto/Upon

Upon / Onto का use मुख्य रूप से movement (गतिशीलता) को दर्शाने हेतु जबकि subject द्वारा level (तल) को change करना व्यक्त होता है।

Ex:-

1.People climbed onto / upon their roof.

2.Kajal lifted the pen onto / upon the table.

At

(इसका use मुख्य रूप से 'पर' शब्द के अर्थ में होता है।)

1.जब कोई वस्तु (noun) किसी अन्य noun पर पूरी तरह स्थित ना हो।

Ex:-

1.The little boy is standing at the door.

2.The wind chime is hanging at window.

2.समय बतलाने के लिये

Ex:-

At down, at 2 O'clock, at mid night etc.

3.खास व्यक्ति के abode को दर्शाने हेतु।

Ex:-At the white house, At the Rastrapati Bhawan, etc.

4.गलियों के नाम की numbering कर दी जाने पर।

Ex:-

At 10 Anderi, At 25 downing street.

5.प्रायः किसी बड़े स्थान जैसे गाँव, शहर, कस्बे के सापेक्ष किसी छोटे गाँव, शहर आदि का नाम प्रयुक्त करने पर, छोटे स्थान के आगे।

Ex:-

1.Gandhiji was born at Porbandor in Gujarat.

2.While going to Delhi, I will stay at Agra for 4 day.

6.किसी Building, Shop आदि के नाम के पूर्व।

Ex:-

1.He saw Aishwarya at Tajmahal.

2.I'll meet you at Irasure Iceland.

7.उम्र दर्शाने हेतु

Ex:-

1.Married at 20, इसी प्रकार at sixteen, at the age of 25, etc.

8.Group activities होने पर 'में' शब्द हेतु।

Ex:-

1.Anshu will sing and dance at his sister's marriage.

2.Mr.Sharma is about to give a speech at the meeting.

9.At का प्रयोग इन शब्दों के पहले प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex:-

At home/ At the station/ At a party/ At page 214/ At school/ At college/ At the airport/ At university/ At the bus stop/ At the platform/ At the top/ At the bottom etc.

With

(इसका use मुख्य रूप से 'साथ / से' शब्द के अर्थ में होता है।)

1.जब कोई कार्य किसी instrument या साधन की help से किया जाय।

Ex:-

1.The Snake was killed by him with a stick.

2.We cut the vegetable with the knife.

2.'साथ-साथ' शब्दों के अर्थ में।

Ex:-

1.He is playing with his sister.

2.Naina comes to Persona with Dipti.

Form

(इसका use 'से' शब्द के अर्थ में किया जाता है।)

1.किसी बिमारी का कारण बताया जाये।

Ex:-

1.The old man was suffering from cancer.

2.किसी कार्य के प्रारंभ होने / करने का समय बताया जाये।

Ex:-

1.The Bank will remain open from 10 O'clock.

2.Malika operates computer from 4 pm.

3.किसी बयान से वापस लौटने/आने का बोध हो।

Ex:-

1.Akshay is coming back from Goa.

2.She is going from here.

4.It also suggests the source of something.

Ex:-

1.I am talking from my own experience.

2.I received a present from my dear brother.

5.जब कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु किसी अन्य वस्तु / स्थान से अलग हो / किया जाये।

Ex:-

1.He took out a coin from his pocket.

By

(इसका use मुख्यतः 'द्वारा / से' शब्द हेतु किया जाता है।)

1.Passive Voice में 'द्वारा' शब्द हेतु जब कोई कार्य किसी agent द्वारा किया जाये।

Ex:-

1.I was surprised by my mom.

2.A letter was written by her.

2.'से' शब्द हेतु जब means of traveling की बात की जाये।

Ex:-

1. We go to America by aeroplane.
2. I went to Mandu by van.

3. समय दर्शाने हेतु 'तक' शब्द के अर्थ में ।

Ex:-

1. We must leave by 6 p.m.
2. She will return by 8 o'clock.

4. नाप की बात होने पर 'से' शब्द के अर्थ में मात्रा आदि दर्शाने हेतु ।

Ex:-

1. They hired a taxi by hours.
2. They bought bananas by dozens.

Since

1. सामान्यतः 'से' शब्द हेतु perfect continuous tense में point of time दिया होने पर ।

Ex:-

Since 6 o'clock, Since 6 am/pm, Since last night / last Monday / morning / evening / January / 2014,

2. केवल Perfect tense में कोई विशेष समय बताना हो तब 'से' शब्द हेतु ।

Ex:-

1. I haven't met him since last month.
2. He has entered nothing since morning.

For

1. इसका use 'से' शब्द हेतु Perfect continuous tense में करते हैं जबकि period of time दिया जाये ।

Ex:- For a month / Three days / 2 week / 15 years / 10 hours etc.

2. जब किसी कार्य को करने का उद्देश्य definite हो तब 'के लिये' के अर्थ में ।

Ex:-

1. Men is working for earning money.
2. Students works hard for scoring good marks in exam.

3. किसी कार्य को करने में लगने वाले time period को express करने हेतु ।

Ex:-

1. It rained for 10 hours.
2. I will not be here for next two hours.

During

1. इसका use 'के दौरान' शब्द के अर्थ में किया जाता है । जो विशेष समय को denote करता है ।

Note:- Verb का use करते समय "के दौरान" के लिए while+V+ing होगा ।

Ex:- During childhood, during middle age, during holiday, during summer vacation etc

Beneath

1. इसका use 'के नीचे' शब्द के अर्थ में करते हैं जबकि एक वस्तु दूसरी वस्तु के नीचे स्थित हो और दोनों का physical contact हो ।

Ex:-

1. Rani put the book beneath the pillow.
2. The English book is beneath the Hindi's Book.

Under

1. इसका use 'के नीचे' शब्द के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होता है जबकि दो वस्तु या दो noun के बीच कोई physical contact ना हो और सीमित दूरी हो ।

Ex:-

1. A Child is playing under the tree.
2. We were safe under the umbrella during rain.

Before

1. इसका use दो घटनाओं/कार्यों में से किसी एक के दूसरे से पहले किये जाने / होने पर पहले शब्द के अर्थ में करते हैं ।

Ex:-

1. The patient had died, before the doctor came.

2. के सामने शब्द के अर्थ में करते हैं ।

Ex:-

1. The criminal confessed everything before judge.

Beside

1. यह 'निकट में/बाजू में' आदि शब्द के रूप में use होता है ।

Ex:-

1. Megana's home is situated beside Ram Temple.
2. Aditya sits beside Rupesh in the class.

Besides

1. Besides का अर्थ के अतिरिक्त (in addition to) होता है तब इसका use निम्न प्रकार से करते हैं ।

Ex:-

1. He has a car besides a motor cycle.

2. Besides का use 'को छोड़कर' (except) के अर्थ में निम्न प्रकार से करते हैं ।

Ex:-

1. Every member of the family was present at marriage party besides me.
2. Besides pappu, everyone has passed the exam.

Note – Beside एवं Besides दोनों के meaning एवं uses भिन्न हैं अतः Beside की जगह का Besides का use करना गलत है ।

Between

1. इसका अर्थ है 'के बीच में' जो दो noun के मध्य हेतु use किया जाता है ।

Ex:-

1. There is a intimate friendship between Neha and Ruchika.
2. There is beautiful garden between my home and her home.

2. 'के बीच / के मध्य' शब्द हेतु जबकि दो लोगों के बीच बँटवारे की बात हो।

Ex:- 1. Mr. Ram Prasad distributed his property between his two sons.

Among

1. इसका use 'के बीच' शब्द के अर्थ में करते हैं जबकि दो से अधिक noun की बात हो।

Ex:-

1. She distributed her property among poor.

2. जब Group में किसी को किसी अन्य के जैसा बताया जाय।

Ex:-

1. She is the Aishwarya among her friends.

2. He is the Sachin among his team.

Note-Among का प्रयोग करते समय यदि वाक्य में इसके बाद हिन्दी के स्वर से (Vowel sound of hindi) प्रारंभ होने वाला शब्द आए तो amongst का use करते हैं।

Ex:-

1. Mother distributed the toffees amongst us.

Of

1. इसका use 'का, के, की' के अर्थ में होता है जबकि किसी noun को अन्य किसी noun का part बताया जाये या उनके मध्य relation बताया जाये।

Ex:-

1. We are the students of Persona Institute.

2. This Cap is of my pen.

2. जब किसी वस्तु को किसी material noun से बना बताया जाये।

Ex:-

1. This chair is made of wood.

2. Her bag is made of cotton.

3. मृत्यु का कारण बताने के लिये of का use किया जाता है।

Ex:-

1. That old man has died of cancer.

2. She is suffering of T.B.

4. जब अधिकार (Possession) का बोध हो।

Ex:-

1. This bungalow was of Mr. Gaunshinde.

Off

1. इसका use 'से' शब्द के अर्थ में करते हैं जबकि एक noun का दूसरे noun से दूर हटने / अलग होने का भाव व्यक्त हो।

Ex:-

1. He jumped off the tower.

2. The Monkey jumped off the tree.

Above

1. यह 'के ऊपर' शब्द के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होता है जबकि दो noun के बीच असीमित दूरी हो -

Ex:-

1. The Stars are above us.

2. She wants to get above 85% in exam.

Over

1. इसका use भी 'के ऊपर' शब्द के अर्थ में करते हैं जबकि दो noun के बीच सीमित दूरी हो।

Ex:-

1. The helicopter is hovering over our houses.
2. Flags were waved over our head.

2. Over का use पर शब्द के अर्थ में meal / tea / lunch / drink आदि में किया जाता है -

Ex:-

1. We had a chat over a cup of tea.
2. The matter was decided over the lunch.
3. Over का use किसी अनुमानित संख्या, या मात्रा से भी अधिक संख्या / मात्रा (अर्थात् more than / higher than के भाव को व्यक्त करने हेतु भी करते हैं -

Ex:-

1. Over a thousand people gathered at Nehru Stadium.

4. Over का use covering (ढँकना) on the other side of आदि के अर्थ में भी करते हैं।

Ex:-

1. There is a bridge over the railway line (on the other side).
2. He put a blanket over the dead body.

In front of

1. इसका अर्थ 'के सामने' होता है।

Ex:-

1. People parked their vehicles in front of the hotel.
2. Radha is speaking English in front of us.

Behind

1. इसका अर्थ 'के पीछे' होता है।

Ex:-

1. The Yamuna river flows behind Taj Mahal.
2. The child was hiding himself behind his mother.

Across

1. यह 'के उस पार / आर - पार' शब्द के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Ex:-

1. During the childhood Raju could swim across the river.
2. The blind was unable to go across the road.

2. इसका use 'के इस छोर से उस छोर तक' के अर्थ में भी किया जाता है।

Ex:-

1. We see nothing but water across the sea.

Around

1. इसका use 'लगभग' शब्द के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Ex:-

1. I will meet you around 5 O'clock.

2. We'll have to invest around 90 lacks rupees in this project.

About

1. इसका use 'के बारे' शब्द के लिये करते है।

Ex:-

1. Student must be alert about their carrier.
2. Our government must do something about terrorism.
2. 'इधर - उधर / यहाँ - वहाँ' के अर्थ मे।

Ex:-

1. Children were playing about the garden.
2. Bits of the paper were lying about the room.

3. लगभग' के अर्थ में भी about का use किया जाता है।

Ex:-

1. We'll reach there about 10 O'clock.
2. I'll be there about 8 O'clock.

Beyond

1. इसका use 'के परे' शब्द के लिये करते है।

Ex:-

1. The talks of the little baby are beyond of my understanding.
2. His result was beyond of my expectation.

Till

1. इसका use 'तक' (at the end of a time) के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Ex:-

1. He and I studied together till 12 O'clock.
2. Can you wait till tomorrow?

Through

1. इसका use 'के माध्यम से / के द्वारा' (by any source) के अर्थ करते है।

Ex:-

1. He learnt many things through the Internet.
2. I got this news through Vikas.

2. Throughout / through का use 'शुरु. से अंत तक' (from the beginning to end) के sense में भी करते है।

Ex:-

1. He kept awaking throughout the night during our exam.
2. N.C.C Cadets marched through the town.

PERSONA INSTITUTE FOR ENGLISH

THE BEST PLACE TO NOURISH YOURSELF

SPOKEN RULES

1-V1+obj. ना /ओ
2. Don't+v1+obj. मत
3.Kindly/please+v1+obj.कृपया
4-Never/ Always –कभी मत /
5-Let's+v1+obj.....आओ हम/ चलो हम
6.Let +o.c.+v1+obj..... ने दो
7-Get +o.c.+objदिलवा दो
8- Thank you for + 2 nd sentence. इसके लिए धन्यवाद
9-Sub+ Intend to+v1+obj. इरादा है
10-ISub+ Intended to+v1+obj. इरादा था
11-There is/are+.....में /पर हैं
12-There was/were+.....में /पर था
13 There will be+.....में /पर होगा
14 There has/have been..... (से) में /पर हैं
15-There had been..... (से) में /पर था
16-There will have been..... (से) में /पर होगा
17- There used to be.....हुआ करता था
18-There must be.....होना ही चाहिये
19-There is no need to+v1+obj. कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है
20-There was no need to+v1+obj. कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी
21-There/It is no use to+v1+obj. कोई फायदा नहीं है
22-There/It was no use to+v1+obj. कोई फायदा नहीं था
23- Sub+is/am/are+willing to+v1+obj.....इच्छा है
24- Sub+was/were+willing to+v1+obj. इच्छा थी

25- Sub+will be+willing to+v1+obj. इच्छा होगी
26-Sub+want/wants+obj. चाहिए
27-Sub+wanted+obj..... चाहिए था
28- Sub+want to+v1+obj. चाहता हूँ
29- Sub+wanted to+v1+obj. चाहता था
30- Sub+would like to+v1+obj. चाहूँगा
31- Sub + To be verb + able to / unable to +V1+ Obj..... पाता हूँ / पाया / पाऊँगा
32-Sub+ Is/am/are+ being+ able/unable+to+v1+obj. पा रहा हूँ
33- Sub+ Was/were+being+ able to / unable to+ v1+obj..... पा रहा था
34Start /stop v+ing शुरू करो / बंद करो
35-Keep / keep on + V+ing ते रहो
36-What about v+ing..... क्या ख्याल है
37- How about+v-ing+obj..... कैसे रहेगा
38-It is time to+v1+obj. समय आ गया है
39-Sub+feel like+v-ing+obj. इच्छा हो रही है
40-Sub+felt like+v-ing+obj..... इच्छा हो रही थी
41-It is for+o.c.+that+sub+should+v1+obj. मुझे चाहिए / तुम्हे चाहिए / उन्हें चाहिए
42-V1+obj+lest+sub+should+v1+obj..... कही ऐसा न हो
44- Sub+started+v-ing+obj / Sub+began to+v1+obj. लगा/ लगे/ लगे
45-It is for+o.c.+to+v1+obj. मुझे ही / तुम्हे ही.....ना पड़ता है
46-Sub+continued to+v1+obj.ता रहा/ ती रहे/ ते रहे
47- Sub+is/am/are+about to/going to+V1+obj. वाला हूँ / वाली हूँ
48- Sub+was/were+about to/going to+V1+obj. वाला था / वाली थी
47- Sub+ should be+obj.....होना चाहिए / Sub+ should have+obj.....पास होना चाहिए
48- It+makes+ o.c. +no odd.....कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है
49- It's+ up to + o.c..... आप पर निर्भर करता है / मुझ पर निर्भर करता है
50-If+present ind+,.+ future indefinite.....यदि आओगे तो सीखोगे

51-If+past ind.+ , + sub+ would + v1+ objयदि आये तो सीखोगे
52-If + sub + could have + v3 + obj + , + sub + should have + v3 + obj.यदि सकते थे तो चाहिए था
53-Sub + would have to + v1 + obj + , + sub + would + v1 + obj.यदि सिखना होगा तो आएगा
54-If + sub + has/have + obj + , +sub + should + v1 + obj.....यदि आपके पास है तो देना चाहिए
55-If + sub + had + obj + , + sub + would have + v3 + obj.यदि उसके पास थे तो वह तुम्हे देता
56-If + sub + were + noun/obj + , + sub + would + v1 + obj..... यदि में होता तो करता
57-Unless.....जब तक नहीं/ यदि नहीं
58-Until.....जब तक नहीं
59- As long as..... जब तक
60-As soon as..... ज्यों ही / जैसे ही
61-Beforeपहले
62-After.....बाद में
63-Hardly + had + sub + v3 + obj + when +.....मुश्किल से ही
64- No sooner + did + sub + v1 + obj + then +.....आ ही नहीं पाए थे की चले गये
65-As soon as..... ज्यों ही / जैसे ही
66-Though / although + first sentence + yet +second sentence 'यद्यपि'
67-Sub + may be + obj + but + next sentence. भले ही(Without main verb)
68-Even if / no matter + first sentence + still + second sentence भले ही (With verb)
69- sub+ let / let / will let + O.c.+ V1+obj. ने देता हु / ने दिया / ने दुगा
70-While + v-ing +.....खाते खाते
71-v-ing + obj +/ by + ving + obj + खाकर
72-Having + v3 + obj +.....खाकर
73-Sub+To be verb + ving + obj. हुआ है/ हुयी है/ हुए है
74-No +v-ing. मना है
75-Sub + Do/Does/ Did + v1 + obj. तो हूँ / तो था
76-It is + o.c. + who/whom +ये वही है जो
77-Certainly / surely..... निश्चित ही

78-Even.....यहाँ तक की
79-Not only-----but also..... ही नहीं भी है
80-Now -----now.....कभी कभी
81-Whether + first sentence + or not + second sentence. चाहे ना करो
82-Either + first sentence + or +.....या तो या फिर
83-Neither + first sentence + nor +.....ना तो ना फिर
84-Sub + To be verb + fond of +v-ing + obj..... शौक है / शौक था / शौक होगा
85- Sub + prefer /prefers + N2 + to + N1 ज्यादा पसंद करता हूँ
86- The more+ first sentence + The more + second sentence..... जितना उतने
87-Sub + take / takes / took / will take + o.c. + for + obj. समझ लेता है / समझ लिया / समझ लेगा
88-Whenever / whatever / whoever / where ever.....जब कभी / जो कुछ भी / जो कोई भी / जहाँ कहीं भी
89-Sub + take / takes / took / will take + time + to + v1 + obj समय . . . लगता है / लगा / लगेगा
90- Sub+ Like /likes + v-ing + obj. पसंद है
91- After all.....आखिरकार
92- Sub + To be verb + sure + other sentence. निश्चित हूँ / था / होगा
93- The point is that + 2 nd sentence. मुद्दा यह है की
94- Sub+ To be verb + getting + Obj.(adjective).... हो रहा है
95- Sub+ May have to + V1+Obj.....पड़ सकता है
96- Sub+ might have to + V1+Obj.....पड़ सकता था
97- May God + verb + Object + !..... ईश्वर करे
98- No longer / Any longer....और नहीं (I can no longer bear this pain/ I can not talk to you any longer.)
99- Would that + Subject + had + V3 + Obj.....काश- पाता
100 Would that + subject + were + object.....काश- होता

SOME ESSENTIAL WORDS



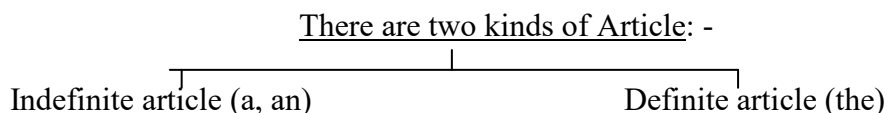
Constantly-लगातार /सदा	Usually, generally, ordinary सामान्यतः
Instantly-तुरंत ही	Otherwise, else नहीं तो
Suddenly-अचानक ही	Again& Again बार बार
Unfortunately-दुर्भाग्यवश पूर्ण	Intact, precisely same ज्यों का त्यों
Fortunately-सौभाग्य से	Provided that बशर्ते
Surely/ certainly- निश्चित ही	In fact, really, actually वास्तव में
Providentially-भगवान की कृपा से	Recently, at present, presently हाल ही में
Ironically-व्यंग्यात्मक रूप से	Slight, a little, a little bit थोड़ा सा
Specially-मुख्यरूप से	By & by, Slowly. gradually धीरे-धीरे
Earnestly-ईमानदारी से /दृढ़ता से /नम्रतापूर्वक	So for, till now अभी तक
Interestingly-रुचिपूर्ण तरीके से	So for as, As for As जहां तक
Elaborately-सुस्पष्ट रूप से	Any how /some how कैसे न कैसे
Utterly-पूर्णरूप से	Something/ quiet different कुछ का कुछ
Originally-स्पष्ट रूप से /शुरू-शुरू में	Still(positive), yet(negative), however अभी तक
Lump-sum.-एक मुश्त	The whole, the entire सम्पूर्ण या समस्त
Make sure.-पक्का करना	Here & there, hither thither यहां वहां
In due case.-आने वाले समय	Something else/ anything else कुछ और
As per rule.-नियमानुसार	While, when जब या जबकि
All over.-सभी जगह	Also, as well as, and भी या ओर
By no means.-किसी प्रकार से भी नहीं	Any how, by hook or by crook किसी भी प्रकार
Hardly.- मुश्किल से	At once, instantly, immediately तुरंत ही
Previously-पहले से	Because of, due to, owing to, an account of के कारण
Completely/ fully- पूर्णरूप से	before the eyes देखते देखते
Deliberately-जानबूझ कर	as a result of, Consequently परिणाम स्वरूप
Probably-संभवतः / शायद	Day after tomorrow आने वाला परसों
Tremendously-अत्यधिक /जबरदस्त	Despite of, spite of, even then बीता हुआ परयो
Respectively-क्रमशः	Nevertheless इसके बावजूद
Sufficiently-पर्याप्त रूप से	even though, whether भले ही, चाहे
Entirely-पूर्णरूप से	for the sake of भलाई के लिये
Spontaneously-स्वतः / अपने आप ही	How long कितनी देर
Formerly-पहले /बीते हुए काल में	In course of, during के दौरान
Simultaneously-एक साथ	In the nick of time एन वक्त पर
Eventually-आखिकार /अंत में /अंततः	Instead of, apart from, besides के अलावा
Ultimately-मूलभूत रूप से /अंत में	just a little ,little bit थोड़ा सा
Slowly-धीरे से All in one.-एक में सभी	Almost, More after, moreover, mostly, most of ज्यादातर
From behalf of.-की ओर से	More or less थोड़ा बहुत ज्यादा
Ways & means.-तौर तरीके	At present ,now a days आज कल
Humpty-dumpty.-नन्हे मुन्ने	Occasionally, off & on , sometimes कभी कभी
In a hurry.-जल्दबाजी में	Ones upon a time एक समय की बात है
Hardly मुश्किल से	
However.- कैसे भी/	

ARTICLE

English grammar prescribes an important role for the Articles. They are used to impart accuracy, effectiveness and clarity to the language. Included among determiners, the articles are virtually demonstrative adjective.

Note: -Like determiners the articles also come before a noun and limit its meaning.

Definition: - An article is a part of speech used before noun to limit or define their application.



1. INDEFINITE ARTICLE(a,an)- इसका उपयोग पदहनसंत बवनदजंडसम छवनद के आगे होता है क्योंकि यह अर्थ में एक को दर्शाता है।

Ex- He is a doctor. ☒

इस वाक्य में एक डाक्टर की बात कर रहे हैं अतः 'a' का उपयोग सही है।

Ex: -They are a doctors. ☐

इस वाक्य में 'a' का उपयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह plural subject वाला वाक्य है।

“Indefinite article ‘A’ ds fu;e”

1.) जब किसी singular countable noun की शुरुआत consonant (व्यंजन) से हो व उसका Pronunciation उच्चारण भी consonant हो तो उसके आगे indefinite article आता है।

Ex: - I have a watch and a pen.

2. जब किसी singular countable noun की शुरुआत vowel ls हो पर इसका Pronunciation consonant जैसा हो तो इनके आगे भी Indefinite article आता है।

Ex: - 1. DAVV is a university.

2. I have a one rupee note.

“Indefinite article ‘An’”

1.) जब singular countable noun की शुरुआत vowel से होती है और इनका Pronunciation vowel हो तो an आता है।

Ex: - 1. He needs an umbrella now.

2. An egg is enough for this.

3. This is an ink box.

2.) tc singular countable noun की शुरुआत consonant से हो पर इनका उच्चारण vowel sound जैसा हो तो वहां भी 'a' का उपयोग होता है।

Ex:-1. Ram is an honest boy.

2. Mr. Sharma is an honorable citizen in the colony.

3. I have only an hour now.

Note: - किसी भी uncountable noun के आगे indefinite article(a, an) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex: - I have a water. ☐

यह वाक्य गलत है क्योंकि water uncountable noun है अतः इसके आगे 'a' नहीं लगेगा।

Ex: - I have water.



3) कुछ short name जैसे M.B.A, M.L.A., B.B.A. आदि के आगे Indefinite article पहले letter को देखकर लगाया जाता है

Ex: - M.B.A. – An M.B.A.

B.B.A. – A B.B.A.

यह ड प्रथम alphabet है पर उसका उच्चारण में पहले ए सुनाई देता है अतः 'an' लगेगा जबकी B.B.A. में पहले Consonant sound सुनाई देता है अतः 'a' लगेगा।

Ex: - 1. My brother is an M.B.A.holder.

2. Dr. Sharma is an M.D.

3. He is a B.Sc. holder student.

“DEFINITE ARTICLE ‘THE’”

THE ds fu:e :-

Note :- The Definite Article का उपयोग कहीं भी किसी भी countable या uncountable और singular या plural noun के साथ में किया जा सकता है। यह Definite Article होने से कुछ प्रमुख Noun को दर्शाता है जो Definite हो।

Rule 1:-

जब किसी पूर्ण निर्धारित वस्तुध्ववित (Pre- determined thing) के बारे में कहा जाता है।

Ex: - I found a bag on the road.

The bag contained a coin. The coin was made of gold.

उदाहरण से स्पष्ट है कि पहले हमने bag के आगे 'a' article का उपयोग किया क्योंकि bag निर्धारित नहीं था किन्तु अगले वाक्य में The bag कहा क्योंकि अब यह निर्धारित वस्तु है इसी प्रकार हमने प्रारम्भ में a coin कहा लेकिन बाद में The coin कहा।

More examples:-

1. She bought a pen. the pen is very expensive.

2. I met a boy yesterday. The boy was my brother's friend.

Rule 2:-

Superlative degree में भी जीम का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex: - Sohan is the most intelligent boy in the class.

यहां The most intelligent एक superlative degree के रूप में अतः the का उपयोग हुआ है।

More ex:-

1. He is the tallest boy in the school.

2. This is the deepest gulf in the world.

Rule 3: - singular common noun के आगे यदि article 'जीम' का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो यह उसकी पूरी जाति को करता है। यह सभी की को दर्शाने का काम कर रही है।

More example :-

1. The dog is a faithful animal.
2. The tiger is a fierce animal.

Rule 4:- शरीर के अंगों को आगे भी definite article The का उपयोग होता है।

Ex: -1. He was seriously wounded in the head.

2. Ram hit him on the chest.

Definite article 'the' का उपयोग नदियों के नाम (name of river) समुद्र के नाम (name of ocean) महत्वपूर्ण भवनो के नाम (name of important building) अखबार के नाम (name of newspaper) जहाज ट्रेन हवाईजहाज धार्मिक समुदाय के नाम (name of ships, trains, plane and religious communities) साम्राज्य के नाम (name of empires) इतिहास की घटनाओं (incident of past) वंशजों के नाम (name of dynasty) राजनैतिक दलों के नाम (name of political parties) धार्मिक ग्रन्थों (religious book) आदि के आगे The आता है।

Example:-

A. Name of river: - The Ganga , The Yamuna , The Narmda

B. Name of Oceans: - The pacific , The Red Sea , The Indian Ocean.

C. Name of Important Building : - The Rathyapati bhavan , The White house , The Taj Mahal , The Red Fort , The Char minar.

D. Name of Newspaper: - The Times of India, The Hindustan times, The Indian Express.

E. Before Name of Ships, Train and Plane: - The Titenic , The Rajdhani express , The Panjab Mail , The Kingfisher airline.

F. Before Name of Religious communities: - The Hindus , The muslims.

G. Before name of Empire: - The Egypt , The mughals, The Rajputana.

H. Before the incident of history: - The Quit India movement , The France revaluation , The Non corporation Movement.

I. Before the of Dynasty :- The Raghuvanshi , The Vikrant.

J. Name of Political parties: - The BJP , The Congress, The Communist party.

K. Name of Religious Book: - The Ramayana, The Kuran

Rule 5:- जो वस्तु Unique हो अर्थात् सभी Planets एवं कुछ विशेष तारों के नाम के आगे।

Ex: - The Sun , The moon , The earth , The world , The universe

Note: - But Heaven, Hell, God, Parliament के आगे The नहीं लगता है।

Rule 6:- व्यक्ति विशिष्ट के पद के पूर्व भी The का उपयोग होता है।

Ex: -a. The chairman will make proper decision on this issue.

- b. The director of the institute takes class on Sunday..

Rule 7: - Ordinals number ls पहले भी The का उपयोग किया जाता है।

The first, the second, the third, the forth.

Ex: - 1. The second chapter of this book is very interesting.

2. He has got the first position in the class.

Rule 8: -Musical instrument एवं किसी अविष्कार (invention) के नाम के पूर्व The का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex: - Musical instrument- The table, the violin, the trumpet

Scientific invention- The telephone, The telescope.

Rule 9:- The का प्रयोग किसी country के नाम के आगे नहीं होता है किन्तु यदि के नाम में republic, kingdom, states आदि जैसे शब्द जुड़े हो तो जीम का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex: - The United States of America, The United Kingdom, The republic of Ireland, The Dominion republic.

Omission of article A, An, The (zero article)

1) शब्द जैसे name of town, city, games, season, country, subject, language, colours, disease आदि के आगे article a, an, the का उपयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex: - a) I live in the khandwa.

I live in khandwa.

b) She likes to play the hockey.

She likes to play hockey.

c) They will visit their uncle's house in the winter.

They will visit their uncle's house in winter.

d) We live in the india.

We live in india.

e) The physics is a good subject.

Physics is a good subject.

2) सामान्यतः school, college, university, church, temple, court, hospital, library, prison, home, coaching, market आदि के आगे a, an, the का उपयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex: - 1. Rahim goes to college at 11 o'clock.

2. I usually go to temple on Sunday.

लेकिन यदि इन स्थानों पर जाने का उद्देश्य निश्चित हो जाते हैं अतः The का उपयोग होता है।

Ex: - 1) The school is near to my house about which you are talking.

2) They will meet us near the temple today.

3) I went to the college to meet my classmate.

3) खाने के नाम जैसे (lunch, dinner, supper, breakfast) के पूर्व तजपबसम का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex: - 1) We should have breakfast every morning.

2) He was invited to dinner

3) I take lunch at 2p.m.

लेकिन यदि खाने के नाम के साथ कोई Adjective लगा हो या किसी particular भोजन की बात हो तो article का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex: - 1) It was really a nice dinner.

2) The lunch was superb.

4) बिमारियों के नाम के आगे Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है किन्तु यदि वे plural में हैं तो हम 'The' का उपयोग करते हैं।

Ex: - The measles, The mumps.

5) कभी किसी proper noun के आगे Article a, an, the का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Exercise for student:-

Fill in the blanks with proper article a, an, the.

1. He gave me _____ one rupee.
2. Would you like to have _____ cup of tea.
3. _____ room is airy.
4. Kalidas is _____ Shakespeare of India.
5. The teacher asked _____ easy question.
6. Give me _____ book to read.
7. He was invited for _____ dinner.
8. _____ earth revolves round _____ sun.
9. One of my friend lives in _____ USA.
10. January is _____ first month of _____ year.
11. It was _____ coldest and _____ driest day.
12. Kumble is _____ best bowler in _____ country.
13. She is _____ more beautiful of _____ to sister.
14. My father is _____ lover of _____ Ramayana.
15. In India _____ parliament is supreme.
16. He was _____ greater statesman than administrator.
17. Delhi is _____ paris of India.
18. _____ nature of sohan is bad.
19. _____ wisdom is _____ great virtue.
20. He felt _____ patriot rise within art.
21. He moved farmed _____ place to _____ place.
22. Cloth was sold by _____ yard.
23. Kalidas was _____ poet and _____ dramatist.
24. He arrived at _____ home after dark.
25. His car struck _____ tree, you can still see mark on _____ tree.
26. Both _____ husband and _____ wife were in the room.
27. Let us go out for _____ walk.
28. What kind of _____ book do you want.
29. This is _____ most fragrant flower in my garden.
30. I have lost _____ watch that my brother gave me.

31. They have joined _____ three year course.
32. Many of _____ problems are linked to _____ poverty.
33. I have read _____ first and _____ second chapter of this book.
34. You are _____ good publisher; I have _____ little doubt regarding your success.
35. I drive _____ motor car at _____ uniform speed.
36. He is _____ heir to _____ vast property.
37. It is too difficult _____ problem to be solved.
38. If you interfere with _____ nature, you will suffer for it.
39. What kind of _____ women is she.
40. On such _____ cold morning I don't go out.
41. _____ beggar moves from _____ door to _____ door.
42. O _____ dearest friend, when will you come again.
43. _____ ladies and _____ gentlemen, I have to say much to you.
44. _____ red and _____ white rose looks beautifully.
45. _____ Punjab is _____ land of _____ brave.
46. Of Delhi and Mumbai, which city is _____ hotter?
47. _____ president and _____ SDO are coming.
48. Nirala is considered to be _____ ideal student.
49. _____ all mighty will help us in our work.
50. _____ death of _____ great scientist causes _____ great loss to country.
51. _____ mud hut was _____ only home he had ever known.
52. _____ weak and _____ strong, noble and wicked all will meet the same fat.
53. _____ honesty shown by him was highly praised.
54. _____ tribune is published from Chandigarh.
55. _____ thing of beauty is _____ joy forever.
56. _____ prince of Wales found himself in _____ dilemma.
57. _____ industrious are rewarded.
58. But my brother has read _____ 10th and _____ 11th chapter of this book.
59. _____ Vedas are revealed books.
60. _____ statement and _____ scholar is dead.
61. _____ man you saw here yesterday is _____ uncle of mine.

Example of articles with correct and incorrect sentences

1. **Incorrect:** - Kalidas is rightly called Shakespeare of India.

Correct: - Kalidas is rightly called the Shakespeare of India.

Note=> हम किसी नाम के आगे Article तभी लगाते हैं जब हम किसी व्यक्ति की तुलना उससे करें।

2. **Incorrect:** - During last rainy season the deugue caused many deaths in Delhi.

Correct: - During the last rainy season dengue caused many deaths in Delhi.

Note=> किसी बीमारी के नाम के आगे article नहीं लगता है।

3. **Incorrect**: - Will you give me few apples from this basket?

Correct: - Will you give me a few apples from this basket?

Note=> थू का अर्थ बहुत ही कम के अर्थ में अर्थात् न के बराबर के अर्थ में होता है अतः 'मैं' मू सही होगा।

4. **Incorrect**: - There was urgent call from Ludhiana.

Correct: - There was an urgent call from Ludhiana.

Note=> यहां urgent एक adjective है जिसके आगे an होगा।

5. **Incorrect**: - Our office begins at nine in morning.

Correct: - Our office begins at nine in the morning.

Note=> Morning, evening, afternoon के आगे the लगता है।

6. **Incorrect**: - May I have pleasure of your computer?

Correct: - May I have the pleasure of your computer?

Note=> the pleasure of your computer में the pleasure of something एक phrases है।

7. **Incorrect**: - His father is a M.L.A. from this constituency.

Correct: - His father is an M.L.A. from this constituency.

Note=> यहां an M.L.A. होगा क्योंकि ,e ,y , es , पहले आ रहा है जो vowel sound है।

8. **Incorrect**: - I am sure you will have a enjoyable stay.

Correct: - I am sure you will have an enjoyable stay.

Note=> यहां enjoyable की शुरुआत e से हुई है।

9. **Incorrect**: - Ganga is a sacred river.

Correct: - The Ganga is the sacred river.

Note=> Ganga नदी के आगे the लगेगा एवं the sacred उसकी विशेषता के लिए है।

10. **Incorrect:** - In these days it is really difficult to live a honest life.

Correct: - In these days it is really difficult to live an honest life.

Note=> यहाँ honest के आगे an लगा क्योंकि honest में हमी को pronounce नहीं करते।

11. **Incorrect:** - United effort is condition for the achievement of success.

Correct: - A united effort is condition for the achievement of success.

Note=> यहाँ united के आगे a लगा है जो इसकी संख्या एक को दर्शाता है।

12. **Incorrect:** - क्वमे are one of immortal works of Keats.

Correct: - 'The Odes' are one of the immortal works of Keats.

Note=> 'The Odes' Keats की एक रचना का नाम है।

13. **Incorrect:** - The child had been a blind since birth.

Correct:- The child had been blind since birth.

Note=> इसमें blind के आगे a का उपयोग unnecessary है।

14. **Incorrect:-** One of the boys I share with is a British.

Correct: - one of the boys I share with is British.

Note=> यहाँ भी का उपयोग unnecessary है।

15. **Incorrect:** - The virtue is always rewarded.

Correct: - Virtue is always rewarded.

Note=> Abstract noun 'virtue' के आगे article नहीं लगता है।

16. **Incorrect:** - Take two teaspoon of this syrup thrice day.

Correct: - Take two teaspoon of this syrup thrice a day.

Note=> thrice और day को अलग करने के लिए thrice a day लिखा जाएगा।

17. **Incorrect:** - We usually go to the church on Sundays.

Correct: - We usually go to church on Sundays.

Note => church, temple, hospital, parliament के आगे article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

18. Incorrect: - In Olympics India is sure to win gold this time.

Correct: - In the Olympics is India sure to win gold this time.

Note => यहा Olympics के आगे जीम लगेगा।

19. Incorrect: - I had brought eggs from the village and I gave him dozen Eggs.

Correct: - I had brought eggs from the village and I gave him a dozen Eggs.

Note => यहा dozen एक (unit) इकाई है जिसके आगे का उपयोग होगा।

20. Incorrect: -The gold is a precious metal.

Correct: - Gold is a precious metal.

Note => किसी भी material noun के आगे article नहीं लगता।

21. Incorrect: -At the dawn the valley and the hills looks in perfect harmony with nature.

Correct: -At dawn the valley and the hills looks in perfect harmony with Nature.

Note => यहा dawn के आगे article the का उपयोग incorrect है।

22. Incorrect: -The English is the language of English.

Correct: -English is the language of the English.

Note => किसी भाषा के आगे कोई article नहीं लगता है।

23. Incorrect: -Drive slow, the labourers are at the work.

Correct: - Drive slow, the labourers are at work.

Note => The work तब होता है जब हम किसी निश्चित कार्य को करने की बात करे।

24. Incorrect: -Sooner you realize your mistakes better.

Correct: - The sooner you realize your mistakes the better.

Note => Sooner के आगे the लगता है।

25. Incorrect: -Wisdom of Vedas has come through revelation.

Correct: - The wisdom of Vedas has come through revelation.

Note=> wisdom एक abstract noun है परंतु हम इसके आगे article the लगाते हैं क्योंकि the wisdom एक निश्चित wisdom को दर्शाता है।

26.Incorrect: -Sun is greatest source of energy.

Correct: - The sun is greatest source of energy.

Note=> Planet के आगे the लगता है।

27.Incorrect: -Do not give the ear to what the child is saying.

Correct: -Do not give ear to what the child is saying.

Note=> यहा the ear नहीं होगा the निश्चित वस्तुओ को दर्शाता है।

28.Incorrect: -Renaissance age questioned many of the erroneously founded beliefs that flourished in Middle Ages.

Correct: -The renaissance age questioned many of the erroneously founded beliefs that flourished in the Middle Ages.

Note=> Renaissance एक निश्चित हम का नाम है अतः यह the renaissance होगा।

29.Incorrect: -I am working in Kalkaji branch of the State Bank of India.

Correct: -I am working in the Kalkaji branch of the State Bank of India.

Note=> यहा Kalkaji ,d निश्चित Branch का नाम है अतः इसके आगे The लगेगा।

30. Incorrect: -He thinks that he is Napoleon.

Correct: - He thinks that he is a Napoleon.

Note=> यहा Napoleon के आगे ' का उपयोग होगा।

31.Incorrect: -The wisdom is a great virtue.

Correct: -Wisdom is a great virtue.

Note=> यहा wisdom abstract noun है अतः article नहीं लगेगा।

PARTS OF SPEECH

A sentence as we know is a unit consisting of a group of words which convey a complete meaning when joined in a syntactic order. Each word in a sentence has its own function and purpose in the whole scheme of sentence formation. These words are called parts of speech.

They are divided into the following 8 classes according to the function they perform in the sentences.

1. Noun (संज्ञा)
2. Pronoun (सर्वनाम)
3. Verb (क्रिया)
4. Adverb (क्रिया विशेषण)
5. Adjective (विशेषण)
6. Preposition (सह संबंध शब्द)
7. Conjunction (संयोजक शब्द)
8. Interjection (विस्मयबोधक शब्द)

A) NOUN (संज्ञा)

Definition: - Noun is a name of a person, place, thing, idea, concept and quality, which are associated with a person, place, thing or even activities.

All the things which exist around us are part of Noun.

There are mainly five types of Noun:-

1. Proper Noun (व्यक्ति वाचक संज्ञा)
2. Common Noun (जाति वाचक संज्ञा)
3. Collective Noun (समुदाय वाचक संज्ञा)
4. Material Noun (पदार्थ वाचक संज्ञा)
5. Abstract Noun (भाव वाचक संज्ञा)

1. Proper Noun (व्यक्ति वाचक संज्ञा)

Proper noun refers to the name of a person, place or thing.

Ex: - Sohan, Khandwa, Indore, Geet.

{ **Note:** - They (Proper Noun) are written with a capital letter. }

2. Common Noun (जाति वाचक संज्ञा)

Common Noun generally refers to the particular common, category and class.

Ex. Boy, girl, cow, dog, etc.

3. Collective Noun (समुदाय वाचक संज्ञा)

A collective noun is the name of a group of persons or things taken together and spoken as a unit.

Ex: - Army (Group of soldiers)
Team (Group of players)
Committee (Group of particular members)
Herd (Group of animal)

4. Material Noun (पदार्थ वाचक संज्ञा)

A material noun is the name of metal or substance of which thing are made of.

Ex: - Gold, wood, silver, plastic.

{ **Note:** - Material Noun countable नहीं होतेए अतः इनके आगे Article a,an,the प्रयोग नहीं होता हैं।

5. Abstract Noun (भाव वाचक संज्ञा)

Abstract Noun generally refer the name of quality, action or states

Quality: - Honesty, hardness, darkness, goodness, kindness, whiteness.

Action: - Hatred, movement, theft, judgment, laughter.

State:- Childhood, youth, teenage and so on.

~::~~ ~::~~ Beautiful thoughts ~::~~ ~::~~

. "If you think your teacher is tough, wait till you get a boss."

"It's fine to celebrate success, but it is more important to heed the lessons of failure."

"I choose a lazy person to do a hard job. Because a lazy person will find an easy way to do it."

"Don't compare yourself with anyone in this world... if you do so, you are insulting yourself."

Underestimating someone is a bad idea. You never know, he may become superior to you in the days to come.

Life won't be a smooth ride. Life will be full of rough patches and it is better to accept it rather than being dissatisfied.

(Bill Gates)

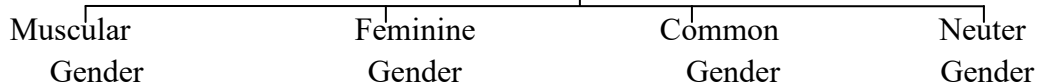
GENDER (लिंग)

The Noun which denotes male or female sex is called gender.

Such as: - Male: - Horse, dog, ox etc.

Female: - Mare, Bitch, cow, Mother

Gender



1. **Masculine Gender:** - The Noun which denotes male sex is called Masculine Gender. Such as:
- Boy, father, brother etc.
2. **Feminine Gender:** - The Noun which denotes female sex is called Feminine Gender. Such as: -
Girl, mother, sister etc.
3. **Common Gender:** - The Noun which does not specify the sex but only indicates a living thing is called Common Gender. Such as: - Baby, student, professor etc.
4. **Neuter Gender:** - The Noun which denotes a nonliving object or thing with life is called Neuter Gender. Such as: - Tree, inkpot, pen, table etc.

Masculine		Feminine		Masculine		Feminine	
Nephew	भतीजा	Niece	भतीजी	Husband	पति	Wife	पत्नी
Man	पुरुष	Woman	स्त्री	Uncle	चाचा	Aunt	चाची
Brother	भाई	Sister	बहन	Son	पुत्र	Daughter	पुत्री
Sir	महाशय	Madam	महाशया	Bachelor	कुआरा	Maid	कुआरा
Billy goat	बकरा	Nanny goat	बकरी	Boy	लड़का	Girl	लड़की
Bull	बैल	Cow	गमय	Cock	मूर्गा	Hen	मूर्गी
Boar	सूअर	Sow	सूअरी	Dog	कुत्ता	Bitch	कुत्ती
Monk	महंथ	Nun	महंथनी	King	राजा	Queen	रानी
Widower	विधूर	Widow	विधवा	Bridegroom	दुल्हा	Bride	दुल्हन
Gentleman	भद्रपुरुष	Lady	भद्रमहिला	Lad	लड़का	Lass	लड़की
Lover	प्रेमी	Beloved	प्रेमिका	Wizard	जादूगर	Witch	जादूगरनी
Stag	हिरन	Hind	हिरनी	Papa	पिता	Mummy	माता
Lord	स्वामी	Lady	स्वामिनी	Gander	हंस	Goose	मादा हंस
Earl	सांमत	Countess	सांमत की पत्नी	Drake	नर बतख	Duck	मादा बतख
Colt	घोड़े का बछड़ा	Filly	घोड़े की बाछी	Buck	नर खरगोश	Doe	मादा खरगोश
Fox	लोमड़ी	Vixen	मादा लोमड़ी	Ram	भेड़ा	Ewe	भेड़ी
Horse	घोड़ा	Mare	घोड़ी	Prince	राजकुमार	Princess	राजकुमारी
Lion	शेर	Lioness	शेरनी	Poet	कवि	Poetess	कवियित्री
Heir	उत्तराधिकारी	Heiress	उत्तराधिकारीणी	Author	लेखक	Authoress	लेखिका
Baron	सांमत	Baroness	सांमत की पत्नी	Count	सांमत	Countess	सांमत की पत्नी
Giant	राक्षस	Giantess	राक्षसनी	Host	मेजबान	Hostess	मेजबान
Jew	यहूदी	jewess	यहूदिनी	manager	प्रबंधक	manageress	प्रबंधिका
Mayor	महापौर	Mayoress	महापौर महिला	Patron	संरक्षक	Patroness	संरक्षिका
priest	पुजारी	Priestess	पुजारिनी	Prophet	पैगंबर	Prophetess	पैगंबर
Shepherd	गड़ेरिया	Shepherdess	गड़ेरिनी	Steward	भण्डारी	Stewardess	भण्डारिनी
Viscount	अंग्रेजी	viscountess	अंग्रेजी	Actor	अभिनेता	Actress	अभिनेत्री
Master	शिक्षक	Mistress	शिक्षिका	Emperor	सम्राट	Empress	सम्राज्ञी
Benefactor	पुरुषदान दाता	Benefactress	महिलादान दाता	sultan	सुल्तान	sultana	सुल्ताना
Milk man	ग्वाला	milkmaid	ग्वालिन	conductor	पथ	conductress	परिचालिका

administrator	प्रशासक	administratrix	प्रशासिका	peacock	प्रदर्शक	peahen	मोरनी
testator	वसीयत करने वाला	testatrix	वसीयत करने वाली	he goat	बकरा	she goat	बकरी
grandfather	दादा	grandmother	दादी	land lord	जमींदार	land lady	जमींदारिन
man servant	नौकर	maid servant	नौकरानी	bull calf	बछड़ा	cow calf	बछड़ी
sparrow	नर गौरैया	hen sparrow	मादा गौरैया	jack ass	गधा	jenny ass	गधी
drone	नर मधुमक्खी	bee	मादा मधुमक्खी	ox	बैल	cow	गाय
brother in law	साला	sister in law	साली	buck	नर हिरन	doe	मादा हिरन
step son	सौतेला बेटा	step	सौतेली बेटा	son in-law	दामाद	daughter in law	पुत्र वधु
maternal uncle	मामा	maternal aunt	मामी	adopted son	दत्तक पुत्र	adopted daughter	दत्तक पुत्री
hart	हिरन	roe	हिरनी	friar	संन्यासी	nun	संन्यासिन
executor	सम्पादनकर्ता	executrix	सम्पादन करने वाली	governor	राज्यपाल	governess	महिला राज्यपाल
ambassador	राजदूत	ambassadress	राजदूति	beggerman	भिखारी	begger woman	भिखारिन
inspector	निरीक्षक	inspectress	निरीक्षिका	he buffalo	भैंसा	she buffalo	भैंस
god	देवता	goddess	देवी	director	संचालक	directress	संचालिका
viceroy	राज्यप्रतिनिधि	vicereine	महिला प्रतिनिधि	chairman	सभापति	chairperson	महिला सभापति
dairy man	दूध बेचने	dairy woman	दूध बेचने वाली	bull elephant	हाथी	cow elephant	हथनी
votary	उपासक	votaress	उपासिका	tom cat	बिलाव	tabby	बिल्ली
father in law	सासुर	mother in law	सास	he camel	उंट	she camel	उंटनी
bull calf	बाछा	cow calf	बाछी	he hare	नर खरहा	she hare	मादा खरहा
English man	पुरुष अंग्रेज	English woman	अंग्रेजी महिला	he panther	नर चीता	she panther	मादा चीता
he ape	नर लंगूर	she ape	मादा लंगूर	proprietor	स्वामी	proprietress	स्वामिनी
he mule	नर खच्चर	she mule	मादा खच्चर	steer	युवा बैल	streeress	युवा गाय
he squirrel	नर गिलहरी	she squirrel	मादा गिलहरी	he zebra	नर जेब्रा	she zebra	मादा जेब्रा
he mouse	नर चूहा	she mouse	मादा चूहा	he monkey	नर बंदर	she monkey	मादा बंदर
male	पुरुष	female	महिला	leopard	नर तेंदूआ	leopardess	मादा तेंदूआ

~::~~ ~::~~ Beautiful thoughts ~::~~ ~::~~

#Speak 5 Lines to Yourself Every Morning:-

1. I am the best.
2. I can do it.
3. God is always with me.
4. I am a winner.
5. Today is my day.

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam

Born: - 15 October 1931(Rameswaram, Madras)

Died: - 27 July 2015 (Aged 83)

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVE FROM NOUN

प्रायः हम लोग जानते हैं कि हिन्दी में संज्ञा के अंत में इक, इय आदि जोड़कर विशेषण बनाते हैं, जैसेरू. इतिहास . ऐतिहासिकए जल . जलीय।

ठीक इसी प्रकार अंग्रेजी में noun के अंत में +suffix (प्रत्यय) जैसे: - al, ar, able, ate, ible, ic, ical, ish,ous, ious, ive, ful,en, ly,some, y आदि जोड़कर बनाये जाते हैं।

NOUN		ADJECTIVE		NOUN		ADJECTIVE	
crime	अपराध	criminal	अपराधी	critic	समालोचक	critical	संकटकालीन
series	श्रृंखला	serial	श्रृंखलाबद्ध	voice	कंठस्वर	vocal	कंठस्वरीय
senses	समझ	sensible	समझदार	ancestor	पूर्वज	ancestral	पैतृक
anxiety	चिन्ता	anxious	उत्सुक	accident	दुर्घटना	accidental	आकस्मिक
economy	अर्थ	economical	आर्थिक	benefit	लाभ	beneficial	लाभदायक
bother	चिन्ता	bothersome	दुखदायी	boy	लड़का	boyish	लड़के जैसा
bribe	रिश्वत	briable	रिश्वत देने योग्य	center	केन्द्र	central	केन्द्रीय
cheer	प्रसन्नता	cheerful	प्रसन्नतादायक	chronicle	घटनाओं का क्रमबद्ध लेखा	chronological	काल क्रम के अनुसार
corruption	भ्रष्टा	corruptible	भ्रष्ट करने योग्य	correction	जांच	correct	सही
decoration	सजावट	decorative	सजावटी	decision	निर्णय	decisive	निर्णायक
deficiency	अभाव	deficient	अभाव	deliberation	सोच विचार	deliberate	इरादे से किया गया
dogma	मत	dogmatic	पक्के धार्मिक सिद्धांत	doctrine	सिद्धांत	doctrinal	सिद्धांतासंबंधी
environment	वातावरण	environmental	परिस्थिति अनुसार	essence	सार	essential	सारभूत
evidence	प्रमाण	evident	स्पष्ट	excess	अधिकता	excessive	जरूरतसे
excellence	श्रेष्ठता	excellent	अतिउत्तम	excuse	बहाना	excusable	जो क्षमा करने योग्य हो
grass	घास	grassy	हरा	goat	बकरा	goatish	लम्पट
honor	सम्मान	honorable	सम्माननीय	hope	आशा	hopeless	आशाहीन
horn	सींग	horny	सींग की तरह	horoscope	जन्मपत्रिका	horoscopolical	जन्मपत्री
hospital	अस्पताल	hospitable	आतिथ्यकारी	hurt	चोट	hurtful	घातक
hunger	भूखा	hungary	भूख	humor	प्रकृति	humorous	रसिक
honesty	ईमानदारी	honest	ईमानदारी	hero	पराक्रमी पुरुष	heroic	पराक्रम युक्त
Existence	अस्तित्व	existent	अस्तित्वात्मक	explosion	विस्फोट	explosive	विस्फोटक
crime	अपराध	criminal	अपराधी	critic	समालोचक	critical	संकटकालीन
series	श्रृंखला	serial	श्रृंखलाबद्ध	voice	कंठस्वर	vocal	कंठस्वरीय
senses	समझ	sensible	समझदार	ancestor	पूर्वज	ancestral	पैतृक
anxiety	चिन्ता	anxious	उत्सुक	accident	दुर्घटना	accidental	आकस्मिक
economy	अर्थ	economical	आर्थिक	benefit	लाभ	beneficial	लाभदायक
bother	चिन्ता	bothersome	दुखदायी	boy	लड़का	boyish	लड़के जैसा
bribe	रिश्वत	briable	रिश्वत देने योग्य	center	केन्द्र	central	केन्द्रीय
cheer	प्रसन्नता	cheerful	प्रसन्नतादायक	chronicle	घटनाओं का क्रमबद्ध लेखा	chronological	काल क्रम के अनुसार
corruption	भ्रष्टा	corruptible	भ्रष्ट करने योग्य	correction	जांच	correct	सही
decoration	सजावट	decorative	सजावटी	decision	निर्णय	decisive	निर्णायक
deficiency	अभाव	deficient	अभाव	deliberation	सोच विचार	deliberate	इरादे से किया गया

dogma	मत	dogmatic	पक्के धार्मिक सिद्धांत	doctrine	सिद्धांत	doctrinal	सिद्धांतसंबंधी
environment	वातावरण	environmental	परिस्थिति अनुसार	essence	सार	essential	सारभूत
evidence	प्रमाण	evident	स्पष्ट	excess	अधिकता	excessive	जरूरतसे
excellence	श्रेष्ठता	excellent	अतिउत्तम	excuse	बहाना	excusable	जो क्षमा करने योग्य हो
grass	घास	grassy	हरा	goat	बकरा	goatish	लम्पट
honor	सम्मान	honorable	सम्माननीय	hope	आशा	hopeless	आशाहीन
horn	सींग	horny	सींग की तरह	horoscope	जन्मपत्रिका	horoscopolical	जन्मपत्री
hospital	अस्पताल	hospitable	आतिथ्यकारी	hurt	चोट	hurtful	घातक
hunger	भूखा	hungry	भूख	humor	प्रकृति	humorous	रसिक
honesty	ईमानदारी	honest	ईमानदारी	hero	पराक्रमी पुरुष	heroic	पराक्रम युक्त
Existence	अस्तित्व	existent	अस्तित्वात्मक	explosion	विस्फोट	explosive	विस्फोटक
Experience	अनुभव	experienced	अनुभवी	book	पुस्तक	bookish	पुस्तकीय
fright	डर	frightful	डरावना	child	बच्चा	childish	बचपन
fiction	काल्पनिक	fictitious	काल्पनिक कथा	class	कक्षा	classical	प्राचीन
history	इतिहास	historic	इतिहास प्रसिद्ध	contempt	घृण	contemptible	घृणित
heaven	स्वर्ग	heavenly	स्वर्गीय	wish	इच्छा	wishful	इच्छापूर्ण
hazard	संकट	hazardous	संकटमय	resident	निवासी	residential	निवास से संबंधित
harm	हानि	harmful	हानिकारक	revolution	क्रांति	revolutionary	क्रांतिकारी
favorite	बहुतप्रिय	favorite	समथक	rose	गुलाबी फूल	rosy	गुलाबी रंग का
fate	किस्मत	fateful	महत्वपूर्ण	satisfaction	संतोष	satisfactory	संतोष जनक
fame	कीर्ति	famous	प्रसिद्ध	season	मौसम	seasonable	मौसमी
famine	अकाल	famished	भूखा	silence	शांति	silent	शांत
habit	स्वभाव	habitual	स्वाभाविक	affection	स्नेह	affectionate	स्नेहशील
idiot	पूर्ण मूर्ख	idiotic	मूर्ख	will	इच्छा	willful	हठी
image	कल्पना	imaginable	चिन्ता करने योग्य	risk	संकट	risky	संकटमय
Imitation	अनुकरण	imitative	अनुकरणशील	fortune	भाग्य	fortunate	भाग्य
gas	गैस	gaseous	गैसीय	nutrition	पोषण	nutritious	पुष्टिकारक
gloom	धुंधलापन	gloomy	मलिन	obligation	दायित्व	obligatory	अनिवार्य
gold	सोना	golden	सुनहरी	occasion	अवसर	occasional	कभी-कभी
guarantee	जमानत	guaranteed	जिम्मा लिया	origin	स्रोत	original	मूलिक

gymnast	व्यायाम	gymnastic	व्यायाम	paralysis	लकवा मारा हुआ	paralytic	लकवा
jealousy	ईर्ष्या	jealous	ईर्ष्यालू	path	मार्ग	pathless	मार्गरहित
justice	न्याय	justifiable	न्याय योग्य	person	व्यक्ति	personal	व्यक्तिगत
labor	परिश्रम	laborious	परिश्रमी	probability	संभावना	probable	संभाव्य
Legend	पौराणिक कथा	legendary	पौराणिक	moment	क्षण	momentous	क्षणिक
quarrel	झगड़ा	quarrelsome	झगड़ालू	mercy	दया	merciful	दयालू
single	एक	singular	अकेला	caution	सावधानी	cautious	सावधान
angle	कोण	angular	कोणीय	silken	रेशम	silken	रेशमी
value	मूल्य	valuable	मूल्यवान	leaf	पत्ती	leafy	पत्तीदार
hell	नरक	hellish	नारकीय	salve	गुलाम	slavish	गुलाम
sympathy	सहानुभूति	sympathetic	सहानुभूति पूर्ण	satire	व्यंग्य	satirical	व्यंग्यपूर्ण
fever	ज्वर	feverish	ज्वर जैसा	science	विज्ञान	scientific	वैज्ञानिक
merit	गुण	meritorious	गुणी	sentiment	भावना	sentimental	भावुक
peace	शांति	peaceful	शान्त	temperament	स्वभाव	temperamental	स्वाभाविक
result	परिणाम	resultant	सम्मिलित चीजों का नतीजा	adventure	साहस का कार्य	adventurous	साहसिक
root	जड़	Rooty	जड़विहीन	satire	व्यंग्य	satirical	व्यंग्यपूर्ण
taste	स्वाद	tasteful	स्वादपिष्ट	paternity	पितृत्व	paternal	पैतृक
right	न्याय	righteous	न्यायपरायण	patriot	देशभक्त	patriotic	स्वदेशाभिमानि
neighbour	पड़ोसी	nighbourly	मिलनसार	physiology	शरीर विज्ञान	physiological	शारीरिक

PRONOUN

Defination: -A pronoun is a word which is used on the the place of noun.

Nouns are men, women, animal, girl, boy and things. इनके स्थान पर he, she, it, they, this, that आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है। ये pronoun है।

जैसे: & Ram is a good boy and he studies in S.N.P.G. college.

यहा Ram एक noun जिसके लिए, 'he' pronoun का उपयोग हुआ है।

KINDS OF PRONOUN: - 1) Personal pronoun (व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम)

- 2) Possessive pronoun (अधिकारवाचक सर्वनाम)
- 3) Demonstrative pronoun (सकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)
- 4) Distributive pronoun (व्यष्टिवाचक सर्वनाम)
- 5) Reciprocal pronoun (पारस्परिक संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)
- 6) Reflexive pronoun (निजवाचक सर्वनाम)
- 7) Emphatic pronoun (दबावसूचक सर्वनाम)
- 8) Indefinite pronoun (अनिश्चितवाचक सर्वनाम)
- 9) Relation pronoun (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)
- 10) Interrogative pronoun (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)
- 11) Exclamatory pronoun (आश्चर्यसूचक सर्वनाम)

1) Personal pronoun (व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम)

bu pronoun का उपयोग proper noun में बनने वाले pronoun के रूप में होता है।

Ex: - I, me, you, we, us, he, him, she, her, it, they, them.

Note: - a) जब दो या दो से अधिक pronoun का उपयोग sentences के subject के रूप में हो तो हम उसका क्रम 231 के हिसाब से रखते हैं।

2 – Second person, 3 – third person, 1 – first person.
(you) (He, she, they) (I, we)

Ex: - तुम, वह और मैं इस कार्य को कर रहे हैं।

You, he and I are doing this work.

(2) (3) (1)

b) यदि bles plural subject का उपयोग sentence में हो तो हम (1)(2)(3) वाले pattern को apply करते हैं।

Ex:- We and you have done this work.

(1) (2)

c) यदि किसी sentences es mistake (गलती), guilty(अपराध), इसनदकमत या error (भूल का भाव) हो तो singular व plural दोनों subject के साथ 123 वाले pattern का उपयोग होगा।

2) Possessive pronoun (अधिकारवाचक सर्वनाम)

इसका उपयोग किसी वस्तु पर अधिकार होने के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

This pen is mine. यह पेन मेरा है।

This is my pen. यह मेरा पेन है।

यह वाक्य भी सही है किंतु **bles my pen** है जिसमें **my** एक **possessive adjective** है।

अतः

<u>Possessive adjective</u>	<u>Possessive pronoun</u>
My + noun	mine
Our + noun	ours
Your + noun	yours
His + noun	his
Her + noun	hers
Their	theirs

अतः हम देखते हैं कि **possessive pronoun** का उपयोग **noun** से पहले नहीं होता है, **noun** से पहले सिर्फ **possessive adjective** का ही प्रयोग होता है।

Ex: - This is my pen.

This pen is mine.

3) Demonstrative pronoun (संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)

This, that, these, those, such ये सभी **pronoun** का उपयोग **noun** की ओर संकेत करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex: - a) This is my pen.

b) These are Ram's books.

Note: - यहाँ यदि **this pen is mine** बनाएँ तो यहाँ **this** का उपयोग **demonstrative adjective** के रूप में होगा।

4. Distributive pronoun (व्यष्टिवाचक सर्वनाम)

Each, either, neither, both, all ये सभी **distributive pronoun** हैं, इन्हें हमेशा **singular** माना जाता है तथा इनके साथ **singular helping** का प्रयोग होगा।

Ex: - a) Each of the boys is present today.

[right]

Each of the boys are present today.

[wrong]

b) Either of you can stay here.

(आप दोनों में से कोई एक यहाँ रह सकता है।)

Note: - **Either** का प्रयोग दो में से कोई एक के लिए होता है एवं **Neither** का उपयोग दो में से कोई भी नहीं के अर्थ में होता है।

Ex: - a) Either of the girls has done this.

दो लड़कियों में से किसी एक ने यह किया है।

b) Neither of the teachers was present.

दोनों teachers में से कोई भी कल उपस्थित नहीं था।

5) Reciprocal pronoun (पारस्परिक संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)

Each other, one another ये ऐसे pronoun है जो दो pronoun से मिलकर बनते हैं एवं परस्पर संबंध को दर्शाते हैं।

Ex: - a) The two friends quarreled with each other.

b) The friends quarreled with one another.

Note: -Each other का उपयोग दो के लिए व one another का उपयोग दो से ज्यादा के लिए होता है।

6) Reflexive pronoun (निजवाचक सर्वनाम)

Myself, ourselves, yourselves, himself, herself, themselves, itself, oneself ये सभी Reflexive pronoun कहलाते हैं क्योंकि जो कार्य कर्ता (subject) के द्वारा किया जाता है वह कार्य subject स्वयं पर ही निर्भर करता है अतः इसे Reflexive pronoun कहते हैं।

Ex: - I do my work myself.

He is going himself to help her.

We should do our work ourselves.

7. Emphatic pronoun (दबावसूचक सर्वनाम)

Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself आदि का उपयोग subject को emphasize करने के लिए भी किया जाता है।

Ex: - 1) He himself came here to meet me.

वह स्वयं मुझसे मिलने यहाँ आया।

इस वाक्य में हमने himself को subject के बाद लगाकर subject पर emphasize है।

8) Indefinite pronoun (अनिश्चितवाचक सर्वनाम)

Everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, everyone, someone, no one, anyone, anything, everything, something, nothing, anything, all, some, any, both, another, much, few, little, one, none.

Note: - इन्हें indefinite demonstrative pronoun भी कहा जाता है।

some, few, both एवं all को छोड़कर सभी के साथ singular helping verb लगती है।

Ex: - Someone has stolen my watch.

Everything is yours.

Note: -Indefinite pronoun जैसे someone, anyone, somebody, anybody का उपयोग person के साथ होता है व इनका possessive case 'his' होता है।

Ex: - 1) Someone should do his duty.

2) Somebody has forgotten his pen.

Note: - Indefinite pronoun one के साथ ऐसा नहीं होता है। इसका जब subject के रूप में उपयोग होगा तो इसका objective case 'one' or possessive case – one's or reflexive case oneself होगा।

Ex: - One should do one's duty.

9) Relative pronoun (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)

Who, whom, which, whose, that. ;s pronoun, d conjunction के रूप में प्रयुक्त होकर दो sentences को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं।

Ex: - 1) The boy, who was talking with you, is my childhood friend.

वह लड़का जो तुमसे बात कर रहा था मेरे बचपन का दोस्त है।

2) The boy, withwhom you were talking is my childhood friend.

वह लड़का जिसके साथ तुम बात कर रहे थे, मेरे बचपन का दोस्त है।

3) The boy, whose pen you are using, is my childhood friend.

वह लड़का जिसका पेन तुम उपयोग कर रहे हो, मेरे बचपन का दोस्त है।

4) The book, which I purchased yesterday is useless.

वह किताब जो मैंने कल खरीदी, बेकार है।

इन example **es** who, withwhom, whose, which, what relative pronoun है, जिनका उपयोग conjunction के रूप में दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए किया गया है।

Note: - Who का उपयोग – Nominative case(person)

Whom का उपयोग – Objective case (person)

Which का उपयोग – non living and animals

What - things and thoughts

That - Living and non living

Whose - Possessive case (person)

10) Interrogative pronoun (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)

Who, whom, whose, which, what, when, where etc. interrogative pronoun है। इनका प्रयोग प्रश्न पूछने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex: 1) Who is learning English from P.L?

2) Whom are you talking with?

3) Whose is this pen?

4) Which is your pen?

5) What do you want to say?

11) Exclamatory pronoun (आश्चर्यसूचक सर्वनाम)

A pronoun is used as an explanation is called an exclamatory pronoun.

Ex: - a) What! You don't know Narendra Modi?

b) What! You lost my cell phone?

PERSON	NOMINATIVE CASE	OBJECTIVE CASE	POSSESSIVE CASE	
			POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
First Person	I	Me	My	Mine
	We	Us	Our	Ours
Second Person	You	you	your	yours
Third Person	He	Him	His	His
	She	Her	Her	Hers
	They	Them	Their	Theirs
	It	It	Its	Its

ADVERB

An adverb is that which modifies the meaning of verb or adjective or another adverb or adverbial phrase.

Ex: - a) He speaks well यह well verb speak की विशेषता बता रहा है।

b) This is a very sweet mango. - यहां very adjective word sweet की विशेषता बता रहा है।

c) He speaks very loudly. यहां Adverb very अन्य adverb loudly की विशेषता बता रहा है।

KINDS OF ADVERB

- 1) Adverb of manner (विधिवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)
- 2) Adverb of place (स्थानवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)
- 3) Adverb of time (समयवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)
- 4) Adverb of number (संख्यावाचक क्रियाविशेषण)
- 5) Adverb of quantity (परिमाणवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)
- 6) Adverb of reason (कारणवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)
- 7) Adverb of affirmative or negation (सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक क्रियाविशेषण)
- 8) Interrogative adverb (प्रश्नवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)
- 9) Relative adverb (संबंधवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)

1) ADVERB OF MANNER

Ex: - hard, fast, clearly, slowly, bravely, foolishly, wisely, loudly, soundly, badly, carefully.

2) ADVERB OF PLACE

Ex: - Here, there, up, within, above, below, far, near, backward, inside, outside, outdoors, indoors, out, away, down, everywhere, somewhere, without.

3) ADVERB OF TIME

Ex: - Today, tomorrow, yesterday, last night, next day, next week, now, just now, ago, daily.

4) ADVERB OF NUMBER/FREQUENCY

Ex: - Once, twice, thrice, again, seldom, always, never, often, hardly, firstly, secondly, rarely.

5) ADVERB OF QUANTITY

Ex: - too, very, quite, enough, rather, fairly, entirely, altogether, almost, partially, nearly, fully, so, well, wholly

6) ADVERB OF REASON

Ex: - hence, therefore, consequently.

7) ADVERB OF AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE

Ex: - yes, no, probably, not, surely, certainly, indeed, by no means, not at all

8) INTERROGATIVE ADVERB

Ex: - When, how long, where, how many times, how much, how far, how, in what degree, why, in what way.

9) RELATIVE ADVERB

tc interrogative adverb का प्रयोग दो sentences को जोड़ने के लिए होता है तो ये relative adverb के रूप में काम करते हैं।

Ex: - where, when, why, how, whatever.

Important facts regarding adverbs =>

1) Adverbs only, even, merely, solely का उपयोग उस word ls पहले किया जाना चाहिए, जिनके लिए इनका प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex: - a) I only helped him.

मैंने उसकी सिर्फ मदद की।

b) I helped only him.

मैंने सिर्फ उसकी ही मदद की।

c) Only I helped him.

सिर्फ मैंने ही उसकी मदद की।

इन तीनों वाक्यों में बदल के अलग अलग स्थान पर उपयोग करने से sentence का अर्थ बदल जाता है।

d) He could not even speak anything.

वह यहाँ तक की कुछ भी नहीं बोल सका।

e) Even he could not speak anything.

यहाँ तक की वह भी कुछ नहीं बोल सका।

2) यदि किसी Sentence में एक साथ दो या दो से ज्यादा adverb आ जाये तो उनका order हम डच् के अनुसार करेंगे।

डच् mean: -

1) M – adverb of manner

2) P – adverb of place

3) T – adverb of time

अर्थात् हम पहले Adverb of manner, फिर adverb of place फिर adverb of time को रखेंगे।

Ex: - a) He spoke loudly at the meeting yesterday.

(1) (2) (3)

b) He was running fast on the road.

(1) (2)

3). यदि किसी sentence es adverb of time का प्रयोग दो या दो से ज्यादा बार हो तो हम सबसे पहले छोटा time फिर उससे बड़ा, फिर सबसे बड़े time को रखते हैं।

Ex: - Mr. Rajput came here at 9 o'clock in the morning on Monday.

She had born at 6 o'clock in the morning on Sunday in 1994.

4) कुछ शब्दों का उपयोग adjective तथा adverbs दोनों के रूप में होता है।

USED AS ADJECTIVE

- 1) **Enough**- I have enough time.
- 2) **Much** - There is much milk in the glass.
- 3) **Long** - It is a long story.
- 4) **Loud** - My wife speaks in a loud voice.
- 5) **Hard** - Iron is a hard metal.
- 6) **Only** - She is my only sister.
- 7) **Little** - He has little knowledge about this subject.
- 8) **Fast**- Bolt is a fast runner.
- 9) **Early**- I am an early coming guy.
- 10) **Quick** - My son gives a quick reply.

USED AS ADVERB

- Enough**- I have worked enough.
- Much** - She is much better today.
- Long** - I have waited long.
- Loud** - My wife speaks loud
- Hard** We must work hard.
- Only** I can only speak English.
- Little** - I like his job little.
- Fast**- Bolt runs fast.
- Early**- She wakes up early
- Quick** - He come quick.

5) Adverb of frequency जैसे always, never, often, ever, generally, rarely, frequently, seldom, sometimes, occasionally, usually etc. का प्रयोग main verb के पहले व helping verb के बाद होता है।

Ex: - a) He always wakes up early.

b) He is always at home on Sunday.

c) You will never do this.

d) Teacher seldom comes late.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Note: - सामान्यतः adjective के रूप में सल लगाकर हम adverb को बनाते हैं।

Adjective + ly = Adverb

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
1. Clever + ly	cleverly
2. Wise + ly	Wisely
3. Kind + ly	Kindly
4. Foolish + ly	Foolishly
5. Quick + ly	Quickly
6. Honest + ly	Honestly
7. Brave + ly	Bravely
8. Beautiful + ly	Beautifully
9. Busy + ly	Busily
10. Angry + ly	Angrily
11. Slow + ly	Slowly
12. Bad + ly	Badly
13. Calm + ly	Calmly
14. Careful + ly	Carefully
15. Careless + ly	Carelessly
16. Certain + ly	Certainly
17. Correct + ly	Correctly
18. Curious + ly	Curiously
19. Eager + ly	Eagerly
20. Easy + ly	Easily
21. Cheap + ly	Cheaply
22. Probable + ly	Probably
23. Terrible + ly	Terribly
24. Gentle + ly	Gently
25. Basic + ly	Basically
26. Economic + ly	Economically
27. Continuous + ly	Continuously
28. Crazy + ly	Crazily
29. Powerful + ly	Powerfully
30. Speedy + ly	Speedily

ADJECTIVE

Defination :- An Adjective is a word used to quality a Noun or pronoun.

Generally Adjective are used before the noun to quality them.

(सामान्यतः Adjective का प्रयोग Noun के पहले noun की विशेषता बताने के लिए होता है।)

Ex:- a. Rani is a **beautiful** girl.

b. Ajit is a **handsome** and intelligent.

c. She has a **big** car.

d. The well is very **deep**.

(यह Example a,b,c,d es beautiful , handsome, intelligent, big and deep adjective है जो Noun की विशेषता बताते है।)

KINDS OF ADJECTIVE

1. Adjective of quality
2. Adjective of quantity
3. Adjective of Number
4. Proper Adjective
5. Possessive Adjective
6. Distribution Adjective
7. Demonstrative Adjective
8. Interrogative Adjective
9. Emphasizing Adjective
10. Exclamatory Adjective

1. ADJECTIVE OF QUALITY: -

ऐसे Adjective जो कि रंग, रूप, आकार, प्रकार, गुण, दोष, स्थिति व एक विशेष स्थिति, अवस्था का बोध कराए, उन्हें Adjective of quality कहा जाता है।

Ex:- Good, bad, tall ,black, white, honest, brave, intelligent, dull, clean

A. Ram is a good boy.

B. I have a black car.

2. ADJECTIVE OF QUANTITY: -

ऐसे Adjective जिनका उपयोग noun से पहले उनकी मात्रा और परिमाण को दर्शाने के लिए होता है।

Ex:- Enough, all, a lot of, little, a little, the little

a) He has enough money to spend still his demand more.

b) He has lost all his wealth.

3. ADJECTIVE OF NUMBER

ऐसे Adjective जो noun से पहले उनकी संख्या को दर्शाए।

इनके 2 प्रकार होते हैं:-

a) **Definite Adjective of number:** - one, two, three, next, last, first, second, third etc.

b) **Indefinite adjective of number:** -some, any, many, most etc.

4. PROPER ADJECTIVE: -

ऐसे adjective जो कि proper noun से बनते हैं तथा noun व pronoun की विशेषता बताते हैं।

Ex: -

Proper noun	Proper adjective
India	Indian
China	Chinese
Nepal	Nepalese
Africa	African
Pakistan	Pakistani
England	English
Brazil	Brazilian

{ Note: -proper noun एवं proper adjective का उपयोग कहीं भी हो पहला Letter capital लिखा होता है }

5. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE: -

यह adjective किसी noun पर किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के अधिकार का होना दर्शाता है

Ex: - My, your, our, their, his, her.

- A.) This is my bike.
B) They are our friend.

6. DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE: -

दो या दो से अधिक noun में से प्रत्येक या किसी एक अर्थ बोध कराने के लिए

Adjective distributive adjective होता है।

Ex: -Each, every, either, neither.

- a) Each boy has a bicycle. प्रत्येक लड़के के पास साइकिल है।
b) Either pen is yours. दो में से एक पेन तुम्हारा है।
c) Neither pen is yours. दो में से कोई भी पेन तुम्हारा नहीं है।
d) Every man is hard working. हर आदमी परिश्रमी होता है।

7. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE: -

एक विशेष noun को point out संकेतिक करने के लिए Demonstrative adjective का उपयोग होता है।

Ex: - This, that, these, those

- a) This pen is red. यह पेन लाल है।
b) These pens are red. ये पेन लाल हैं।

8.INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE: -

सामान्यतः इनका उपयोग प्रश्न पुछने मे होता है और ये अपने साथ noun को भी रखते है।

Ex: - which pen, whose book, what matter.

- a) Which pen is yours?
- b) Whose book do you have?
- c) What matter do you discuss about?

9. EMPHASING/EMPHATIC ADJECTIVE: -

कुछ शब्द जैसे own और very का उपयोग जब noun पर जोर डालने के लिए किया जाता है, तो ये emphatic adjective के रूप मे कार्य करते है।

Ex: - 1) I saw him going into forest with my own eyes.
2) The very day I was absent.

10.EXCLAMATORY ADJECTIVE: -

What का प्रयोग जब आश्चर्य के भाव को व्यक्त करने के लिए हो अर्थात् exclamatory sentences मे हो।

Ex:- a) What a beautiful girl she is!
b) What a big elephant it is!
c) What an awesome scene!

Some important adjective and their correct uses with example

1.) SOME/ANY:

A) Some – a) इसका प्रयोग countable or uncountable दोनो noun के साथ affirmative sentences मे होता है।

Ex: - I have some water to drink.
I have water to drink.
He has bought some books.
He has bought any books.

b) इसका प्रयोग कभी कभी some Interrogative sentence मे होता हैं।

Ex: - Will you give me some water?
Will you give me some coffee?

c) Some का प्रयोग लगभग के अर्थ मे भी होता है।

Ex: - My father gave me some two thousand rupee.
मेरे पापा ने मुझे लगभग 2 हजार रुपये दिए।

B) Any - a) Any Negative sentence मे होता है। इसका प्रयोग countable एवं Uncountable Nouns के आगे होता है।

Ex: - 1. They did not give us any water. _____ [Right]
They did not give us some water. _____ [Wrong]
2. There is not any ink in the bottle. _____ [Right]
There is not some ink in the bottle. _____ [Wrong]

b) Any का उपयोग भी कभी some की तरह Interrogative sentence में होता है।

Ex: - Have you any money?
Did you give her apples?

2. MANY/MUCH : - A) Many -

a) Many का प्रयोग plural countable noun के आगे negative व interrogative sentences में होता है।

Ex: - I don't have many relatives in the indore.

Do you have many books.

b) यदि many का उपयोग affirmative sentences में करना है तो many के स्थान पर a great many of, a good many of, great number of, plenty of, a lot of, lots of, a large number of, large number of enough of

Ex: - I have many friends. _____ [Wrong]

I have a great number of friends. _____ [Right]

B) Much &

a) Much का प्रयोग uncountable noun के आगे negative व interrogative sentences में होता है।

Ex: - Have you much water?

I really don't have much time to stay here.

b) Many की तरह much का प्रयोग भी direct affirmative sentences में नहीं करते हैं। इसके स्थान पर हम a great deal of, a good deal of, a large quantity of, plenty of, enough of, a lot of का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex: - a) I have much money. _____ [Wrong]

I have plenty of money. _____ [Right]

b) She has much knowledge about this topic. _____ [Wrong]

She has a lot of knowledge about this topic. _____ [Right]

3.) LITTLE, A LITTLE, THE LITTLE : -

A) Little - Little का प्रयोग uncountable noun के साथ 'नहीं के बराबर होने के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Ex: - a) She has little money now.

अब उसके पास नहीं के बराबर पैसे हैं।

b) He has little knowledge about this subject.

उसे इस विषय के बारे में बहुत कम ज्ञान है।

{ **Note:** - यह negative अर्थ रखता है। }

B) A little - A little का प्रयोग थोड़ा या कुछ के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Ex: - a) I have a little knowledge about this subject.

मुझे इस विषय के बारे में थोड़ा ज्ञान है।

b) There is a little ink in the bottle.

बोटल में थोड़ी स्याही है।

{ **Note:** - यह affirmative अर्थ रखता है। }

C) The little - The little का प्रयोग, जो थोड़ा बहुत है, या जो थोड़ा बहुत है वो पूरा का पूरा के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है।

Ex: - a) She has spent the little money, she had.

वह जो थोड़े बहुत पैसे उसके पास थे खर्च कर चुकी है।

b) I have drunk the little water that I had.

मैं वह थोड़ा बहुत पानी जो मेरे पास था पी चुका हूँ।

Note: - इसका प्रयोग affirmative व negative दोनों सence में होता है।

4) **FEW, A FEW, THE FEW**: -

A) Few:- few का प्रयोग plural countable noun के आगे नहीं के बराबर के अर्थ में होता है। यह Negative meaning को दर्शाता है।

Ex:- I have met few people there.

मैं वहाँ बहुत कम लोगों से मिला हूँ।

B) A few:- A few का प्रयोग plural countable noun के साथ थोड़ा या कुछ के अर्थ में होता है।

Ex:- 1) I have met a few people there.

मैं वहाँ थोड़े लोगों से मिला हूँ।

2) She has a few books now.

अब उसके पास थोड़ी बुकें हैं।

C) The few:- The few का प्रयोग plural countable noun के आगे जो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत, संख्या कम किन्तु पूरा का पूरा के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है।

Ex:- 1) The few books that I had, I have read them.

जो थोड़ी बहुत किताबें मेरे पास थी मैं उन्हें पढ़ चुका हूँ।

2) The few boys, who came here, have gone just now.

जो थोड़े बहुत लड़के यहाँ आए वो भी अभी चले गए हैं। -

5) **EACH AND EVERY**: -

A) Each:- Each का प्रयोग singular countable noun के आगे प्रत्येक के अर्थ में दो या दो से अधिक countable noun के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex:- a) Each student is present today.

प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी आज उपस्थित है।

b) Each girl is busy in writing.

{ Note: - लेकिन यदि Each of का प्रयोग हो तो plural countable noun लगता है। परन्तु इसमें Helping verb singular ही लगती है। }

Ex:- a) Each of the boys is busy in writing.

लड़कों में से प्रत्येक लिखने में व्यस्त है।

b) Each of the books is easy to understand.

B) Every:- Every का प्रयोग प्रत्येक के अर्थ में दो या दो से अधिक countable noun के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex:- 1) Every boy of this class is very intelligent.

इस कक्षा का प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी बहुत होशियार है।

2) Every politician is not corrupt.

Note: - Every का प्रयोग nearly, almost, practically, without, exception

के बाद होता है, इसमें Each का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex: - a) Manisha has need almost every book, she had.
Manisha has need of most each book she had.

6) EITHER AND NEITHER :-

A) **Either**:- Either का प्रयोग दो में से कोई एक के अर्थ में singular countable noun के साथ होता है।

Ex:- a) Either pen is mine.

दो में से एक पेन मेरा है।

b) Either book is yours.

दो में से एक पुस्तक तुम्हारी है।

{ **Note**:- Either of के साथ plural countable noun का प्रयोग होता है।
Helping verb singular की ही लगती है। }

Ex:-a) Either of the books is yours. _____[right]

b) Either of the books are yours. _____[wrong]

B) **Neither**:- इसका प्रयोग दो में से कोई नहीं के अर्थ में singular countable noun के साथ होता है।

Ex:-a) Neither boy is present today.

दो में से कोई भी लड़का आज उपस्थित नहीं है।

b) Neither book is good to read.

{ **Note**:- Either of की तरह Neither of के साथ भी Plural countable noun का प्रयोग होता है।
helping verb singular की ही लगती है। }

Ex:- Neither of the girls is intelligent in the class.

Note:- यदि हमें दो से ज्यादा के लिए कहना है तो Neither के स्थान पर None का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex:- None of the girls is intelligent in the class.



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DEGREE

English में degree of comparison तीन प्रकार होते हैं: -

1. **Positive degree:** . जब किसी adjective का प्रयोग किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या पदार्थ के सामान्य गुण , अवस्था आदि का बोध कराने के लिए होता है, तो वह adjective positive degree में होता है। Positive degree के adjective को as.....as or so.....as के बीच में रखा जाता है। ' ' के बाद nominative case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

1. This bag is heavy.
2. You are a good student.
3. Ramesh is as handsome as Suresh.
4. She is as beautiful as Veena.
5. He is not so good as I.

Note: - Affirmative तथा negative sentence में as.....as or so.....as का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन so.....as का प्रयोग को negative sentence में करना चाहिए।

2. **Comparative degree:** - जब किसी adjective का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों, वस्तुओं या पदार्थों के बीच तुलना करने के लिए किया जाता है, तो Adjective comparative degree में होता है। Comparative degree के adjective के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है। 'Than' के बाद nominative case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, यदि subject के बाद intransitive verb का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे-

1. Mukesh is better than Pinku.
2. She is more beautiful than Shobhana.
3. He is taller than I.
4. America is richer than India.

• The + comparative + of the two + plural noun का प्रयोग selection के भाव को express करने के लिए होता है।

1. She is the better of the two girls.
2. He was the more intelligent of the two boys.

Note: - Subject के बाद transitive verb का प्रयोग हो तो than के बाद objective case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

You love him more than me.

3. **Superlative degree:** - fdlh adjective का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों, वस्तुओं या पदार्थों के बीच तुलना करने के लिए तथा highest degree of quality को express करने के लिए होता है, तो वह adjective superlative degree होता है।

1. Rani is the most beautiful girl in the class.
2. pulli babu is the oldest man in the village.

Positive degree से comparative तथा superlative degree बनाने के नियम: -

Rule 1: - सामान्यतः positive degree के adjective के अंत में 'er' तथा 'est' जोड़कर क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree बनाया जाता है।

Ex: - Tall taller tallest
High higher highest

Rule 2: - यदि किसी positive degree के adjective के अंत में 'e' हो, तो 'r' तथा 'st' जोड़कर क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree बनाया जाता है।

Ex: - White whiter whitest
Brave braver bravest

Rule 3: - यदि किसी positive degree के adjective के अंत में consonant हो तथा consonant के पहले vowel हो तो 'er' तथा 'est' जोड़कर comparative तथा superlative degree बनाते समय अंतिम consonant का double हो जाता है।

Ex: - Sad Sadder Saddest
Red redder reddest

Rule 4: - यदि किसी positive degree के adjective के अंत में 'y' हो तथा 'y' के पहले consonant हो तो 'y' को 'i' में बदलकर 'er' तथा 'est' जोड़कर क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree बनाया जाता है।

Ex: - Easy Easier Easiest
Lazy lazier laziest

Rule 5: - यदि किसी positive degree के adjective के अंत में 'y' हो तो 'y' के पहले vowel हो तो सिर्फ 'er' तथा 'est' जोड़कर क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree बनाया जाता है। 'y' को 'I' में नहीं बदला जाता है।

Ex: - Gay Gayer gayest

Rule 6: - कुछ ऐसे positive degree के adjective हैं जिनका comparative तथा superlative form different होता है।

Ex: - Good better best
Well better best

Rule 7: - दो या दो से अधिक Syllables के positive degree के आगे adjective के आगे more तथा most जोड़कर क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree बनाया जाता है।

Ex: - Famous more famous most famous
Handsome more handsome most handsome

Rule 8:- Latin adjective junior, senior, inferior, superior, posterior, prior, anterior का प्रयोग comparative degree के adjective के रूप में होती है, अतः इसके पहले more, less तथा most, least जोड़कर क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree नहीं बनाया जाता है। इसके बाद हमेशा preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है न कि conjunction 'than' का।

1. **Junior:** - Mukesh is junior to all his brothers. (Right)
Mukesh is more junior to all his brothers. (Wrong)
Mukesh is junior than all his brothers. (Wrong)
Mukesh is less junior to all his brothers. (Wrong)
Mukesh is most junior to his entire brother. (Wrong)
2. **Superior:** - Japanese goods are superior to Nepalese goods. (Right)
Japanese goods are more superior to Nepalese goods. (Wrong)
Japanese goods are less superior to Nepalese goods. (Wrong)
Japanese goods are most superior to Nepalese goods. (Wrong)
3. **Inferior:** - She is inferior to Neha in beauty. (Right)
She is more inferior to Neha in beauty. (Wrong)
She is less inferior to Neha in beauty. (Wrong)
4. **Senior:** - Mohan is senior to Vijay. (Right)
Mohan is more senior to Vijay. (Wrong)
Mohan is senior than Vijay. (Wrong)
Mohan is less senior to Vijay. (Wrong)
Mohan is most senior to Vijay. (Wrong)
5. **Prior:** - This event took place prior to the Second World War. (Right)
This event took place more prior to the Second World War. (Wrong)
This event took place prior than the Second World War. (Wrong)
This event took place less prior to the Second World War. (Wrong)
This event took place most prior to the Second World War. (Wrong)
6. **Anterior:** - This event took place anterior to that. (Right)
This event took place more anterior to that. (Wrong)
This event took place anterior than that. (Wrong)
This event took place less anterior to that. (Wrong)
This event took place most anterior to that. (Wrong)
7. **Posterior:** - This event is posterior to that. (Right)
This event is more posterior to that. (Wrong)
This event is posterior than that. (Wrong)
This event is less posterior to that. (Wrong)
This event is most posterior to that. (Wrong)

Note: - 1) Junior, senior, inferior, superior, anterior, posterior, prior का प्रयोग positive degree के adjective के रूप में होता है।

Ex:- Mr. D.S. khanna is a senior advocate.

Gouri babu is a junior engineer.

⇒ Junior, inferior, anterior का opposite words क्रमशः senior, superior, posterior होता है।

2) Junior, senior, inferior, superior का प्रयोग countable noun की तरह plural form में भी होता है।

Ex: - Anil was my senior.

He is my junior.

We must obey our senior

Rule 9: - Minor, major, interior, exterior, ulterior – Latin adjectives हैं, इनका प्रयोग positive degree के adjective के रूप में होता है न कि comparative degree के adjectives के रूप में।

Ex: - The interior wall of this building is not strong.

The exterior wall of this building is strong.

This is a major operation.

This is a minor operation.

⇒ Minor, interior का opposite words क्रमशः major, exterior हैं। इसके पहले more, most जोड़कर क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree नहीं बनाया जाता है।

The most major portion

The major portion

Note: - (i) Minor का प्रयोग noun के रूप में अल्पवयस्क या नाबालिग के अर्थ में होता है, जबकि major का प्रयोग सैन्यदल का अध्यक्ष, वयस्क या बालिग के अर्थ में होता है।

(ii) a) An officer in rank above a captain – major

b) A person under age – minor

c) A person of full age – major

Ex: - This boy is a minor.

That man was a major.

यह लड़का नाबालिग है।

यह आदमी मेजर था।

=> Interior का प्रयोग noun के रूप में मध्य भाग (the inner part) के अर्थ में होता है।

The interior of the dining hall was painted.

Rule 10: - 'Highest degree of quality' को express करने वाले adjective के पहले more, most का प्रयोग कर क्रमशः comparative, superlative degree नहीं बनाया जाता है, न ही 'er' तथा 'est' जोड़कर।



DEGREE

<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>COMPARATIVE</u>	<u>SUPERLATIVE</u>	<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>COMPARATIVE</u>	<u>SUPERLATIVE</u>
<u>degree</u>	<u>degree</u>	<u>degree</u>	<u>degree</u>	<u>degree</u>	<u>degree</u>
1. Tall	taller	tallest	41. Splendid	more splendid	most splendid
2. High	higher	highest	42. Useful	more useful	most useful
3. Useful	more	most	43. Famous	more famous	most famous
4. Poor	poorer	poorest	44. Honest	more honest	most honest
5. Famous	more	most	45. Thin	thinner	thinnest
6. Slow	slower	slowest	46. Wet	wetter	wettest
7. Honest	more	most	47. Hot	hotter	hottest
8. Bright	brighter	brightest	48. Fit	fitter	fittest
9. White	whiter	whitest	49. Fat	fatter	fattest
10. Great	greater	greatest	50. Big	bigger	biggest
11. Brave	braver	bravest	51. Dim	dimmer	dimmer
12. Clear	clearer	clearest	52. Slim	slimmer	slimmest
13. Wise	wiser	wisest	53. Easy	easier	easiest
14. Dear	dearer	dearest	54. Lazy	lazier	laziest
15. Wide	wider	widest	55. Heavy	heavier	heaviest
16. Cheap	cheaper	cheapest	56. Happy	happier	happiest
17. Fine	finer	finest	57. Wealth	wealthier	wealthiest
18. Small	smaller	smallest	58. Healthy	healthier	healthiest
19. Able	abler	ablest	59. Dry	drier	driest
20. Long	longer	longest	60. Merry	merrier	merriest
21. Nice	nicer	nicest	61. Pretty	prettier	prettiest
22. Deep	deeper	deepest	62. Busy	busier	busiest
23. Large	larger	largest	63. Holy	holier	holiest
24. Clever	cleverer	cleverest	64. Gay	gayer	gayest
25. Noble	nobler	noblest	65. Grey	greyer	greyest
26. Thick	thicker	thickest	66. Gray	grayer	grayest
27. True	truer	truest	67. Good	better	best
28. Shallow	shallower	shallowest	68. Well	better	best
29. Sad	sadder	saddest	69. Bad	worse	worst
30. Rich	richer	richest	70. Ill	worse	worst
31. Red	redder	reddest	71. Evil	worse	worst
32. Difficult	more difficult	most difficult	72. Fore	former	formest
33. Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful	73. Far	farther	farthest
34. Laborious	more laborious	most laborious	74. Late	later	latest
35. Interesting	more Interesting	most Interesting	75. Little	less	least
36. Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent	76. Much	more	most
37. Expensive	more expensive	most expensive	77. Many	more	most
38. Handsome	more handsome	most handsome	78. Nigh	nigher	nighest
39. Courageous	more Courageous	most Courageous	79. Old	older	oldest
40. Magnificent	more magnificent	most magnificent	80. Near	nearer	nearest
			81. Fore	further	furtherest

MASTER KEY OF PREPOSITION

A) <u>VERB</u>	<u>HINDI MEANING</u>	<u>PREPOSITION</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
1. Abstain	अलग रहना	from	something
2. Accuse	दोषारोपण	to	request
3. Admit	स्वीकार करना	of	excuse
4. Admit	प्रवेश करने देना	to/into	secret
5. Agree	सहमत होना	to	proposal
6. Agree	सहमत होना	with	a person
7. Agree	सहमत होना	on	a matter
8. Arrive	पहुँचना	at	a conclusion
9. Arrive	पहुँचना	at	a smaller place
10. Arrive	पहुँचना	in	a bigger place
11. Aim	निशाना लगाना	at	something
12. Appoint	बहाल/नियुक्त करना	to	some post
13. Act	काम करना	from	fear
14. Attend	देखभाल करना	to	something
15. Apologize	क्षमायाचना करना	to	a person
16. Apologize	क्षमायाचना करना	for	something
17. Approve	मंजूर करना	of	an action
18. Adapt	अनुकूल बनाना	to	circumstance
19. Answer	उत्तर देना	to	a person
20. Answer	उत्तर देना	for	something
21. Buy	खरीदना	from	a person/shop
22. Buy	खरीदना	for/at	Rs. 50
23. Borrow	उधार लेना	from/of	a person
24. Beware	सावधान होना	of	false friends
25. Believe	विश्वास करना	in	one's honesty
26. Beg	याचना करना	of	a person
27. Beg	क्षमायाचना करना	for	delay
28. Blame	दोषारोपण करना	for	something
29. Blame	दोषारोपण करना	on	a person
30. Bark	भौंकना, जोर से बोलना	on	a person
31. Congratulate	बधाई देना	on	one's success
32. Cure	आरोग्य करना	of	some disease
33. Cut	काटना	into	pieces
34. Compare	तुलना करना	with	a person
35. Compare	तुलना करना	to	a thing
36. Care	देखभाल करना	for	person/thing
37. Charge	दोषारोपित करना	with	theft
38. Challenge	चुनौती देना	to	fight
39. Compete	प्रतियोगिता करना	with	a person
40. Consult	परामर्श करना	with	one's colleagues
41. Deal	व्यापार करना	in	business

42. Deal	बर्ताव करना	with	a person
43. Deposit	जमा करना	in	State Bank of India
44. Disagree	असहमत होना	with	a person
45. Dream	स्वप्न देखना	of	an I.A.S.
46. Depend	निर्भर रहना	on	a person
47. Depend	निर्भर रहना	upon	a thing
48. Dig	खोदना	for	something
49. Decide	निर्णय/तय करना	on	something
50. Decide	फैसला देना	against	something
51. Divide	बांटना/अलग करना	in	half
52. Divide	छोटे छोटे टुकड़े करना	into	four parts
53. Drive	कहने/करने का विचार करना	at	some point
54. Drink	किसी के आरोग्य के निमित्त पीना	to	a person's health
55. Excuse	क्षमा करना	for	something
56. Excuse	मुक्त करना	from	something
57. Export	निर्यात करना	from	a country
58. Enter	शुरूआत करना	upon	a career
59. Enter	शामिल होना	into	an agreement
60. Explain	वर्णन करना	to	a person
61. Exchange	अदला बदली करना	for	another thing
62. Exchange	अदला बदली करना	with	a person
63. Employ	नियुक्त करना	in	a factory
64. End	परिणाम होना	in	failure
65. Enquire	पूछना/जानकारी करना	of	a person
66. Enquire	पूछना/जानकारी करना	about	the train
67. Enquire	पूछना/जानकारी करना	into	the matter
68. Enquire	स्वास्थ्य/क्रियाकलाप के बारे में पूछना	after	a person
69. Extend	विस्तार करना	to	a place
70. Engage	व्यस्त रहना	in	fight
71. Focus	केंद्र बिंदु पर लाना	on	something
72. Fire	गोली चलाना	on/at	somebody
73. Fill	भरना	with	something
74. Fight	लड़ना	for	freedom
75. Fight	लड़ना	with	courage
76. Fight	लड़ना	against	the enemy
77. Free	मुक्त करना	from/of	something/somebody
78. Fall	फंस जाना	among	thieves
79. Fall	आक्रमण करना	on	the enemy
80. Fall	जमीन पर गिर जाना	in	the storm
81. Fall	गिरना	from	the tree
82. Fly	एकाएक गुस्से में हो जाना	into	rage
83. Guess	अनुमान करना	at	a thing
84. Glance	निगाह डालना	at	a book
85. Glance	निगाह डालना	over	a letter
86. Gain	पाना/जीतना/अर्जित करना	on	someone

87. Get	पहुँचना / प्राप्त करना	at	facts
88. Get	परेशानी में उलझ जाना	into	trouble
89. Get away	बच निकलना	from	one's clutch
90. Get out	किसी व्यक्ति के साथ निभाना	of	debt
91. Happen	होना	to	a person
92. Hide	छिपाना	from	a person
93. Hunt	खोजना	for/after	a thing
94. Hear	सुनना	of	an incident
95. Hope	आशा करना	for	better time
96. Invite	आमंत्रित करना	to	dinner/lunch
97. Invest	रुपया लगाना	in	some projects
98. Introduce	परिचय कराना	to	a person
99. Inquire	जांच करना	of	a person
100. Inquire	पूछताछ करना	into	a matter
101. Inquire	पूछताछ करना	about	something
102. Increase	बढ़ना	in	number
103. Inform	सूचित करना	of	something
104. Inform	सूचित करना	against	a person
105. Impress	प्रभाव डालना	on	person
106. Impress	प्रभाव डालना	with	thing
107. Inspire	प्रेरणा देना	with	courage
108. Incite	उकसाना	to	some action
109. Import	आयात करना	into	a country
110. Import	आयात करना	from	a country
111. Jump	कूदना	at	a thing
112. Jump	पहुँचना	to	conclusion
113. Join	शामिल करना	in	a game
114. Join	मिलाना / जोड़ना	to	another
115. Just	इंसाफ करना	to	everyone
116. Keep away	से दूर रहना	from	wine
117. Keep	रखना	to	the point
118. Kick	घृणा दिखाना	against	authority
119. Knock	खटखटाना	at	the door
120. Listen	सुनना	to	person/thing
121. Laugh	हँसना	at	a person
122. Learn	जानना	of	one's illness
123. Live	जीवनयापन करना	on	fruits
124. Live	जीवन निर्वाह करना	within	one's income
125. Live	जीवन निर्वाह के लिए निर्भर करना	on	small income
126. Look	खोजना	for	something
127. Look	देखभाल करना	after	some business
128. Look	ध्यान से समझना	into	a matter
129. Laugh	किसी व्यक्ति के साथ हँसने में साथ देना	with	a person
130. Labour	परिश्रम करना	for	the public good
131. Labour	परिश्रम करना	at	some work

132. Labour	परिश्रम करना	in	good cause
133. Labour	परिश्रम करना	under	the management
134. Look up	किसी की प्रशंसा करना	to	somebody
135. Leave	प्रस्थान करना	for	the place
136. Meet	मिलना	with	success
137. Marry	शादी करना	to	a person
138. Match	मिलाना	with	a thing
139. Mix	मिश्रित करना	with	water
140. Make	निर्माण करना	of	a thing
141. Make	समझना	out	the meaning
142. Make	क्षतिपूर्ति करना	up/for	some loss
143. Make	संकल्प करना	up	one's mind
144. Mourn	शोक करना	for	the dead
145. Marvel	आश्चर्यचकित होना	at	the report
146. Object	आपत्ति करना	to	doing something
147. Occur	ध्यान में आना	to	one's mind
148. Operate	चीड़ फाड़ करना	on	a patient
149. Offend	नाराज करना	against	good taste
150. Originate	प्रारंभ करना	with	a person
151. Originate	उत्पन्न होना	in	some place
152. Punish	सजा देना	for	something
153. Protect	बचाना	from	harm
154. Protect	रक्षा करना	against	the water
155. Profit	लाभ होना	by	the mistake of other
156. Provide	आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करना	for	one's children
157. Provide	तैयार रखना	against	the evil day
158. Provide	प्रदान करना	with	something
159. Play	खेलना	with	a person
160. Play	बजाना	on	a musical instrument
161. Prepare	तैयार होना	for	the worst
162. Prepare	तैयार होना	against	harm
163. Pay	बदले में देना	for	one's broken watch
164. Present	सामने रखना	at	the bank
165. Present	विचारार्थ कोई वस्तु प्रस्तुत करना	to	a person
166. Pass	स्वीकृत होना	over	something
167. Quarrel	झगड़ना	with	a person
168. Quarrel	झगड़ना	over	a matter
169. Quarrel	झगड़ा करना	about	something
170. Qualify	योग्य बनना	for	the post
171. Replace	प्रतिस्थापित करना	by	something
172. Recover	चंगा होना	from	illness
173. Result	घटित होना	from	a cause
174. Result	परिणाम निकलना	in	consequence
175. Rob	किसी व्यक्ति से कोई वस्तु छीन लेना	of	something
176. Run	पीछा करना	after	wealth

177. Run	ऋणग्रस्त होना	in	debt
178. Rail	दोप निकालना	at/against	anyone
179. Reason	विचार विमर्श करना	with	a person
180. Reason	विचार विमर्श करना	about	a thing
181. Save	बचाना	from	harm
182. Send	भेजना	for	a person/thing
183. Suffer	तकलीफ सहना	from	a disease
184. Struggle	संघर्ष करना	for	right
185. Struggle	संघर्ष करना	against	wrong
186. Supply	उपलब्ध कराना	to	person
187. Supply	आपूर्ति करना	with	a thing
188. Search	खोजना	for	the lost watch
189. Search	जांच पड़ताल करना	into	a matter
190. Smile	मुस्कुराना	at	a person
191. Think	विचार करना	of/about	something
192. Think	चिंतन करना	over	a matter
193. Throw	फेंकना	at	a person
194. Trust	विश्वास करना	in	a person
195. Trust	विश्वास करना	to	one's honesty
196. Tell	वर्णन करना	of/about	an event
197. Taste	स्वाद लेना	of	salt
198. Vie	होड़ करना	with	another person
199. Vote	मतदान करना	for	a person/a thing
200. Vote	समर्थन / विरोध करना	against	a person/a thing
201. Wait	प्रतीक्षा करना	at	station
202. Wait	प्रतीक्षा करना	for	a person/a thing
203. Warn	चेतावनी देना	of	the danger
204. Warn	चेतावनी देना	against	person/thing
205. Wish	इच्छा करना	for	something/person
206. Wonder	आश्चर्यचकित होना	at	one's stupidity
207. Wonder	आश्चर्यचकित होना	about	something
208. Work	रचना करना	at	mathematics
209. Work	काम करना	for	small wages
210. Wait	भेंट करना	on	a person
211. Yield	उत्पन्न करना	to	temptation
212. Yearn	तीव्र इच्छा करना	for	affection

B) ADJECTIVE	MEANING	PREPOSITION	MEANING
1. Angry	क्रोधित	with	a person
2. Angry	क्रोधित	at	something
3. Afraid	भयभीत	of	something
4. Alien	प्रतिकूल	to	a person's character
5. Alive	जीवित	to	the problems
6. Busy	व्यस्त	with	some work
7. Busy	व्यस्त	at	some work
8. Blind	अंधा	in	one eye
9. Blind	अनभिज्ञ	to	a person's fault
10. Blessed	आनंदमय	with	good health
11. Confident	विश्वस्त	of	success
12. Congratulated	बधाई	on	one's success
13. Capable	सामर्थ्य	of	improvement
14. Charged	आरोपित	with	theft
15. Charged	सौंपा गया	for	the broken cup
16. Charged	मूल्य मांगा गया	to	one's account
17. Deaf	बहरा	to	all device
18. Dependant	आश्रित व्यक्ति	on	one's parent
19. Devoid	रहित	of	something
20. Dull	मंदबुद्धि	of	understanding
21. Defective	खराब	in	workmanship
22. Doubtful	अनिश्चित	about	what to do
23. Eligible	योग्य	for	promotion
24. Equal	समान	to	the occasion
25. Essential	आवश्यक	to/for	happiness
26. Engaged	व्यस्त	in	something
27. Engaged	सगाई हुआ	to	a person
28. Effective	प्रभावशाली	for	a purpose
29. Easy	सरल	of	access
30. Empty	खाली	of	its content
31. Free	स्वतंत्र होना	from	faults
32. Full	भरना	of	mistake
33. Fit	योग्य	for	the post
34. Fond	प्रेमी	of	music
35. Famous	प्रसिद्ध	for	something
36. Familiar	जानकार	to	English
37. Good	अच्छा	at	Mathematics
38. Guilty	दोषी	of	theft
39. Glad	खुशी	of	success
40. Glad	खुश	about	a thing
41. Greedy	लोभी	for	a thing
42. Grateful	कृतज्ञ	to	a person
43. Honest	ईमानदार	in	one's dealing

44. Hopeful	आशान्वित	of	gain
45. Harmful	हानिकारक	to	health
46. Hungry	लालायित	for	affection
47. Hungry	लालायित	after	wealth
48. Hurtful	नुकसान देह	to	health
49. Introduced	परिचय कराना	into	place
50. Inspired	प्रेरित	with	hope
51. Innocent	निर्दोष	of	a crime
52. Informed	सूचित किया जाना	of	the fact
53. Ill	बीमार	with	fever
54. Interested	रुचि रखने वाला	in	something/person
55. Independent	स्वतंत्र	of	a thing
56. Identical	अनुरूप	with	a thing
57. Jealous	ईर्ष्यालु	of	a person/thing
58. Kind	दयालु	to	all
59. Known	परिचित	to	all
60. Liable	जिम्मेवार	for	something
61. Loyal	विश्वासपात्र	to	a person
62. Limited	सीमित	to	an area
63. Liable	जवाबदेह	to	a fine
64. Married	विवाहित	to	a person
65. Mad	पागल	for	a thing
66. Mad	पागल	with	anger
67. Made	के लिए बना हुआ	for	a player
68. Moved	हृदय को द्रवित किया हुआ	to	tears
69. Moved	हृदय को द्रवित किया	with	pity
70. Moved	हृदय को द्रवित हुआ	at	a sight
71. Moved	हृदय को द्रवित हुआ	by	entreaties
72. Negligent	लापरवाह	of	one's duty
73. Negligent	लापरवाह	in	one's work
74. Necessary	आवश्यक	to	to do a thing
75. Notorious	कुख्यात	for	something
76. Natural	स्वाभाविक	to	a person
77. Obedient	आज्ञाकारी	to	one's parents
78. Occupied	व्यस्त	with	a work
79. Occupied	व्यस्त	in	doing a work
80. Offensive	आक्रामक	to	person
81. Opposite	विपरीत	to	a place
82. Open	आलोचना का शिकार होना	to	conviction
83. Proud	घमंड	of	something
84. Prepared	तैयार	for	something
85. Polite	विनम्र	to	person
86. Polite	विनम्र	in	manners
87. Proper	उपयुक्त	for/to	an occasion
88. Qualified	योग्य	for	something

89. Quick	तेज	at	Mathematics
90. Quarrelsome	झगड़ालू	with	everyone
91. Related	संबंधित	to	a person
92. Respectful	सम्मानपूर्ण	to	all
93. Rich	अमीर	in	something
94. Ready	तैयारी	for	something
95. Ready	तैयार	in	one's answer
96. Similar	सदृश्य	to	something
97. Satisfied	संतुष्ट	with	something
98. Sensitive	जरा सी बात का बुरा मानना	to	something
99. Shocked	आघात	at	one's behavior
100. Slow	मंद गति से चलना	at	something
101. Sorry	उदास	for	a person
102. Sorry	उदास	about	something
103. Tired	थका हुआ	of	doing something
104. Thankful	अहसानमंद	for	one's mercy
105. True	सत्य	to	one's friends
106. Tired	थका हुआ	with	one's exertion
107. Thankful	अहसानमंद	to	a person
108. Useful	उपयोगी	for	many purposes
109. Unequal	असमान	to	the task
110. Vain	व्यर्थ	of	one's beauty
111. Vexed	परेशान	at	one's failure
112. Vested	निहित स्वार्थ	in	a person
113. Void	रहित	of	meaning
114. Victorious	विजेता	over	difficulties
115. Weak	कमजोर	in	mathematics
116. Wanting	कमी / अभाव	in	something
117. Weak	कमजोर	of	understanding
118. Welcome	स्वागत	to	my house
119. Wide	अप्रासंगिक	of	the mark
120. Zealous	उत्साही	for	improvement
121. Zealous	उत्साही	in	a cause

C) NOUN	MEANING	PREPOSITION	MEANING
1. Attack	आक्रमण	on	somebody
2. Affection	स्नेह	for	somebody
3. Access	पहुंच	to	a person/place
4. Ability	योग्यता	for	some work
5. Ability	क्षमता	in	some work
6. Arrival	आगमन	at	smaller place
7. Arrival	आगमन	in	bigger place
8. Answer	उत्तर	to	a question
9. Attention	ध्यान/नम्र व्यवहार	to	study/something
10. Attraction	आकर्षण/आकर्षित करने की शक्ति	to/towards	a thing
11. Bargain	खरीदने बेचने का समझौता	with	a person
12. Bargain	आशा करना	for	something
13. Battle	युद्ध/लड़ाई/संग्राम	for	something
14. Battle	युद्ध/लड़ाई/संग्राम	with	a person
15. Belief	विश्वास/मत/धारणा	in	life
16. Capacity	सामर्थ्य	for	mastering facts
17. Care	चिंता/देखभाल	of	one's health
18. Confidence	विश्वास	in	a person
19. Contact	संपर्क	with	somebody
20. Control	नियंत्रण	over	one's class
21. Cause	कारण/वजह	of	anxiety
22. Cause	कारण/वजह	for	family rejoicing
23. Copy	नकल/प्रतिलिपि	from	nature
24. Doubt	संदेह	of	something
25. Doubt	संदेह	about	something
26. Decline	पतन	of	a kingdom
27. Dependence	निर्भरता	on	person
28. Duty	कर्तव्य	to	a person/a country
29. Decision	निर्णय	of	some dispute
30. Danger	खतरा/भय	of	something
31. Discussion	विवाद	on/about	some subject
32. Entrance	प्रवेश	into	a place
33. Excuse	क्षमा	for	doing something
34. Experience	अनुभव	of	a thing
35. Experience	अनुभव	in	doing something
36. Expert	निपुण	in	something
37. Exposure	खुलाव	to	something
38. Facility	सुविधा	for	something
39. Failure	असफलता	of	plan/person
40. Fear	भयभीत	of	a thing
41. Freedom	स्वतंत्रता	of	work
42. Feeling	समवेदना	towards	a person
43. Feeling	स्पर्श ज्ञान	about	a thing

44. Fine	जुर्माना	for	an offence
45. Guess	अनुमान	at	a thing
46. Grasp	पकड़ना	of	a thing
47. Grief	दुःख	at	something
48. Grief	दुःख	for	a person
49. Glance	दृष्टि	at	a person/thing
50. Glance	दृष्टि	over	a wide surface
51. Hope	आशा करना	of	something
52. Hunger	भूखा	for	something
53. Hint	संकेत	at	a thing
54. Hatred	घृणा	of/for	a person
55. Hostility	दुश्मनी	to	somebody
56. Harmony	सामंजस्य	with	a thing
57. Inquiry	पूछताछ	into	a matter
58. Identify	पहचान	with	a person/thing
59. Interest	रुचि	in	a thing
60. Interest	रुचि	with	a person
61. Invitation	आमंत्रण	to	a party
62. In fluence	प्रभाव	with/over	a person
63. Jurisdiction	क्षेत्राधिकार	over	some place
64. Knowledge	ज्ञान	of	a thing
65. Knack	दक्षता	for	a thing
66. Knack	कौशल	of	doing something
67. Lack	अभाव	of	money
68. Liking	पसंद	for	a thing
69. Lust	लालसा	for	money
70. Limit	सीमा	to	a thing
71. Look	दृष्टि	of	a thing
72. Lecture	भाषण	on	subject
73. Leisure	अवकाश	for	amusement
74. Method	विधि	of	doing something
75. Motive	उद्देश्य	of	an action
76. Match	एक सा/समान	for	something
77. Need	आवश्यकता	of	money
78. Neglect	उपेक्षा	of	duty
79. Neglect	उपेक्षा	in	doing something
80. Nomination	नियुक्ति	to	a post
81. Obedience	आज्ञापालन	to	one's husband
82. Opinion	विचार	on/about	something
83. Order	आदेश	for/against	doing something
84. Opportunity	अवसर	for	doing something
85. Obligation	आभार	to	a person
86. Opposition	विरोधी	to	a person
87. Offence	हो जाना	against	something
88. Payment	भुगतान	for	something

89. Precaution	बचाव	against	something
90. Preparation	तैयारी	for	something
91. Progress	उन्नति	in	something
92. Proof	प्रमाण	of	something
93. Power	अधिकार	over	a person
94. Proof	प्रमाण	against	temptation
95. Pride	अहंकार	in	strength
96. Quarrel	झगड़ा	with	a person
97. Quarrel	विवाद	between	two men
98. Qualification	योग्यता	for	the post
99. Quarrel	किसी से झगड़ा होना	against	a person/a thing
100. Request	प्रार्थना	for	a thing
101. Reward	ईनाम	for	a thing
102. Relief	आराम	from	some trouble
103. Relation	संबंध	with	a person
104. Respect	आदर	for	a person
105. Reason	कारण	for	a thing
106. Reason	कारण	against	a thing
107. Reply	उत्तर	to	a letter
108. Reaction	प्रतिक्रिया	to	something
109. Search	खोज	for/after	money
110. Skill	निपुणता	in	something
111. Stranger	अजनबी	to	a place
112. Surprise	आश्चर्य	at	something
113. Share	अंश / हिस्सा	in	the property
114. Suggestion	सुझाव	for	some course of action

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CONJUNCTION

1. And (और)

Ex: - Come here and help me.

Subhash and Pankaj have come.

2. Too.....to (इतना कि)

इसका उपयोग नकारात्मक अर्थ में होता है।

Ex: - The day is too hot to go out.

She is too tired to work.

He is too weak to walk.

Note: - 1) He is very weak.

2) He cannot walk.

Combine the sentences (1) and (2) by using

Too.....to.

Ans: - He is too weak to walk.

(वह इतना कमजोर है कि चल भी नहीं सकता।)

3. As well as (और भी, साथ साथ)

Ex: - a) Ram as well as his father is coming here to meet me.

Note: -यहां हमने is helping verb dk mi;ksx किया है are का उपयोग गलत साबित होगा।

b) He has abused me as well as threatened to beat me.

4. So.....as (इतना कि.....जितना)

Ex: - She is not so clever as she behave.

He is not so rich as he appears to be.

He is not so intelligent as he pretends himself to be.

Note: - 1) He is not very intelligent.

2) He pretends himself to be.

Combine sentence (1) and (2) by using so.....as.

Ans: - He is not so intelligent as he pretends himself to be. (सम्बुद्धयबोधक)

5. Otherwise (वरना, नहीं तो)

Ex: - Help me otherwise I will not let you go.

(मेरी मदद करो वरना मैं तुम्हें नहीं जाने दूंगा)

Labour hard, otherwise you will fail.

6. As.....as (इतना.....जितना कि)

Ex: - They are as rich as we are.

(वे भी इतने ही अमीर हैं जितने कि हम।)

You are not as clever as he is.

(तुम इतने चालाक नहीं हो जितने कि वह।)

He is not as intelligent as you are.

Note: - 1) He is not intelligent.

2) You are intelligent.

Combine the sentences (1) and (2) by using as.

Ans: - He is not as intelligent as you.

7. Or else (वरना, नहीं हो)

Ex: - Go to once, or else you will be later.

Hurry up, or else you will miss the train.

(जल्दी करो, नहीं तो गाड़ी छुट जाएगी।)

8. Whether.....or (चाहे.....या)

Ex: - It makes me no odd whether you help me or not.

(मुझे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता चाहे तुम मेरी मदद करो या ना करो।)

- I don't care whether you go or stay.

(मुझे परवाह नहीं चाहे तुम जाओ या ठहरो।)

9. Therefore,so,hence,consequently(अतः,इसलिए)

Ex: - You are my best friend therefore I always help you.

- Mr. Sath is ill therefore he has not come.

- She came late, so she was dispelled from the class

-She is ill today hence she can not attend the class.

10. As.....so (जैसा.....वैसा ही)

Ex: - As is father, so is the child.

(जैसा पिता, वैसा पुत्र)

- As you sow, so shall you reap.

(जैसा बोओगे, वैसा पाओगे)

-As you treat, so you will be treated.

11. Both....and (दोनों.....और, और भी)

Ex: - Both Ram and Sohan were there yesterday.

- Both doctors and engineers are cussing about the matter.

Note: - a. Ram was there yesterday

b. Rohan was there yesterday.

Combine the sentence (a) and (b) by using conjunction both and

Ans: -Both Ram and Rohan were ther yesterday.

12. Either ...or (या तो.....या)

Ex: - Either you or your brother stole my watch.

- Either Ram or Shyam were there yesterday.

- Either they or we have to do this.

- He is either my friend or my relative.

Note: - a) Ram was there yesterday:

b) Rohan was there yesterday

Combine the sentences (a) and (b) by using conjunction Either.....or.

Ans: - Either Ram or Rohan was there yesterday.

13. So.....that (इतना.....कि)

Ex: -She is so brave that she can go there in night.

- He was so weak that he could not walk.

- He is so intelligent boy that he can
Solve any puzzle.

Note: - 1) He is very intelligent.

2) He can solve any puzzle. Combine sentence
(1) and (2) by using so.....that.

Ans: -He is so intelligent that he can solve any
puzzle

14. Neither.....nor (न तो.....न)

Ex: - Neither Ram nor Shyam there yesterday.

- Neither they nor we have to do this.

- He is neither my friend nor my relative.

15. As soon as (ज्यों ही/ जैसे ही)

Ex: - As soon as he saw me, he started smiling.

-As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran
away.

-As soon as you receive award, we will clap.

16. But (किंतु/ परंतु)

Ex: - He is from village but he is very intelligent.

-We cannot do anything but wait.

- She likes to watch movie but her husband
does not.

17. Not only.....but also (केवल ही नहीं....बल्कि)

Ex: -The teacher not only gave me notes but
also helped me in study.

(टीचर ने न केवल मुझे नोट्स दिए, बल्कि मेरी पढ़ाई में मदद
की।)

- We not only study but also use it.

18. Because (क्योंकि)

Ex: -He did not go to school because he is ill.

(वह स्कूल नहीं गया क्योंकि वह बीमार है।)

Note: - 1) She is not attending the call.

2) She is busy.

Combine the sentence (1) and (2) by using because

Ans: - She is not attending call because she is busy.

(वह फोन नहीं उठा रही है क्योंकि वह व्यस्त है।)

19. . Or (या,अथवा, व, नहीं तो)

Ex: - Go there or come here.

वहा जाओ या यहा आओ।)

- Go at once, or you miss the train.

To be sure, it is Krishna or his younger
Brother that has stolen my pen.

20. Where (जहाँ)

Ex: - I know where you are going.

(मुझे पता है जहाँ तुम जा रहे हो।)

- I know the place where she lives.

- Stay where you are.

21. When (जब)

Ex: - When I go to there, I will meet her.

- When the cat is away, the mice play.

- When you do this, you will come to know about the fact.

22. Since (चुंकि)

Ex - Since you believe so, I don't.

(चुंकि आप ऐसा मानते हैं, मैं नहीं।)

- Since you are busy, I can't say you anything.

23. So that (ताकि/कि)

Ex: - I help you so that you may pass.

(मैं तुम्हारी मदद करता हूँ ताकि तुम पास हो जाओ।)

- We eat so that we may live.

- He told me so that he would go there.

24. Such.....that (इतना कि)

Ex: - She is such a beautiful girl that everybody

admires her beauty.

(वह इतनी सुंदर है कि हर कोई उसकी सुंदरता की तारीफ करत है)

such a good man that all respect him.

- They are such foolish that they can't understand anything.

25. As if (मानो जैसे)

Note- इसका उपयोग काल्पनिक बातों के लिए किया जाता

है, अतः as if के बाद आने वाले sentence में सभी subject के साथ 'were' का उपयोग किया जाता है।

Ex: - He behaves so, as if he were a king.

(वह ऐसा व्यवहार करता है मानो जैसे एक राजा हो।)

- He ran as if the devils were after him.

- He ask me for help as if I were his best friend.

26. Nevertheless (तो भी, इसके बावजूद)

Ex: - He was not invited, Nevertheless he went to attend the party.

(वह निमंत्रित नहीं था तो भी वह पार्टी अटेंड करने गया।)

27. Yet (फिर भी)

Ex: - She is haughty and foolish, and yet people like her.

(वह जिद्दी और मुर्ख है, और फिर भी लोग उसे पसंद करते हैं।)

28. Not yet (अभी नहीं)

Ex: - May I go home now? No, not yet.

(क्या मैं अब घर जा सकता हूँ नहीं, अभी नहीं।)

- May I call you? No, not yet.

(क्या मैं तुम्हें कॉल कर सकता हूँ नहीं, अभी नहीं।)

29. However (बहरहाल, कुछ भी हो)

Ex:- You will not pass however hard you may labour.

INTERJECTION

DEFINATION: - The interjection is always a spoken word that expresses an emotion.

Interjection के अंत में sign of exclamation (!) लगाया जाता है जो sudden feelings of mind को दर्शाता है। हृदय की आकस्मिक भावनाओं को हम निम्न Interjection से व्यक्त करते हैं।

1) **Joy (खुशी):** - Hurry! Ha! Ha!

Ex: - Hurrah! Our team has won.
Ha! Ha! I have got prize.

2) **Sorrow (दुख):** - Alas! Ah! Ha!

Ex: - Alas! She has again failed.
Ah! He has gone from here.

3) **Surprise (आश्चर्य):** - Oh! , What!

Ex: - Oh! You are here.
What! You did this.

4) **Contempt (घृणा):** - Fie! , Bosh! , Shame!

Ex: - Fie! You did such thing.
Sham! You lost the match.

5) **Greeting (बधाई):** - Bravo! , well done!

Ex: - Bravo! You have won the match.
Well done! my boys.
Bravo! Well played my boys.

6) **Calling (संबोधन):** - Hello! , Hey!

Ex: - Hello! Who are you?
Hey! What's your name?
Hello! How are you?

7) **Attention (ध्यान):** - Listen! , Hush! , Shh! , Behold!

Ex: - Listen! I can't help you.
Shh! don't make a noise.
Hush! don't talk here.

FORMATION OF THE WORDS

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Beauty	beautify	beautiful	beautifully
Benefit	benefit	beneficial	beneficially
Creation	create	creative	creatively
Decision	decide	decisive	decisively
Difference	differentiate	different	differently
Distraction	distract	distracted	distractedly
Justification	justify	justifiable	justifiably
Protection	protect	protective	protectively
Reliability	rely	reliable	reliably
Sadness	sadden	sad	sadly
Significance	signify	significant	significantly
Strength	strengthen	strong	strongly
Success	succeed	successful	successfully

THE SAME WORD USED AS DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH

S.N.	WORD	MEANING	SENTENCES
1.	A (art.) A (pre.)	एक पर	A man is here. He has gone a hunting.
2.	Air (n) Air (v)	हवा हवा में सुखाना	The man gives himself the airs of a rich man. He airs his clothes.
3.	All (n) All (adj.) All (adv.) All (pro.)	सारा संपूर्ण पूर्णतया समूचा	My friend was robbed of his all. All men should take exercise. A saint lives all alone. All of his books are new.
4.	Above (adv.) Above (adj.) Above (n) Above (pre.)	उपर पहले का उपर अधिक उंचा	God lives above. The above rule is very important. All good things come from above. Aditi stood high above the rest.
4.	After (adv.) After (pre.) After (conj.) After (adj.)	उपरांत पीछे पीछे इसके पीछे बाद का	Suman will go now, A man will come after. Aditya came after me. Veena came after Nilu had gone. Sinners reap the consequences in after days.
5.	Better (n) Better (v) Better (adj.)	अधिक योग्य सुधारना श्रेष्ठतर	Every student should respect his betters. Better the composition if you can. This is a better pen.
6.	But (adv.) But (pre.) But (conj.) But (n & v)	मगर/केवल सिवाय किन्तु/लेकिन मेरे सामने कोई एतराज न रखो	He can but go there. None but the brave deserve the fair. Shyama went, but Gauri stayed at home. But me no buts.
7.	Back (n) Back (v) Back (adj.) Back (adv.)	पीठ सहायता देना पिछला पीछे की ओर	There is a bag on his back. I back this boy. Students went by the back door. Naresh came back from Delhi.
8.	Before (pre.) Before (adv.) Before (conj.)	पहले पूर्व आगे	I reached Patna before sunset. He has never seen me before. See me before you go to college.

9.	Black (n) Black (v) Black (adj.)	कालिमा काला करना काला	Let us have agreement in black and white. Mohan blackened his face. I have got a black shirt.
10.	Bank (n) Bank (v) Bank (n)	तट / किनारा निर्भर करना बैंक	A river flows between its banks. I am banking on your help. He is going to Bank.
11.	Close (n) Close (v) Close (adj.) Close (adv.)	घेरा / अंत can करना घनिष्ठ पास पास	The chapter comes to a close. A teacher closes his door against students. Vijay and Raman are close friends. The boat kept close to the bank.
12.	Cut (n) Cut (v)	आकृति काटना	The cut of her face is beautiful. Cut your coat according to your cloth.
13.	Down (n) Down (v) Down (adv.) Down (adj.) Down (pre.)	तकदीर का उलट फेर पटक देना नीचे केन्द्र को आने वाली वाली ट्रेन निम्न भाग में	Every man has his ups and downs. India downed Pakistan in the end. Aditya went down. He came by the down train. He fell down the tree.
14.	Date (n) Date (v) Date (n)	तारीख / दिनांक तारीख लिखना खजूर	On what date he will go home. Never forget to date your letters. I am eating Date.
15.	Else (adj.) Else (adv.) Else (conj.)	कुछ अन्य नहीं तो	I have nothing else to say. He cannot go anywhere else. Do this else you shall be punished.
16.	Enough (n) Enough (adj.) Enough (adv.)	पर्याप्त मात्रा काफी पर्याप्त मात्रा में	He has done enough. Sohan has enough money to buy a house. Many students are not well enough to read.
17.	Either (adj.) Either (pro.)	दो में से प्रत्येक कोई एक	There are trees on either side of river. Either of them may take it.
18.	Early (adj.) Early (adv.)	ब्रमवेला सवेरे	Early rising is very good. Why does she go to college so early?
19.	Face (n) Face (v) Face (adj.)	चेहरा डट कर सामना करना मुख वाला	He has a good face. India faces many problems. Modern girls use face powder.

20.	For (adv.) For (pre.) For (conj.)	लिए लिए लिए	The boy has been sent for. I have sent for you. I worked for I was well.
21.	Half (n) Half (adj) Half (adv.)	अर्धभाग आधा अशांत	Half of the time is over. Half truths are worse than lie. He was half dead with fatigue.
22.	Home (n) Home (v) Home (adj.)	आवास घर आना घर की ओर	My home is at muzaffarpur. Many birds home before it is dark. She is going home.
23.	Iron(n) Iron (v) Iron (adj.)	लोहा इस्तरी करना लौह निर्मित	Iron is heavy. I iron my shirt. Iron posts are very strong.
24.	Less (n) Less (adj.) Less (adv.) Less (pre.)	कम चीज कम थोड़ा न्यून	He is satisfied with the less. An idle man does less work. He works less than you. He paid me the price less the usual discount.
25.	Like (n) Like (v) Like (pre.) Like(adj.)	पंसद पंसद करना जैसा समान	Everyone has his likes and dislikes. Boys like to play. I can't make one like that. We are <u>men</u> of like tastes.
26.	Little (n) Little (adj.) Little (adv.)	थोड़ा कम कम	You have done little for the country. Very little progress has been made. He thinks very little of me.
27.	Last (adj.) Last (adv.) Last (n) Last (v)	अंतिम अंततः हिम्मत टिकाउ होना	He was the last speaker. I saw her last at Deoghar. He fought to the last. The shirt will not last long.
28.	Late (adv.) Late (n) Late (adj.)	देर से आजकल विलंबित	you have come late. He takes no interest of late. The bus is late today.
29.	More (adj.) More (adv.) More (n) More (pro.)	अधिक फिर आधिक्य अतिरिक्त	Everyone wants more money. He must work more. More is necessary for success. He will explain more of it afterwards.

30.	Much (adj.) Much (adv.) Much (pro.)	बहुत अतिशय रूप से आवश्यकता से अधिक	He took much trouble for ram. You feel much better today. Too much of everything is bad.
31.	Next (n) Next (adv.) Next (adj.)	अगला अंक उसके बाद अगला	To be continued in our next. Who comes next? Next moment he went mad.
32.	Near (adj.) Near (adv.) Near (v)	घनिष्ठ / पास पास समीप आना	He is near relation of mine. Come near. We are nearing the station.
33.	Neither (pro.) Neither (adj.) Neither (conj.)	दोनों में से कोई नहीं एक भी नहीं न तो	Neither of the boys was good. Neither party could win the game. Neither Ram and Shyam came here.
34.	Once (adv.) Once (conj.) Once (n)	एक समय एक बार पहली बार	Once upon a time there was a king. Let him attempt, once he fails. Once is not enough for him.
35.	Past (n) Past (adj.) Past (adv.) Past (Prep)	अतीत काल पिछला / बिगत सामने से / आगे से बाद में	India has glorious past. The past time will never return. A false report rides past. We started at half past seven.
36.	Present (n) Present (v) Present (adj.)	उपहार समक्ष होना वर्तमान	He gave me a good present. Present yourself before the court. The present condition is not good.
37.	Pass(n) Pass (v) Pass (adj.)	प्रवेश पत्र आगे बढ़ना सफलता योग्य	Give me a pass. She passed her childhood. He obtained only pass marks.
38.	Round (adj.) Round (adv.) Round (pre.) Round (n) Round (v)	वृत्ताकार चारों ओर चारों ओर चक्कर परिभ्रमण	The round table. I turned round and found him. The earth moves round the sun. He did his daily of duties. We wounded the temple.
39.	Right (n) Right (v) Right (adv.) Right (adj.)	अधिकार सुधारना ठीक यथार्थ	You have no right to do it. His wrongs were righted. Things done in haste are never done right. Always use the right word.
40.	Since (pre.)	उपरांत	I have not seen him since last month.

.	Since (adv.)	तब से अब तक	No one has seen him since.
.	Since (conj.)	जबसे तबसे	Five years have passed since he went to delhi.
.41	Still (adj.)	गतिहीन	Still waters run deep.
.	Still (adv.)	अभी तक भी	He still reads.
.	Still (n)	शांति	In the still of night he went out.
.	Still(v)	शांति करना	His voice is stilled in death.
.42	Some (adj.)	कुछ	Some men are very wise.
.	Some (adv.)	कोई	Some fifty men were present there.
.	Some (pro.)	कोई व्यक्ति	Some say that he is an honest man.
.43	That (adj.)	ऐसा	That pen is mine.
.	That (pro.)	वह	He man cry, but that will not frighten me.
.	That (adv.)	इतना	That much he has done.
.	That (conj.)	ताकि	Tell me that Suman will come.
.44	Till (pre.)	तक	You must wait here till 5 o'clock.
.	Till (conj.)	जब तक की	You must wait here till I come back.
.	Till (v)	जोतना	Rajendra tills the soil.
.45	Tender (adj.)	कोमल	We should tender towards the poor.
.	Tender (v)	पेश करना	Tender my compliments to your parents.
.	Tender (n)	निविदा	My tender for the work has been accepted.
.46	Time (n)	समय	Your watch keeps good time.
.	Time (v)	समय निश्चित करना	The train is timed to arrive at 6 p.m.
.47	Why (adv.)	क्यों	Why do you laugh?
.	Why (n)	कारण	Tell me the why and wherefore of it.
.48	While (n)	समय	He kept silence for a while.
.	While (v)	समय खोना	Students should not while away their time.
.	While (adv.)	जब	He was murdered while asleep.
.	While (conj.)	जबकि	Make hay while the sun shines.
.49	Water (n)	पानी	Drink cold water.
.	Water (v)	सींचना	Veena waters the plants.
.50	Wrong (n)	भूल	He has done you no wrong.
.	Wrong (v)	बुरा करना	You should not wrong your friend
.	Wrong (adj.)	अवैध	He gave a wrong statement.

51	Worth (n)	दाम	What is the worth of this book?
.	Worth (v)	घटित होना	An accident worth everyday in the morning.
.	Worth (adj.)	के योग्य	The old cycle is not worth than Rs. 250.
52.	Wind (n)	हवा	The wind blows.
	Wind (v)	हवा देना	He winds his watch.
53.	Yet (conj.)	तथापि	He is rich, yet he does enjoy a play.
	Yet (adv.)	इस पर भी	He may yet do this.

9 success lessons from Mukesh Ambani

1. Build a team
2. Have a dream
3. Trust your gut feeling
4. Be hungry, be impatient
5. Don't panic, stay strong
6. Keep your eyes wide open
7. Risks give greatest lessons
8. Trust all, but depend on none
9. Let your work speak for itself

Institute

ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

[Circle the adjective or adverb to complete each sentences]

Ex: - My friend is a _____ driver. [careful/carefully]

1. My classmate is a _____ person. [nice/nicely]
2. I can speak Spanish very _____. [Good/well]
3. Katrina took a painting class, so she can paint _____ pictures. [beautiful/beautifully]
4. Mr. Smith looked _____ at me when I arrived late. [angry/angrily]
5. Of course, I was _____ when I got an A+ on the exam. [happy/happily]
6. The music is too _____. Please turn it down! [loud/loudly]
7. My friends all tell me that I sing _____. [bad/badly]
8. The thief _____ took the money and walked out the door. [quiet/quietly]
9. The cat waited _____ for the mouse to come out of the hole. [silent/silently]
10. My cousin always walks very _____. [quick/quickly]
11. The work that my boss gave me was _____. [easy/easily]
12. Thomas is very _____. He always helps me. [kind/kindly]
13. The little boy _____ kept the cookies for himself. [selfish/selfishly]
14. The man _____ opened the door and looked inside. [nervous/nervously]
15. The fireman _____ rescued the people from the burning house. [brave/bravely]
16. I _____ offered to help my friend study for his exam. [happy/happily]
17. She is the most _____ person I know. [polite/politely]
18. It was midnight, and I heard a _____ noise outside. [strange/strangely]

PROVERB

1. Good mind, good find.

आप भला तो जग भला।

2. Penny wise, pound foolish

अशर्फी की लूट कोयले पर छाप।

3. Many men, many minds.

अपनी डफली, अपना राग।

4. Prevention is better than cure.

अग्रसोची सदा सुखी।

5. Excess of everything is bad.

अति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत्।

6. A figure among ciphers.

अंधो मे काना राजा।

7. Blood is thicker than water.

अपना सो अपना।

8. Great cry little wool.

उंची दुकान, फीके पकवान।

9. To kill two birds with one stone.

एक पंथ, दो काज।

10. Rome was not built in a day.

कारज धीरे होत है, काहे होत अधीर।

11. One nail drives out another.

कांटा ही काटा निकालता है।

12. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

कोठी वाले रोवे, छप्पर वाले सोवे।

13. Handsome is that handsome does.

काम प्यारा है, चाम प्यारा नहीं।

14. Much ado about nothing.

खोदा पहाड़, निकली चूहिया।

15. Tit for tat.

जैसा को तैसा।

16. Like father, like son.

जैसा बाप, वैसा बेटा।

17. All is well that ends well.

अंत भला तो सब भला।

18. To add insult to injury.

जुलै पर नमक छिड़कना।

19. As you sow, so you reap.

जैसी करनी, वैसी भरनी।

20. Little learning is dangerous thing.

नीम हकिम खतरे जान।

21. Might is right.

जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस।

22. To kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

जिस थाली मे खाना उसी मे छेद करना।

23. An empty vessel sounds much.

अधजल गगरी छलकत जाए।

24. Man proposes, god disposes.

तेरे मन मे कुछ और है और दाता के कुछ और।

25. Truth fears no test.

सांच को आंच नहीं।

26. Oil and truth must come out.

दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी।

27. Haste makes waste.

जल्दी का काम शैतान का।

28. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

ढेर योगी मठ उजाड़।

29. Let by gone be by gone.

बीति ताही बिसारीये।

30 There is a fly in the ointment.

दाल में काला।

31. Adversity flatters no man.

विपत्ति का साथी कोई नहीं।

32. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

नौ नकद न तेरह उधार।

33. A drowning man catches a straw.

डुबते को तिनके का सहारा।

34. Do well and forget.

नेकी कर दरिया में डाल।

35. Cut your coat according to your cloth.

तेरे पांव पसारिये जेती लंबी सोर।

36. Make hay while the sun shines

बहती गंगा में हाथ धोना।

37. Better today than tomorrow.

काल करे सो आज कर।

38. Look before you leap.

बिना विचारे जो करे सो पीछे पछताय।

39. Death keeps no calendar.

मृत्यु का समय निश्चित नहीं है।

40. No vice like avarice.

लालच बुरी बला।

41. Every man is the architect of his future.

प्रत्येक मनुष्य अपने भाग्य का विधाता स्वयं है।

42. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

शठ शाठ्यं समाचरेत्।

43. Honesty is the best policy.

ईमानदारी सर्वोत्तम नीति है।

44. Silence is good.

सबसे भला चुप।

45. Example is better than precept.

उपदेश से उदाहरण अच्छा है।

46. All that glitters is not gold.

हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और।

47. An idle mind is the devil's workshop.

खाली दिमाग शैतान का अड्डा।

48. Nearer the church farther from heaven.

चिराग तले अंधेरा।

49. Barking dogs seldom bite.

गरजे सो बरसे नहीं।

50. A blind man is no judge of colour.

बंदर क्या जाने अदरक का स्वाद।

51. Time and tide wait for no man.

गया वक्त हाथ नहीं आता।

52. A fox is not taken twice in the same snare.

अक्लमंद दोबारा एक ही जाल में नहीं फंस्ता।

53. Let the past bury its dead.

गढ़े मुर्दे न उखाड़ो।

54. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

मित्र वही जो विपत्ति में काम आए।

55. Familiarity breeds contempt.

घर की मूर्गी दाल बराबर।

56. A nine day's wonder.

चार दिन की चांदनी फिर अंधेरी रात।

57. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

चले न जावे अंगनवे टेढ़े।

59. A stitch in the time saves nine.

समय पर एक का टका नौ का काम देता है।

60. Birds of the same feather flock together.

चोर चोर मौसेरे भाई।

61. A bad name is worse than bad deeds.

बद अच्छा बदनाम बुरा।

62. I'll get, I'll spent.

चोरी का माल मोरी मे।

63. A closed mouth catches no flies.

बिना रोए मां भी दूध नहीं देती।

64. Beauty has wings.

चार दिन की चांदनी फिर अंधेरी रात।

65. A wolf in sheep's clothing.

मुख मे राम बगल मे छुरी।

66. Small wits great beast.

छोटा मुख बड़ी बात।

67. A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

चोर की दाढ़ी मे तिनका।

68. Where there is a will, there is a hope.

जहां चाह वहां राह।

69 All is fair in love and war.

प्यार और लड़ाई मे सब कुछ जायज है।

70. An empty brain is a devil's work shop.

खाली दिमाग शैतान का अड़डा।

71. Better an empty house, than a bad tenant.

बूरे किराएदार से घर खाली रखना अच्छा।

72. Anger is blind.

क्रोध मे मनुष्य अंधा होता है।

73. Bullies are generally cowards.

शेखीबाज कायर होते हैं।

74. Child is the father of man.

बेटा बाप से बड़ा।

75. By trying the Greeks got into troy.

हिम्मत करे इंसान तो क्या नहीं हो सकता।

76. Christmas comes but once a year.

हर रोज ईद नहीं होती।

77. A burnt child dreads the fire.

दूध का जला छाछ भी फुंक फुंक कर पीता है।

78. Coming event cast their shadow before.

होनहार बिरवान के चिकने चिकने पात।

79. A drop in ocean.

उंट के मुह मे जीरा।

80. Dead man tell no tales.

मुर्दे बात नहीं करते।

81. Death keeps no calendar.

मौत और ग्राहक का समय नहीं।

81. Diamond cut diamond.

लोहा लोहे को काटता है।

82. Do as you would be done by.

जैसा अपने साथ चाहो, वैसा दुसरो के साथ करो।

83. Do not keep a dog and bark yourself.

नौकर रखकर खुद झाड़ू देना।

84. Do not put off till tomorrow what you can.

आज का काम कल पर मत छोड़ो।

85. Dry bread at home is better than roast meat bread.

बाहर की चिकनी चुपड़ी से घर की रूखी सुखी अच्छी।

86. Every dark cloud has a silver lining.

बुरे दिनो के पश्चात् अच्छे दिन अवश्य आते हैं।

87. Every day is not Sunday.

हर दिन दिवाली नहीं होती।

88. Every man is the architect of his own fate.

किस्मत अपने बनाए बनती है।

89. Too much familiarity breeds contempt.

कदर खो देता है रोज का आना जाना।

88. Fine feathers make fine birds.

अच्छे लिबास से आदमी अच्छा लगता है।

89. Frailty, the name is woman.

कमजोरी स्त्री का दुसरा नाम है।

90. Fury and anger carry the mind.

क्रोध में मनुष्य को होश नहीं रहता।

91. God's mill grinds slow but sure.

देर है मगर अंधेर नहीं।

92. Great boast small roast.

उंची दुकान फीके पकवान।

93. To make a mountain of a mole hill.

राई का पहाड़ बनाना।

94. If you desire peace be prepared for war.

यदि शांति चाहते हो तो युद्ध का प्रबंध करो।

95. In excess nectar poisons.

हृदय से ज्यादा अमृत भी जहर।

96. In for a penny. In for a pound.

जहां सौ वहां सवा सौ।

97. It is folly to live in Rome and fight with pope.

पानी में रहना और मगरमच्छ से बैर।

98. It is never too late to mend.

सवेरे का भुला शाम को घर आ जाए तो उसे भुला न जानिए।

99. It takes two to make a quarrel.

एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बजती।

100. It's casting pearls before swine.

भैंस के आगे बीन बजाना, अंधे के आगे रोए अपना नैन खोए।

101. Jack of all trades, master of none.

हरफन मौला, हरफन अधुरा।

102. Judge a tree by its fruit, not by leaves.

वृक्ष की खूबी फल में है, पत्तों की सुंदरता में नहीं।

103. Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open.

देखो सब कुछ, कहो थोड़ा बहुत।

104. Kill the snake as well as save the stick.

सांप भी मर जाए और लाठी भी न टूटे।

105. Look before you leap.

फुंक फुंक कर पग धरना।

106. Lost time is never found again.

गया समय फिर हाथ नहीं आता।

107. Mad people think others mad.

दीवाने को सभी दीवाने नजर आते हैं।

108. Many kiss the child for the nurse's sake.

माँ से प्यार बच्चे का बहाना।

109. Men rule the world; women rule men.

मर्द दुनिया पर हुकुमत करते हैं और औरत मर्दों पर।

110. Modest dogs miss much meat.

जिसने की शरम उसके फुटे करम।

111. A wolf in sheep's clothing or mouth of money, heart of gall.

मुंह में राम, बगल में छुरी।

112. Necessity is the mother of invention.

आवश्यकता आविष्कार की जननी है।

113. Never a rose without a thorn.

फूल के साथ कांटे भी जरूरी हैं।

114. No man can serve two masters.

धोबी का कुत्ता न घर का न घाट का।

115. No pains, no gains.

सेवा बिना सेवा कहां।

116. Nothing succeeds like success.

चलती का नाम गाड़ी।

117. Nobody cries, 'stinking fish'.

अपनी दही को कोई खट्टा नहीं कहता।

118. One bad fish spoils the whole water.

एक मछली सारे तालाब को गंदा कर देती हैं।

119. One lie draws ten after it.

एक झुठ के हजार झुठ होते हैं।

120. One man's meat is another man's poison.

जो चीज एक के लिए अच्छी होती है वही दुसरी के लिए बुरी।

121. Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches.

जिस पर पड़े वही जाने।

122. Out of the frying pan into the fire.

आसमान से गिरा, खजूर पर अटका।

123. Pay well when are served well.

जैसा काम, वैसा काम।

124. Reason governs the wise man and cudgels the fool.

अक्लमंद अक्ल से और मूर्ख लाठी से चलता है।

125. Religion is a stalking horse to shoot other's fowl.

मजहब एक बहाना है जिसकी आड़ में शिकार खेला जाता है।

126. Riches have wings.

लक्ष्मी चंचला होती है।

127. Save something against a rainy day.

आड़े वक्त के लिए कुछ बचाकर रखो।

128. Self praise is no recommendation. अपने मुंह मिया मिट्टु।

129. Self preservation is nature's first law.

पहले आप पीछे बाप।

130. Sinning all the six days in the week but going to church on Sunday.

नौ सौ चुहे खाकर बिल्ली हज को चली।

131. Stolen apples taste sweet.

चोरी के बेर मीठे।

132. Strike while the iron is hot.

मौके को हाथ से न जाने दो।

133. Sweep under your own mats.

पहले अपने गिरेबान में झांक कर देखो।

134. Slow and steady wins the race.

सहज पके सो मीठा होय।

135. Time is a great healer.

वक्त सब जख्मों का मरहम है।

136. Truth fears no examination.

सांच को आंच नहीं।

137. The face is index of the mind.

चेहरा मन का दर्पण है।

138. The cock is at his best on his own dung hill.

अपनी गली में कुत्ता भी शेर होता है।

139. The fire proves gold, adversity brave man.

आग सोने की कसौटी है, मुसीबत बहादुरों की।

140. The last straw breaks the camel's back.

आखिर जुल्म की भी हद होती है।

141. The key in use is always bright.

चलते पुर्जे को जंग नहीं लगता।

142. The stars govern men, but god governs stars.

किस्मत की हुकुमत हम पर और ईश्वर की किस्मत पर।

143. There is a black sheep in every fold.

बूरे सब जगह होते हैं।

144. To build castles in the air.

ख्याली पुलाव बनाना।

145. To lead a cat and dog's life.

झगड़े फसाद की जिंदगी गुजर बसर करना।

146. To plough the sands and sow the waves.

रेगिस्तान में हल चलाना।

147. Virtue is its own reward.

नेकी अपना सिला आप है।

148. Wash your dirty lines at home.

घर का भेद बाहर नहीं बताना चाहिए।

149. A rotten apple injures its companions.

एक मछली सारे तालाब को गंदा कर देती है।

150. As the king so are the subjects.

जैसा राजा, वैसी प्रजा।

151. Avarice is the root of all evils.

लालच बुरी बला है।

152. Beggars and borrowers could not be choosers.

दान की बछिया के दांत नहीं देखे जाते।

153. Do evil and look for like.

कर बुरा तो हो बुरा।

154. Every potter praises his pot.

अपने दही को सब मीठा कहते हैं।

155. Everything looks pale to a jaundice eye.

सावन के अंधे को हरा ही हरा दिखता है।

156. Fortune favors the brave.

बहादुरों का साथ भाग्य देता है।

157. Gather thistles and expect pickles.

बोवे पेड़ बबुल का आम कहा से खाए।

SYNONYMS

1. Abandon (त्यागना) give up, leave, forsake.
2. Affectionate (स्नेही) devoted, friendly, kind.
3. Abbreviate (संक्षिप्त करना) abridge, condense.
4. Abdicate (पद त्यागना) quit, abandon,
5. Aggravate (उत्तेजित करना) irritate, annoy
6. Ability (योग्यता) competence, capability.
7. Alliance (संधि / समझौता) compact, treaty,
8. Abnormal (असाधारण) anomalous, peculiar.
9. Almighty (सर्वशक्तिमान) great, omnipotent.
10. Absence (अनुपस्थिति) dearth, deficiency.
11. Although (यद्यपि / यदि ऐसा हो) even if, even
12. Absolute (पूर्ण / शु) complete, exact, genuine
13. Always (हमेशा) ever, evermore, forever.
14. Abstain (बचे / पृथक् रहना) avoid, decline, refrain.
15. Access (समीप में पहुँच) admission, admittance
16. Abundant (प्रचुर / अधिक) plentiful, full, bountiful.
17. Accuse (स्वीकृति देना) blame, charge, attribute.
18. Accelerate (जल्दी करना) advance, expedite, hurry
19. Accord (दोषी ठहराना) agree, allow, confer, grant
20. Accent (दबाव / जोर) emphasis, stress, pitch.
21. Bandit (डाकू) hijacker, robber, thief
22. Barren (बंजर) desert, fruitless, dry
23. Benevolence (दया) goodness, sympathy
24. Bankrupt (दिवालिया) spent, beggar, broke
25. Basics (आधार) essential, necessities
26. Betray (विश्वासघात करना) abandon, forsake, expose
27. Barbarian (असभ्य) boor, illiterate, savage
28. Battalion (सैन्यदल) army, brigade, company
29. Bigot (कट्टर) racist, religionist, sexist
30. Before (पहले) ahead, earlier, sooner
31. Biography (जीवन कथा) history, curriculum
32. Behavior (व्यवहार) conduct, dealing, habit,
33. Bishop (बड़ा पादरी) archbishop, metropolitan
34. Brave (वीर) bold, heroic, valiant
35. Blasphemous (पाखंडी) impious, profane, godless
36. Brilliant (चमकदार) expert, famous, skilful
37. Borrow (ऋण लेना) adopt, imitate, take, use
38. Buoyant (प्रसन्न) bright, cheerful, happy
39. Boycott (बहिष्कार करना) exclude, ignore, refuse
40. Brittle (सहज टूटने योग्य) not tough, fragile
41. Cajole (धोखा देना) coax, flatter, mislead
42. Catalogue (सूची पत्र) list, record, register
43. Calamity (दुःख) adversity, disaster
44. Cautious (सावधान) alert, careful, vigilant
45. Calm (शांति) quiet, mild, peaceful
46. Celebrate (प्रशंसा करना) commend, glorify, extol
47. Camouflage (छल) blind, cloak, disguise
48. Cemetery (श्मशान) churchyard, graveyard
49. Community (समुदाय) society, association
50. Colleague (साथी) ally, helper, partner
51. Comfortable (सुखदायी) enjoyable, pleasant
52. Conceal (छिपाना) bury, hide, obscure
53. Command (आज्ञा देना) charge, compel, govern
54. Condemn (निन्दा करना) blame, convict,
55. Compare (तुलना करना) contrast, parallel, match
56. Compile (संग्रह करना) arrange, gather, organize
57. Congratulation (बधाई) compliment, good wishes
58. Complicated (जटिल) complex, difficult,
59. Controversy (विवाद) debate, dispute, quarrel
60. Dangerous (खतरनाक) hazardous, perilous,
61. Depreciate (दाम कम होना) decrease, reduce
62. Dearth (अकाल) absence, shortage, poverty
63. Descend (नीचे आना) dismount, deteriorate
64. Dedication (समर्पण) devotion, loyalty, faithful
65. Despair (निराशा होना) collapse, give up, surrender
66. Delightful (आनंदप्रद) enjoyable, fascinating,
67. Destroy (नष्ट करना) demolish, devastate,
68. Democracy (प्रजातंत्र) republic, self government
69. Device (साधन) apparatus, tool, appliance
70. Diplomat (राजनीतिक कुशल) go between, mediator
71. Devil (दुष्ट मनुष्य) demon, fiend, imp
72. Disgraceful (अपमानकारक) dishonorable, dreadful
73. Diagnose (लक्षण देखकर) analysis, determine,
74. रोग का निर्णय करना
75. Dismay (हताश करना) depress, disappoint, terrify
76. Difficult (कठिन) complicate, hard, uphill,

77. Diversity (भिन्नता) difference, variety, range
78. Earthquake (भुकम्प) quake, shake, earth
79. Embarrass (व्याकुलकरना) distress, fluster,
80. Economical (अल्पव्ययसंबंधी) frugal, thrifty,
81. Efficient (कार्यक्षम) capable, competent
82. Emigration (परदेशगमन) departure, journey,
83. Eligible (उपयुक्त) fit, proper, worthy, qualified
84. Eminent (श्रेष्ठ) famous, prominent, important
85. Emancipate (मुक्तकरना) deliver, discharge
86. Enormous (बहुत बड़ा) gigantic, huge, immense
87. Excellence (विशिष्टता) goodness, greatness, purify
88. Enthusiast (उत्साही) devotee, follower, lover,
89. Excess (अधिकता) leftover, surplus, remainder
90. Eruption (विस्फोट) explosion, inflammation
91. Excuse (दोषमुक्तकरना) apologise, defend, forgive
92. Exaggerate (बढ़ाना) amplify, magnify, enlarge
93. Exhale (सानिकालना) emit, expel, expire, discharge
94. Exterior (बाहरी भाग) outside, overing, surface.
95. Experienced (अनुभवी) competent, expert, skilful
96. Extrovert (बहिमुखी) amiable, hearty, social
97. Extremist (आतंकवादी) militant, terrorist, radical
98. Fabulous (काल्पनिक) amazing, incredible, immense
99. Fertile (उपजाऊ) abundant, lentiful, fruitful
100. Failure (असफलता) break down, downfall, ruin
101. Festive (आनंदित) cordial, gala, gleeful, jovial
102. Familiar (परिचित) friendly, well known, ordinary
103. Flammable (ज्वलनशील) combustible, inflammable
104. Fascination (आकर्षण) attraction, charm, glamour
105. Flock (समुह) bunch, crowd, group, herd
106. Fathom (समझना) comprehend, penetrate, work out,
107. Flourish (सफल होना) bloom, develop, prosper,
108. Follower (अनुयायी) devote, disciple, pupil, supporter
109. Fragment (टुकड़ा) piece, part, particle
110. Fore father (पूर्वज) ancestor, procreator
111. Frightful (भयंकर) dreadful, fearful, horrible
112. Foreigner (विदेशी) alien, new, comer, stranger
113. Fulfil (निभाना) accomplish, achieve, execute
114. Forever (सदा के लिए) always, evermore, for all time
115. Funeral (अंत्येष्टि) burial, interment
116. Fragile (भंगुर) brittle, breakable, dainty
117. Gain (लाभ करना) advance, increase, obtain
118. Glamorous (जादूपूर्ण) attractive, charming, lovely
119. Gather (संग्रह करना) accumulate, assemble, heap
120. Glorious (तेजस्वी) brilliant, delightful,
121. General (सामान्य) common, universal, normal
122. Grateful (कृतज्ञ) obliged, obligated, sensible
123. Genial (दयालु) friendly, glad, happy, kind
124. Grumble (गुराना) growl, murmur, mutter
125. Genuine (यथार्थ) actual, authentic, natura
126. Gunman (लूटेरा) bandit, terrorist, killer
127. Habitat (वास स्थान) environment, territory
128. Hazardous (संकटमय) dangerous, difficult, risk
129. Handicap (असुविधा) barrier, block, obstacle
130. Hermit (तपस्वी) ascetic, monk, solitariness
131. Handicraft (शिल्प) craft, workman, skill,
132. Heroic (पराक्रमयुक्त) bold, brave, lion hearted
133. Handsome (सुन्दर) attractive, graceful,
134. Hijack (अपहरण करना) kidnap, seize, snatch
135. Haughty (अहकारी) arrogant, lofty, proud
136. History (इतिहास) annals, chronicle, antiquity
137. Homage (पूजा) worship, reverence, loyalty
138. Honorary (अवैतनिक) no minal, unpaid,
139. Humanity (मानवता) humankind, mankind
140. Hungry (भूखा) desirous, eager, greedy
141. Husbandry (किसानी) agriculture, cultivation
142. Hysteria (बदहोशी) madness, neurosis, panic
143. Ignorance (अज्ञानता) blindness, innocence
144. Illegal (अवैध) banned, prohibited, unlawful
145. Impolite (अशिष्ट) coarse, rough, rude,
146. Illuminan (सुसज्जित करना) brighten, lighten,
147. Incident (घटना) event, instance, occurrence
148. Immediate (तुरंत) instance, recent, urgent

149. Individual (व्यक्ति) body, fellow, party person
 150. Immense (बहुत बड़ा) enormous, gigantic, great
 151. Innocence (निर्दोष) honesty, ignorance
 152. Invasion (आक्रमण) attack, raid, seizure
 153. Isolated (पृथक्) deserted, lonely, remote
 154. Internal (आंतरिक) domestic, inner, inside
 155. Jealous (ईर्ष्यालू) envious, rival, suspicious
 156. Journey (यात्रा) voyage, trip, tour, travel
 157. Junction (मिलने का स्थान) joint, meeting point,
 158. Judicious (न्याययुक्त) careful, prudent,
 159. Justify (न्याय करना), forgive, pardon, support
 160. Justice (न्याय) legitimacy, law, fairness
 161. Juvenile (तरुण) adolescent, minor, youth
 162. Keep (अधिकार रखना) possess, restrain, retain,
 163. Kill (हत्या करना) butcher, destroy, slay,
 164. Kind (दयालु) affectionate, benevolent,
 165. Knock (खटखटाना) blow, hit, strike
 166. Knowledge (ज्ञान) information, perception,
 167. Known (परिचित) obvious, popular, famous,
 168. Laborious (परिश्रमी) industrious, labored, uphill
 169. Leisure (अवकाश) holiday, spare, vacation
 170. Landlord (जमींदार) owner, proprietor, host
 171. Lethal (प्राणघातक) fatal, noxious, poisonous
 172. Laughter (हँसाने वाला व्यक्ति) amusement,
 laughing,
 173. Literal (मूलार्थक) factual, exact, plain, simple
 174. Lover (स्त्री का प्रेमी) boyfriend,
 sweetheart, admirer
 175. Loathsome (घृणित) hateful, horrible,
 nasty, odious
 176. Lubricate (चिकना करना) grease, oil,
 smear, wax
 177. Luxury (विलास) bliss, comfort, pleasure,
 178. Malevolent (द्रोही) hostile, vindictive, vicious
 179. Marriage (विवाह) matrimony, nuptials,
 wedding
 180. Malnutrition (अपर्याप्त पोषण) hunger,
 starvation
 181. Match (समान गुण वाला व्यक्ति) game, test,
 trial,
 182. Meager (थोड़ा) deficient, little, scanty
 183. Maximum (अधिकतम) supreme, utmost, most,
 184. Melancholy (उदास) miserable, mournful
 185. Memorial (स्मारक) memento, monument
 186. Minimum (न्यूनतम) bottom, least, lowest
 187. Merchant (व्यापारी) broker, dealer,
 vendor, trader
 188. Modest (विनीत) bashful, humble, quiet
 189. Militant (युद्ध) aggressive, fighting, vigorous
 190. Momentary (क्षणिक) temporary, transient,
 191. Mountain (पर्वत) mount, peak, height
 192. Momentum (वेग) power, strength, energy
 193. Musician (संगीतज्ञ) player, singer, vocalist
 194. Mournful (शोक) depressed, painful, tragic
 195. Mythical (काल्पनिक) imaginary,
 fabled, fairytale
 196. Narrow (संकुचित) limited, restricted, marginal
 197. Notorious (कुख्यात) infamous,
 flagrant, undisputed
 198. Naughty (नटखट) playful, disobedient, roguish
 199. Nourish (पल्लन पोषण) cherish, comfort,
 cultivate
 200. Necessary (आवश्यक) essential, needful, obligatory
 201. Nuisance (बाधा) irritation, offence, pain,
 202. Nightmare (बुरा सपना) bad dream, horror, trial
 203. Nutritious (पोषक) healthful, beneficial,
 204. Nonviolent (शांति) pacifist, peaceful
 205. Noxious (हानिकारक) baneful, corrupting, harmful
 206. Oblivious (भुलक्कड़) careless, forgetful,
 ignorant
 207. Opponent (शत्रु) challenger, enemy, foe
 208. Obnoxious (घृणित) abominable, odious,
 209. Orator (वक्ता) lecturer, preacher, speaker
 210. Obvious (स्पष्ट) clear, transparent, distinct
 211. Optional (वैकल्पिक) extra, voluntary, possible
 212. Onlooker (दर्शक) observer, watcher, witness
 213. Overcome (जीतना) defeat, overthrow, triumph
 214. Opaque (अपारदर्शक) cloudy, obscure, unclear,
 215. Owner (स्वामी) lord, master, proprietor
 216. Paradox (असत्याभास) ambiguity, puzzle, riddle
 217. Prediction (भविष्यवाणी) forecast, prognosis,
 218. Particular (विशिष्ट) peculiar, special, specific
 219. Presence (उपस्थिति) attendance
 220. Passionate (क्रोधी) emotional, sexy, eager
 221. Previous (पूर्व) earlier, former, prior
 222. Peasant (देहाती) boor, country man

223. Programme (कार्यक्रम)agenda, syllabus,
224. Pedestrian (पैदल चलने वाला) foot traveller,

225. Prosperous (सफल) successful, rich, lucky
226. Pilgrimage (तीर्थयात्रा) tour, trip, journey

ANTONYMS

1. Accept	स्वीकार करना	reject	40. Battle	संग्राम	peace
2. Abundance	आधिक्य	dearth	41. Callous	कठोर	kind
3. Absolute	पूर्ण	limited	42. Carefree	चिंताजनक	worried
4. Admire	प्रशंसा करना	despise	43. Callow	अनुभव शून्य	experienced
5. Alive	जीवित	dead	44. Catch	पकड़ना	drop
6. Ancient	प्राचीन	modern	45. Calm	शांत करना	stormy
7. Abstain	अलग करना	pursue	46. Catholic	सार्वभौमिक	narrow
8. Absence	अनुपस्थिति	presence	47. Cancel	कादना	confirm
9. Abolish	उन्मूलन करना	conform	48. Cause	कारण	effect
10. Abnormal	असामान्य	normal	49. Candid	निष्कपट	guarded
11. Active	सक्रिय	inactive	50. Cautious	सचेत	reckless
12. Acquit	मुक्त करना	convict	51. Canny	सीधा	careless
13. Advantage	लाभ	disadvantage	52. Cease	समाप्त होना	start
14. Abandon	छोड़ देना	retain	53. Capacious	विस्तृत	capricious
15. Awkward	विचित्र	graceful	54. Celebrated	प्रसिद्ध	unknown
16. Alien	विदेशी	native	55. Capricious	अस्थिर	stable
17. Attentive	सावधान	inattentive	56. Celebrity	प्रशंसा	obscurity
18. Attract	आकर्षित करना	repel	57. Capture	गिरफ्तार	free
19. Attack	आक्रमण करना	defend	58. Celibacy	अविवाहित जीवन	marriage
20. Adversity	विपत्ति	prosperity	59. Care	सावधानी	neglect
21. Bad	बुरा	good	60. Censure	दोष लगाना	approve
22. Ban	रोकना	allow	61. Damage	हानि	repair
23. Barbarous	असभ्य	civilized	62. Dangerous	खतरनाक	safe
24. Banish	निकाल देना	admit	63. Daring	साहसी	cautious
25. Barren	बंजर	fertile	64. Dark	अंधकारमय	fair
26. Bankrupt	दिवालिया	solvent	65. Daunt	उत्साहहिन करना	encourage
27. Breadth	चौड़ाई	length	66. Dawn	प्रभा	dusk
28. Bare	प्रकट करना	clothed	67. Dead	मृत	live
29. Back	पीछे	front	68. Deaf	बहिरा	headful
30. Barely	केवल	fully	69. Dear	मंहगा	cheap
31. Background	सबसे पिछला भाग	foreground	70. Dearth	अकाल	abundance
32. Base	आधार	top	71. Decadent	क्षय होने वाला	prosperous
33. Backward	पिछड़ा	forward	72. Decay	क्षय होना	prosper
34. Bashful	विनीत	bold	73. Decent	सहनीय	dishonest
35. Badly	बुरे प्रकार से	well	74. Decided	निश्चित	doubtful
36. Basic	आधार	secondary	75. Decisive	निर्णायक	insignificant
37. Balance	तुल्यता	difference	76. Decline	अंत होना	accept
38. Bastard	अवैध संतान	unsoundrel	77. Decrease	कमी	increase
39. Balk	विघ्न डालना	accept	78. Decry	निन्दा करना	praise

79. Dedicate	समर्पित	indifferent	127. Genial	दयालु	unkind,
80. Deep	गहरा	shallow	128. Go	जाना	come, arrive
81. Early	प्रातःकाल	late	129. Genius	अपूर्वबुद्धि	dolt, dunce,
82. Elderly	बूढ़ा	young	130. Golden	चमकिला	, unfavourable
83. Earthly	सांसारिक	heavenly	131. Get	प्राप्त करना	misunderstand
84. Elementary	मौलिक	complicated	132. Good	अच्छा	bad, inadequate
85. Ease	शांत करना	increase	133. Ghastly	डरावना	pleasant, charming
86. Emerge	निकालना	enter	134. Gracious	कृपापूर्ण	discourteous,
87. Easy	सुगम	difficult	135. Gigantic	विशाल	diminutive, tiny
88. Eminent	श्रेष्ठ	unknown	136. Gradual	क्रमिक	sudden, abrupt
89. Easy- going	सरल प्रकृति का	tense	137. Give	देना	accept, receive, take
90. Emotional	भावुक	unemotional	138. Halt	रुकना	go, begin, further
91. Economical	अल्पवयी	expensive	139. Healthy	स्वस्थ	unhealthy, ill
92. Emphasize	दबाव डालना	playdown	140. Handicap	असुविधा	advantage,
93. Edible	खाने योग्य	inedible	141. Hearten	उत्साहित करना	discourage, depress
94. Educated	शिक्षित	illiterate	142. Handsome	सुन्दर	ugly, plain, meagre
95. Efficient	निपुण	inefficient	143. Heat	गरम	cold, apathy
96. Factual	सचमुच	untrue, unreal	144. Heavenly	स्वर्गीय	dreadful, ugly
97. Fatal	घातक	harmless,	145. Haphazard	अनियमित	regular, systematic
98. Fall	गिरना	succeed,	146. Heavily	भार से	light, slight, happy
99. Fatigue	परिश्रम	energy,	147. Happy	खुश	sad, displeased
100. Failure	असफल	success,	148. Helpful	उपकारक	useless, unsympath
101. Fault	दोष	merit,	149. Hard	कठिन	soft, easy, gentle
102. Faint	मलिन	clear, loud,	150. Hero	नायक	coward, villain
103. Fruitless	असफल	imperfect,	151. Harm	हानी	good, benefit
104. Fair	सुन्दर	dark, ugly,	152. Hesitant	हिचकने वाला	determined, firm
105. Favour	पक्ष	disfavour,	153. Harmony	एकता	disagreement,
106. Faith	विश्वास	distrust,	154. Hide	छिपाना	reveal, disclose
107. Fearful	भयानक	bold, intrepid	155. Haste	जल्दी	delay, care
108. Fake	बेईमान	genuine,	156. Hasten	जल्दी करना	slow, decorate
109. Feeble	दुर्बल	strong, robust	157. Hateful	घृणाप्रद	admirable, lovable
110. False	असत्य	true, loyal,	158. Haughty	अहंकारी	modest, humble
111. Ferocious	भयंकर	mild, gentle	159. Icy	बहुत ठंडा	boiling,
112. Familiar	परिचित	strange,	160. illustrious	प्रसिद्ध	unknown, obscure
113. Fertile	उपजाऊ	पदमितजपसमए	161. Idle	आलसी	industrious, active
114. Famous	प्रसिद्ध	unknown,	162. Imaginary	काल्पनिक	real, actual
115. Fantastic	मनमौजी	real, ordinary	163. Ignorance	अज्ञानता	knowledge, education
116. Far	दूर	near,	164. Immature	अपरिपक्व	ripe, mature
117. Gain	लाभ	loss	165. Ill	रोगी / अस्वस्थ	healthy, well
118. Glad	प्रसन्न	unhappy, sad	166. Immense	बहुत बड़ा	tiny, minute
119. Gallant	भड़किला	cowardly	167. Illegal		legal, lawful
120. Glamorous	जादूगर	dowdy, dull	168. Immortal	अमर	mortal, transitory
121. Gather	एकत्र करना	scatter,	169. Illegible	अस्पष्ट	legible, clear
122. Gloomy	मलिन	bright, happy	170. Important	महत्वपूर्ण	unimportant, minor
123. General	सामान्य	specific,	171. Illegitimate	अवैध	lawful, legal
124. Glorious	तेजस्वी	unknown, dull	172. Impossible	असंभव	possible, tolerable
125. Generally	प्रायः	particularly,	173. Illicit	नियम	licit, legal
126. Glory	यश	disgrace,	174. Imprison	कैद करना	free, liberate

175. Illuminate	प्रकाश युक्त	darken, confuse	223. Meet	भेंट करना	avoid, separate
176. Improve	उन्नति करना	deteriorate, impair	224. Malevolent	कुबुद्धि	benevolent,
177. Illusion	माया	reality, truth	225. Memorable	स्मरणकरनेयोग्य	forgettable,
178. Jaundiced	पीलिया रोग ग्रस्त	optimistic, naïve	226. Manage	व्यवस्था करना	mismanage, fail
179. Juicy	रसीला	dry, unexisting	227. Mend	मरम्मत करना	break, tear, worsen
180. Jealousy	ईर्ष्या	admiration, trust	228. Married	विवाहित	unmarried, single
181. Just	सच्चा	unjust, dishonest	229. Narrow	संकुचित	wide, broad
182. Join	साथ होना	detach, separate	230. Nice	सुंदर	unpleasant, nasty
183. Justice	न्याय	injustice, dishonesty	231. Nasty	अपवित्र	delightful, pleasant
184. Joyful	आनंदपूर्ण	depressed,	232. Night	रात	day, light
185. Juvenile	तरुण	adult, mature	233. National	राष्ट्रीय	local, international
186. Judicious	न्याययुक्त	foolish, injudicious	234. No	नहीं	yes
187. Keen	तीव्र / उत्सुक	blunt, dull	235. Naughty	नटखट	good, decent
188. Keep	रखना	give up, discard	236. Noble	विनम्र	dishonourable
189. Kind	दयालू	unkind, mean	237. Natural	प्राकृतिक	abnormal, unnatural
190. Know	जानना	ignore,	238. Noisy	कोलाहल	quiet, soft
191. Knowledge	ज्ञान	ignorance,	239. None	कोई नहीं	many
192. Laborious	परिश्रमी	easy, simple	240. Near	पास में	far, distant, remote
193. Leisure	अवकाश	work, occupation	241. Nonsense	अनर्थक	sense, wisdom
194. Lack	अभाव	abundance, excess	242. Neat	साफ	clumsy, untidy,
195. Lengthen	बढ़ाना	shorten, decrease	243. Normal	सामान्य	abnormal, irrational
196. Large	विशाल	small, slight	244. Necessary	अनिवार्य	unnecessary,
197. Lethal	प्राणघातक	harmless, sake	245. Needy	जरूरतमंद	wealthy, affluent
198. Last	अंतिम	first, initial	246. Neglect	उपेक्षा	बंताएँ जजमदजपवद
199. Liberal	दयालू	miserly, narrow-	247. Nervous	शीघ्र घबरा जाना	calm, laid
200. Late	देर से आया हुआ	punctual, early	248. Never	कभी नहीं	always, forever
201. Laughable	हँसाने, हँसाने योग्य	serious, grave	249. New	नया	old, obsolete
202. Lavish	खर्चीला	meagre, frugal	250. Obedient	आज्ञाकारी	disobedient, untruly
203. Lawful	कानूनी	unlawful, illegal	251. Obnoxious	अप्रिय	delightful, pleasant
204. Lazy	आलसी	active, industrious	252. Obey	आज्ञापालन करना	disobey, ignore, defy
205. Lead	नेतृत्व करना	follow, trail	253. Obscure	छिपना	clear, plain
206. Learned	विद्वान	ignorant, illiterate	254. Objection	विरोध	approval, acceptance
207. Leave	चले जाना	come, arrive	255. Observe	अनुसरण करना	overlook, ignore
208. Mad	पागल	calm, sensible	256. Obligatory	आवश्यक	voluntary, optional
209. Marvellous	आश्चर्यजनक	ordinary, dreadful	257. Obsolete	अप्रचलित	current, modern
210. Magnificent	देदीप्यमान	modest,	258. Oblivious	भुलक्कड़	aware, conscious
211. poorMatching	समान गुण का	unlike, different	259. Obstacle	बाधा	help, advantage
212. Main	मुख्य	subsidiary, minor	260. Odd	अनोखा	ordinary, usual, regular
213. Mature	परिपक्व	immature, childish	261. Obstinate	हठी	clear, advance, help
214. Maintain	निर्वाह करना	break off, neglect	262. Off	दूर का	on, available, present
215. Maximum	अधिकतम	minimum, least	263. Obstruct	रोकना	amenable, flexible
216. Major	प्रमुख	minor,	264. Offend	क्रोधित करना	please, delight
217. Meager	थोड़ा	abundant, copious	265. Occasional	समय समय पर	regular, habitual
218. Majority	बहुमत	minority	266. Offer	प्रस्ताव रखना	withdraw, refuse
219. Mean	नीच	generous,	267. Occupied	भरा हुआ	free, vacant, empty
220. Make	बनाना	demolish, destroy	268. Offhand	असावधान	careful, thorough
221. Meaningful	सार्थक	meaningless,	269. Occupy	भरना	leave, abandon, quit
222. Male	पुरुष संबंधी	female	270. Pacific	शांत	hostile, stormy

271. Past	बीता हुआ	present, future	306. Recover	चंगा होना	lose, deteriorate
272. Pack	गठरी बनाना	unpack, empty	307. Rash	उतावला	careful, caution,
273. Pathetic	कारुणिक	comical, cheerful,	308. Rectify	समाधान करना	damage, break
274. Palatial	महल जैसा	humble, modest	309. Rational	उचित	irrational, illogical,
275. Patience	धैर्य	impatience, agitation	310. Recurrent	बार बार होने वाला	isolated, single,
276. Paradise	स्वर्ग	hell	311. Ready	पूरी तैयारी से	incomplete,
277. Parallel	समरूप	different, divergent	312. Reduce	कम करना	increase, enlarge
278. Pay	ऋण चुकाना	owe, withhold	313. Real	वास्तविक	unreal, imaginary,
279. Pardon	माफ करना	blame, punish	314. Realistic	वास्तविकता	unrealistic,
280. Peace	शांति	noise, conflict,	315. Sacred	पवित्र	profane, secular,
281. Part	हिस्सा लगाना	gather, join, marry	316. Scarce	न्यून	plentiful, abundant
282. Peak	चोटी	bottom, trough	317. Sad	उदासीन	happy, cheerful,
283. Partial	अपूर्ण	complete, whole,	318. Scatter	फैलाना	collect, gather,
284. Pass	पास कराना	halt, stop, fail,	319. Safe	सुरक्षित	insecure, dangerous,
285. Passive	निष्क्रिय	active, assertive,	320. Secret	छिपा हुआ	public, open, obvious
286. Quaint	विचित्र	ugly, modern,	321. Salient	प्रधान	unimportant,
287. Quickly	तीव्रता	slowly, thoroughly	322. Secular	अनंत	holy, religious, sacred
288. Quarrel	कलह	reconciliation,	323. Sallow	भूरे रंग का	rosy, glowing
289. Quiet	शांति	loud, noisy, busy	324.		
290. Queer	अपूर्ण	ordinary, well	325. Seldom	कदाचित	often, frequently
291. Quit	छोड़ना	start, begin,	326. Same	समान	different, dissimilar
292. Quick	फुर्तीला	slow, sluggish,	327. Selfish	स्वार्थी	altruistic, selfless
293. Radiant	दीप्तिमान	dark, dull, gloomy	328. Sanction	अनुमोदन करना	prohibit, ban, reject
294. Rear	सबसे पीछे का भाग	front, vanguard	329. Sell	बेचना	buy, purchase
295. Radical	स्वाभाविक	minor, superficial	330. Sanguine	आशायुक्त	pessimistic, gloomy
296. Receive	पाना	give, send, present	331. Sensible	सज्जन	foolish, silly,
297. Raise	उठाना	lower, demolish,	332. Satisfaction	संतोष	discontent, loss
298. Recent	नवीन	old, former	333. Separate	अलग	join, unite, marry
299. Rally	एकत्र करना	disperse,	334. Save	बचाना	endanger, cause,
300. Reckless	असावधान	careful, caution,	335. Scant	कम	abundant, ample,
301. Random	एकाएक	deliberate,	336. Take	लेना	give, refuse
302. Recognize	पहचानना	forget, overlook,	337. Tasteful	स्वाद्विष्ट	tasteless, garish
303. Rapid	तीव्र	slow, leisurely	338. Tall	लंबा	short, small
304. Recommend	सौंपना	reject, veto,	339. Tedious	थकाने वाला	exciting, interesting
305. Rare	विरल	common, frequent			

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Words</u>	<u>Parts of speech</u>	<u>Hindi meaning</u>
1(a)	Accept	verb	स्वीकार करना
(b)	Except	preposition	सिवाय / छोड़कर
2(a)	Accent	noun	स्वाराघात, उच्चारण चिह्न
(b)	Assent	verb	सहमत होना, स्वीकृति देना
3(a)	Access	noun	पहुँच
(b)	Excess	noun	अधिकता
4. (a)	Adapt	verb	अनुकूल बनाना या नया रूप देना
(b)	Adopt	verb	अपनाना, गोद लेना
(c)	Adept	adjective	कुशल, निपुण, दक्ष
5. (a)	Action	noun	कर्म, कार्य
(b)	Auction	n/v	नीलाम करना, नीलाम
6. (a)	Addition	noun	बढ़ोत्तरी
(b)	Edition	noun	पुस्तक का संस्करण
7. (a)	Affluence	noun	प्रचूरता, विपुलता
(b)	Effluence	noun	बहिर्प्रवाह, बहिस्त्राव
8. (a)	Adverse	adjective	दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण, अवांछनीय
(b)	Averse	adjective	किसी 'कार्य' को करने में अनिच्छुक
9. (a)	Air	noun	हवा, वायु
(b)	Heir	noun	उत्तराधिकारी
10.(a)	Affect	verb	प्रभावित करना
(b)	Effect	noun	प्रभाव
(c)	Effect	verb	लामू करना
11. (a)	Alien	noun	विदेशी, पराया
(b)	Align	verb	जोड़ना
12. (a)	All ready	phrase	पूर्ण तैयार, सभी लोग और सभी चीज तैयार
(b)	Already	adjective	पहले से ही
13. (a)	All together	phrase	एक साथ, साथ-साथ, सभी लोग
(b)	Altogether	adverb	पूरी तरह से, पूर्णतः, पूरी तौर पर
14. (a)	All right	phrase	सब ठीक / सही
(b)	Alright		का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

15. (a) All ways	phrase	सभी तरह से
(b) Always	adverb	हमेशा, सदा
16. (a) Aspire	verb	आकांक्षा करना, महत्वाकांक्षा रखना
(b) Expire	verb	बुझना, अंत या खत्म होना
(c) Inspire	verb	प्रेरित करना, प्रेरणा देना
17. (a) Altar	noun	पूजा की वेदी
(b) Alter	verb	बदलना
18. (a) Assay	noun	शुद्धता की परीक्षा, जाँच, निर्धारण, प्रयोग
(b) Essay	noun	निबंध, साहित्यिक रचना
19. (a) Amend	verb	सुधार करना
(b) Emend	verb	किसी साहित्यिक कृति का संशोधन करना
20. (a) Attach	verb	लगाना, जोड़ना, जब्त करना, सम्मिलित करना
(b) Attache	noun	राजदूत सहायक
21. (a) Bail	noun	जमानत
(b) Bale	noun	गठरी, बंडल, गट्ठर
22. (a) Beet	noun	चुकंदर
(b) Beat	verb	पीटना, चीखना, चोट पहुँचाना
23. (a) Brake	noun	ब्रेक
(b) Break	verb	तोड़ना
24. (a) Boar	noun	जंगली सुअर
(b) Bore	verb	छेद करना
25. (a) Born	verb	पैदा करना
(b) Borne	verb	सहन करना
26. (a) Board	noun	लकड़ी का टुकड़ा, तख्ता
(b) Bored	adjective	उबा हुआ
27. (a) Beer	noun	जौ की शराब
(b) Bear	noun	रीछ, भालू, मंदड़िया
(c) Bear	verb	सहन करना, पैदा करना
(d) Bare	adjective	नंगा, खुला हुआ, जर्जर
28. (a) Bury	verb	भूलना
(b) Bery	noun	एक प्रकार का फल
29. (a) Buy	verb	खरीदना
(b) By	preposition	से, के द्वारा
30. (a) Blessed	adjective	सौभाग्यशाली, सम्मान के योग्य

(b)Blissful	adjective	परमसुख
31. (a)Baron	noun	सांमत, नवाब, जमींदार
(b)Barren	adjective	बंजर, बांझ, निरर्थक
(c)Barn	noun	खलिहान, कोठार
32. (a)Better	verb	सुधारना
(b)Better	adjective	अधिक अच्छा, उन्नत
(c)Batter	verb	फेंटना, बिगाड़ना, चकनाचूर
33. (a)Bloom	verb	खिलना, फूलना
(b)Blossom	verb	फूल खिलना
34. (a)Berth	noun	गाड़ी में सोने की जगह
(b)Birth	noun	जन्म
35. (a)Block	noun	प्रखंड, सॉचा, पिंड, खंड
(b)Bloc	noun	गुट, दल
36. (a)Bridal	adjective	विवाह संबंधी, वैवाहिक
(b)Bridle	noun	लगाम, नियंत्रण, बागडोर
(c)Bridle	verb	लगाम कसना, नियंत्रण रखना
37. (a)Boil	verb	उबलना
(b)Broil	verb	आग पर भुनना, पकाना
38. (a)Blush	verb	शर्म से चेहरा लाल पड़ जाना।
(b)Flush	verb	शौचघर आदि साफ करने के लिए पानी का रst बहाव छोड़ना
39. (a)Border	noun	किनारा, छोर, परिधि
(b)Boundary	noun	सीमा, मर्यादा, अवधि
40. (a)Bustle	verb	उत्साह प्रदर्शित करना, जल्दी करना
(b) Hustle	verb	जल्दी से चलना, धक्का देना
41. (a)Cattle	noun	पशु
(b)Kettle	noun	केतली
42. (a)Complement	noun	पूरक भाग, जिससे पूरा हो
(b)Compliment	noun	प्रशंसा
(c)Compliment	verb	प्रशंसा करना
43. (a)Cast	verb	फेंकना, झाड़ना, पटकना
(b)Caste	noun	जाति, वर्ग

44. (a)Conscience	noun	विवेक, अन्तः करण
(b)Cautious	adjective	सावधान
(c)Conscious	adjective	सचेत
45. (a)Cheque	noun	चेक
(b)Check	verb	जॉच पड़ताल करना
46. (a)Consistently	adverb	दृढ़तापूर्वक
(b)Constantly	adverb	निरंतर
47. (a)Canvas	noun	खुरदुरा कपड़ा, मोटा कपड़ा
(b)Canvass	verb	मत याचना करना, वोट मांगना
48. (a)Callous	adjective	कठोर, सख्त
(b)Callus	adjective	चमड़े का मोटा या घना भाग
49. (a)Cease	verb	बंद करना
(b)Seize	verb	बरामद होना, पकड़ना
50. (a)Canal	noun	नहर
(b)Kennel	noun	कुत्ता का घर
51. (a)Cent	noun	एक सिक्का
(b)Scent	noun	सुगंध, इत्र
52. (a)Cannon	noun	तोप
(b)Canon	noun	कानून, नियम, सिद्धांत
53. (a)Childish	adjective	बच्चों जैसा, बचकाना
(b)Childlike	adjective	भोला भाला
54. (a)Capital	noun	राजधानी, मुख्य वस्तु
(b)Capitol	noun	यू.एस का संसद भवन
55. (a)Choose	verb	चुनना, चुनाव करना
(b)Chose	verb	चुना
56. (a)Career	noun	जीवन, पेशा, जीवन उन्नति
(b)Carrier	noun	सवारी पर सामान लादने की जगह
57. (a)Cite	verb	दृष्टांत देना, उद्धृत करना
(b)Sight	noun	दृश्य
(c)Site	noun	स्थान
58. (a)Comic	adjective	मजाकिया, जान बुझकर बनाया गया ऐसा रूप जिससे हंसी आए
(b)Comical	adjective	बिना यत्न के बना ऐसा रूप जिसे देखकर हंसी आए

59. (a) Careless	adjective	लापरवाह
(b) Carefree	adjective	चिंता मुक्त, प्रसन्न
60. (a) Cell	noun	कोशिका, बंदीगृह, कुटिया
(b) Sell	verb	बेचना, विक्रय करना
61. (a) Die	verb	मरना
(b) Dye	verb	रंगना
62. (a) Dear	adjective	प्यारा, मंहगा
(b) Deer	noun	हिरण
63. (a) Desert	noun	रेगिस्तान / मरुस्थल
(b) Desert	verb	त्यागना
(c) Dessert	noun	भोजन के बाद खाए जाने वाला फल, मेवा, मिष्ठान आदि
64. (a) Dairy	noun	दुग्धशाला
(b) Diary	noun	डायरी
65. (a) Dose	noun	खुराक
(b) Doze	verb	उधना
66. (a) Discover	verb	खोज करना
(b) Invent	verb	अविष्कार करना
67. (a) Drought	noun	सूखा, अनावृष्टि
(b) Draught	noun	घूट, खुराक, मद्यपान
(c) Draft	noun	हुण्डी
68. (a) Damp	adjective	नम, आर्द्र
(b) Dump	verb	बोझ उतारना, विदेश भेजना
70. (a) Dual	noun	दोहरा, द्विविध
(b) Duel	noun	युद्ध, लड़ाई, झगड़ा
71. (a) Descent	noun	उतार ढलाव, अवरोहण
(b) Dissent	verb	विस्मत होना, विरोध करना
(c) Decent	adjective	शालीन, सुसभ्य
72. (a) Decease	noun	मृत्यु
(b) Disease	noun	बीमारी
73. (a) Disinterested	adjective	स्वार्थ रहित, तटस्थ, निष्पक्ष
(b) Uninterested	adjective	रुचिहीन या जिसे रुचि न हो
74. (a) Direct	adjective	सीधा
(b) Directly	adverb	अविलम्ब

75. (a)Deny	verb	इंकार करना
(b)Refuse	verb	असहमत होना
76. (a)Differ	verb	मतभेद होना
(b)Defer	verb	देर करना
77. (a)Defy	verb	चुनौती देना
(b)Deify	verb	देवपूजा करना
78. (a) Depression	noun	उदासी, मायूसी
(b) Depreciation	noun	मूल्य में गिरावट
79. (a) Definite	adjective	सुनिश्चित
(b) Definitive	adjective	विश्वसनीय, निश्चय
80. (a)Destiny	noun	भाग्य, किस्मत
(b)Destination	noun	लक्ष्य, गंतव्य
81. (A)Eligible	adjective	चुना जाने योग्य
(b)Illegible	adjective	अस्पष्ट या जिसे पढ़ा न जा सके
82. (a)Emigrant	noun	अपना देश छोड़कर दूसरे देश में रहने वाला
(b)Immigrant	noun	दूसरे देश से आकर किसी देश में रहना
83. (a)Elicit	verb	प्रकाशित करना, निकालना
(b)Illicit	adjective	अवैध, गैर कानूनी
84. (a)Effective	adjective	प्रभावशाली
(b)Efficient	adjective	कुशल
85. (a)Extinct	adjective	अप्रचलित, विलुप्त, मृत
(b)Instinct	noun	मूल प्रवृत्ति, आंतरिक भावना
86. (a)Expert	adjective	दक्ष, निपुण, चतुर
(b)Excerpt	noun	पुस्तक से उद्धृत अंश, उद्धरण
87. (a)Expect	verb	आशा, प्रतीक्षा, अनुमान करना
(b)Hope	verb	आशा करना, भरोसा करना
88. (a)Empty	adjective	खाली, रिक्त
(b)Vacant	adjective	रिक्त, खाली
89. (a)Economical	adjective	मितव्ययी, किफायती
(b)Economic	adjective	आर्थिक
90. (a)Excite	verb	उत्तेजित करना
(b)Incite	verb	उकसाना, भड़काना

91. (a)Eatable	adjective	खाने योग्य
(b)Edible	adjective	खाने योग्य
92. (a)Elect	adjective	चुना हुआ
(b)Elite	noun	गणमान्य व्यक्ति, संभ्रात पुरुष
93. (a)Emotional	adjective	भावात्मक, भावजन्य
(b)Emotive	adjective	मनोभाव उत्पन्न करने वाला
94. (a)Endemic	adjective	स्थानीय मनुष्यों में प्रचलित
(b)Epidemic	noun	महामारी
95. (a)Envy	verb	ईर्ष्या करना
(b)Envy	noun	ईर्ष्या, जलन
96. (a)Eugenics	noun	सृजन विज्ञान
(b)Genetics	noun	उत्पत्ति विषयक शास्त्र
97. (a)Evasion	noun	बचाव, टालमटोल
(b)Evasiveness	noun	कपटता, टालमटोल
98. (a)Exceed	verb	से श्रेष्ठ होना, अधिक होना
(b)Excel	verb	उत्तम होना, बढ़ना
99. (a)Exclude	verb	वर्जित करना, वंचित रखना
(b)Preclude	verb	अलग रखना, बंद करना, रोकना
100. (a)Exercise	noun	व्यायाम, कसरत, अभ्यास
(b)Exorcise	verb	झाड़ फूंक कर प्रेत हटाना
101. (a)Fair	adjective	सुंदर, साफ, उचित
(b)Fair	noun	मेला
(c)Fare	noun	किराया, भोजन
(d)Fare	verb	प्रगति करना
102. (a)Feet	noun	पांव
(b)Feat	noun	करतब
103. (a)Feel good	verb	प्रसन्न होना
(b)Feel well	verb	स्वस्थ होना
104. (a)Formally	adverb	औपचारिक रूप से
(b)Formerly	adverb	भूतपूर्व, पहले समय का
105. (a)Forth	adverb	आगे
(b)Fourth	adjective	चौथा
106. (a)Foul	adjective	गंदा
(b)Fowl	noun	चिड़िया

107. (a)False	adjective	झूठा
(b)Fall	noun	पतन
108. (a)Flair	noun	जन्मजात प्रवृत्ति
(b)Flare	verb	अंत, समाप्ति
109. (a)Fatal	adjective	घातक महत्वपूर्ण, भाग्य निर्णायक
(b)Fateful	adjective	महत्वपूर्ण
110. (a)Fate	noun	किस्मत, तकदीर, भाग्य
(b)Fortune	noun	ऐश्वर्य, सम्पत्ति
112. (a)Fearful	adjective	भयानक, भयंकर
(b)Fearsome	adjective	डरावना, डरानेवाला
113. (a)Fawn	noun	हिरण का बच्चा
(b)Fauna	noun	किसी प्रदेश के पशु वर्ग
114. (a)Festive	adjective	प्रसन्न, खुश, आनंदित
(b)Festal	adjective	उत्सव संबंधी, खुश
115. (a)Field	noun	खेत, चारागाह
(b)Meadow	noun	घास लगा हुआ चौरस मैदान
116. (a)Flavour	noun	सुगंध, स्वाद का एहसास
(b)Savour	noun	स्वाद, रस, गंध
117. (a)Food	noun	भोजन, खाद्य पदार्थ
(b)Feed	verb	भोजन करना, खाना खिलाना, चराना
118. (a)Foment	verb	सेकना, उकसाना, भड़काना
(b)Ferment	verb	उतेजित करना, फेन उत्पन्न करना, जगाना
119. (a)Forceful	adjective	जोरदार, शक्तिशाली
(b)Forcible	adjective	दबाने योग्य, प्रबल, छुट्ट स्पष्ट
120. (a)Funeral	adjective	अन्त्येष्टि क्रिया, श्राद्ध कर्म
(b)Funereal	adjective	शोकाकुल
121. (a)Gate	noun	फाटक, दरवाजा
(b)Gait	noun	चाल
122. (a)Gilt	adjective	स्वर्णिम
(b)Guilt	noun	अपराध
123. (a)Gaol	noun	जेल
(b)Goal	noun	उद्देश्य

124. (a)Gamble	verb	जुआ खेलना
(b)Gambol	verb	फुदकना
125. (a)Genteel	adjective	कुलीन, शिष्ट
(b)Gentle	adjective	भद्र, सज्जन, नेक
126. (a)Grate	noun	अग्निकुंड, स्थल
(b)Great	adjective	महान, बड़ा
127. (a)Glance	verb	निगाह डालना, शीघ्रता से देखना
(b)Glimpse	noun	झलक
(c)Glimpse	verb	झलक प्राप्त करना, निगाह डालना
128. (a)Gourmand	noun	पेटू, अच्छा भोजन करने का शौकीन
(b)Gourmet	noun	स्वाद्विष्ट भोजन अच्छी शराब आदि का पारखी
129. (a)Gleam	verb	जगमगाना
(b)Glow	verb	चमकना
(c)Glimmer	verb	टिमटिमना
130. (a)Guarantee	noun	जमानत
(b)Warranty	noun	अधिकार, प्रतिज्ञा
131. (a)Heal	verb	ठीक करना, स्वस्थ बनाना, घाव भरना
(b)Heel	noun	एड़ी
132. (a)Hair	noun	बाल
(b)Heir	noun	उत्तराधिकारी
(c)Hare	noun	खरगोश
133. (a)Hole	noun	बिल, सुराख
(b)Whole	adjective	संपूर्ण
134. (a)Hanged	verb	फांसी दिया गया व्यक्ति
(b)Hung	verb	किसी वस्तु को लटकाया गया
135. (a)Hew	verb	काटना
(b)Hue	noun	रंग
136. (a)Holy	adjective	पवित्र
(b)Wholly	adverb	संपूर्ण रूप से
(c)Holey	adjective	छेददार, सुरागदार
137. (a)Hail	verb	स्वागत करना
(b)Hail	adjective	ओला, ओलावृष्टि
(c)Hale	adjective	स्वस्थ, मजबूत
138. (a)Hard	adjective	कठिन, कठोर
(b)Hardy	adjective	बहादुर

139. (a)Human	adjective	मानवीय
(b)Humane	adjective	दयालु
140. (a)Heroin	noun	मादक पदार्थ
(b)Heroine	noun	नायिका
141. (a)Homely	adjective	घरेलू, परिचित, भोला भाला
(b)Homily	noun	उपदेश, प्रवचन
142. (a)Honourable	adjective	सम्माननीय
(b)Honorary	noun	अवैतनिक
143. (a)Humility	noun	विनम्रता
(b)Humiliation	noun	अपमान, दीनता
144. (a)Hear	verb	सुनना
(b)Listen	verb	ध्यान से सुनना
145. (a)House	noun	घर, भवन, समुदाय
(b)Home	noun	वास, स्थान, जन्म भूमि
146. (a)Idle	adjective	सुस्त
(b)Ideal	adjective	आदर्श
(c)Idol	noun	मूर्ति
147. (a)Imaginary	adjective	काल्पनिक
(b)Imaginative	adjective	कल्पनापूर्ण
148. (a)Intelligible	adjective	समझने योग्य
(b)Intellectual	adjective	मानसिक बुद्धि संबंधी
149. (a)Irrelevant	adjective	असंबद्ध, असंगत
(b)Irreverent	adjective	श्रद्धा या भक्ति, हीन, अनादर करने वाला
150. (a)Irony	adjective	व्यंग्योक्ति, ताना, लोहे के सदृश्य
(b)Witty	adjective	खुश मिजाज, हाजिरजवाब
151. (a)Illigible	adjective	जो पढ़ी न जा सके
(b)Ineligible	adjective	अयोग्य, अवांछनीय
152. (a)Impossible	adjective	असंभव
(b)Impassable	adjective	जिसे पार न किया जा सके
153. (a)Intolerable	adjective	असहनीय
(b)Intolerant	adjective	ऐसा व्यक्ति जो सहनशील न हो
154. (a)Immovable	adjective	अचल, अडिग
(b)Irremovable	adjective	अचल, अस्थिर
155. (a)Impractical	adjective	अव्यवहारी
(b)Impracticable	adjective	अव्यावहारिक

156. (a)Indifferent	adjective	उदासीन, तटस्थ
(b)Diffident	adjective	आत्मविश्वास
157. (a)Infectious	adjective	संक्रामक रोग
(b)Contagious	adjective	स्पर्श से फैलने वाला, देखकर फैलने okyk
158. (a)Inflammable	adjective	प्रज्वलनशील, जल्दी से जलने योग्य
(b)Flammable	adjective	ज्वलनशील
159. (a)Inheritance	noun	पैतृक धन
(b)Heritage	noun	पैतृक संपत्ति
160. (a)Instrument	noun	यंत्र, उपकरण
(b)Implement	noun	यंत्र/ औजार
161. (a)Judicial	adjective	निष्पक्ष, न्याय संबंधी
(b)Judicious	adjective	विवेकशील
162. (a)Jest	noun	हास्यास्पद चीज
(b)Zest	noun	mRlkg
163. (a)Join	verb	जोड़ना, संबंध करना, मिलाना
(b)Joint	noun	संधि, जोड़, कब्जा
164. (a)Jealous	adjective	ईर्ष्यालु
(b)Zealous	adjective	जोश और उमंग से भरा हुआ
165. (a)Juvenile	adjective	सौचन संबंधी
(b)Jejune	adjective	स्वल्प, निःसार, तत्परहित
166. (a)Junction	noun	संधि, मिलने का स्थान
(b)Juncture	noun	संधि, घटनाक्रम, समय
167. (a)Jewel	noun	रत्न
(b)Gem	noun	रत्न
168. (a)Knotty	adjective	कठिन
(b)Naughty	adjective	नटखट, बदमाश
169. (a)Knot	noun	विवाह बंधन, गांठ, मुसीबत, सुंदर
(b)Nought	noun	शून्य, कुछ नहीं
170. (a)Last	adjective	अंतिम
(b)Latest	adjective	आधुनिकतम
171. (a)Loan	noun	उधार
(b)Lend	verb	उधार देना

172. (a)Lightening	verb	हल्का करना
(b)Lightning	noun	बिजली चमकना
(c)Lighting	noun	प्रकाश व्यवस्था
173. (a)Letter	noun	पत्र
(b)Latter	adjective	पिछला, दूसरा
174. (a)Lesson	noun	पाठ
(b)Lessen	verb	कम करना
175. (a)Lose	verb	खोना
(b)Loose	adjective	ढीला
(c)Loss	noun	हानि
176. (a)Lion	noun	शेर
(b)Loin	noun	पैर का भाग
177. (a)Lay	verb	अंडा देना
(b)Lie	verb	झूठ बोलना
178. (a)Licence	noun	अनुमति
(b)License	verb	अनुमति देना
179. (a)Legal	adjective	वैधानिक, कानून के अनुसार
(b)Lawful	adjective	कानून के अनुसार
180. (a)Limpid	adjective	शुद्ध, स्वच्छ
(b)Languid	adjective	मंद, शिथिल, स्फूर्तिहीन
181. (a)Liquor	noun	मदिरा, अल्कोहलिक ड्रिंक
(b)Liqueur	noun	मीठी सुंगंधित मदिरा
182. (a)Location	noun	स्थान निर्धारण, स्थिति
(b)Locality	noun	स्थान
(c)Locale	noun	स्थानीय समाचार स्थल
(d)Local	adjective	स्थानीय
183. (a)Lonely	adjective	अकेला ही बिना किसी साथी के
(b)Lonesome	adjective	अकेला होने के कारण दुःखी
184. (a)Lunch	noun	किसी भी समय किया गया हल्का भोजन
(b)Dinner	noun	दिन का मुख्य भोजन
(c)Supper	noun	दिन का अंतिम भोजन
185. (a)Linage	noun	रेखाओं की संख्या से संबंधित
(b)Lineage	noun	वंश, कुल, परंपरा
186. (a)Marry	verb	शादी करना
(b)Merry	verb	खुश होना

187. (a)Mail	noun	डाक
(b)Male	noun	नर
188. (a)Meet	verb	मिलना
(b)Meat	noun	मांस
189. (a)Magnet	noun	चुम्बक
(b)Magnate	noun	धनवान व्यक्ति
190. (a)Mourn	verb	पश्चाताप करना
(b)Morn	noun	सुबह, सवेरा
191. (a)Memorable	adjective	याद रखने योग्य
(b)Memorial	noun	स्मारक
192. (a)Metal	noun	धातु
(b)Mettle	noun	शक्ति, क्षमता
193. (a)Main	adjective	प्रधान, मुख्य
(b)Mane	noun	शेर या घोड़े के गर्दन पर लंबा बाल
194. (a)Meter	noun	मापक यंत्र
(b)Metre	noun	मीटर
195. (a)Maize	noun	मक्का
(b)Maze	noun	भूलभूलैया
196. (a)Mental	adjective	मानसिक, बुद्धि संबंधी
(b)Mantal	noun	अंगीठी के चारों ओर की लकड़ी
197. (a)Mayor	noun	महापौर
(b)Mare	noun	घोड़ी
198. (a)Moan	verb	कराहना
(b)Groan	verb	दर्द के कारण चिल्लाना
199. (a)Mobile	adjective	चलता फिरता
(b)Movable	adjective	जो आगे पीछे हटाया जा सके
200. (a)Modest	adjective	शिष्ट, विनम्र, संकोची
(b)Moderate	adjective	न बहुत ज्यादा, न बहुत कम
201. (a)Naval	adjective	नौ सेना संबंधी
(b)Navel	noun	नाभि
202. (a)Necessary	adjective	आवश्यक / जरूरत
(b)Necessity	noun	आवश्यकता

203. (a)Nadir	noun	पाताल, पतन की चरमावस्था
(b)Zenith	noun	उच्चतम स्थान
204. (a)Notable	adjective	महत्वपूर्ण, नोट करने योग्य
(b)Notorious	adjective	कुख्यात
(c)Famous	adjective	प्रसिद्ध
205. (a)Nationalize	verb	राष्ट्रीयकरण करना
(b)Naturalize	noun	नागरिकता का अधिकार प्रदान करना
206. (a)Naught	noun	कुछ नहीं, पुर्ण असफलता
(b)Nought	noun	बर्बादी, शून्य
207. (a)Net	noun	जाल, फंदा
(b)Gross	noun	बारह दर्जन, संपूर्ण राशि
208. (a)Nurse	noun	परिचारिका
(b)Nurture	noun	पालन पोषण
(c)Nourish	verb	पोलन करना
(d)Cherish	verb	सावधानी से पोषण करना
209. (a)Nutritious	adjective	पोष्टिक, पुष्टिकर
(b)Nutritional	adjective	आहार या पोषण का
210. (a)Once	adverb	एक बार
(b)One's	possessive pronoun	किसी व्यक्ति का
211. (a)Oar	noun	पतवार
(b)Ore	noun	अयस्क
212. (a)Order	noun	आदेश/आज्ञा
(b)Ardour	noun	उत्साह, जोश
213. (a)Obliged	verb	विवश किया
(b)Obligated	verb	किसी व्यक्ति को कोई कार्य करने के लिए विवश fd;k
214. (a)Observation	noun	अवलोकन, कथन
(b)Observance	noun	प्रथा, रीति, प्रचलन
215. (a)Obstacle	noun	बाधा, रुकावट, अड़चन
(b)Obstruction	noun	बाधा, रुकावट
216. (a)Offer	verb	प्रदान करना, बदलना
(b)Proffer	verb	प्रस्ताव रखना
217. (a)Oppression	noun	अत्याचार, उत्पीड़न, जुल्म,दमन
(b)Repression	noun	दमन, जुल्म
218. (a)Outrageous	adjective	निन्दापूर्ण, अत्याचारी
(b)Outer	adjective	परंपरा के विपरीत

219. (a)Ornate	adjective	सुसज्जित
(b)Ornamental	adjective	सुशोभित करने वाला
220. (a)Peace	noun	शांति
(b)Piece	noun	टुकड़ा
221. (a)Practice	noun	अभ्यास
(b)Practise	verb	अभ्यास करना
222. (a)Pole	noun	खंभा
(b)Poll	noun	मतदान
223. (a) Principle	noun	सिद्धांत
(b)Principal	noun	प्राचार्य
224. (a)Precede	verb	पहले आना
(b)Proceed	verb	दूसरी जगह जाना
225. (a)People	noun	आदमी
(b)Pupil	noun	शिष्य
226. (a)Place	noun	स्थान/जगह
(b)Plaice	noun	एक प्रकार की जगह
227. (a)Pray	verb	प्रार्थना करना
(b)Prey	noun	शिकार
(c)Prey	verb	शिकार करना
228. (a)Plane	noun	हवाई जहाज
(b)Plain	adjective	समतल, सपाट
(c)Plan	noun	योजना, रूपरेखा
229. (a)Price	noun	दाम
(b)Prize	noun	ईनाम
230. (a)Pane	noun	शीशा, खिड़की में लगी कांच की पट्टी
(b)Pain	noun	दर्द
231. (a)Peal	noun	झंकार
(b)Peel	verb	छिलका उतारना
(c)Peel	noun	छिलका
232. (a)Pick	verb	चुनना
(b)Peak	noun	चोटी, शिखर
233. (a)Petrol	noun	पेट्रोल
(b)Patrol	verb	नियंत्रण करना

234. (a)Persue	verb	पीछा करना
(b)Peruse	verb	जांच करना
(c)Persuade	verb	विश्वास दिलाना
235. (a)Packet	noun	छोटी गठरी
(b)Package	noun	गठरी, पोटली
(c)Parcel	noun	बंडल
236. (a)Particular	adjective	विशिष्ट, सावधान, स्थिर विलक्षण
(b)Peculiar	adjective	अनोखा, असामान्य, असाधारण
237. (a)Pastry	noun	आटा,घी से बना खाद्य पदार्थ
(b)Pasty	noun	एक प्रकार की कचोड़ी
(c)Patty	noun	एक प्रकार का समोसा
(d)Pate	noun	सिर,खोपड़ी
238. (a)Previous	adjective	पहले से, पिछला
(b)Prior	adjective	पूर्ववर्ती, पहले
239. (a)Proposal	noun	प्रस्ताव
(b)Proposition	noun	प्रतिज्ञा, प्रस्तावना, साध्य
240. (a)Puny	adjective	नन्हा, दुर्बल,शक्तिहीन
(b)Puny	noun	अनुभवहीन युवा मनुष्य
241. (a)Query	noun	प्रश्न, पुछताछ
(b)Quarry	noun	खदान, खुली खान
242. (a)Quiet	noun	शांत, चुपचाप
(b)Quite	adverb	बिल्कुल, पूर्णतः
243. (a)Queen	noun	रानी
(b)Quean	noun	वेश्या
244. (a)Quarrelsome	adjective	झगड़ालू, विवादी
(b)Querulous	adjective	विलापी, दुःखी
245. (a)Quota	noun	निर्धारित अंश
(b)Quorum	noun	कार्यवाही संख्या
246. (a)Quote	verb	उद्धृत करना, दाम बताना
(b)Cite	verb	उद्धरण करना
247. (a)Rain	verb	वर्षा करना
(b)Reign	verb	शासन करना
(c)Rein	noun	लगाम

248. (a)Root	noun	जड़
(b)Route	noun	यात्रा का रास्ता
249. (a)Ring	noun	अंगूठी
(b)Wring	verb	निचोड़ना
250. (a)Roll	noun	हाजरी
(b)Role	noun	भूमिका
251. (a)Raise	verb	उठाना
(b)Raze	verb	मिटाना, फेंकना
(c)Rays	noun	किरणे
(d)Rise	verb	उठना
252. (a)Rob	verb	लूटना
(b)Steal	verb	चुराना
(c)Steel	noun	स्टील
253. (a)Reck	verb	देखभाल करना
(b)Wreck	verb	नष्ट होना, बर्बाद होना
254. (a)Road	noun	सड़क
(b)Rode	verb	सवार हुआ
255. (a)Rack	noun	सामान रखने का पाटन
(b)Wrack	noun	समुद्री शैवाल
256. (a)Reciprocal	noun	पारस्परिक
(b)Mutual	adjective	पारस्परिक, आपस में
257. (a)Repel	verb	हतोत्साहित करना
(b)Repulse	verb	खदेड़ना, पीछे धकेलना
258. (a)Reproach	verb	धिक्कारना, फटकारना
(b)Reprove	verb	डांट लगाना
(c)Rebuke	verb	सख्ती से बर्ताव करना
259. (a)Reservation	noun	सुरक्षित अधिकार
(b)Reserve	verb	भविष्य के लिए बचाकर रखना
(c)Preserve	verb	बचाना, सुरक्षा करना
260. (a)Retire	verb	अवकाश ग्रहण करना
(b)Retreat	verb	पीछे हटना
261. (a)Royal	adjective	राजसी
(b)Regal	adjective	राजकीय, शानदार

262. (a)Stationary	adjective	स्थिर, अचल
(b)Stationery	noun	लेखन सामग्री
263. (a)Story	noun	कहानी
(b)Storey	noun	मंजिल
264. (a)Sensible	adjective	विवेकशील
(b)Sensitive	adjective	संवेदनशील
265. (a)Soldier	noun	सैनिक
(b)Shoulder	noun	कंधा
266. (a)Soul	noun	आत्मा
(b)Sole	noun	एकाकी
267. (a)Scent	noun	सुगंध
(b)Cent	noun	शतांश
268. (a)Suit	noun	कपड़े का सूट
(b)Suit	verb	अनुकूल होना
(c)Suite	noun	कमरे का सेट
(d)Soot	noun	कालिख
269. (a)Sore	adjective	दुःखी, परेशान
(b)Sour	adjective	खट्टा
(c)Soar	verb	मंडराना
270. (a)Sail	verb	पोत से सैर करना
(b)Sale	noun	बिक्री, विक्रय
(c)Sell	verb	बेचना
271. (a)Tale	noun	कहानी
(b)Tail	noun	पूंछ
272. (a)Teem	verb	भरा हुआ
(b)Team	noun	टीम
273. (a)Throne	noun	सिंहासन
(b)Thrown	verb	फेंका हुआ
274. (a)Temper	noun	क्रोध, रंज
(b)Tamper	verb	हस्तक्षेप करना
275. (a)Than	conjunction	से, अपेक्षा
(b)Then	adverb	तब, उस समय
276. (a)Terminal	noun/adj.	अंतिम स्थान
(b)Terminus	noun	रेल, बस आदि का अंतिम स्टेशन

277. (a)Trend	noun	प्रवृत्ति, फैशन
(b)Tendency	noun	प्रवृत्ति, झुकाव
278. (a)Trial	noun	परीक्षण, जांच
(b)Test	noun	जांच, विश्लेषण
279. (a)Troop	noun	व्यक्ति या पशुओं का झुंड
(b)Troupe	noun	अभिनेता या कलाकारों की मंडली
280. (a)Urban	adjective	शहरी
(b)Urbane	adjective	शिष्ट
281. (a)Union	noun	संघ
(b)Unity	noun	एकता
282. (a)Umpire	noun	अम्पायर
(b)Empire	noun	साम्राज्य
283. (a)Unwanted	adjective	अवांछित
(b)Unwonted	adjective	अनोखा, अनूठा
284. (a)Use	noun	उपयोग, चलन
(b)Usage	noun	व्यवहार, प्रयोग
285. (a)Vacant	adjective	रिक्त
(b)Empty	adjective	खाली
286. (a)Vain	adjective	व्यर्थ, बेकार
(b)Vein	noun	नस, रक्त, नली
(c)Vane	verb	रोना
(d)Wail	verb	रोना
287. (a)Vale	noun	घाटी
(b)Veil	noun	पर्दा
288. (a)Vacation	noun	अवकाश
(b)Vocation	noun	व्यवसाय
(c)Avocation	adjective	शौक, नियमित धंधा
289. (a)Violence	noun	तीव्र एवं प्रबल शक्ति तोड़ फोड़ का काम
(b)Violation	noun	नियम या कानून का उल्लंघन
290. (a)Various	adjective	अनिश्चित, भिन्न
(b)Variable	adjective	परिवर्तनशील, अस्थिर
291. (a)Waive	verb	लौटा लेना
(b)Wave	verb	घुमाना, दिखाना

292. (a)Week	noun	सप्ताह
(b)Weak	adjective	कमजोर
293. (a)Waste	verb	बर्बाद करना
(b)Waist	noun	कमर
294. (a)Wear	verb	पहनना
(b)Ware	noun	सामान
(c)Were	noun	थे
295. (a)Wine	noun	शराब
(b)Vine	noun	बेल
296. (a)Wonder	verb	हैरान होना
(b)Wander	verb	भटकना
297. (a)Whether	conjunction	यदि
(b)Weather	noun	मौसम
298. (a)Wet	adjective	भीगा हुआ
(b)Whet	verb	तेज करना, धार बनाना
299. (a)Wink	verb	आंख मिचका कर संकेत देना
(b)Blink	verb	जल्दी-जल्दी आंखें बंद करना, खोलना
300. (a)Yoke	noun	जुआ
(b)Yolk	noun	अंडे का पीला भाग
301. (a)Your	adjective	तुम्हारा
(b>You're	adjective	तुम्हारा है
(c)Yearn	verb	तीव्र लालसा करना
302. (a)Zeal	noun	उत्साह, जोश
(b)Zealous	adjective	उत्साही

MORAL STORIES

1. A Dishonest Milkman

A milkman became very wealthy through dishonest means. He had to cross a river daily to reach the city where his customers lived. He mixed the water of the river generously with the milk that he sold for a good profit. One day he went around collecting the dues in order to celebrate the wedding of his son. With the large amount thus collected he purchased plenty of rich clothes and glittering gold ornaments. But while crossing the river the boat capsized and all his costly purchases were swallowed by the river. The milk vendor was speechless with grief. At that time he heard a voice that came from the river, "Do not weep. What you have lost is only the illicit gains you earned through cheating your customers.

MORAL – Honesty is the best policy.

2. Grey Goose and Gander

Once upon a time, there was a peaceful kingdom. The king heard rumors that barbarians were going to attack his castle soon. So he called his two favorite pets - the huge grey goose and gander.

"My dear goose and gander, our kingdom is in danger. Take my daughter to a safe place on top of the tallest hill," said the king. So the grey goose and gander flew the princess who sat in a red sheet over the one-strand river to the top of the tallest hill.

Six months had passed but the kingdom was not attacked. The king regretted his decision and told the grey goose and gander to bring home his daughter. Then the king understood that he had to be careful before taking actions based up the rumors which need not be true. The king was aware of his discretion before taking any decision.

MORAL: You do not have to overreact just because you overheard rumors.

3. The Camel and The Jackal

A camel and a jackal were friends. One day the jackal took his friend to a big sugar-cane farm. It was on the opposite side of a river. After a sumptuous meal the jackal began to howl loudly. The frightened camel pleaded with the jackal not to do so. The jackal said, "Friend, I have this habit after every meal. I cannot help it." Soon the farmers arrived and gave a sound thrashing to the camel. When the camel crossed the river the jackal joined him on his back. In the midstream the camel took a deliberate dip in the water. When the jackal cried out in terror, the camel said casually: "I have the habit of rolling in the water after every meal." The poor jackal was drowned.

MORAL : Every action has an opposite reaction

4. The Dog and The Donkey

There lived a dog and a donkey in a house of a rich man. The dog guarded his house and the donkey carried loads for him.

It was a hot afternoon. The dog was sleeping under the shady veranda. There was some noise outside. The dog just lifted up his head and went back to sleep. The donkey asked, "Why don't you bark. It could be thieves". The dog replied, "Mind your own business". But the donkey would not listen. He wanted to save his master from thieves. He started to bray. The master who was sound asleep got wild with the donkey and came running out with a stick and gave hard beatings to the donkey. **MORAL :** It is always better to mind our own business.

5. The Wolf and the Crane

Once a wolf killed a lamb and started eating it.

Suddenly a piece of bone stuck in its throat. It cried out of pain and called for help. There came a crane. The wolf lured the crane that it will give lot of rewards.

The greedy crane immediately agreed and removed the piece of bone with its long nose. The wolf was relieved of its pain. Then the crane asked for the rewards.

The wolf laughed at the crane and said, "I have already rewarded you without biting your head. Run away from here, else I will kill you". The crane was very much disappointed and ran away to save its life.

MORAL : You should help only those who deserve for it.

6. The Red Hen and Her Friends

Once, there lived a hen with her five chicks. The hen was as red as beetroot. She had three friends : a duck, a cat and a dog. They all lived happily. One day, the red hen stumbled on to a wheat seed. "Hey, who among you wish to plant this seed?" she asked.

"Not me, friend" refused the duck.

"Nor can I." declined the cat.

"Count me not." the dog turned his back.

"All right. I will do it then by myself," said the hen. She planted the seed and watered it. Alas! It grew quickly to yield the brownish wheat. "Hi! There, who among you wish to harvest the wheat?" asked the red hen.

"Not me, friend," the duck sounded bored.

"Nor can I." shrugged the cat.

"Count me not!" avoided the dog.

"If so, I will do it by myself," the red hen spoke up as she labored all day long. By evening she had two gunny bags full of wheat.

"Hello pal! Who among you will lend me a hand to grind this wheat? She queried. All the three refused as usual.

"I will see that I grind this by myself. I will make flour, knead dough and bake bread!" she announced. The next day she baked delicious bread.

"Howdy, who among you wish to eat this bread?" she asked merrily.

"I want to!" answered the duck, smacking her lips.

"Me too!" said the cat with his mouth watering.

"Yummy, smells good," spoke up the dog, shuffling his feet eagerly.

"None of you can have a bite! I slaved in the field and at home. Only my children and I are entitled to eat this bread!" So saying the red hen fed her chicks and ate a sumptuous meal that day.

MORAL : There are no gains without pains.

7. THE ANT AND THE DOVE

One hot day, an ant was searching for some water. After walking around for some time, she came to a spring. To reach the spring, she had to climb up a blade of grass. While making her way up, she slipped and fell into the water.

She could have drowned if a dove up a nearby tree had not seen her. Seeing that the ant was in trouble, the dove quickly plucked off a leaf and dropped it into the water near the struggling ant. The ant moved towards the leaf and climbed up there. Soon it carried her safely to dry ground. Just at that time, a hunter nearby was throwing out his net towards the dove, hoping to trap it. Guessing what he was about to do, the ant quickly bit him on the heel. Feeling the pain, the hunter dropped his net. The dove was quick to fly away to safety.

Moral - One good turn deserves another

8. THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK

It was a sunny day, but the climate was enjoyable. Everyone in the railway station was waiting for the train to arrive. Among the crowd, there was a group of friends, youngsters who were on board for vacation.

It was a busy station with juice shop, mobile restaurants, coffee and tea stalls, newspaper shop, restaurants, etc. The announcement regarding the arrival of the train was made and everyone prepared to get into the train to their appropriate places. The group of friends made loud noise to welcome the train as it entered the station. They ran to get their reserved seats before anyone could get into the train.

The empty seats were filled and the train whistled to move. An old man with a young boy aged around 15 years came running to catch the train. They entered the train and the train started to move. They had their seats just adjacent to the friends' group.

The young boy was so surprised to see everything.

He exclaimed to his father, 'Dad, the train is moving and the things are moving backwards.' His father smiled and nodded his head.

As the train started moving fast, the young boy again screamed, 'Dad the trees are green in colour and run backward very fast.' His father said, 'Yes dear' and smiled.

Just like a kid, he was watching everything with great enthusiasm and happiness loaded with tons of surprises.

A fruit seller passed selling apples and oranges. The young boy asked his dad, 'I want to eat apples.' His father bought him apples. He said, 'Oh apple looks so sweet than it tastes' I love this colour.'

The group was watching all the activities of this boy and asked the boy's father 'Is your son having any problem? Why is he behaving very differently?'

A friend from the group made fun of him and shouted, 'His son is mad I think.'

The father of the young boy, with patience, replied to the friend-group.

'My son was born blind. Only a few days before he was operated and got the vision. He is seeing various things in his life for the first time.' The young friends became very quiet and apologized to his father and son.

MORAL- Think Before You Speak.

9. HEALTH IS WEALTH

Once upon a time, there lived a generous and kind-hearted king. But, the people weren't happy with their king. Because, the king was too lazy and would not do anything other than eating and sleeping.

He spent days and weeks and months in his bed either eating something or sleeping. He almost became inactive. The king became a potato couch and the people started to worry about the king.

One day he realized that he couldn't even move his body, unable to move his foot. He became very fat and his enemies made fun of him 'fatty king', 'bulky king' etc.

He invited specialized doctors from various parts of his country and offered them generous rewards to make him fit. Unfortunately, none could help the king gain his health and fitness. Since the king was very cordial to his fellow people, many suggested renowned doctors to help him. He spent enormously but everything went in vain.

One fine morning, a holy man, (Rishi) visited the region of the King. He heard about the ill-health of the king and told the minister to meet him at his place. When the minister met him, he informed the minister that he could easily cure the king. Hearing these promising words, the minister became very happy. He requested the king to meet the holy man to get rid of the ill health.

The holy man resided at a distant place. Since the king could not move his body, the fatty king asked the minister to bring the holy man to the palace, but the holy man refused and ordered to come to meet him.

After strenuous efforts, the king met the holy man. The holy man encouraged him and said he was good and very soon the king would gain his health. He asked the king to come for treatment every day from the next day of visit. Also the holy man told the king that he would treat the king only if he came on foot to his place.

The King was unable to walk even a few steps on the road, but accompanied by his followers, he reached the holy man's place. Unfortunately, the holy man was not available there and his devotee requested the king to come and meet him the next day for treatment.

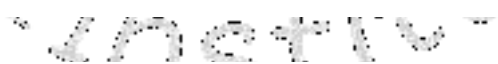
This was repeated for two weeks and the king never met the holy man, never had any treatment.

Suddenly, the king realized that he felt a lot lighter, lost considerable amount of weight and felt more active than before. He realized the reason why the holy man asked him to reach his place by walking.

Very soon, the king regained his health, and the people were very happy in his kingdom.

The King had a lot of wealth, but no amount of wealth could make him healthy.

MORAL- Health is Wealth!



10. Money Can't Buy Everything

Nick is a 10 year old boy. He was the only son to his parents. His father was a hard-working business man and he could hardly spend time with his son. Nick's father would reach home after he slept, and leave home, before he woke up, or sleep until he left for school. His father hardly had any time for Nick or his family. He could not accompany him or the family. Just like any other boy, Nick wanted to go outdoors with his father and have fun.

One day, Nick was surprised to see his father at home in the evening.

"Dad, it is a big surprise to see you at home", Nick said.

"Yes son, my meeting was cancelled and my next flight is delayed by 2 hours. So I'm at home", his father replied.

The conversation between Nick and father:

Dad, may I please ask you a few questions?

Yes, my dear son, please proceed.

When will you be back?

Tomorrow noon!

Dad, how much do you earn a year?

Dear, it's a very big amount and you won't be able to understand it.

Ok dad, are you happy with the amount you earn?

Yes my dear. I'm very happy, and in fact I'm planning to launch our new branch and a new business in a few months. Isn't that great?

Yes, dad. I'm happy to hear that.

So, do you have any other questions Nick?

Yes, father, I do have one more question.

Ask me then!

Dad, you don't want to tell me how much you earn a year or a month. But can you tell me what you earn a day or even half a day?

Nick, why are you asking this question? I have provided you with all the possible luxuries.

No dad, you have always given the best to me, but please answer me. It would be really nice if you can tell me how much you earn in an hour?

Nick, this is not fair and you should not be questioning your father about his income.

Nick asked his mother to support him.

Nick and his mom requested to answer his hourly income, if not the daily income.

Nick's father replied, it will be around Rs.1000/- per hour.

Nick ran to his room upstairs, and came down with his piggy bank that contained his savings.

Dad, I have Rs.3000/- in this box. Can you spare three hours with me? I want to go to beach and have dinner with you tomorrow evening. Can you please mark this in your schedule?

Nick's father was speechless!

MORAL- Running behind money makes children deprived of love and care from parents. Money can't buy everything.

11. Money Vs Family

Rama's family is very big. Rama is a hard worker and he is the sole bread winner of the family. He has three kids, two sons and a daughter. He lives along with father and mother. Rama used to work too hard to feed his family.

He works for more than 16 hours a day. The kids cannot see him as he will leave home early in the morning before they wake-up and reach home around midnight when kids would sleep every day. The entire family eagerly wait to spend quality time with him and the kids miss him so much. The children were too curious about Sundays as his father would spend the entire day with them. Unfortunately, to meet the increasing household expenses and educational expenses, Rama took a weekend job to work even on Sundays. The kids were very shattered and even Rama's wife and parents too! The typical routine continued for several weeks and year passed. All the hard work of Rama earned a lot of benefits and he was offered promotion with attractive increment.

The family moved to a new house, got better clothes and ate healthy foods. However, as usual, Rama continues to earn more and more money. One day his wife asked him 'why are you running for money? We can be happy with what we have now.'

Rama replied, 'I want to give the best available in the world to all of you and want you to stay happy always.'

Two years passed and Rama hardly spent time with his family. The children yearned to have their father at home. Meanwhile, the sincere efforts of Rama reaped him a fortune. He was offered partnership and share in profits. He continued to earn more and more wealth.

Now, Rama's family is one of the richest families in the city. They have all the facilities and luxuries. Still, Rama's children strove to meet their father as he was hardly seen at home.

His children turned teens and they are no more kids. Now, Rama earned enough wealth to provide a luxurious life to his next five generations.

Rama's family went to their beach house to spend their vacation. His daughter asked, 'Dad will you please spend one day at home and stay with us here?'

Rama replied, 'Yes darling, tomorrow for sure, I will join you for the lunch and be with you all for next few days. I'm tired of work and need refreshment!'


The entire family became very happy.

Unfortunately, the next day, none in Rama's family were alive as they were washed out in Tsunami!

Rama was too busy even to hear the news about Tsunami. When he tried to reach his beach house, he saw sea and water everywhere and screamed for his family, He could not even find the dead bodies of his family. He can never have them again, cannot even see them and even by paying millions he cannot get them back to life!

He remembered his wife's words, 'Why are you running for money? We can be happy with what we have now.'

MORAL- Money can't buy everything!



12. The Hungry Mouse

A mouse was having a very tough time. She had no food for many days and made strenuous efforts get her food. All her efforts went in vain. She looked everywhere to find her food. As the days pass by, she became very thin.

One day, the mouse found a basket with corns. She also noticed a tiny hole in the basket, which was sufficient enough to move her in. She easily moved inside the hole.

Since she had no foods for many days, she ate a large amount of corn. Without realizing her, she continuously ate more and more corns. She realized very later that she ate a lot more than she actually required. After eating a whole lot of corn, she became very fat! Satisfied with corns, the fat mouse tried to come out of the basket through the small hole. Unfortunately, the tiny hole could not accommodate the big mouse!!!!

The mouse started screaming 'Oh god! Let me come out, how can I come out?'

A rat after hearing mouse's screaming voice from the basket, asked her what happened!

Mouse told the story and asked rat a solution. Rat told, 'if you want to come out the basket, wait for sometime or even days to lose your all your fat until you grow thin. Mouse started to starve now but with lots of food to come out of the trap!

MORAL-Anything too much is good for nothing!

13. The Ant and the Grasshopper

In a field one summer's day a Grasshopper was hopping about, chirping and singing to its heart's content. An Ant passed by, bearing along with great effort an ear of corn he was taking to the nest.

"Why not come and chat with me," said the Grasshopper, "instead of toiling and moiling away?" "I am helping to lay up food for the winter," said the Ant, "and recommend you to do the same." "Why bother about winter?" said the Grasshopper; "we have got plenty of food at present."

But the Ant went on its way and continued its toil. When the winter came the Grasshopper found itself dying of hunger, while it saw the ants distributing, every day, corn and grain from the stores they had collected in the summer.

Then the Grasshopper knew...

MORAL: WORK TODAY AND YOU CAN REAP THE BENEFITS TOMORROW!

14. Three Sons and a Bundle of Sticks

Once upon a time, an old man lived with his three sons in a village. All his three sons were hard workers. Still, none of them agreed with each other and quarrelled all the time. The old man tried a lot to unite them but he failed. While the villagers were surprised at their hard work and efforts, they also made fun of them on their fights.

Months passed by and the old man fell sick. He talked to his sons to stay united, but none of his sons heard his words. So, he decided to teach them a practical lesson so that they would shed off their differences and stay united.

The old man called as his sons. He told them, 'I will give you a bundle of sticks. Separate each stick and you will have to break each stick into pieces of two. The one who breaks the sticks quickly will be rewarded more. All sons agreed.

The old man gave a bundle of 10 sticks to everyone of them and asked to break it into pieces. All the sons broke the sticks into pieces in minutes. And again they started to quarrel among themselves as who came first.

The old man said, 'Dear sons, the game is not over. Now I will give another bundle of sticks to all of you. You will have to break the sticks as a bundle, not as separate sticks.'

The sons agreed and began to break the bundle of sticks. Unfortunately, they could not break the bundle. They tried very hard but failed to complete the task. All sons said to the father about their failure.

The old man replied, 'Dear sons, See! You could easily break the single sticks into pieces, but you were not able to break the bundle! The sticks were same. So, if you stay united, nobody can make any harm to you. If you quarrel every time with your brothers, anyone can easily defeat you. I request you to stay united.'

The three sons understood the power of unity and promised their father that whatever be the problem, they would all stay together.

Moral: Unity is Strength!

15. A Glass of Milk

There was a poor boy who made a living with selling various objects door to door, to pay for his school. He was very hungry and felt he couldn't walk even a few steps. He decided to ask for food at a house. He knocked the door and was stunned to see a beautiful young girl at the door step. With so much hesitation, in spite of his hunger, he asked the girl to offer a glass of water.

The young girl understood his hunger through his eyes and offered him milk in a huge glass. With astonished look, he drank the milk very slowly. And asked how much I owe you for this milk?

The girl replied '*I don't accept anything for kindness.*' With big smile in his face, the boy thanked the girl from the bottom of his heart and left the place.

Years passed by. The young girl fell ill and was diagnosed with the rarest kind of nervous condition, which was a complicated condition to treat. While many experienced doctors baffled at her condition, she was taken to a big hospital to study about her condition.

Dr. Kevin, a renowned specialist was called in by the hospital to examine her. He gave a visit to the hospital where she was admitted to learn about the rare condition. As he entered her room, Dr. Kevin immediately identified who that woman was!

With all his efforts and knowledge, Dr. Kevin battled hardly with the disease for weeks and months. At last, he won over the disease and the woman was completely cured. Everyone praised the doctor, while the woman was quite afraid about the hospital bill as she could not afford to pay.

Dr. Kevin asked the hospital to send the bill to him as he would add his charges. After receiving the hospital bill, he wrote a note and sent it to her. With lots of fear, she opened the bill and had no idea how much she was charged. Her eyes filled with tears and happiness once she opened the bill. She found the bill cancelled and that was not the reason for her happiness. She saw the note written by Dr. Kevin - ***"Bill Paid years ago with a glass of milk!"***

16. The Lion and the Mouse

Once when a lion, the king of the jungle, was asleep, a little mouse began running up and down on him. This soon awakened the lion, who placed his huge paw on the mouse, and opened his big jaws to swallow him.

"Pardon, O King!" cried the little Mouse, "Forgive me this time. I shall never repeat it and I shall never forget your kindness. And who knows, I may be able to do you a good turn one of these days!" The Lion was so tickled by the idea of the mouse being able to help him that he lifted his paw and let him go.

Sometime later, a few hunters captured the lion, and tied him to a tree. After that they went in search of a wagon, to take him to the zoo.

Just then the little mouse happened to pass by. On seeing the lion's plight, he ran up to him and gnawed away the ropes that bound him, the king of the jungle.

"Was I not right?" said the little mouse, very happy to help the lion.

MORAL: Small acts of kindness will be rewarded greatly.

17. Mike (A Boy)

Mike was an 11 years old boy. He was the only son to his parent. His father worked as a carpenter and his mother was a home maker. Although Mike's family wasn't a rich one, they lead a happy life.

Mike's school was located a mile away from his home. Mike's birthday was coming up in a week. He requested his father to buy him a bicycle, so that he can go to school in cycle and not by walk and depend on his father to drop him at school. His father also promised him to buy a bicycle so that he need not walk to school anymore. Mike felt so happy.

The birthday boy woke up happily with his mother and father wishing him with all smiles on his birthday. Mike was feeling very happy and expects that his father would gift him the bicycle. He had a beautiful gift wrapped nicely in his father's hand and surprised. The father gifted him the parcel and Mike saw a set of books as the birthday gift from his father. Although he was a little unhappy as he did not receive the bicycle, he thanked his father.

Mike's father was depressed as he did not have enough money to buy a cycle. He promised to his son that he would soon buy him a cycle.

After a week, when he was walking on his way to his home back from school, he saw a boy riding a cycle. Mike felt that the cycle was too small for the big boy. Suddenly, the boy crashed into a post and skidded in the street. Mike rushed to him and recognized him. He was his school mate, named Sam.

Sam was injured badly and there was no one near to help him except Mike. Mike helped him stand up and provided him water. Since Sam was riding the cycle faster, his left leg and hands were severely injured. He asked him to sit in a corner and took the cycle and rushed to a nearby hospital to get help.

An ambulance came and carried Sam to the hospital. He then rushed to Sam's home and informed about the accident to his parent.

Sam and his parent thanked Mike for the timely help. Mike in turn thanked, 'It was all possible just I had Sam's cycle.' Mike also told Sam's parent, 'cycle is too small for Sam to ride and that's why he was injured.' Sam and Mike became close friends. Mike met Sam every day in hospital until he was discharged.

Sam got a new cycle and he came to know that Mike doesn't own a cycle. He gave his old cycle to Mike and with Mike's parent permission, Mike accepted the gift from Sam.

Moral- One deserves from another for their wellness

18. The Monkey & the Crocodile

It was a beautiful lake surrounded by lush green grasses, beautiful trees, mountains and sweetest, tastiest jamun trees. There lived a monkey on one of the jamun trees located near the lake.

The lake also had a few crocodiles. There was one crocodile that used to collect the jamun fruits from the lake that fall from the tree.

As the crocodile visits the jamun trees every day, it became friends with Monkey. Crocodile and monkey met every day. The monkey helped crocodile by providing more and fresh jamun fruits from the tree. Their relationship continued and they became close pals.

One day, the monkey asked the crocodile to give some jamun fruits to his wife and family as the fruits were more delicious. The crocodile agreed and took a lot of jamun fruits to his wife.

His wife was so happy and surprised that she never ate so delicious fruits, so far. She inquired her husband, where he got those fruits. The crocodile told her, his friend, monkey who lives in a Jamun tree gave these for him.

The wife crocodile made a plan in her mind. She asked her husband, 'Does your friend eat these fruits every day?' The crocodile replied yes. She added, 'Oh my goodness. These are the sweetest fruits we ever ate. Imagine how delicious the monkey's heart would be if he eat these fruits daily! I need the heart of your friend. Can you please bring it for me?'

The crocodile was shocked to hear it from his wife. He replied, 'But he is my close friend. I can't do this to him.'

The wife crocodile told him, 'don't worry. You bring him here. I will then take care! Or else, you may try to push him down into the water if he doesn't know swimming!'

After a long time, the crocodile agreed to bring monkey to his wife.

The very next day, crocodile invited monkey to join them for lunch and asked for his favorite foods. Monkey happily agreed to be the guest and but worried that the monkey did not know how to swim in the lake.

Crocodile on thinking about monkey's sorrow, pleased monkey and told him, 'Don't worry. I will carry you on my back and will take you back safely too!'

The monkey accepted and crocodile rode him to his home on his back on the water. As they reached half way, the crocodile tried to push monkey down into the water. However, monkey held the crocodile tightly and did not fall. Monkey got suspicious about crocodile's act and asked him to tell the truth.

Since crocodile believed him as his good friend, he told about the conversation and the fight his wife had with him and he was taking monkey to eat his heart!

The intelligent monkey said, 'Oh my dear friend, you should have told me this earlier. I left my heart on one of the branches of the tree as I won't carry it if I travel long. If you take me back, I can give you my heart.'

Crocodile accepted and rode the monkey back to the lake. As they reached the tree where the monkey lived, the monkey climbed quickly and escaped from the crocodile.

He shouted at crocodile, 'I thought you as a good friend, but you cheated me. I will never come back and never be your friend.'

The crocodile understood his mistake and returned back home empty handed, losing a good friend indeed.

19. Golden Windows

Little Molly lived in a small beautiful town. Her tiny house is constructed on the banks of a beautiful river, near the mountain. She was the only daughter for her parent. Although they weren't very rich, they lived happily.

Her house was surrounded by huge trees and beautiful plants. It was a single bedded house, made of woods. Molly did not like her house very much. She felt that the house was too small and not very neat. Little molly was very fond of the mountain. The steep and sloppy mountain had a beautiful but abandoned castle like home with golden windows.

Yes, she liked the home on top of the mountain because of the glittering golden windows. The windows sparkled and glazed so beautifully that little Molly was completely mesmerized.

She went crazy for that the glittering golden windows and she started to hate her home more. However, little Molly was so sweet and she understood the struggles her family undergoing. So she accepted everything silently. Still her desire went on growing.

Years passed by and she grew up quickly. She became 12 years and looked very beautifully like a golden princess. She believed that she is supposed to live in a house with golden windows, not in an old wood house.

As she grown older, her mom allowed her to move around her house. It was holidays for Molly and she requested her mom that she wanted to wander in the garden near the river. Her mom also agreed and told her not to go so far.

Molly decided to climb the mountain and peek into the house with the golden windows. She took her bicycle and started her journey towards reaching the top of mountain. She found a narrow road in the mountain towards the abandoned home in the mountain. With so many struggles, she reached the top of the mountain.

She was so shocked to see the dirtiest house, in fact the damaged castle with dark windows. What she used to see from her home wasn't there in the mountain. Yes, the golden windows she saw from the lap of the mountain were in fact the reflection of the dark and dirty windows.

She was very upset and sat quietly for some time as she lost words. Her desire got vanished. Suddenly, she looked at her home. A window in her was shining like gold. She realized that the sun rays reflecting in the water makes the window glows.

The truth was she lived in her dream home, the home with beautiful golden windows. She realized it too late. What she dreamt for years just vanished away.

Moral-So understand that all glitters are not gold!

20. The Story of Thumbelina

Once upon a time, a simple and kind hearted woman lived carrying one desire in her mind. She had only one simple dream. Her dream was to have a baby girl. Days and months pass by, but her dream did not come true. Her desire to have a little girl grows stronger and stronger.

One day to make her dream come true, she visited a witch. She expressed her desire to have a baby girl. The witch offered a magic barley grain and asked her to plant it.

The Birth of Thumbelina

Although the woman wasn't happy, she had a hope and planted the magic grain in a flower pot. To her surprise, the very next day, the magic barley grew into a beautiful big flower bud, which appeared like a Tulip!

Mesmerized by the beauty of the flower, she softly and gently kissed the bud. Since it was a magic flower, it blossomed instantly with her kiss on the bud. The woman was greatly surprised as inside the flower sat a tiny and cute little girl, who looked as small as a thumb. The woman named her Thumbelina!

Thumbelina's life

She became the part of the woman's life. The woman provided Thumbelina everything she needed. She used walnut shell as her bed, petals of violet flower as her mattress and petals of beautiful roses as her blanket.

Thumbelina played in the petal boat of the tulip and floated on a plate of water. She used two horse hairs as oars to sail around the lake. She had a beautiful voice. She played, floated, rowed the boat and sailed around by singing and singing and singing beautifully!

Thumbelina snatched by a cunning frog

After playing for long time, Thumbelina fell asleep in her walnut shell. As she was sleeping, a huge frog looked at sleeping Thumbelina in the shell through the window. The frog simply gazed at her stunned at her beauty. She thought that Thumbelina would be the right girl for her son and picked her, ran away with her.

Unfortunately, no one noticed Thumbelina snatched by a frog. The large frog carried her to the pond where her family lives. She introduced the beautiful Thumbelina to her ugly and fatty son, who was a momma's boy. Even the ugly son pleased when he saw her. However, both the mom and son frogs were frightened that the beautiful prisoner may escape from them. Rather than let her ran away from their custody, she put Thumbelina in a water lily and put the lily into the middle of the pond. Mom and son were happy that Thumbelina won't be able to escape from there. In the meanwhile they both started preparing for the marriage.

How Thumbelina escaped from the trap?

The bitter talks of two frogs were heard by two minnows that were playing in the pond. They decided to help Thumbelina escape from the trap. The minnows, with the help of a butterfly pushed the lily. The leaf with lily floated far away from the pond and Thumbelina escaped.

Thumbelina encountered many problems

Although Thumbelina escaped from the frogs, she was soon captured by a beetle. However, very soon the beetle freed Thumbelina as she appeared very different.

The summer approached and Thumbelina wandered in grass lands and across the flowers. She hardly found good food to eat. She ate pollen as her meals and dew as her drink. Soon, the rainy season appeared. It made the places nasty. The little girl struggled too hard to find good shelter. Even though she recovered from the heavy water drops of rainy season, the winter made her struggle even more. The winter was terrible and she could not find food.

While she was roaming on the meadows, a big spider offered her help to provide food and shelter. The spider took her to a hollow tree and fed her with chestnuts. When the spider called his family to meet his new friend, the beautiful Thumbelina, others discriminated her as she looked different. She cried loudly and left spider's home.

Again, she wandered on the cold meadows. She saw a little cottage made of wood and leaves. Thumbelina decided to request help and knocked the door of the little cottage. It was a house of a

mouse. The mouse was amazed at the beauty of Thumbelina. She requested him to help her and offer her shelter. The field mouse asked her to stay with him as long as she wishes.

One day, the field mouse brought a friend, a rich mole. Field mouse asked Thumbelina to sing a song and she sang so beautifully and the mouse and the mole were well impressed by her singing. The field mouse ordered Thumbelina to marry the mole as he was very rich. The mouse was so cruel to her and she decided to run away from him. The mole planned for their marriage in the summer.

After a few days, she nursed a swallow bird and gave her food every day. They became closer and the swallow bird shared her story. During the onset of spring, the swallow was completely cured and decided to fly away.

She offered Thumbelina to join her. She made every possible attempt to escape from the mole marrying her. She was thinking and horrified how she going live in a tunnel with mole for the whole life! Just before a day of her wedding, the swallow asked her to join and spend a day in the sky! Without a second thought, Thumbelina grabbed the finger of the bird. The bird carried Thumbelina over the hills, meadows, plains, and until they reach the flower country.

The country was full of colorful flowers. The swallow gently placed her on a beautiful flower, where she met the king of flower fairies. The king was impressed by her beauty, asked her to marry him and she instantly said YES! She became the queen of flowers.

They lived happily ever after!

21. The Cunning Fox and the Clever Stork

Once upon a time, there lived a very cunning and mischievous fox. He used to speak to other animals sweetly and gain their trust, before playing tricks on them.

One day the fox met a stork. He befriended the stork and acted like a very good friend. Soon, he invited the stork to have a feast with him. The stork happily accepted the invitation.

The day of the feast came, and the stork went to the fox's house. To her surprise and disappointment, the fox said that he could not make a big feast as promised, and just offered some soup. When he brought the soup out of the kitchen, the stork saw that it was in a shallow bowl!

The poor stork could not have any soup with its long bill, but the fox easily licked the soup from the plate. As the stork just touched the soup with the tip of its bill, the fox asked her, "How is the soup? Don't you like it?"

The hungry stork replied, "Oh it is good, but my stomach is upset, and I can't take any more soup!"

"I'm sorry for troubling you," said the fox.

The stork replied, "Oh dear, please don't say sorry. I have some health problem and cannot enjoy what you offer."

She left the place after thanking the fox, and inviting him to her house for dinner.

The day arrived and the fox reached the stork's place. After exchanging pleasantries, the stork served soup for both of them, in a narrow jar with a long neck. She was able to have the soup very easily with her long bill, but the fox obviously could not.

After finishing hers, the stork asked the fox if he was enjoying the soup. The fox remembered the feast he himself had given the stork, and felt very ashamed. He stammered, "I...I'd better leave now. I have a tummy ache."

Humiliated, he left the place running.

Moral: One bad turn begets another

22. A Hole in the Fence

In a small village, a little boy lived with his father and mother. He was the only son. The parents of the little boy were very depressed due to his bad temper. The boy used to get angry very soon and taunt others with his words. His bad temper made him use words that hurt others. He scolded kids, neighbours and even his friends due to anger. His friends and neighbours avoided him, and his parents were really worried about him.

His mother and father advised him many times to control his anger and develop kindness. Unfortunately, all their attempts failed. Finally, the boy's father came up with an idea.

One day, his father gave him a huge bag of nails. He asked his son to hammer one nail to the fence every time he became angry and lost his temper. The little boy found it amusing and accepted the task.

Every time he lost his temper, he ran to the fence and hammered a nail. His anger drove him to hammer nails on the fence 30 times on the first day! After the next few days, the number of nails hammered on the fence was reduced to half. The little boy found it very difficult to hammer the nails and decided to control his temper.

Gradually, the number of nails hammered to the fence was reduced and the day arrived when no nail was hammered! The boy did not lose his temper at all that day. For the next several days, he did not lose his temper, and so did not hammer any nail.

Now, his father told him to remove the nails each time the boy controlled his anger. Several days passed and the boy was able to pull out most of the nails from the fence. However, there remained a few nails that he could not pull out.

The boy told his father about it. The father appreciated him and asked him pointing to a hole, "What do you see there?"

The boy replied, "a hole in the fence!"

He told the boy, "The nails were your bad temper and they were hammered on people. You can remove the nails but the holes in the fence will remain. The fence will never look the same. It has scars all over. Some nails cannot even be pulled out. You can stab a man with a knife, and say sorry later, but the wound will remain there forever. Your bad temper and angry words were like that! Words are more painful than physical abuse! Use words for good purposes. Use them to grow relationships. Use them to show the love and kindness in your heart!"

Moral – Unkind words cause lasting damage: Let our words be kind and sweet.

23. Proud Red Rose

One beautiful spring day a red rose blossomed in a forest. Many kinds of trees and plants grew there. As the rose looked around, a pine tree nearby said, "What a beautiful flower. I wish I was that lovely." Another tree said, "Dear pine, do not be sad, we cannot have everything."

The rose turned its head and remarked, "It seems that I am the most beautiful plant in this forest." A sunflower raised its yellow head and asked, "Why do you say that? In this forest there are many beautiful plants. You are just one of them." The red rose replied, "I see everyone looking at me and admiring me." Then the rose looked at a cactus and said, "Look at that ugly plant full of thorns!" The pine tree said, "Red rose, what kind of talk is this? Who can say what beauty is? You have thorns too."

The proud red rose looked angrily at the pine and said, "I thought you had good taste! You do not know what beauty is at all. You cannot compare my thorns to that of the cactus."

"What a proud flower", thought the trees.

The rose tried to move its roots away from the cactus, but it could not move. As the days passed, the red rose would look at the cactus and say insulting things, like: This plant is useless? How sorry I am to be his neighbor.

The cactus never got upset and he even tried to advise the rose, saying, "God did not create any form of life without a purpose."

Spring passed, and the weather became very warm. Life became difficult in the forest, as the plants and animals needed water and no rain fell. The red rose began to wilt. One day the rose saw sparrows stick their beaks into the cactus and then fly away. This was puzzling, and the red rose asked the pine tree what the birds were doing. The pine tree explained that the birds got water from the cactus. "Does it not hurt when they make holes?" asked the rose.

"Yes, but the cactus does not like to see any birds suffer," replied the pine.

The rose opened its eyes in wonder and said, "The cactus has water?"

"Yes you can also drink from it. The sparrow can bring water to you if you ask the cactus for help."

Moral - The red rose felt too ashamed of its past words and behavior to ask for water from the cactus, but then it finally did ask the cactus for help. The cactus kindly agreed and the birds filled their beaks with water and watered the rose's roots. Thus the rose learned a lesson and never judged anyone by their appearance again

24. Gold Coins and a Selfish Man

Sam was a greedy and a selfish man. He always desired to have lots and lots of money and never hesitated to cheat others to make money. Also, he never wished to share anything with others. He was so selfish that he would like to own everything for himself.

The selfish man used to calculate each and every small aspect. He paid very little amount of wages to his servants. Where ever he went, he calculated a lot to save money by deceiving others. He also told a lot of lies to protect his wealth. Simply, Sam was the antonym for the word; HONESTY.

However, he was taught a nice lesson by his own act.

One day, he missed a small bag, which contained 50 gold coins. He was searching for the bag of gold coins, day and night. He sent his workers in search of the bag, but none could find it. He told his friends and neighbors that he had lost a bag of gold coins and requested them to inform him, if they found it. Sam was so sad that he had lost so many gold coins.

After a couple of days, a ten year old girl, who lived near Sam's house, told her father that she had found a small bag and that it had 50 gold coins. Her father worked in Sam's land and he told his daughter that the bag belonged to his master. He had lost it two days ago, and added that he would return the bag to his master.

They weren't very rich, and the father could have easily retained the gold coins, and hide the fact of finding the bag. He was so honest that he felt that he should return the valuable coins to his master, as he was the rightful owner.

He gave the bag back to his master Sam, and asked him to check whether the bag had 50 gold coins. Sam who was literally happy to get the coins, decided to play a trick. He shouted at his worker,

'there were 75 gold coins in this bag and you gave me only 50! Where are the other coins? You have stolen them!'

The worker was shocked to hear this, and he pleaded to his master that he gave whatever his daughter had found. Selfish and greedy, Sam did not accept the worker's story, and decided to take the issue to court.

The judge heard both the sides. He questioned the daughter and the worker about the number of coins they had found in the bag, and they assured it was only 50.

He cross-examined Sam and Sam replied, 'Yes m'lord, I had 75 gold coins in my bag, and they gave me only 50. Hence, it is quite obvious that they have stolen the balance 25 coins!'

Judge then asked, 'Are you sure you that your bag had 75 coins?' and Sam nodded his head in acceptance.

The judge then made his judgment, 'Since Sam lost a bag of 75 gold coins and the bag found by the girl had only 50 coins, it is obvious that the bag found, didn't belong to Sam, and it was lost by someone else. In addition, if anyone found a bag of 75 gold coins, I will declare that it belongs to Sam. As there are no claims against the loss of 50 coins, I order the girl and his father to take those 50 coins as a token of appreciation for their honesty!'

MORAL-Honesty will always be rewarded and greediness punished!

25. Precious Coin and Generosity

Mahatma Gandhi was on an expedition to collect funds from various cities and villages for Charkha Sangh. He went to several palaces and reached Orissa. He had organised a meeting in Orissa.

He requested to offer funds for the Sangh and gave a speech. After the speech, a very old woman with bent back, faltered clothing, white hair, dry and shrunk skin got up. She was trying to reach the stage and requested the volunteers to allow her to reach Gandhi Ji. However, the volunteers stopped her, yet she fought with them and reached Gandhi Ji.

She touched the feet of Gandhi Ji. Then she took out a copper coin kept in her folds of saree and placed the copper coin at his feet. The old lady left the stage.

Gandhi Ji very carefully took the coin and placed it safely. The in-charge of the Sangh asked Gandhi Ji for the copper coins, but he refused to give it.

"I keep cheques worth thousands of rupees for the Charkha Sangh," the in-charge said laughingly "yet you won't trust me with a copper coin."

Gandhi Ji said, *"This copper coin is worth much more than those thousands" Gandhi Ji said. "If a man has several lakhs and he gives away a thousand or two, it doesn't mean much."*

Yes, the coin was just the only thing that the poor old woman possessed. She did not even have proper clothes and seemed that she could not afford for good food, still gave everything she had. It was the greatest offer ever made. That is why Mahatma held the coin very precious.

Moral - We may have tons of wealth, but that doesn't make us generous. Offering helping hand when we have nothing or very little wealth makes it more valuable.

26. Deaf and Dumb

The child who is possessed of the five senses, seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, and speech, and has a well-formed body, is greatly blessed, though lowly and poor, whether he knows it or not. To be a

cripple is an affliction; to inherit a sickly body is a serious barrier to enjoyment. Then how thankful children should be who have sound bodies and all their faculties! Imagine a watch or a sewing-machine with one or more parts missing! There are so few cases among the Latter-day Saints of physical or mental deficiency that our children cannot realize how it is out in the world. If we placed a proper value upon these gifts of God, we would never use them unwisely.

We would not lend our eyes to gaze upon forbidden pleasures (gambling, horse-racing, evil company) or books, such as by false teaching or fascinating stories lead the mind astray; our ears to listen to calumnies, profanity, or impure conversation; our Tongues to speak falsely, or taste intoxicating drinks, or tobacco, or in saying anything we should be ashamed of.

In resisting these temptations lies the chief trial of life. "What!" asks one, "do the chief evils of life come through the use of eyes, ears, and tongue? I thought it was what we did." Yes, but your eyes, ears, and tongue lead you into the acts. The souls of the blind are unsullied by sights of sin. The hearts of the deaf have never ached in response to angry tones. The tongues of the dumb have never uttered profanity.

When I have heard and seen children quarreling, with discordant voices, and darting angry looks as challenges or resentment, I have wished that I might take them to an institution where the deaf, dumb, and blind reside. I think their hearts would be touched with pity and sorrow.

Look upon the eyes that have never seen one of the millions of beautiful things in this world, the ears that have never heard music or a loving voice that exist in eternal blank. Think of the tongues like frozen brooks, fettered prisoners that cannot utter one sound, though in peril or the pains of death. Try to realize such a life as this would be, or all of these combined, and then ask yourself if God has slighted you.

But the fortunate possessor of all these gifts must not be too sure that they are his, or his to keep; they are not; God has lent them to us, and requires us to make a wise use of them.

Some have kept these blessings all their lives, but I have known of instances to the contrary. In two cases, where falsehood and abuse had been exercised, the parties were for several days before death unable to speak. Tears and anguish of the countenance told plainly of the soul's punishment, but the words of repentance could not then be spoken; it was too late! There have been many instances of God's visitation and judgment. O children of the Latter-day Saints, you have been taught of the watch that is over you by day and by night! Shun such dangers, and live in such a manner that you may feel a right to claim the blessing and protection of the heavenly Parent.

27. Friends

Bunny rabbit lived in the forest. He had many friends. He was proud of his friends. One day Bunny rabbit heard the loud barking of the wild dogs. He was very scared. He decided to ask for help. He quickly went to his friend deer. He said: "Dear friend, some wild dogs are chasing me. Can you chase them away with your sharp antlers?" Deer said: "That is right, I can. But now I am busy. Why don't you ask bear for help?"

Bunny rabbit ran to the bear. "My dear friend you are very strong, please help me. Some wild dogs are after me. Please chase them away," he requested the bear. Bear replied: "I am sorry. I am hungry and tired. I need to find some food. Please ask the monkey for help".

Poor Bunny went to the monkey, elephant, goat and all his friends. Bunny felt sad that nobody was ready to help him.

He understood that he has to think of a way out. He hid under a bush. He lay still the wild dogs went their way.

28. Foolish Monkeys

Before several centuries, there was a very large, dense and dark forest. A group of monkeys arrived at the forest. It was winter season, and the monkeys struggled hard to survive the freezing cold nights. They were hunting for fire to get warm.

One night, they saw a firefly and considered it a dab of fire. All the monkeys in the group shouted 'Fire, Fire, Fire, Yeah we got fire!'

A couple of monkeys tried to catch the firefly and it escaped. They were sad as they could not catch the fire. They were talking to themselves that they couldn't live in the cold if they didn't get the fire.

The next night, again they saw many fireflies. After several attempts, the monkeys caught a few fireflies. They put the fireflies in a hole dug in the land and tried to blow the flies.

They blew the flies very hard without knowing the fact that they were flies!

An owl was watching the activities of the monkeys. The owl reached the monkeys and told them, 'Hey those are not fire! They are flies. You won't be able to make fire from it!'

The monkeys laughed at the owl. One monkey replied the owl, 'Hey old owl you don't know anything about how to make fire. Don't disturb us!'

The Owl warned the monkeys again and asked them to stop their foolish act. 'Monkeys, you cannot make fire from the flies! Please hear my words.'

The monkeys tried to make fire from the flies.

The Owl told them again to stop their foolish act. 'You are struggling so much, go take your shelter in a nearby cave. You can save yourself from the freezing cold! You won't get fire!'

One monkey shouted at the owl and the owl left the place.

The monkeys were simply doing the foolish activity for several hours and it was almost midnight. They were very tired and realized that the words of the owl were correct and they were trying to blow a fly.

They sheltered themselves at the cave and escaped from the cold.

MORAL- We may go wrong many times and should seek and accept the advice/ suggestions provided by others.

29. EXCESS OF ANYTHING IS BAD

Once upon a time there was a pasture near the edge of a forest. Shepherds of the nearby villages came there with their flocks. While the flocks grazed, the shepherds spent their time playing various games.

At the end of the pasture, there was a big tree having a big hollow but with a narrow opening to get in. the shepherds used to put their lunch packets in that hollow. In the afternoon, they took them out and enjoyed their mid-day meals together.

One day a hungry fox happened to come that way. He got the flavour of lunch packets and followed it to reach the hollow. His belly was sunk inside due to hunger. So, he was able to get inside the hollow without much difficulty.

He ate up the contents of all the lunch packets. His belly puffed up on both sides and he was not able to come out of the hollow. Soon the shepherds came there for their lunch packets. They found the fox there and gave him a sound beating.

Moral- Excess of anything is bad.

30. The Secret of Happiness

Once upon a time, there were three brothers named Samuel, Timothy and Xander, who lived in a cottage by the woods. They were honest and hardworking. Every day, they would venture into the forest to fell wood. Later, they would sell it in the market where it would fetch a decent price. Thus, their life continued in this manner. However, the brothers were always sad and morose. Even though they lived a good life, they were unhappy. Each one hankered for something or the other and would pine for it.

One day, while Samuel, Timothy and Xander were returning home from the woods carrying their bundle of logs, they saw an old haggard woman bent low with a sack on her back. As they were kind and compassionate, the brothers immediately approached the poor woman and offered to carry the sack all the way to her home. She smiled and expressed her gratefulness, while replying that the sack actually contained apples that she had collected in the forest. Samuel, Timothy and Xander took turns in carrying the sack, and at last, when they reached the woman's home, they were very tired indeed.

Now, this old woman was no ordinary person and had magical powers. Pleased with the brothers' kind and selfless nature, she asked them whether there was anything she could help them with, as a reward.

"We are not happy, and that has become our greatest cause of concern," replied Samuel. The woman asked what would make them happy. Each brother spoke of a different thing that would please him.

"A splendid mansion with plenty of servants would make me happy. There is nothing more that I would want," said Samuel. "A big farm with lots of harvest would make me happy. Then I could be rich without having to worry," said Timothy. "A beautiful wife would make me happy. Every day, after returning home, her sweet little face would light me up and make me forget my sorrows," said Xander.

"That is fine," said the old woman, "If these things will give you happiness, you deserve them in every respect for helping a poor helpless person like me. Go home, and each of you shall find exactly what you have wished for."

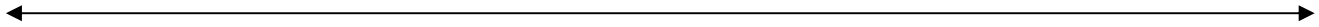
This took the brothers by surprise as they did not know about the woman's powers. Nevertheless, they took leave and returned home. But lo behold, beside their cottage, there was a huge mansion with a doorman and other servants waiting outside! They greeted Samuel and ushered him in. At some distance, a yellow farmland showed itself. A ploughman came and announced that it belonged to Timothy. Timothy gasped. Just at that moment, a beautiful maiden approached Xander and coyly said that she was his wife. The brothers were beside themselves with joy at this new turn of events. They thanked their lucky stars and adapted to their new lifestyles.

The days passed and soon a year was over. The situation was however, now different for Samuel, Timothy and Xander. Samuel had grown tired of owning the mansion. He became lazy and did not supervise his servants into taking proper care of the mansion. Timothy, who had built a decent house next to his farmland, found it burdensome to plough the fields and sow seeds from time to time. Xander too, grew used to his beautiful wife and no longer found any joy in keeping her company. In short, all of them were unhappy again. One day, the three of them met up and decided to visit the old woman at her home. "That woman has magical powers which turned our dreams into reality. However, since we are no longer happy, we must go and seek her help now. It is she who will be able to tell us the secret to attaining happiness," said Samuel. When they came to the old woman, she was cooking stew in a pot. Greeting her, each of the brothers recounted how he had turned unhappy again. "Please tell us how we can once more be happy," said Timothy.

"Well," replied the old woman. "It is all in your own hands. See, when each of you made his wish and it was granted, you were happy. However, happiness never lasts without a very important thing –

content. Earlier, since you were happy but never really content or satisfied, boredom and misery overcame you and you became sad again. Only if you learn to be content, can you truly enjoy the bliss of happiness.”

Samuel, Timothy and Xander realized their mistake and went back home. They saw how lucky they were to have the gifts for which they had once craved. Samuel felt grateful for being the owner of a mansion and began taking good care of it. Timothy began to plough his land diligently so as to have a good harvest in time. Xander too learnt to appreciate his pretty wife’s chores in the house and her devotion towards him. Remembering that happiness and content went side by side, never again did the brothers take their blessings for granted. And thus, they lived happily ever after.



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