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# 1

## Understanding of Words & Phrases

**Letter (अक्षर):** Sound and symbol used for writing and reading. (ध्वनि या संकेत जिसका प्रयोग लिखने या पढ़ने के लिये होता है।) [A, B, C, D, ..... Z]

**Word (शब्द):** A letter or group of letters with complete meaning. (एक अक्षर या कई अक्षरों का समूह जिसकी complete meaning हो।) [A, I, Cat, Pen, Diligent (परिश्रमी) etc.]

एक शब्द के कई अर्थ भी होते हैं-

**For** का अर्थ - (के लिये / क्योंकि / तक / से) हो सकता है।

1. This is **for** you. (के लिये)
2. I went to him **for** he brought some news from my father. (क्योंकि)
3. He worked there **for** 3 years. (तक)
4. He has been working there **for** 3 years. (से)

**Phrase (पदबंध):** 2 या ज्यादा fixed words का group जिसकी meaning fixed होती है but complete sentence नहीं होता।  
**e.g.** In the afternoon, At dawn, Look into, Look after, For good (हमेशा के लिये), At times (कभी-कभी) etc.

**Phrase 3 types के होते हैं-** (i) Literal (ii) Idiomatic Phrase (iii) Phrasal Verb

**(i) LITERAL:** शाब्दिक अर्थ वाले phrase (जैसा शब्द उसी से मिलता-जुलता अर्थ)

- in the morning - सुबह
- in a hurry - जल्दी में
- make a noise - शोर करना
- on foot - पैदल
- each other - एक-दूसरे
- take advantage of - फायदा उठाना
- get rid of - छुटकारा पाना
- in fact - वास्तव में
- for a while - थोड़ी देर के लिये
- in detail - विस्तार से
- a couple of - कुछ/थोड़ा
- by cheque - चैक से
- in cash - नकद
- All of a sudden - अचानक
- boast of - अपनी प्रशंसा करना
- prior to - के पहले
- jealous of - ईर्ष्यालु होना
- angry **at** something/**with** somebody - नाराज़ होना
- deal **in** something/**with** somebody - व्यापार / व्यवहार करना

**(ii) IDIOMATIC PHRASE** (मुहावरेदार अर्थ वाले phrase- शब्द कुछ और, अर्थ कुछ और)

- Apple of one's eye - very dear (बहुत प्यारा)
- Apple pie order - in order (क्रम में)
- Apple of discord - cause of quarrel (झगड़े की जड़)
- At sixes and sevens - scattered (बिखरा हुआ)
- Keep an eye on someone - watch (निगरानी करना)
- Turn a deaf ear - ignore (अनसुना करना)
- Now and then - sometimes (कभी-कभी)
- Catch red-handed - (अपराध करते हुए पकड़ना)

**(iii) PHRASAL VERB (Main Verb + Preposition) -**  
(शब्द कुछ और, अर्थ कुछ और)

- Look after - take care of (देखभाल करना)
- Look into - investigate (जाँच पड़ताल करना)
- Look for - search (तलाश करना)
- Call on - meet (मिलना)
- Call for - demand (माँग करना)
- Call of - cancel (रद्द करना)
- Call upon - invite to speak (बोलने के लिये आमंत्रित करना)
- Take off - fly, remove clothes (उड़ान भरना, कपड़े उतारना)
- Get in/into - board (ट्रेन/बस में चढ़ना)
- Get off / down - deboard (ट्रेन/बस से उतरना)

## Exercises

### Exercise – 1

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 15): Find out phrase, idiom or phrasal verb.**

1. The sun rises in the east.
2. He waited for me for a while.
3. He returned in the evening.
4. He told me about that incident in detail.
5. He wanted to get rid of his bad habits.
6. The thief was caught red handed yesterday.
7. He turned a deaf ear to my advice.
8. He kept an eye on me.
9. The master called for an explanation.
10. The Prime Minister called on the President last night.
11. The strike was called off.
12. He reached the examination hall in time.
13. He saw me a couple of days ago.
14. My friend took advantage of me.
15. He goes to college on foot.

### Exercise – 2

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 6): Correct the following sentences.**

1. All this happened prior 1971 war.
2. He boasts his achievements now and then.
3. The Principal was angry upon the boys.
4. He deals on imported cars with his bosom friend.
5. I prefer to pay by cash.
6. All of a sudden he burst in tears.

### Exercise – 3

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 4): Read the passage and choose the answer of the following questions.**

Devan was a clever thief. He robbed the rich and gave all to the sick and the needy. The other thieves were jealous of him. They planned to get rid of him. They challenged him to steal the King's pyjamas.

Devan accepted the challenge. After that he prepared to execute the new challenge. He charted out a plan to steal the King's pyjamas. He prepared himself mentally to carry out a plan.

He went to the King's palace. He found the King sleeping. He opened a bottle of red ants on the bed. The King was badly bitten. He cried for help. The servants rushed in. He also pretended to be one of the servants. They all looked for the ants. He removed the King's pyjamas and escaped. Other thieves were dumbfounded. They accepted Devan as their leader.

1. Who was Devan?
  - a) The king
  - b) A clever thief
  - c) A servant
  - d) A robber
2. What did other thieves challenge Devan to do?
  - a) to steal the king's wealth
  - b) to steal the king's pyjamas
  - c) to go to the king's palace
  - d) to be the king's servant
3. When Devan went to the King's palace, what was the king doing?
  - a) The king was playing
  - b) The king was yawning
  - c) The king was sleeping
  - d) The king was waiting for Devan
4. How did other thieves feel at last?
  - a) They were happy
  - b) They were dumbfounded
  - c) They were sad
  - d) They were jealous of Devan

### Vocabulary based on story

A **hedonist**<sup>1</sup> **pretended**<sup>2</sup> that he was a **pantheist**<sup>3</sup>. Once he **came across**<sup>4</sup> a **mesmerising**<sup>5</sup> woman and began to **ogle at**<sup>6</sup> her. That woman felt **awkward**<sup>7</sup> and **ignored**<sup>8</sup> him at first. But that **obstinate**<sup>9</sup> and **uncouth**<sup>10</sup> man **kept on**<sup>11</sup> ogling at her. That lady was not **submissive**<sup>12</sup> and warned that rude man against his **indecent**<sup>13</sup> activities. That person told her politely that he was a pantheist and was trying to recognise the goddess in her.

1. **Hedonist (N)** – pleasure seeking - सुखवादी
2. **Pretend (V)** – give excuse - बहाना बनाना
3. **Pantheist (N)** – believes that God is in everything - कण-कण में भगवान को मानने वाला
4. **Come across (V)** – meet by chance - संयोग से पाना / मिलना
5. **Mesmerising (Adj)** – enthralling/captivating – मोहित करने वाला  
 [Note: 'Ving' form without HELPING VERB (is/am/are/was/were) is ADJECTIVE or NOUN]
6. **Ogle at (V)** – stare at ताड़ना
7. **Awkward (Adj)** – not graceful - भद्दा
8. **Ignore (V)** – neglect - ध्यान न देना
9. **Obstinate (Adj.)** – stubborn, rigid - जिद्दी
10. **Uncouth (Adj)** – Rude - बदतमीज़
11. **Keep on (V)** – continue - जारी रखना  
 [Note: Phrasal Verb - (Verb + Preposition) eg. look after, look into, etc.]
12. **Submissive (Adj)** – docile, obedient, over polite - अति विनम्र
13. **Indecent (Adj)** – vulgar - अश्लील

### Exercise – 4

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 9): Find out phrase, idiom or phrasal verb.**

1. I do yoga in the morning.
2. He was in a dilemma to choose the path.
3. He comes here at times.
4. The officer is looking into the case.
5. He is looking for the keys in the almirah.
6. He looks after his parents.
7. He made an effort to pull the curtain.
8. He was in a hurry so he did not pay attention to me.
9. He went there so that he might discuss the problem.

### Answer with Explanation

#### Exercise – 1

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. in the east.       | 2. for a while.       |
| 3. in the evening.    | 4. in detail.         |
| 5. get rid of         | 6. caught red-handed  |
| 7. turned a deaf ear  | 8. kept an eye        |
| 9. called for         | 10. called on         |
| 11. called off.       | 12. in time.          |
| 13. a couple of days. | 14. took advantage of |
| 15. on foot.          |                       |

#### Exercise – 2

1. All this happened prior to the 1971 war.
2. He boasts of his achievements every now and then.
3. The Principal was angry with the boys.
4. He deals in imported cars with his bosom friend.
5. I prefer to pay in cash.
6. All of a sudden he burst into tears.

#### Exercise – 3

1. b)
2. b)
3. c)
4. b)

#### Exercise – 3

1. in the morning
2. in a dilemma (दुविधा में)
3. at times (sometimes – कभी-कभी)
4. look into (investigate- जाँच करना)
5. look for (search – तलाश करना)
6. look after (take care of – देखभाल करना)
7. make an effort (प्रयास करना)
8. in a hurry (जल्दी में), pay attention to (ध्यान देना)
9. so that (ताकि)



# 2

## Subject-Verb Agreement

**Subject - Verb Agreement** (कर्ता-क्रिया तालमेल/सामंजस्य का अर्थ है कर्ता (Subject) के वचन (Number) तथा पुरुष (Person) के आधार पर ही क्रिया (verb) के वचन (number) तथा पुरुष (Person) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इस प्रकार Subject - Verb Agreement के लिए निम्नलिखित दो कथनों को ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक है।

(1) Subject के number के अनुसार verb का number निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए। जैसे-

- (i) A dog is barking. Two dogs are barking.
- (ii) A boy was singing. Two boys were singing.

ऊपर दिए वाक्यों में singular subjects 'boy' तथा 'dog' के लिए singular verbs 'is' तथा 'was' का प्रयोग किया है। अन्य दो वाक्यों में 'dogs' एवं 'boys', plural subjects के लिए plural verbs, 'are' और 'were' का प्रयोग हुआ है।

(2) Subject के person के अनुसार verb के भी person का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

- (i) I am not going for a walk.
- (ii) She is not going for a walk.

दोनों वाक्यों पर ध्यान करते हैं तो देखते हैं कि 'I' एवं 'She' दोनों ही singular subject हैं 'I' के लिए 'am' तथा 'she' के लिए 'is' का प्रयोग हुआ है। इसका कारण यह है, कि एक First Person तथा दूसरा Third Person है। अतः verb के प्रयोग में Person को ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक होता है।

'I is' और 'She am' का प्रयोग गलत है।

### Rules of Subject - Verb Agreement

**Subject - verb agreement** के निम्नलिखित दो नियम होते हैं-

- (1) Singular subject के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग करते हैं
  - (2) Plural subject के साथ plural verb का प्रयोग करते हैं
- दो नियमों पर Subject verb agreement आधारित है लेकिन ध्यान न रखने पर निम्नलिखित भूल कर बैठते हैं।

- (A) मूल वाक्य के subject का पता न चल पाना।
  - (B) Subject का पता लगने पर भी इसके Number तथा Person का पता नहीं लगना। निम्नलिखित वाक्य को देखें
- The boys of this family is sincere. (x)
- The boys of this family are sincere. (✓)

इस वाक्य में subject का पता नहीं लगने के कारण verb के प्रयोग में गलती का पता लगाएँ। इस वाक्य में कर्ता this family न होकर boys है। अतः plural subject 'boys' के साथ plural verb 'are' का प्रयोग होगा।

### The verbs that agree with the subject

कुछ विशेष verbs हैं जो Subject से तालमेल/सामंजस्य स्थापित करती हैं। ये verbs निम्नलिखित हैं-

(1) **Auxiliary verbs**

- (A) Primary Auxiliaries
- (i) be (is, are, am, was, were)
- (ii) Do (do, does, did)
- (iii) Have (have, has, had)

\* *did/had* के साथ subject - verb agreement की कोई परेशानी नहीं होती है।

(B) Modal Auxiliaries:

shall, will, should, would, may, might, could, must, ought, used, need, dare कभी भी Subject के अनुसार नहीं होते हैं।

अतः इनके साथ subject - verb agreement की कोई परेशानी नहीं होती है।

(2) **Main verb/ Principal verbs**

मुख्य क्रियाएँ Subject से केवल तभी तालमेल (सामंजस्य) स्थापित करती हैं जब वे simple present tense में होती हैं। जैसे-

- (i) She goes to college and learns there.
- (ii) We go to college and learn there.

**Note-** किसी noun के साथ 's' या 'es' जोड़ने पर noun plural बनाया जाता है। जबकि किसी verb के साथ 's' या 'es' जोड़ने पर verb singular बनाया जाता है।

NOUN		VERB	
Singular	Plural	Plural	Singular
Toy	Toys	Come	Comes
Bird	Birds	Go	Goes
Bag	Bags	Write	Writes
Day	Days	Hit	Hits
Bench	Benches	Help	Helps
Star	Stars	Sit	Sits

## Exceptions (अपवाद) of Subject-Verb Agreement

(1) 'I' first person singular का pronoun है। इसके साथ singular की क्रिया 'am' तथा 'was' प्रयुक्त होता है लेकिन अन्य सभी क्रियाओं do व have तथा main verbs के Plural रूप प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे-

### I + Singular Verb I + Plural Verb

I am in Mumbai. I do not want any more tea.

I was not sad. I have sold my farm.

(2) You का प्रयोग singular तथा plural दोनों में होता है लेकिन इसके साथ verb हमेशा plural प्रयोग होती है।

e.g. You are a teacher.

### General Rules

(1) जब एक singular noun किसी वाक्य का subject हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(i) Ram is poor.

(ii) He is poor.

(iii) Hari does not learn.

(iv) Reena has gone.

(2) जब दो singular nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों और किसी वाक्य के subject हों, तो plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे- Sita and Geeta are friends.

(3) जब दो singular nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों और 'pair' (युग्म जोड़े) के रूप में प्रयोग हुए हों तथा उनसे एक ही व्यक्ति तथा वस्तु का ज्ञान हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(i) Slow and steady wins the race.

(ii) Rice and curry is my favourite dish.

(iii) Bread and butter is a good breakfast.

(iv) Screaming and shouting was heard from the hall.

(4) जब दो singular nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों और उनसे एक ही व्यक्ति का बोध हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। उस स्थिति में noun के पहले केवल एक article (a/an/the) या possessive (my/our/your/his/her/their) आता है। जैसे-

(i) My parent and guardian wants me to live at home.

(ii) The principal and secretary has come to school.

(5) जब दो singular nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों और उनसे दो व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं का ज्ञान हो तो Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। उस स्थिति में दोनों nouns के पहले the/possessive का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-

(i) The Chief Minister and the Finance Minister are going to Delhi today.

(ii) Her friend and her colleague have advised her to study medicine.

(6) जब किसी Possessive adjective के बाद mother या father जैसे पारिवारिक संबंध वाले विभिन्न gender के दो Noun 'and' से जुड़े हों तो plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(i) My uncle and aunt want to visit the Taj Mahal.

(ii) My father and mother are going to the market.

(7) जब दो singular nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा उनके पहले 'each' या 'every' आया हो तो उनके लिए singular verb का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(i) Each boy and each girl is weak in French.

(ii) Every bench and desk has been sold.

(8) जब दो pronouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा वाक्य के subject हों तो उनके लिए plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(i) You and he have won the prize.

(ii) He and she were allowed to go there.

जब एक noun तथा एक pronoun 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा वाक्य के subject का काम करें तो उनके लिए plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(iii) You and Ravi were late yesterday.

(iv) Raju and she were anxious.

(9) जब 'each' किसी वाक्य का कर्ता हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(i) Each knows what to take.

(ii) Each has the right to speak.

(10) 'Each' के पहले यदि कोई plural noun या pronoun हो तो 'each' को plural माना जाता है तथा plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(i) We, you and I each have plans.

जब 'either' और 'neither' का प्रयोग subject के रूप में हुआ हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(ii) There were two bikes there but neither was in order.

Each, every, either, neither के बाद singular countable noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(iii) Either girl dances well.

(iv) Every method is special.

जब everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, someone, no one, anyone, everything, something, nothing, anything का प्रयोग किसी वाक्य के subject के रूप में हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (v) Everybody is reading his lesson.
- (vi) Nothing is impossible to do.

**(11)** Each of, either of, neither of के बाद noun या pronoun plural के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं लेकिन verb singular ही रहता है। जैसे-

- (i) Neither of these two boys is good.
- (ii) Each of us wants to succeed in life.

**(12)** The amount of, a large amount of, a great deal of, a good deal of के बाद uncountable noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे-

- (i) A large amount of diamond was sent.
- (ii) A good deal of money is needed for this work.
- (iii) The amount of money collected by us is below expectation.

**(13)** Many, a great many, a good many का प्रयोग यदि वाक्य के subject के रूप में हो तो इनके लिए plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) Many were invited to the party.
- (ii) A good many writers were awarded.
- (iii) A great many dancers are coming here.

Many of, a great many of, a good many of के बाद plural noun या plural pronoun तथा plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (iv) A good many of us value morality.
- (v) A great many of us have got silver medals.

**(14)** Many a/ an के बाद singular countable noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) Many a bike has been bought today.
- 'More than one' के बाद singular countable noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-
- (ii) More than one apple was rotten.
- (iii) More than one hotel is vacant here.

लेकिन more than two, three, four का प्रयोग होने पर plural noun तथा plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (iv) More than two chairs were broken.
- (v) More than three hotels are vacant here.

परन्तु 'More' के बाद plural noun तथा 'than one' का प्रयोग होने पर plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (vi) More mobiles than one are new.

**(15)** यदि Both, several, various subject के रूप में हो तो plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) Both men are happy.
- (ii) Both of the boys are sincere.

**(16)** 'No' के प्रयोग के बाद uncountable noun, singular countable noun या plural countable noun का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है तथा verb का प्रयोग noun के अनुसार किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) No problem was insolvable.
- (ii) No problems were insolvable.

**(17)** यदि All, all of या not all of के बाद uncountable noun का प्रयोग हो तो verb हमेशा singular होता है। लेकिन यदि countable noun का प्रयोग हो तो वह verb हमेशा plural होता है। जैसे-

- (i) All the amount has been spent.
- (ii) All the students were sitting there.

Much, not much, much of, most, most of, some of, enough, enough of, plenty, plenty of, lots of के बाद uncountable singular noun का प्रयोग हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (iii) Some rice is needed.
- (iv) Much of the amount has been spent.

जब one third of, two thirds of, three fourths of, the rest of, a quarter of, fifty percent of के बाद uncountable noun का प्रयोग हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है-

- (v) One third of the wheat is yet to be sold.
- (vi) Ten percent of the metal was pure.

लेकिन उपर्युक्त सभी के बाद plural countable noun का प्रयोग हो तो plural verbs का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (vii) Most questions are easy.
- (viii) Lots of apples are rotten.
- (ix) Half of the men have not returned.

**(18)** यदि here तथा there का प्रयोग adverbs of place के रूप में हो तथा इनके बाद कोई noun हो तो इन वाक्यों में simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है। इस स्थिति में इनके बाद आने वाली verb, noun के अनुसार आती है। जैसे-

- (i) Here is Hari.
- (ii) Here are your brothers.

- (19)** 'There' का प्रयोग Introductory Subject के रूप में प्रयोग हो तो इसके साथ प्रयोग में आने वाला verb इसके बाद आने वाले noun या pronoun के number तथा Person पर निर्भर करता है। जैसे-
- There is a knife on the table.
  - There are two apples on the table.
  - There was something wrong here.
- (20)** जब किसी noun या pronoun के बाद noun in apposition का प्रयोग हो तो verb, noun in apposition के पहले आने वाले noun या pronoun के अनुसार singular या plural बनाई जाती है। जैसे-
- He, my brother, is intelligent.
  - You, my brother, are an honest boy.
  - I, Rohit, am not interested in that work.
- (21)** जब the rich, the poor, the honest, the dishonest, the virtuous, the wicked, the dumb, the deaf, the lame, the wounded, the guilty, the young etc. का प्रयोग किसी वाक्य के Subject के रूप में किया हो [यानी Adj. के पहले the लग जाता है तो वह plural noun की तरह काम करता है और उसका अर्थ 'वैसे लोग' होता है। जैसे- The rich = Rich people = अमीर लोग] तो verb हमेशा plural आता है। जैसे-
- The Chinese are diligent.
  - The dishonest are not always happy.
- (22)** जब Infinitive या gerund (Ving) किसी वाक्य का subject हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है लेकिन दो infinitive 'and' से जुड़े हों और किसी वाक्य के subject हों तो plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-
- To walk and swim are good exercises.
  - To dance is an art.
  - To walk is a good exercise.
  - Walking is good for health.
  - Walking and running are good exercises.
  - Reading and writing are two different activities.
- (23)** अगर एक clause किसी वाक्य का subject है तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। लेकिन यदि दो clauses and से जुड़कर किसी वाक्य के subject हों तो plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-
- When Meera comes is not known to him.
  - Where she goes is still a mystery.
  - What he says is false.
  - Why he comes and why he goes are clear to us.
- (24)** अगर दो subjects as well as, along with, together with, in addition to, like, with, unlike, and not, rather than, accompanied by, led by, dominated by, run by आदि से जुड़े हों तो verb 1<sup>st</sup> subject के अनुसार आती है। जैसे-
- He with all his bodyguards is sitting in a car.
  - You like your teachers are hard working
  - He accompanied by his wife and children is coming here.
  - The horse as well as I was hurt.
  - Ravi as well as his sister was beaten by the thieves.
  - They as well as I are curious to know about her.
  - He as well as his friends has done well in the exams.
- (25)** अगर दो subjects neither-nor, either-or, not only - but also से जुड़े हुए हों तो verb अपने करीब वाले subject के number तथा person के अनुसार आता है। जैसे-
- Neither Ram nor his friends want to join this company.
  - Neither you nor I am going to school.
  - Either you or he has done this.
  - Rani or her friends were in Delhi.
- (26)** अगर singular noun + preposition के बाद उसी noun का repetition हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-
- Day after day has passed.
  - Ship after ship is sailing.
- (27)** Nothing but/ Everything but के बाद singular uncountable noun का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-
- Nothing but rice is sold here.
  - Nothing but food is needed.
  - Everything but tables was available there.
- (28)** अगर The/ a + noun + of + noun + preposition + noun पर Structure आधारित हो तो 'of' के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के number तथा person के अनुसार verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-
- The boys of all the schools are intelligent.
  - A member of the Teacher's Association of Agra was injured in an accident.



(29) यदि who, which तथा that का प्रयोग relative pronouns के रूप में होता है तो इसके बाद आने वाली verbs antecedent (पूर्वगामी) subject के number तथा person के अनुसार आती है। जैसे-

- (i) The boy who is running on the ground lives here.
- (ii) The students who are sitting there are my brothers.

(30) 'One of' के बाद plural noun या pronoun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) One of the boys has done well.
- (ii) One of us is a notorious criminal.

(31) यदि 'One of' के बाद plural noun हो और उस plural noun के बाद who, which या that, relative pronoun का प्रयोग हो तो relative pronoun के बाद प्रयोग में आने वाली verb उस relative pronoun के पहले आने वाले plural noun के अनुसार plural होती है। जैसे-

- (i) Ram is one of those players who are going to England.
- (ii) One of the men who were on special duty was charged with theft.

(32) अगर एक संख्यावाचक विशेषण के बाद कोई plural noun हो तथा उससे एक निश्चित राशि (amount), वजन (weight), अवधि (period), दूरी (distance), ऊँचाई (height), का बोध होता हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) Fifty dollars is a lot of money.
- (ii) Five years is a long period.
- (iii) Ten kilometres is a long distance.

लेकिन यदि संख्यावाचक विशेषण के बाद plural noun हो और उससे अलग-अलग units का बोध होता हो तो plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (iv) Fifty rupees were spent.
- (v) Three years have passed since we met.

(33) A set of, a team of, a bunch of, a crowd of, a group of, a class of, an army of, a band of, a series of, a pair of, a herd of, a fleet of, a batch of, a galaxy of, a flock of, a bouquet of आदि के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) A bunch of keys is lying on the ground.
- (ii) A crowd of people is waiting for the Minister.

(34) ध्यान रहे किसी देश, संस्थान या पुस्तक का नाम singular हो या plural, उसके साथ हमेशा singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) The United Kingdom is a rich country.
- (ii) *Arms and the Man* is an anti-romantic comedy.
- (iii) Nepal is a developing country.
- (iv) *The Rivals* has been written by Sheridan.

लेकिन देश के नाम से यदि खेल की टीम का ज्ञान हो जो उस देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है तो उसके लिए plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) India have won the world cup.
- (ii) Bangladesh have won several matches this year.

(35) 'What' and the 'Verb'

'What' का प्रयोग किसी noun clause के प्रारम्भ में हो और वह noun clause वाक्य का subject हो तो singular verb का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे-

- (i) What they need is five new rooms.
- (ii) What Pradeep wants to buy is a car.

SUBJECT		VERB	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
He	We	is →	are
She	They	does →	do
It	I*	has →	have
Ram	You**	was →	were
Boy	Boys	goes →	go

\* I singular होता है, किन्तु use plural की तरह होता है।  
Exception - I के साथ 'am/was' आता है।

\*\* You singular/plural दोनों होता है, किन्तु use हमेशा plural की तरह होता है।

## Exercises

### Exercise – 1

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 40): Choose the right option.**

1. Ram or Shyam *is / are* toiling.
2. Ram and Shyam *is / are* going.
3. The quality of students *is / are* commendable.
4. The number of boys *is/are* increasing.
5. The cost of production of goods of all the countries *is / are* increasing.
6. A black and white cat *is/are* coming.
7. My uncle and cardiologist *has/have* given me authority.
8. The principal, secretary, writer, poet and leader *is/ are* coming.
9. The principal and the secretary *has/have* ordered this.
10. He together with his followers *is/are* coming today.
11. The thief and not his sons *was/were* arrested.
12. The captain along with the sailors *was / were* drowned.
13. Neither you nor he *is/are* making a noise.
14. Either the preacher or the disciples *are/ is* making a noise.
15. Each boy and each girl *is/ are* toiling.
16. Each of the roads *leads/lead* to Amritsar.
17. One of the tallest boys *has/have* come.
18. The boy who *has/have* come today is my brother.
19. The boys who *has/have* come to me are my friends.
20. It is I who *is/am/are* going to the market.
21. He is one of the bravest boys that *has/have* come to me.
22. He is one of the tallest boys that *has/have* touched the ceiling.
23. She is one of the players who *is/are* in the squad.
24. Modi is only one of the Prime Ministers that *has/have* scrapped Article 370.
25. Nothing but adventures *are/is* liked by me.
26. None but the brave *deserve/ deserves* the fair.
27. Two thirds of the house *is/are* damaged.
28. Half of the candidates *has/have* passed with flying colours.

29. All that glitters *is/are* not gold.
30. Many passengers *is/are* going.
31. A number of girls *has/have* come today.
32. Many a passenger *is/are* going.
33. More than one passenger *is/ are* coming.
34. More passengers than one *is / are* coming.
35. Horse and carriage *is/ are* waiting for me.
36. Bread and butter *is/are* his favourite food.
37. Each man and each woman *are/is* of the same opinion.
38. 'Lamb's Tales' *are/is* an interesting book.
39. Game after game *was/were* played.
40. A hundred kilometres *is/are* a good distance.

### Exercise – 2

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 10): Spot the error.**

1. The fifth and final act a)/of *Macbeth* contain b)/the sleepwalking scene. c)/ No error d)
2. Ram accompanied by a)/ monkeys b)/ were going to Lanka. c)/ No error d)
3. There appears a number of new faces in the hall a)/and I really do not know where they have b)/ come from. c)/ No error d)
4. Neither the Principal nor the teachers a)/ takes interest in the b)/ general welfare of the students. c)/ No error d)
5. The ebb and flow of the tides a)/ are b)/ now understood. c)/ No error d)
6. The request of the workers' union a)/ that their wages should be increased, b)/ were supported by a vast majority. c)/ No error d)
7. The Prime Minister, a)/ with all the members of b)/ the cabinet were present at the Republic Day celebration. c)/ No error d)
8. Lara, including the other a)/ members of the team, b)/ are going to play in the exhibition match. c)/ No error d)
9. The study of a)/ these animals are truly b)/ fascinating, and many books have been written about them. c)/ No error d)
10. In one of our conversation a)/ she informed me b)/ that she had lost her husband in a bus accident. c)/ No error d)

### Exercise – 3

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 7): Correct the following sentences.**

1. One of the hermit is a hypocrite.
2. She is one of the most lethargic girl.
3. Sachin is one of the greatest player who has scored a host of runs.
4. Dhoni is only one of the cricket player who have earned lots of money.
5. Rohit is only one of the cricket player who have scored two sixty five runs.
6. Two miles beyond that pasture was seen hundreds of sheep.
7. Along the northern frontier of India is visible the mighty Himalayas.

### Exercise – 3

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 13): Spot the error.**

1. Just outside the hotel a)/ was b)/parked two red cars. c)/No error d)
2. Kambli is a)/ one of the players b)/ who has been selected for the test match. c)/ No error d)
3. The Renaissance is one of the most interesting a)/ period in the history of architecture, b)/ and indeed, of art in general. c)/ No error d)
4. The number of people a)/ applying were so large b)/ that the college had to stop issuing application forms. c)/ No error d)
5. It is I a)/ who is to blame b)/ for this bad situation. c) No error d)
6. He is one of those writers a)/ who has won acclaim b)/ the world over. c)/ No error d)
7. Nine-tenths a)/ of the pillar b)/ have rotted away. c)/ No error d)
8. More persons than one a)/has been involved b)/in this quarrel. c)/No error d)
9. The introduction of tea and coffee a)/and other such beverages b)/have not been effective. c)/No error d)
10. A hot and a)/ a cold spring b)/ was found near each other. c) No error d)
11. The type of qualities you acquired a)/depend upon your company b)/and so you associate yourselves with simple and good natured people. c)/ No error d)
12. The Prime Minister along with his cabinet colleagues a)/have been welcomed by the Chief Minister b)/at a formal ceremony. c)/ No error d)
13. Wearing a costly suit a)/ and speaking a foreign accent b)/ does not make a fellow gentleman. c)/ No error d)

### Exercise – 4

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 4): Fill in the blanks.**

1. Drinking and driving \_\_\_\_\_ a major cause of accidents.  
a) is   b) are  
c) was   d) were
2. Do you know that it was I who \_\_\_\_\_ done this piece of beautiful work?  
a) has    b) have  
c) is    d) have been
3. Neither the mouse nor the Lion \_\_\_\_ caught.  
a) was   b) were  
c) had    d) have
4. She is one of the best mothers that \_\_\_\_\_ ever lived.  
a) has    b) have  
c) was    d) were

## Answer with Explanation

### Exercise – 1

- |           |              |          |
|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Is     | 2. Are       | 3. Is    |
| 4. Is     | 5. Is        | 6. Is    |
| 7. Has    | 8. is        | 9. Have  |
| 10. Is    | 11. Was      | 12. Was  |
| 13. Is    | 14. Are      | 15. Is   |
| 16. Leads | 17. Has      | 18. Has  |
| 19. Have  | 20. am       | 21. Have |
| 22. Have  | 23. are      | 24. has  |
| 25. Is    | 26. Deserves | 27. Is   |
| 28. Have  | 29. Is       | 30. Are  |
| 31. Have  | 32. Is       | 33. Is   |
| 34. Are   | 35. Is       | 36. is   |
| 37. Is    | 38. Is       | 39. Was  |
| 40. is    |              |          |

### Exercise – 2

1. b) 'contain' (plural verb) के बदले 'contains' (singular verb) का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि subject 'the fifth and final act' singular है।
2. c) were के बदले was सही होगा क्योंकि main subject 'Ram' singular है।
3. a) appears के बदले appear होगा क्योंकि subject 'faces' (plural) है।

4. b) takes के बदले take होगा।
5. b) 'are' के बदले 'is' सही होगा क्योंकि main subject 'the ebb and flow' singular है।
6. c) 'was' (singular) सही होगा क्योंकि subject 'request' singular है।
7. c) singular verb 'was' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि main subject 'Prime Minister' है, जो singular है।
8. c) 'is' (singular verb) सही होगा क्योंकि main subject 'Lara' singular है।
9. b) 'is' (singular verb) सही होगा क्योंकि subject 'study' singular है।
10. a) 'conversations' होगा क्योंकि 'one of' के बाद Noun या Pronoun plural होता है।

### Exercise – 3

1. One of the hermits is a hypocrite.
2. She is one of the most lethargic girls.
3. Sachin is one of the greatest players that have scored a host of runs.
4. Dhoni is only one of the cricket players that has earned a lot of money.
5. Rohit is only one of the cricket players that has scored 265 runs.

6. Two miles beyond that pasture were seen hundreds of sheep.
7. Along the northern frontier of India are visible the mighty Himalayas.

#### Exercise – 4

1. b) 'were' (plural verb) क्योंकि subject 'two red cars' plural है।
2. c) 'have been' क्योंकि subject 'players' plural है।
3. b) 'period' के बदले 'periods' होगा।
4. b) 'was' (singular verb) सही होगा, क्योंकि subject 'number' singular है।
5. b) 'is' के बदले 'am' सही होगा।
6. b) 'has' के बदले 'have' होगा, क्योंकि 'who' के पहले plural Noun है।
7. c) 'have' के बदले 'has' क्योंकि subject 'pillar' singular subject है।
8. b) 'has' के बदले 'have' होगा, क्योंकि subject plural है।
9. c) 'have' के बदले 'has' क्योंकि subject 'introduction' singular है।
10. c) 'was' के बदले 'were' क्योंकि 2 subjects का प्रयोग है।
11. b) 'depend' के बदले 'depends', क्योंकि subject 'type' singular है।
12. b) singular verb 'has' क्योंकि main subject 'Prime Minister' है, जो singular है।
13. d) No error

#### Exercise – 5

1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (b)



## PART – I

**All naming words are called nouns.**

They are generally of two types–

**(A) Concrete Noun**      **(B) Abstract Noun**

**(A) Concrete Noun** – The noun which can be seen, felt and touched is called concrete noun.

*e.g.* duster, book, mobile, etc

**Types of Concrete Noun –**

- (i) Proper Noun      (व्यक्तिवाचक)
- (ii) Common Noun    (जातिवाचक)
- (iii) Collective Noun (समूहवाचक)
- (iv) Material Noun    (द्रव्यवाचक)

**(i) Proper Noun** – The name of a particular person, thing or place is called Proper Noun.

*e.g.* Ram, Delhi, Gita, Rotomac, Maruti etc.

**(ii) Common Noun** – The name of things, animals or persons of the same kind or type is called Common Noun.

जिस **Noun** (संज्ञा) से एक वर्ग अथवा जाति के व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध हो, उसे **Common Noun** (जातिवाचक संज्ञा) कहते हैं।

*e.g.* king, boy, girl, city etc.

**(iii) Collective Noun** – A group of things or objects is called Collective Noun.

*e.g.* Team, committee, army, jury, council, government, the House/Parliament etc.

**NOTE**

- यदि Members किसी बात पर एक हों तो इसे singular माना जाता है।
- यदि Members में मतभेद हो तो इसे Plural माना जाता है।

- e.g.* (i) The **jury** *is/are* divided in their verdict.  
 (ii) The **committee** *is/are* unanimous on this issue.  
 (iii) The **team** *is/are* divided over the decision of captainship.

**(iv) Material Noun** – A common noun which is made of material is called Material Noun.

*e.g.* silver, iron, wood, oil, sugar etc.

Material Nouns **Countable** नहीं होते हैं, अर्थात् इनकी गिनती नहीं की जा सकती है। इन्हें मापा या तोला जा सकता है। इनके साथ **Singular verb** का प्रयोग किया जाता है एवं इनके पहले **Article (a/an)** का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। इनके साथ **(s/es)** नहीं लगता है।

**(B) Abstract Noun** – Nouns that can not be seen or touched but can only be felt are called Abstract Nouns.

*e.g.* (i) Action – Judgement, Study, Teaching etc.

(ii) Quality – Goodness, Beauty etc.

(iii) State – Liquid, Boyhood, Childhood, Gaseous etc.

(iv) Subject/Art/Science – Mathematics, Arts, Music etc.

**Counting Nouns**

According to counting, there are two types of Nouns–

**(A) Countable Noun** – The noun which can be counted:

*e.g.* (i) **Singular** – boy, girl, cow, bird, tree, book, etc.

(ii) **Plural** – boys, girls, cows, birds, trees, books, etc.

**(B) Uncountable Noun** – The noun which can't be counted.

*e.g.* sand, water, hair etc.

## Rules to turn Singular Nouns into Plural

1. **By adding -s, -es, -ies etc. to a singular noun:**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Torch	Torches
Guy	Guys
Fly	Flies
Mosquito	Mosquitoes

2. **By adding -ves to the nouns ending with 'f' or 'fe'.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Leaf	Leaves
Life	Lives
Knife	Knives

**Some Exceptions**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Belief	Beliefs
Grief	Grievs
Chief	Chiefs

3. **Compound words are made plural with their Principal word.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Brother-in-law	<u>Brothers</u> -in-law
Step-son/daughter	Step- <u>sons/daughters</u>
Maid servant	Maid <u>servants</u>
Man/woman-servant	<u>Men/women-Servants</u>
Man-Lover/hater	Man- <u>Lovers/haters</u>
Cupful/handful	Cup <u>fuls/handfuls</u>
Girl/boyfriend	Girl/ <u>boyfriends</u>
Class-fellow	Class- <u>fellows</u>

4. **Some nouns form their plurals by changing the spelling and the vowel sound of the singular**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Foot	Feet
Mouse	Mice
Goose (हँस)	Geese
Tooth	Teeth
Louse (जूँ)	Lice
Oasis (मरूद्वयान)	Oases

5. **Figures, symbols and abbreviations get their plural by adding 's/s'.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
3	3's / 3s
c	c's / cs

6. **Some noun have the same form in singular and plural.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Fish	Fish [ <i>fishes</i> (कई प्रजातियाँ भी होता है)]
Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer
Series	Series
Means (money)	Means
Species	Species
Offspring (संतान)	Offspring
Headquarters	Headquarters
Aircraft	Aircraft
Family	Family [ <i>families</i> (अलग-अलग परिवार भी होता है)]

- e.g.** (i) There are two fish in the pond.  
 (ii) There is a fish in the aquarium.  
 (iii) There are many fishes in the aquarium.  
 ('Fishes' का अर्थ है विभिन्न प्रजातियों की fish)

7. **Some nouns form their plural with *en* or *ne*:**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Child	Children
Ox	Oxen
Cow	Kine (or cows)
Brother	Brethren (Community)
Brother	Brothers (Sons of same father)

8. **Some Greek/Latin words are singular with *on/um* at the end of the word; they get plural by adding 'a' instead of *on/um*.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Phenomenon (घटना)	Phenomena
Criterion (मापदंड)	Criteria
Datum (आँकड़ा)	Data
Agendum (कार्यसूची)	Agenda
Memorandum (ज्ञापन)	Memoranda
Stratum (परत/स्तर)	Strata

9. **Some Latin words ending with 'us' get plural by adding 'i'.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Radius	Radii
Syllabus	Syllabi

10. Some Latin words are singular with 'um' at the end of the word; they get plural by adding 's' instead of 'um'.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Asylum (शरण स्थल)	Asylums
Museum	Museums
Premium	Premiums
Pendulum	Pendulums
Stadium	Stadia/Stadiums
Dictum (कहावत)	Dicta/Dictums

11. Some Greek words ending with 'is' get their plural by adding 'es' instead of 'is'.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Analysis	Analyses
Crisis	Crises
Basis	Bases
Thesis	Theses

12. The meanings of certain nouns get changed when we add 's' or 'es' to them.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
Alphabet	वर्णमाला	Alphabets	भाषाएँ
Arm	बाँह/भुजा	Arms	हथियार
Air	हवा	Airs	दिखावटी व्यवहार
Cloth	कपड़े का पीस	Clothes	ड़ेस
Return	वापसी	Returns	आय का हिसाब
Iron	लोहा	Irons	जंजीरें
Force	शक्ति	Forces	सेना / पुलिस की टुकड़ियाँ
Sand	रेत	Sands	रेगिस्तान
Wood	लकड़ी	Woods	जंगल
Abuse	दुरुपयोग	Abuses	कुरीतियाँ
Good	लाभ	Goods	सामान

Water	पानी	Waters	समुद्र
Work	मेहनत	Works	साहित्य लेख/रचना
Wit	वाक्पटुता	Wits	बुद्धिमता
Custom	रिवाज	Customs	रिवाज, सीमा शुल्क
Manner	तरीका	Manners	तरीके, शिष्टाचार
Pain	दर्द	Pains	दर्द, अधिक प्रयास
Quarter	एक-चौथाई	Quarters	एक-चौथाई, आवास
Letter	अक्षर, चिट्ठी	Letters	साहित्य लेख/रचनाएँ
People	लोग	Peoples	कई नस्लों के लोग

13. Wrongly used Nouns/Noun Phrases

<i>Wrong</i>	<i>Right</i>
Freeship	Free scholarship /studentship
Boundation	Bounds
Lecturership	Lectureship
Offsprings	Offspring
Cousin brother/sister	Cousin
Strong breeze	Strong wind
Angry mob	Mob
Space/place (खाली स्थान के लिये)	Room
Boarding and lodging	Board and lodging
Fooding and lodging	Food and lodging
A three miles race	A three-mile race
A hundred rupees note	A hundred rupee note
A five years old boy	A five-year old boy
A three members group	A three member group
A five men group	A five-man group
Somebody's else	Somebody else's
Ram's and Sita's son	Ram and Sita's son
The Verma's	The Vermas (Verma family)

## Exercises

### Exercise - 1

**DIRECTIONS (1 - 3): Fill in the blanks.**

- Both the ..... welcomed the newly weds with garlands of flowers.
  - mothers-in-laws
  - mother-in-law
  - mothers-in-law
  - mother-in-laws
- The cheapest.....are manufactured in China.

- electronical good
  - electrical good
  - electronic goods
  - electronic good
- The ..... of the middle school is a woman of .....
    - principles, principal
    - principals, principal
    - principal, principle
    - principle, principals



## Exercise – 2

### DIRECTIONS (1 – 10): Spot the error

- The Manager put forward a) a number of criteria b) for the post. c) No Error d)
- Alms a) are given b) to the poor. c) No error d)
- The present data a) show that the illiteracy rate b) in India has fallen down but not to the level of expectation. c) No error d)
- The sheafs a) of the wheat-plants were too heavy b) for me to carry on the head. c) No error d)
- 'Language consists of several stratum', a) said a linguist b) in his lecture on language. c) No error d)
- I shall not go to party tonight a) since I have many works to complete b) before I give my presentation tomorrow. c) No error d)
- When you see his a) offsprings, you can't b) believe that he is above seventy. c) No error d)
- Although she has studied a) English for almost a year, b) she is yet to learn the alphabets. c) No error d)
- An earthquake a) is a natural phenomenon b) and nobody can check it to be sure. c) No error d)
- It is difficult to find man servants a) in big cities because they b) are engaged in other profitable professions. c) No error d)

## PART – II

### 1. SOME NOUNS ARE ALWAYS PLURAL.

Scissors, tongs (चिमटा), pliers (प्लास), pincers (सड़सी), bellows (फूँकनी), trousers, pants, pajamas, shorts, gallows (फाँसी का फन्दा), fangs (डंक), spectacles, goggles, binoculars (दूरबीन), eyeglasses, intestines (आँत), alms (दान), amends (संशोधन), archives (ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज), arrears, auspices (मदद), congratulations, regards, embers (राख-red piece of wood/coal), fireworks, lodgings (किराये का कमरा), outskirts, particulars, proceeds (बिक्री से प्राप्त आय), riches (सम्पत्ति), remains (अवशेष), savings (बचत), shambles (अव्यवस्था की स्थिति), surroundings, tidings (समाचार), troops, tactics, thanks, valuables, belongings (सम्पत्ति), cattle (मवेशी/पशु), cavalry (घुड़सवार सेना), infantry (पैदल सेना), poultry (मुर्गी पालन), peasantry (किसानों का समूह), children, gentry (लोग), police, people, assets, [wages = 1. मजदूरी (plural) 2. परिणाम (singular)]

#### Examples

- The **proceeds** were deposited in the bank.
- Wages** of sin **is** death.
- Our **infantry** **have** marched forward.

### 2. SOME NOUNS LOOK PLURAL BUT THEY ARE SINGULAR IN NATURE.

News, Innings (पारी), Summons (कोर्ट का आदेश), Mumps (गले का रोग), Measles (खसरा), Rickets (हड्डी का रोग), Shingles (नसों में सूजन), Billiards, Athletics etc.

**Names of subject** – Physics, Economics, Mathematics, etc.

Names of topics/books/titles etc.

#### Examples

- No **news** **is** good news.
  - Politics** **is** my favourite subject.
  - Economics** **is** an interesting subject.
- NOTE:** यदि (mathematics = calculations, statistics = data, politics = political ideas) हो, तो इन्हें plural माना जाता है।
- My politics **are** not very good.
  - The mathematics of this boy **are** excellent.

### 3. SOME NOUNS ARE ALWAYS SINGULAR (UNCOUNTABLE)

Scenery, Poetry (कविताओं का संकलन), Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Mischief (शरारत), Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Luggage (यात्रा का सामान), Baggage

(घर का सामान), Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Jewellery, Equipment, Work (Works का अर्थ है साहित्य लेख/रचनाएँ), Evidence, Word (जब word का अर्थ वादा/संदेश हो), Fuel, Cost etc.

#### Examples –

- (i) The scenery of Kashmir is very charming.  
(ii) I have no information about her residence.

#### NOTE:

- (i) इन Nouns का Plural नहीं बनाया जा सकता।  
(ii) इनके पहले Article (a/an) का प्रयोग नहीं होता।  
\* इन Nouns का Singular या Plural इस तरह से बनाया जा सकता है-

Singular	Plural
A/one piece of	2, 3... pieces of
An/one item/article of	2, 3...items/articles of
A/one slice/loaf of	2, 3... slices/loaves of
(iii) He gave me three pieces of <u>information</u> .	
(iv) Many kinds of <u>furniture</u> are available in that shop.	
(v) He ate two slices of <u>bread</u> .	

### Collective Nouns

#### Some words denot specific groups:

1. A **band** of musicians
2. A **congregation** of people (religious gathering)
3. A **bevy** of girls/women/beauties/officers
4. A **bunch** of grapes/keys
5. A **pack** of hounds(hunting dogs)/cards
6. A **pair** of shoes/scissors/compasses/trousers
7. A **chain/range** of mountains/hills
8. A **forum** of people (discussing issues)
9. A **troop** of horses(cavalry)/guests/scouts
10. A **retinue** of servants/attendants
11. A **train** of carriages/followers

12. A **code** of laws
13. A **cluster/constellation/galaxy** of stars
14. A **herd** of cattle
15. A **convoy** of ships/cars
16. A **series** of lectures
17. A **crew** of sailors
18. A **crowd/mob** of people
19. A **troupe** of artists
20. A **swarm** of ants/bees/flyes
21. A **fleet** of ships/motorcars
22. A **flock** of geese/sheep/birds
23. A **garland/bunch/bouquet** of flowers
24. A **heap** of ruins/sand/stones

### Formation of the Possessive Case

**Apostrophe ('s)** का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित जगह किया जाता है।

#### (1) For living beings (सजीव के लिए)

*e.g.* Man's life, Ram's wife, Cow's tail  
Mohan's book.

#### (2) When the noun is Plural and ends with s, the Possessive Case is formed by adding only an apostrophe (');

*e.g.* boys' school; girls' hostel; horses' tails.

#### Some Exceptions

#### (3) Nouns denoting time/space/weight/value;

**Time** – A day's journey, a month's holiday, three weeks' leave, a year's absence etc.

**Space** – A boat's length, a hair's breadth, a razor's edge, a needle's point etc.

**Weight** – A pound's weight, a ton's weight etc.

**Value** – A rupee's value, five pounds' worth etc.

**Personification** – *India's* heroes; *nature's* laws; *fortune's* favourite; *at duty's* call; *at death's* door, *court's* orders.

#### (5) In some phrases

(a) at one's wits' end (confused-सोच न पाना)

(b) at a stone's throw (near-नजदीक)

### Exercise – 3

#### DIRECTIONS (1 – 15): Spot the error

- Children are prone a)/ to making mischiefs b)/if they have nothing to do. c)/ No error d)
- The statistics is a)/ showing that b)/ girls are doing well in education. c)/ No error d)
- I may spend a)/ this summer vacations b)/ with one of my friends in Bombay. c)/ No error d)
- The sceneries a)/ of Kashmir is b)/ very charming. c)/ No error d)
- A few tiles on skylab a)/ were the only equipments b)/ that failed to perform well in outer space. c)/ No error d)
- One must be always a)/ true to one's words b)/ if one wants to get respect from everyone. c)/ No error d)
- Your scissor a)/ is blunt; b)/ my razor is sharp. c)/ No error d)
- He gave me a)/ two important informations b)/ I had been waiting for since the past two months. c)/ No error d)
- I saw only a)/ five police who b)/ were running after the bank-robbers. c)/ No error d)
- Cattles are a)/ not allowed b)/ to enter this ground. c)/ No Error d)
- A ton's weight a) / is too heavy for b)/ anyone to carry on his head. c)/ No error d)
- She has lost a)/ a hundred rupees b)/note. c)/ No error d)
- Running a five stars a)/ hotel needs much more b)/ money than what we have in our account. c)/ No error d)
- He says that a)/ a two-miles walk b)/ always keeps him healthy and fresh. c)/ No error d)
- I lived a)/ in a three-hundred years b)/ old house in Uttar Pradesh. c)/ No error d)

### Exercise – 4

#### DIRECTIONS (1 – 7): Choose the best option.

- He paid the caretaker for his **board** and lodging.
  - room
  - furniture
  - boarding
  - No improvement
- It is **a three-years degree course**.
  - an three-years degree course
  - a three-year degree course
  - the three years degree course
  - No improvement

- I bought four **dozen of mangoes**.
  - dozens of mango
  - dozens of mangoes
  - dozen mangoes
  - No improvement
- The shopkeepers welcome **customer**.
  - customers
  - clients
  - client
  - No improvement
- Kumar, **the 17 year old** boy, swam across the sea for safety.
  - a 17 years old
  - a 17 year old
  - a 17 year aged
  - No improvement
- The gentry of the town **was invited**.
  - is invited
  - has been invited
  - were invited
  - No improvement
- This house belongs to the **Yadavs**.
  - Yadav
  - Yadav's
  - Yadavs'
  - No improvement

### Exercise – 5

#### DIRECTIONS (1 – 20): Spot the error

- All the girls students a)/ of the college are advised b)/ to sit in the Girls' Common Room. c)/ No error d)
- When we reached a)/ the picture hall we found b)/ there was no place. c)/ No error d)
- He was offered a)/ lecturership b)/ by the committee. c)/ No error d)
- The house a)/ was divided in its b)/ opinion. c)/ No error d)
- The Indian a)/ force b)/ drove away the Chinese. c) No error d)
- A strong breeze a)/ blew his b)/ cap off. c)/ No error d)
- The population of Pakistan a)/ is divided into two classes– b)/ Haves and Haves not. c)/ No error d)
- Two summons have been issued by the court a)/ but he has not b)/ appeared before the court yet. c)/ No error d)
- She wears spectacle a)/ and so she was unable to see the gangster b)/ who attacked her last night. c)/ No error d)
- The angry mob a)/ attacked the police

- officers b)/ when they came to raze the illegal construction. c)/ No error d)
11. You should not put a)/ your sign on any paper b)/ that you haven't read. c)/ No error d)
  12. It is harmful a)/ to take cupful b)/ of coffee eight times a day. c)/ No error d)
  13. All the evidences were a)/ against him and he was b)/ held guilty. c)/ No error d)
  14. My cousin brother is a cheater a)/ and he b)/ cheats his family members and friends too. c)/ No error d)
  15. The Indian team a)/ defeated b)/ the Australian by an inning. c)/ No error d)
  16. He knows many languages a)/ but the German and b)/ the Chinese alphabet will be a problem for him. c)/ No error d)
  17. The Cotton Textile Company a)/ cannot work properly b)/ unless it employs a talented sale representative. c)/ No error d)
  18. He came to his wits a)/end when he found b)/that his younger brother had slapped his wife. c)/ No error d)
  19. In the last election a)/the electorates' b)/ disinterest puzzled the politicians very much. c)/ No error d)
  20. I think this a)/ is not your book b)/ It is somebody's else. c)/ No error d)
  21. Gautam Gambhir a)/ scored b)/ more than five thousands runs. c)/ No error d)

## Answer with Explanation

### Exercise – 1

1. c)
2. c)
3. c)

### Exercise – 2

1. b) a number of criteria (criteria सही शब्द नहीं है, 'criterion' का plural 'criteria' होता है)
2. c) poor ('poors' गलत शब्द है; 'poor' adjective होता है- The + Adj. plural noun की तरह काम करता है)
3. a) data (datas सही शब्द नहीं है, 'datum' का plural 'data' होता है)
4. a) sheaves ('sheaf' का plural 'sheaves' है)
5. a) strata ('stratum' का plural 'strata' होता है)
6. b) many works के बदले much work आयेगा [काम के अर्थ में 'work' (uncountable noun) होता है]
7. b) offspring ('offspring' का plural 'offspring' ही रहता है)
8. c) alphabets (भाषा) के बदले 'alphabet' (जिसका मतलब वर्णमाला होता है) होगा।
9. d) No error
10. a) men servants ('man servant' का plural 'men servants' होता है)

### Exercise – 3

1. b) mischief ('mischief' uncountable noun होता है)
2. a) are (subject 'statistics' plural noun है, इसलिए plural verb 'are' होगा)
3. b) vacation ('vacation' uncountable noun होता है)
4. a) scenery ('scenery' uncountable noun होता है)
5. b) equipment (uncountable noun है)
6. b) word ('word' promise के sense में uncountable noun होता है)
7. a) your pair of scissors होगा।
8. b) two important pieces of information ('information'-uncountable noun) होगा।

9. b) policemen ['police' से पहले numeral आने की वजह से collective noun (police) की जगह common noun (policemen) का प्रयोग होगा]
10. a) Cattle (Cattle plural form में ही रहता है)
11. d) No error
12. b) rupees के बदले rupee होगा।
13. a) stars के बदले star होगा।
14. b) miles के बदले mile होगा।
15. b) years के बदले year होगा।

### Exercise – 4

1. d)
2. b)
3. c)
4. a)
5. b)
6. c)
7. d)

### Exercise – 5

1. a) girl students (girl student का plural girl students होता है)
2. c) 'place' के बदले 'room'
3. b) lectureship correct word है
4. b) 'was' के बदले 'were' और 'its' के बदले 'their'
5. b) forces (सेना के अर्थ में 'forces' होता है)
6. a) breeze के बदले wind होगा।
7. c) Haves not के बदले Have-nots होगा।
8. a) summons के बदले summonses (plural) होगा।
9. a) spectacles (Spectacles- सदैव plural होता है)
10. a) mob के पहले angry नहीं आता है।
11. b) sign (verb) के बदले signature (noun) होगा।
12. b) cupful के बदले cupfuls होगा।
13. a) evidences were के बदले evidence was होगा।
14. a) cousin के साथ brother या sister नहीं लगता।
15. c) inning के बदले innings होगा।
16. c) alphabet के बदले alphabets होगा।

17. c) sale के बदले sales होगा।  
18. a) wits के बदले wits' होगा।  
19. b) electorates' के बदले electorate's होगा।  
20. c) somebody's else के बदले somebody else's होगा।  
21. c) thousands के बदले thousand होगा।

अर्थ 'मेरे राजनीतिक विचार' है।



# 4

## Parts of Speech & Word Formation

**Different kinds or classes of words are called Parts of Speech.**

**1. NOUN** – Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, idea and quality.

- e.g.** (i) Akbar(N) was a great king(N).  
 (ii) The sun(N) shines in the sky(N).  
 (iii) Truth(N) always wins.

**2. PRONOUN** – A word which is used to replace a noun is called a pronoun.

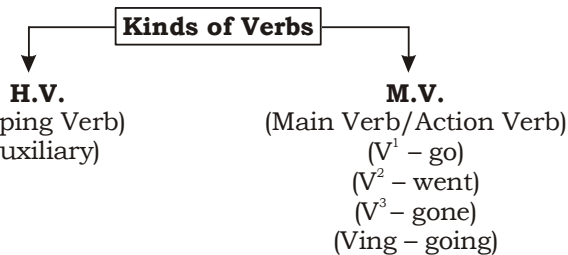
- e.g.** (i) Ram(N) is absent, because he(Pro.) is ill.  
 (ii) I gave you a book(N). It(Pro.) is on population.

**3. ADJECTIVE** – A word which modifies a noun or pronoun is called an Adjective.

- e.g.** (i) He is a good(Adj) boy.  
 (ii) She is beautiful(Adj).

**4. VERB** – A word that denotes action. eg. eat, read, write etc.

- e.g.** (i) He plays(V).



**Be** (is/am/are/was/were) + **Ving**

**Do** (do/does/did) + **V<sup>1</sup>**

**Have** (has/have/had) + **V<sup>3</sup>**

**Modals** (will, shall, can, could, may, might, should, must, ought to, would, used to, needn't, daren't, has to, have to, had to) + **V<sup>1</sup>**

- e.g.** (i) They are (H.V.) playing (M. Ving)  
 (ii) John has (H.V.) taken (M.V<sup>3</sup>) his bag.  
 (iii) I have (V) a car.

**NOTE:** In a sentence, generally we have Noun/Pronoun and Verb. (एक वाक्य में अक्सर Noun/Pronoun और Verb आता है।)

**5. ADVERB** – A word that modifies a verb, an adjective and an adverb is called an adverb.

### Kinds of Adverbs

I. **Adverb of Manner** – [(how / in what manner (कैसे)]

- e.g.** clearly, quickly, soundly, bravely etc.

II. **Adverb of Place** – where (कहाँ)

- e.g.** here, there, everywhere, out, away, backward, somewhere, nowhere etc.

III. **Adverb of Time** – which shows 'when' (कब)

- e.g.** now, lately, daily, already, late, yesterday, today, tomorrow, in the morning etc.

IV. **Adverb of Frequency** – How often (कितनी बार)

- e.g.** twice, often, seldom, once, again, always, frequently, never, hardly etc.

V. **Adverb of Degree or Quantity** – How much (कितना) / To what extent (कितना)

- e.g.** too, almost, very, enough, so etc.

**6. PREPOSITION** – A word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how these words are related to each other.

**Some important prepositions are –**

at, by, for, from, in, of, on, upon, (through-से होकर), (till-तक), with, about, (above-ऊपर), between, (among-बीच में), (behind-पीछे), (without-के बिना), up, (across-आर-पार), (along-के साथ), below, (beside-बगल में), [(besides/in addition to) - के अतिरिक्त], (beyond - के परे), inside, within, (according to-के अनुसार), (for the sake of - के लिए), (in favour of-के पक्ष में), (in front of - सामने), (in lieu of - के बदले), (in spite of/despite/notwithstanding - के बावजूद), (instead of - के स्थान पर), (with a view to - के लिए), (on account of/owing to/by dint of / because of / by means of - के कारण), (on behalf of - के पक्ष में), (barring/except for/apart from - छोड़कर), (during-दौरान), (regarding-के लिए/हेतु) etc.

**7. CONJUNCTION** – A conjunction is a word which is used to join words or sentences.

**Some important conjunctions are –**

and, but, or, nor, also, if, that, (unless-यदि नहीं), (hardly/scarcely/no sooner/as soon as – जैसे ही), (as-जैसे), (than-की अपेक्षा), (then – तब), (since- चूँकि / जबसे), (so that-ताकि), (lest – कहीं ऐसा न हो कि), (whether – कि क्या), (otherwise/or/else – वरना/ अन्यथा), (as if/as though-मानो जैसे...), (as far as – जहाँ तक), (as long as – जब तक), (provided – बशर्ते) etc.

#### PAIRS

(either ... or – या तो ... या तो)  
 (neither ... nor – ना तो ... ना तो)  
 (not only ... but also – न केवल ... बल्कि)  
 (both ... and)  
 (whether ... or)  
 (so/as ... as)

#### CAUSE AND EFFECT

(so/therefore/hence/thus – इसलिए)  
 (since/because/as/for – चूँकि/क्योंकि)

#### CONTRAST

(but), (still – तो भी), (though/although-यद्यपि), (Yet-तो भी), (while/ whereas –जबकि), (Even then-फिर भी)

**8. INTERJECTION** – A word which expresses any strong feeling suddenly.

**e.g.** Hurrah!, Alas!, Oh!, Ah!, Hush!, Hello!, Bravo!

**NOTE-1** : *Determiners (a, an, the, this, that, these, those, every, each, some, any, my, his, our, your, one, two etc.)* को adjective मानते हैं।

**NOTE-2** : *One word can be used as different parts of speech.*

- eg.** (i) He runs **fast** (adv).  
 (ii) He is a very **fast** (adj) boy.  
 (iii) I **fast** (v) on Tuesday.  
 (iv) She **was** on **fast** (n) yesterday.  
 (v) I drink **water** (n).  
 (vi) I **water** (v) the Basil plant daily.  
 (vii) Please **help** (v) me.  
 (viii) Can I be of any **help** (n) to you?

### Formation of Words

\* **Noun ends with**

- ment - judgement, management  
 -ion - situation, completion

- |       |                            |
|-------|----------------------------|
| -ty   | - beauty, chastity         |
| -ry   | - bravery                  |
| -cy   | - mercy, delicacy          |
| -ism  | - optimism, pessimism      |
| -dom  | - kingdom, wisdom          |
| -ness | - cleanliness, carefulness |
| -ist  | - chemist                  |
| -hood | - childhood, womanhood     |
| -age  | - bondage, leakage         |
| -ance | - appearance, assistance   |
| -or   | - contractor, narrator     |
| -er   | - teacher, cleaner         |
| -ant  | - informant                |
| -al   | - proposal, refusal        |
| -ce   | - presence                 |

**NOTE – Ving – (Gerund) without Helping verb** also works as Noun.

**e.g.** (i) **Swimming** is useful.

(ii) He is fond of **reading** magazines.

(iii) She felt happy at my **reaching** on time.

\* **Verb ends with**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| -ise                 | - categorise, chastise   |
| -ify                 | - classify, beautify   |
| -ate                 | - abate (reduce – कम करना),<br>(instigate – भड़काना), activate |
| -en                  | - soften, darken   |
| en ( <b>prefix</b> ) | - enable, endanger (खतरे में डालना)                            |

\* **Adjective ends with**

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| -ous   | - courageous, (stupendous – विशालकाय)                  |
| -like  | - (childlike – भोला), (warlike – युद्ध जैसा)           |
| -ish   | - (childish – मूर्ख), (feverish – बुखार जैसा)          |
| -less  | - (reckless/careless – लापरवाह)                        |
| -ful   | - cheerful, (slothful – आलसी)                          |
| -ic    | - archaic – (outdated / old)                           |
| -al    | - national, agricultural                               |
| -ate   | - (fortunate – भाग्यशाली), (affectionate – स्नेहपूर्ण) |
| -some- | - troublesome/(burdensome – कठिन)                      |
| -ly    | - (brotherly – भाई जैसा), (cowardly – कायर)            |
| -t     | - present, confident                                   |

**NOTE – Ving – (Present participle)**

**V<sup>3</sup> – (Past participle)**

**without Helping verb** also works as Adjective.

**e.g.** (i) She is sitting in a **revolving** chair.

(ii) She has got a **turn** page. (फटा हुआ)

(iii) She is sitting on a **broken** chair. (टूटा हुआ)

(iv) The baby is playing with a **dancing** doll.

\* **Adverb ends with**

- |      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| -ly' | - quickly, bravely |
|------|--------------------|



## Exercises

### Exercise – 1

**Find out the parts of speech of every word.**

- You are a cowardly boy.
- I gave him a broken toy in the morning.
- Alas! We have lost the match.
- Swimming is necessary for health.
- I saw a sleeping baby.
- Hurrah! We qualified for the toughest exam and won the bet yesterday.

### Exercise – 2

**Make nouns from these words.**

- Reduce \_\_\_\_\_
- State \_\_\_\_\_
- Social \_\_\_\_\_
- Able \_\_\_\_\_
- Rely \_\_\_\_\_
- Respond \_\_\_\_\_
- Recover \_\_\_\_\_
- Succeed \_\_\_\_\_
- Advise \_\_\_\_\_
- Prove \_\_\_\_\_
- Pacify (शांत करना) \_\_\_\_\_
- Anxious (चिंतित) \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise – 3

**Make adjectives from these words.**

- India \_\_\_\_\_
- Air \_\_\_\_\_
- Circle \_\_\_\_\_
- Drama \_\_\_\_\_
- Fate \_\_\_\_\_
- Judgement \_\_\_\_\_

- Absence \_\_\_\_\_
- Capacity \_\_\_\_\_
- Comfort \_\_\_\_\_
- Enemy \_\_\_\_\_
- Labour \_\_\_\_\_
- Moment \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise – 4

**Make verbs from these words.**

- Strength \_\_\_\_\_
- Example \_\_\_\_\_
- Head \_\_\_\_\_
- Wide \_\_\_\_\_
- Mitigation \_\_\_\_\_
- Authority \_\_\_\_\_
- Fool \_\_\_\_\_
- Just \_\_\_\_\_
- Little \_\_\_\_\_
- Black \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise – 5

**Make adverbs from these words.**

- Quick \_\_\_\_\_
- Good \_\_\_\_\_
- Polite \_\_\_\_\_
- Blunt (मुँहफट) \_\_\_\_\_
- Friend \_\_\_\_\_
- Coward \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer with Explanation

### Exercise – 1

- You (**Pro.**) are (**V.**) a (**Adj.**) cowardly (**Adj.**) boy (**N.**).
- I (**Pro.**) gave (**Verb**) him (**Pro.**) a (**Adj.**) broken (**Adj.**) toy (**N.**) in the morning (**Adv.**).
- Alas! (**Interjection**) We (**Pro.**) have (**V.**) lost (**V.**) the (**Adj.**) match (**N.**).
- Swimming (**N.**) is (**V.**) necessary (**Adj.**) for (**Prep.**) health (**N.**).
- I (**Pro.**) saw (**V.**) a (**Adj.**) sleeping (**Adj.**) baby (**N.**).

- Hurrah! (**Interjection**) We (**Pro.**) qualified (**V.**) for (**Prep.**) the (**Adj.**) toughest (**Adj.**) exam (**N.**) and (**Conj.**) won (**V.**) the (**Adj.**) bet (**N.**) yesterday (**Adv.**).

### Exercise – 2

- Reduction
- Statement
- Society/Socialism
- Ability
- Reliance
- Response
- Recovery
- Success
- Advice
- Proof
- Pacification
- Anxiety

**Exercise – 3**

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Indian      | 2. Aerial/Airy          |
| 3. Circular    | 4. Dramatic             |
| 5. Fateful     | 6. Judgemental          |
| 7. Absent      | 8. Capable/capacious    |
| 9. Comfortable | 10. Inimical            |
| 11. Laborious  | 12. Momentous/Momentary |

**Exercise – 4**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. To strengthen | 2. To exemplify |
| 3. To behead     | 4. To widen     |
| 5. To mitigate   | 6. To authorize |
| 7. To befool     | 8. To justify   |
| 9. To belittle   | 10. To blacken  |

**Exercise – 5**

1. Quickly
2. Well
3. Politely
4. Bluntly
5. In a friendly way/manner
6. In a cowardly way/manner



### Kinds of Pronoun

- i) **Personal Pronoun**– I, we, you, He, she, it, they
- ii) **Possessive Pronoun**– my, our, your, his, her, its, their
- iii) **Reflexive or Emphatic Pronoun**– himself, herself, myself, yourself, yourselves, etc.
- iv) **Demonstrative Pronoun**– this, that, these, those, the same, the latter, etc.
- v) **Relative Pronoun**– what, where, who, whom, whose, etc.
- vi) **Interrogative Pronoun**– what, who, whom, whose, which etc.

#### Relative Pronoun      Interrogative Pronoun

What-जो	क्या
Which-जो / जो सब	कौन-सा / कौन-सी
Whose-जिसका / जिनका	किसका / किनका
Who-जो / जिसने / जिन्होंने	कौन / किसने
Whom-जिसको / जिनको	किसको / किनको

- vii) **Indefinite Pronoun**– Each, any, all, anything, anyone, anybody, everything, both, everyone, everybody, either, neither, few, many, more, less, none nobody, no one etc.
- viii) **Reciprocal Pronoun**– Each other, one another etc.

### Pronouns के महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोग

- (1) तुलना सदैव समान Case में होती है, चाहे वह Noun हो या Pronoun.

#### Example:

- (i) He is wiser than she.
- (ii) I am taller than you.
- (iii) Sita is wiser than she.
- (iv) Ram's house is bigger than Shyam's.
- (v) Your house is better than mine.

- (2) 'Each other' आपस में (दो के बीच) तथा 'One-another' दो से अधिक के बीच की चर्चा के लिए प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

#### Example:

- (i) Two boys always fight with each other.
- (ii) All the students help one another.

- (3) किसी Sentence में तीनों Persons के Pronouns का क्रम इस प्रकार होता है- Second Person + Third person + First person अर्थात् (2 + 3 + 1).

**Example:** You, he and I are friends.

लेकिन यदि Sentence में किसी भूल या अपराध स्वीकारने की बात की गई हो तो क्रम -

First person + second person + Third person होता है।

**Example:** I, You and he are guilty.

- (4) जिस Noun के लिए Pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है, उसी Noun, Number और Gender के अनुसार ही Pronoun होता है।

#### Example:

- (i) All the students have done their work.
- (ii) All the girls have come with their parents.
- (iii) Each of the soldiers must do his work.
- (iv) Every student is going to his home.

- (5) जब Pronoun किसी Transitive verb (सकर्मक क्रिया) या Preposition के साथ आता है तो वह Objective Case में आता है।

#### Example:

- (i) Those books are for you and me.
- (ii) There is no difference between you and me.
- (iii) I have complained against him.

- (6) यदि Pronoun 'to be' Verbs (is, are, am, was, were, being और been) का पूरक होता है तो वह Subjective case में आता है।

#### Example:

- (i) If I were rich, I would help the poor.
- (ii) I am he whom you want.
- (iii) It was I who did it.

- (7) And के साथ जुड़े Pronouns एक Case में रहते हैं।

#### Example:

- (i) He and she are going to the market.
- (ii) They and we belong to the same religion.

(8) यदि दो Nouns 'As well as' से जुड़े हों, तो उनके बाद आने वाला Pronoun पहले वाले Noun के अनुसार आता है।

**Example:**

- (i) She as well as her parents is doing her work.
- (ii) Ram as well as his friends is taking his breakfast.

(9) यदि दो Singular noun 'and' से जुड़े हों और दोनों के पहले each या every आए तो उनके बाद Singular Pronoun तथा Singular Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) Each book and each magazine has its own value.
- (ii) Every man and every boy is doing his work.

(10) जब कोई Collective Noun का सदस्य यदि Unit (इकाई) के रूप में कार्य करें, तो उसके बाद आने वाला Pronoun Singular Number अथवा Neuter Gender में होता है।

**Example:**

- (i) The jury has given its verdict.

लेकिन यदि Collective Noun के सदस्य अलग-अलग काम कर रहे हों, तो Plural Pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) The jury were divided in their opinions.

(11) यदि एक ही Person subject और object दोनों का काम करे तो वहाँ himself, herself, myself, yourself, yourselves, itself, ourselves, themselves और oneself का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) I got out of the pond and dried myself.
- (ii) Every girl was criticizing herself.
- (iii) He blamed himself for what happened.

(12) कुछ ऐसे Transitive Verbs होते हैं जिनके साथ हमेशा Reflexive Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। वे हैं- Absent, acquit, apply, avail avenge, behave, enjoy, exert (प्रयास करना), help, resign etc.

**Example:**

- (i) She availed herself of the chance.
- (ii) He should help himself in the bad conditions.
- (iii) Exert yourself to do this work.
- (iv) They enjoyed themselves at the party.
- (v) You must behave yourself.
- (vi) He avenged himself.

(13) वे Nouns जिनके अन्त में 'ing' का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो उनसे पहले Possessive Pronoun या Noun का प्रयोग होता है।

**Example:**

- (i) Everyone appreciated his dancing.
- (ii) My parents objected to my getting late to school.

(14) जिस प्रकार this and that का प्रयोग Singular के साथ तथा these और those का प्रयोग Plural Noun के साथ किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार this और that के साथ kind of तथा sort of का प्रयोग और These और those के साथ kinds of तथा sorts of का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) This kind of fruit is costly.
- (ii) That sort of boy is intelligent.
- (iii) These sorts of mangoes are not good.
- (vi) Those kinds of bikes are dangerous.

(15) यदि such या as का प्रयोग Noun के पहले हुआ हो तो उसके साथ as का प्रयोग करते हैं न कि that, which, who का।

**Example:**

- (i) Shekhar is not such student as I expected.
- (ii) As many questions as were set were answered.

(16) Who और whom का प्रयोग केवल व्यक्तियों के लिए किया जाता है। Subject की आवश्यकता होने पर who तथा object की आवश्यकता होने पर whom का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) Who is going to see the movie ?
- (ii) Whom were you asking about ?

(17) Whose (किसका/किसकी) का प्रयोग सजीव तथा निर्जीव दोनों के लिए किया जाता है। Whose का अर्थ 'of whom' होता है।

**Example:**

- (i) Whose name has been included?
- (ii) The girl whose brother met me is very intelligent.
- (iii) Does she know whose fault is it?

(18) Which का प्रयोग जानवरों, पक्षियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, जबकि that का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों और वस्तुओं के लिए किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) Sakira lost a ring which was made of gold.
- (ii) The lion which was captured has been sent to the zoo.
- (iii) The horse which is here is mine.
- (iv) The people that had gathered since morning began to shout.

(19) Everyone तथा Everybody के बाद One या One's का प्रयोग न करके his का प्रयोग करते हैं।

**Example:**

- (i) Everyone should be loyal to his country.
- (ii) Everybody was doing his work properly.

(20) One के बाद हमेशा one's या oneself का प्रयोग किया जाता है he/she, his/her, himself/herself का नहीं किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) One should do one's work properly.
  - (ii) One should not believe all one hears.
  - (iii) One should obey one's parents and elders.
- लेकिन यदि वाक्य में कोई अन्य Clause जुड़ रहा हो, तो one का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं; वहाँ he का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

**Example:**

- (i) If one is poor, he should not be cheated.
- (ii) If one is ill, he is likely to be impatient.

(21) Each, every, anyone, anybody के बाद Pronoun अपने person के अनुसार Singular Number में आता है।

**Example:**

- (i) Each student wanted his exercise properly.
- (ii) Every worker must supply his own clothing.
- (iii) Anybody can become rich if he works hard.

(22) दो Singular Noun यदि either-or, neither-nor या or या nor से जुड़े हों, तो उसके बाद Pronoun Singular आता है।

**Example:**

- (i) Either Mohan or Sohan is having his lunch.
- (ii) Neither she nor her sister is doing her work.

(23) तुलना यदि than या as से की जाए तो उसके बाद that of/those of का प्रयोग किया जाता है। ऐसा 'class of thing' से वह वस्तु अलग करने के लिए करते हैं।

**Example:**

- (i) Weather of Agra is better than that of Jaipur.
- (ii) Sandals of Lakhani are better than those of Liberty.

(24) But या except के बाद Objective Case pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

**Example:**

- (i) I like everybody but not her.
- (ii) There is no one in the class except him.

CASE		PERSONS									
		I			II			III			
Subjective		I	We	You	He	She	It	They	One	Who	Ram (n)
Possessive	Adj.	My	our	Your	His	her	its	their	one's	whose	Ram's
	Pro.	mine	ours	yours	his	hers	(×)	theirs			Ram's
Objective		me	us	you	him	her	it	them	one	whom	Ram
Reflexive		Myself	ourselves	yourself, yourselves	himself	herself	itself	themselves	oneself		

## Exercises

### Exercise – 1

#### DIRECTION : Correct the sentences

1. He and myself alone will complete this work.
2. He and you have done a great job.
3. You, he and I have murdered him.
4. Let I do this.
5. There is no problem between I and he.
6. Everybody but he was present at the meeting.
7. All attended the party except he.
8. He is taller than me.
9. It is me who have brought you home.
10. She is as tall as him.
11. He loves her as much as me.
12. Either of the three girls is good.
13. Neither of his four sons looked after him.
14. Both of them are not going.
15. Both the boys have not come yet.
16. Every soldier and every sailor was in their place.
17. One should love his country.
18. One has to work hard if he wants to pass.
19. They enjoyed during summer vacation.
20. You should avail of every chance in life.
21. She absented from the class yesterday.
22. You should keep yourself away from bad company.
23. This is not such a good pen which I was searching for.
24. Ram and Shyam are fighting with one another.
25. Ram, Shyam and Mohan are fighting with each other.
26. This is the same pen which I wanted.
27. He is the fastest boy who won the race.
28. Of the two sisters who is the more intelligent?
29. Who is the better of the two dancers in our society?
30. I have my friend's watch who is a good man.
31. I don't like the mobile phones whose screens are small.
32. He has a car whose colour is red.
33. The guests whom, we are talking about, have come, are my brothers-in-law.
34. He was talking of the women who, he said, he met in America.
35. She is the kind of lady whom, everybody knows, is intelligent.
36. He is the man who, I know, you can always deal with.
37. I need your favour.
38. He is not one of those who will help everybody whom he meets.
39. The roads in Patna are wider than Lucknow.
40. The population of India is greater than Australia.
41. The people from Delhi are as good as Haryana.
42. Mr. Tiwari being an M.A., he is qualified for the post.

### Exercise – 2

#### DIRECTION : Spot the error

1. None of the two men a)/ would be able b)/ to do this work. c)/ No error d)
2. Neither of them a)/ has done b)/ their duty well. c)/No error d)
3. Every teacher and a)/ every student of this college b)/ is determined to do their best for the glorious prospects of the college. c)/ No error d)
4. The Vice-President of India and a)/ the Vice-Chancellor of this university b)/ have given his consent to join the meeting. c)/ No error d)
5. Each of a)/ the four great tragedies b)/ of Shakespeare is worth reading. c)/ No error d)
6. The standard of living in India a)/ is still lower b)/ than most of the other developed countries. c)/ No error d)
7. A simple sentence, also called an independent clause, a)/ contains a subject and a verb b) / and it expresses a complete thought. c) No error d)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>8. One should love a)/ not only himself b)/ but also others. c)/ No error d)</p> <p>9. I availed of a)/ the opportunity b)/ yesterday. c)/ No error d)</p> <p>10. He is not such a)/ a good man who b)/ can help me. c)/ No error d)</p> <p>11. There were a)/ eight industrious workers b)/ and five lazy one in this factory. c)/ No error d)</p> <p>12. Whenever one hears of the accident a)/ about the plane crash b)/ he feels very sorry. c)/ No error d)</p> | <p>7. He bought a house a)/ and is living b)/ in the same. c)/ No error d)</p> <p>8. Civil servants (b)/ should acquit efficiently (b)/ in the service of the common man. (c)/ No error (d)</p> <p>9. Your separation (a)/ is very (b)/ painful to me. (c)/ No error (d)</p> <p>10. I am (a)/ getting late and (b)/ beg your leave. (c)/ No error (d)</p> <p>11. I met the boy a)/ who you said b)/ had won the first prize. c)/ No error d)</p> <p>12. I met the girl a)/ who you said b)/you had given my book. c)/No error d)</p> <p>13. I like my friend's dog a)/ who is b)/ a good man. c)/No error d)</p> <p>14. There is none a)/ who can help you b)/ in this crucial moment. c)/ No error d)</p> <p>15. I met the boy (a)/ who you said (b)/ had stolen the book yesterday. (c)/ No error d)</p> <p>16. She is the (a)/ woman who, (b)/ I know, you can always rely upon. (c)/ No error (d)</p> |
|---|---|

### Exercise – 3

#### DIRECTION : Choose the best option:

1. I will take **my leave** now as I have another appointment somewhere else.
  - a) permission
  - b) leave from work
  - c) departure
  - d) No improvement
2. He does not like **me coming so late**.
  - a) my coming so late
  - b) I coming so late
  - c) me come so late
  - d) No improvement

### Exercise - 4

#### DIRECTIONS (1 – 16): Spot the error

1. The officer a)/ as well as the assistants b)/ absented themselves from the office. c) / No error d)
2. Every man a)/ should vote b)/ for the candidate of their choice. c)/ No error d)
3. He bought the books a)/ and put it b)/in the bag. c)/No error d)
4. You, I and he a)/ should take examination b)/ seriously. c)/ No error d)
5. Our is a country a)/ that is governed by b)/ corrupt politicians. c)/ No error d)
6. I appreciate you a)/ helping the poor b)/ who are really the most ignored and completely deprived section of our society. c)/ No error d)

## Answer with Explanation

### Exercise – 1

1. He and I alone will complete this work.
2. You and he have done a great job.
3. I, you and he have murdered him.
4. Let me do this.
5. There is no problem between him and me.
6. Everybody but him was present at the meeting.
7. All attended the party except him.
8. He is taller than I.
9. It is I who have brought you home.
10. She is as tall as he.
11. He loves her as much as me. (No correction needed)
12. Any of the three girls is good.
13. None of his four sons looked after him.
14. Neither of them is going.
15. Neither of the boys has come yet./ Neither boy has come yet.
16. Every soldier and every sailor was in his place.
17. One should love one's country.
18. One has to work hard if one wants to pass.
19. They enjoyed themselves during summer vacation.
20. You should avail yourself of every chance in life.
21. She absented herself from the class yesterday.
22. You should keep from bad company.
23. This is not such a good pen as I was searching for.
24. Ram and Shyam are fighting with each other.
25. Ram, Shyam and Mohan are fighting with one another.
26. This is the same pen that I wanted.
27. He is the fastest boy that won the race.
28. Of the two sisters which is the more intelligent?
29. Which is the better of the two dancers in our society?
30. I have the watch of my friend who is a good man.
31. I don't like the mobile phones the screens of which are small.
32. He has a car the colour of which is red.
33. The guests who, we are talking about, have come, are my brothers in law.
34. He was talking of the women whom, he said, he met in America.
35. She is the kind of lady who, everybody knows, is intelligent.
36. He is the man whom, I know, you can always deal with.
37. I need a favour from you.
38. He is not one of those who will help everybody whom they meet.
39. The roads of Patna are wider than those of Lucknow.
40. The population of India is greater than that of Australia.
41. The people of Delhi are as good as those of Haryana.
42. Mr. Tiwari being an M.A., is qualified for the post.



### Exercise – 2

1. (a) None के बदले Neither होगा।
2. (a) their के बदले his होगा।
3. (c) their के बदले his होगा।
4. (c) his के बदले their होगा।
5. (d) No error
6. (c) than के बाद that in लगेगा।
7. (c) it का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
8. (b) himself के बदले oneself होगा।
9. (a) availed के बाद myself लगेगा।
10. (b) who के बदले as होगा।
11. (c) lazy one के बदले lazy ones होगा।
12. (c) he के बदले one होगा।

14. (b) who के बदले that होगा।
15. (d) No error
16. (b) who के बदले whom होगा।

### Exercise – 3

1. (d) No improvement
2. (a) my coming so late

### Exercise - 4

1. (c) themselves के बदले himself होगा।
2. (c) their के बदले his होगा।
3. (b) it के बदले them (books के लिए) होगा।
4. (a) You, I and he के बदले You, he and I होगा।
5. (a) Our के बदले ours होगा।
6. (a) you के बदले your होगा।
7. (c) the same के बदले it होगा।
8. (b) acquit के बाद themselves लगेगा।
9. (a) Your separation के बदले separation from you होगा।
10. (c) beg your leave के बदले beg leave of you होगा।
11. (d) No error
12. (b) who के बदले whom होगा।
13. (a) my friend's dog के बदले the dog of my friend होगा।



नीचे दिए हुए वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए-

- (i) The book is **on** the table.  
 (ii) He jumped **off** the roof.

पहले Sentence में 'on' शब्द book और table (दो nouns) के बीच संबंध बताता है। इसी प्रकार दूसरे Sentence में off शब्द Pronoun (he) और noun (roof) के बीच संबंध बताता है।

अतः Prepositions वे संबंध बताने वाले शब्द होते हैं, जो संज्ञा (Noun) या सर्वनाम (Pronoun) शब्दों के पूर्व आकर वाक्य में अन्य शब्दों के साथ उनका संबंध स्थापित करते हैं। So, prepositions are words that shows a relation between a noun or a pronoun and other parts of the sentence.

### Preposition के महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोग

- कुछ Transitive verbs के बाद object का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन इनके बाद Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं। ऐसे Transitive verbs निम्न हैं -  
 describe, disbelieve, enjoy, greet, give, help, take, join, like, need, obey, oppose, serve, stop, stress, pass, treat, answer, attack, discuss, accept, visit, reach, climb, confuse etc.  
**Example:**  
 (i) She visited to Mumbai. (×)  
     She visited Mumbai. (✓)  
 (ii) He described about the poem. (×)  
     He described the poem. (✓)
- कुछ Intransitive verbs के बाद हम Preposition का प्रयोग जरूर करते हैं- wait, look, succeed, result, reply, behave, comment, interfere, listen etc.  
**Example:**  
 (i) She is waiting the school bus. (×)  
     She is waiting for the school bus. (✓)  
 (ii) The teacher was looking me in the class. (×)  
     The teacher was looking at me in the class. (✓)  
 (iii) I was listening the radio in my house. (×)  
     I was listening to the radio in my house. (✓)
- यदि किसी Sentence में month/year/week के पहले last/next/every/this/that/these/those का

प्रयोग हुआ हो तो इनके पहले Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

### Example:

- (i) In this month I am returning from Mumbai. (×)  
 This month I am returning from Mumbai. (✓)  
 (ii) We shall go there in next month. (×)  
 We shall go there next month. (✓)  
 (iii) I failed in my B.A. exam in last year. (×)  
 I failed in my B.A. exam last year. (✓)

**Note-** For the last/ for the next (Period of time) या since last (Point of time) के रूप में सही होता है।

- 'Die of' का प्रयोग किसी बीमारी (disease) के लिए होता है, 'Die from' किसी कारण (cause), 'Die in' an accident के लिए, 'Die on' duty के लिए प्रयोग होता है।

### Example:

- (i) His father died of cholera.  
 (ii) His friend died of malaria.  
 (iii) Her sister died from loss of blood.

- समय के साथ हम विभिन्न प्रकार के Preposition का प्रयोग करते हैं-

**(i) At** का प्रयोग समय बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

**Example:** At midnight, at noon, at eight o'clock, at dawn etc.

### Examples-

- (A) He met me at midnight.  
 (B) I go to school at eight o'clock.

**(ii)** वे Festival (त्योहार) जो समय या वर्ष को दर्शाते हैं, उनके पहले **At** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:** At Diwali, At Holi, At Christmas etc.

- (A) We meet one another at Holi.  
 (B) He will return at Christmas.

**(iii)** Date या day के साथ समय बतलाने के लिए **on** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

### Example:

- (A) We shall not go to school on Sunday.  
 (B) He will arrange a meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> January.

**(iv)** यदि किसी दिन के विशेष हिस्से (specific part) की बात करें तो उसके पहले भी **on** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (A) I met him on the morning of 25 January.  
(B) This happened on Sunday evening.

(v) In का प्रयोग year, month या part of the day के साथ किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (A) We went there in 2005.  
(B) She met me in the month of August.  
(C) I wake up early in the morning.

इसी प्रकार- in the afternoon, in the evening, in winters, etc.

(vi) Length of time बतलाने के लिए in का प्रयोग करते हैं।

**Example:**

- (A) We shall reach there in three hours.  
(B) You will become a manager in three years.

इसी प्रकार in an hour time, in a few minutes, in few seconds etc. होगा।

(vii) समय के लिए By का प्रयोग Till या During के अर्थ में होता है।

**Example:**

- (A) I shall reach there by ten o' clock.  
(B) He will complete his work by Monday.

(viii) For (तक) का प्रयोग बीते हुए समय के लिए करते हैं जिसमें कोई घटना घटी हो।

**Example:**

- (i) It rained for ten hours.  
(ii) He will not be here for another two months.

6. कुछ शब्द yesterday, yesterday afternoon, today, tomorrow, yesterday evening, tomorrow आदि के बाद preposition का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।

**Example:**

- The P.M. came here on yesterday. (✗)  
The P.M. came here yesterday. (✓)

7. स्थान (Place) के साथ हम Preposition 'in' का प्रयोग करते हैं।

**Example:**

- (i) I live in Agra.  
(ii) They do not live in this village.

इसी प्रकार- in town, in a district, in the desert का प्रयोग होता है। किन्तु at the sea, on the island होता है।

8. बड़ी जगहों के साथ हमेशा in प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:** cities, capital, province, continent, country etc.

- (i) I live in the capital of Uttar Pradesh.  
(ii) I live in India.

9. छोटी जगहों या गाँवों व बस्ती के लिए प्रायः at का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example :** At Dayal Bagh, at Awas Vikas, at Shahdara, at Noida etc.

10. यदि हम कहीं रास्ते में गुजर रहे हो और हमें किसी बड़ी जगह पर कुछ समय के लिए रुकना हो तो उसके लिए at का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:** While going to Delhi, we shall stay at Agra a for few minutes.

11. Hotel, flat, mansion, cottage, bungalow etc. के लिए in का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) This poor man lives in a cottage.  
(ii) I live in my new bungalow.

किन्तु किसी खास व्यक्ति के निवास को बताने के लिए at का प्रयोग करते हैं।

**Example:**

At the Rashtrapati Bhawan, at the White House, at the Governor's House, at the Ruby Hotel etc.

12. यदि किसी वाक्य में छोटी और बड़ी दोनों जगहों के नाम दिए हों तो सबसे छोटी के लिए at तथा अन्य के लिए in का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example :**

- (i) I live at Sikandra in Agra.  
(ii) She lives at Chandni Chowk in Delhi in India.

13. कुछ शब्दों request, recommend, warn, urge, beg, advise, ask, order, invite, encourage, command etc. के बाद आने वाले object के पहले preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है तथा आगे शब्दों को infinitive (to) से जोड़ देते हैं।

**Example:**

- (i) She advised me to meet him.  
(ii) He invited me to the party.  
(iii) She asked me to take tea.

14. कुछ शब्दों shout, speak, say, murmur, grumble, explain, complain, whisper आदि के बाद आने वाले object के पहले to का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) I complained to the boss.  
(ii) He explained the matter to me.

15. विभिन्न साधनों के द्वारा यात्रा करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के prepositions का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:** By bus, by plane, by train, by car, on foot, on a bicycle, on horse back, on a public vehicle, on a horse etc. इन सभी के अतिरिक्त In a car, in a bus, in a train, in plane etc. idiomatic हैं।

16. शरीर के अंगों पर पहनने वाली वस्तुओं के साथ विभिन्न preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Example:**

- (i) He had a tie around his neck.
- (ii) Maneesh has a coat over his back.
- (iii) Rani has a chain around her neck.
- (iv) He has a belt around his waist.
- (v) I have a new shirt on my body.
- (vi) My wife has a ring on her finger.
- (vii) A police man has a cap on his head.

17. **For** (period of time के लिए) – Second / minutes / hours / days / weeks / months / years / decades / centuries / a long time

**Since** (point of time के लिए) – O'clock / morning / Monday / January / 1880 / then / childhood / when / yesterday

V<sup>2</sup> – (ये fixed time को show करता है।)

**eg.:** ...since he came (जबसे वह आया), ...since I joined English class.

## Words with Fixed Prepositions

### Of

[Accuse – आरोप लगाना]  
 [Convict – सजा देना]  
 [Guilty – अपराधी होना]

[Acquit  
 Absolve of \* /from \*  
 Exonerate from \*] – बरी करना

Boast of – डींग हाँकना

Aware of – जागरूक होना

[Beware  
 Cautious] – सतर्क होना

[Jealous  
 Envious] – जलन होना

Zealous – जोशीला

Remind

Ambitious – महत्वाकाँक्षी होना

[Ignorant  
 Oblivious  
 unaware] – अज्ञानी/अंजान

Fond of – शौकीन

Despaired of = lose hope – निराश होना

[A contemporary of = contemporary with] समकालीन

Beg pardon of – क्षमा माँगना

Beg leave of – छुट्टी माँगना

Abhorrence – घृणा

Approve – सहमति

Ashamed – शर्मिन्दा

Avail of – फायदा उठाना

[Born of parents]  
 [Born in family]

Take care of – ध्यान देना

Confident – आत्मविश्वासी होना

[Covetous  
 Greedy  
 Avaricious] – लालची होना

[Deprive  
 Devoid  
 Void  
 Bereft  
 For want of  
 Lack of  
 Short of  
 Deficiency of] – कमी होना

[Dispose of sb./sth.  
 = get rid of sb./sth. – छुटकारा पाना]  
 = defeat or kill sb. – मार डालना]

Enquire of sb. = to ask – पूछना

Heedless – लापरवाह

Be informed of – सूचित होना

Be proud of – गर्व होना

[Irrespective of  
 Regardless of  
 In spite of] – के बावजूद

[Partake of sth.=eat/drink sth.  
 Partake in sth.=take part in activity]

Sick of = fed up with = tired of – ऊब जाना

Sure of – निश्चित होना

Suspicious – शक करना

Speak of = mention

[ Scared  
Afraid  
Frightened ] - डर जाना

Think - सोचना

Tolerant - सहनशील

Worthy - योग्य

### With

Charge with sth. - आरोप लगाना

Stuffed/Filled/Replete/Teem - भरा होना

Covered - ढका होना

[ Satisfied  
Contented  
Satiated ] - संतुष्ट

[ Quarrel  
Fight  
Altercation ] - बहस

Acquainted - परिचित

Acquaintance - परिचय

Pleased - खुश

Displeased - दुखी

Occupied/Busy - व्यस्त होना

[ Commensurate with  
= Equivalent to ] - के समान होना

Associated - संबंधित होना

Alliance - गठबंधन

Bargain with

Compete - प्रतियोगिता करना

Compatible - अनुरूप/योग्य

[ Comply with  
= Abide by  
= Conform to / with  
= Obey ] - आज्ञा मानना

Concerned - संबंधित होना

Drenched - भोगना

[Dispense with sb./sth. = stop using sb./sth.]

[ Endowed  
Gifted ] - प्रदान करना

Fatigued - थक जाना

Ill with fever = Suffer from fever

Be provided with - प्रदत्त होना

Be reconciled with = Adjust

Be infected with - संक्रमित होना

Be infested with = exist in large no. - भारी संख्या/मात्रा में होना

Familiar with a topic

[Remonstrate with sb. about sth. =complain about sth.]

Seethe with anger - गुस्सा होना

Tremble with fear - डर से काँपना

Shiver with cold - ठंड से काँपना

Anoint sb. with sth. - राजतिलक करना

[ Teem with rain = rain heavily  
Teem with sth. = full of sth. ]

[Trade/Deal in sth. with sb.]

[Trifle with sb./sth. = disrespect sb. /sth.]

### At

Arrive

[ Astonished  
Surprised  
Shocked  
Wonder ] - आश्चर्यचकित होना

Amuse - आनंदित होना

[ Indignant  
Angry  
Enrage  
Irritated ] at sth./with sb. - नाराज़ होना

[ Laugh  
Smile  
Scoff  
Deride ] - make fun of (उपहास करना)

[ Look- देखना  
Gaze -एकटक देखना  
Stare- घूरना  
Glare- गुस्से में देखना  
Gawk- मूर्खतापूर्ण तरीके से  
Ogle- ताड़ना  
Glance - सरसरी नज़र से देखना ]

Offend

Quick

Slow

Rejoice - खुशी मनाना

[Aim]  $\frac{\text{at + Ving (✓)}}{\text{to + V}^1 \text{ (✗)}}$

### For

Strive = try hard - परिश्रम करना

Anxiety - चिंता

Apologise for sth. - क्षमा माँगना

Apology for sth.

Appetite - भूख

Apply for sth.

Attraction - आकर्षण

[Answer for sth.]  
[Account for sth.] - जिम्मेदार होना

Allowance

Aptitude - कुशलता

Blame/Prosecute for sth.

Capacity for sth.

Compassion - करुणा, दया

Compensation - मुआवजा

Contempt

Clamour for sth. - कोलाहल

Cause

Concern - चिंता करना

[Desire  
Crave  
Fondness  
Liking  
Pine  
Penchant  
Affection  
Long  
Wish  
Passion] इच्छा

Destined

Grieve

Liable

Match

Motive

Opportunity

Prepared

[Pretext for sth.]  
[On the Pretext of sth.] - बहाना

[Feel Pity for sb.]  
[Have Pity on sb.] - दया दिखाना

Popular/famous/known for sth.

[Quest  
Look  
Search  
Seek] - तलाश होना

Remorse - पछतावा

Revenge - बदला लेना

Sorry

Substitute

Taste

Useful

Vote

Wait

Zeal - जोश

### In

[Adept  
At home in  
Proficient  
Expert  
Deft  
Versed  
Good at\*] - कुशल होना

[Absorbed  
Lost  
Engrossed] - मग्न होना

Abstemious

Accurate

[Assiduous  
Diligent] - परिश्रमी

Abound in (mineral) - भरा होना

Have belief/trust/faith in

Confidence in

Confide in sb. = tell sb. secret

Defective

Delight

(Deficient in = deficiency of) - कमी होना

Dwell in a house - रहना

Experienced

Failed in  
Fertile in  
Honest  
Indulge/involve - शामिल होना  
Interested  
Lax in - लापरवाह  
Prompt / quick (in doing sth.)  
Pride in sth.  
Temperate in behaviour = calm - शांत  
व्यवहार

Usher in = begin

Assist - मदद करना Persist Harm - नुकसान Fortunate - भाग्यशाली Difficulty - परेशानी Succeed - सफल होना	$\frac{\text{in + Ving (✓)}}{\text{to + V}^1 \text{ (✗)}}$
--	--

### To

Agree  
Respectful  
Grateful  
Thankful  
Loyal  
Faithful  
Affectionate  
Pay attention to  
Prefer  
Preferable

Superior Inferior Senior Junior Prior - पहले Posterior - पिछला Anterior - अगला
--

Obedience

Obedient

Heir - उत्तराधिकारी

Addicted to - लत लगना Accustomed to - अभ्यस्त होना With a view to - के लिए Look forward to - आशा करना In addition to - के अलावा Object to - आपत्ति करना
--

Devoted Dedicated	- समर्पित
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Contrary - विरोधी

Contradictory - विपरीत

Listen to sth.

Appointed to a post

Invite to dinner/lunch etc.

Injurious - नुकसान दायक

Conducive Favourable Congenial	- लाभदायक
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Accountable to sb. Responsible to sb.	for sth. - जिम्मेदार होना
--	---------------------------

Similar Relevant Apposite Pertinent	- संबंधित
--	-----------

Challenge to sth.

Access / Accessible - पहुँच

Accession - राजतिलक

Adjacent - लगा हुआ / सटा हुआ

Affable = Friendly

Alien Foreign Unknown	= strange - अजनबी
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Alternative

Amenable = agreeable

Analogous to/with sth. = similar

Antidote - विपरोधी

Antipathy Averse	- घृणा
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Applicable

Apply to sb. Apologize to sb. Write to sb. Proposed to sb. Suggested to sb. Explain to sb. Introduce to sb. Approach to sb. Complain to sb. Answer to sb. Reply to sb.
--

Attend  
 Attract  
 [Accede to sth. = (1. to agree, 2. to achieve a high position)]  
 Adhere - चिपके रहना  
 Stick - चिपकना  
 Cling to  
 Affiliated to a Board  
 Beneficial - लाभदायक  
 Common to  
 Concede to a request = to allow  
 Confined/Limited - सीमित होना  
 Deaf to sb./sth. - ध्यान न देना  
 Detrimental = harmful - नुकसानदायक  
 Duty to sb. - कर्तव्य होना  
 Entitled to = have right - अधिकार होना  
 Equal  
 Essential to health - लाभदायक  
 Exception - अपवाद  
 [Hostile to/ towards]  
 [Inimical] - शत्रुतापूर्वक  
 Immaterial - महत्वहीन  
 Impervious = unaffected अप्रभावित  
 Inclined - झुकाव  
 Indebted - आभारी  
 Indispensable - अतिआवश्यक  
 Insensible - असंवेदनशील  
 [Jump to conclusion]  
 [Jump at an offer]  
 Key to  
 Kind to sb.  
 Be known (Passive)  
 Be married (Passive)  
 Menace = threat - खतरा  
 Objection  
 Obligated to sb.  
 Offensive to sb.  
 Partial - पक्षपात  
 Pray to God  
 Prior to (= before)  
 [Prone  
 Sensitive  
 Susceptible] to sth. - संवेदनशील

Recourse to = support of  
 Sacred - पवित्र  
 Sentenced - सजा मिलना  
 Sequel - अगला भाग  
 Subject  
 Surrender  
 [Talk (v) to sb.  
 have a talk (N) with sb.]  
 True  
 Witness - गवाह  
 [Entrusted sth. to sb.] = (make sb.  
 Entrusted sb. with sth.) responsible)

### On

Count on sb/sth. - भरोसा होना  
 Bank on sb/sth. - भरोसा होना  
 Ponder on/about/over sth. - गहराई से सोचना  
 Bent on / upon sth. - तुल जाना

### From

[Prevent  
 Refrain  
 Abstain  
 Desist  
 Debar  
 Hinder] - (रोकना)  $\frac{\text{from + Ving} (\checkmark)}{\text{to + V}^1 (\times)}$   
 Abstinence - नियंत्रण  
 Aloof - अलग होना  
 [Alight on ground — उतरना  
 Alight from bus/car/tree/train, etc.]  
 Benefit  
 Descent  
 Differ from a thing  
 Distinguish one thing from another  
 Escape - भाग जाना  
 Exemption - छूट  
 Free - स्वतंत्र होना  
 Inference - निष्कर्ष  
 Recovered  
 Respite - Relief - आराम  
 Save



[Suffer from  
Complain of] a disease  
[Sanguine  
Optimistic] about sth. – आशावादी  
Enthusiastic about sb./sth. – जोशीला  
[Congratulate  
Compliment] on (✓) sth./for (✗) sth.

### Wrongly Used Prepositions

[Command over /on a Language] (✗)  
[Command **of** a Language] (✓)  
Find fault in something/somebody (✗)  
Find fault **with** something/somebody (✓)  
Busy in something (✗)  
Busy **with** something (✓)  
Popular among someone (✗)  
Popular **with** someone (✓)  
Cope up (✗)

Cope **with** (✓)  
Belong from sth (✗)  
Belong **to** sth (✓)  
Different than (✗)  
Different **from** (✓)  
Word to/by word (✗)  
Word **for** word (✓)

### No Preposition

Enter, Investigate, Discuss, Describe, Attack, Invade, Sign, Emphasize, Resemble, Order, Lack, Precede, Succeed, Marry, Comprise, Opposite, Reach

उपर्युक्त verbs के साथ preposition नहीं लगता किंतु parts of speech change होने पर preposition लग सकता है। जैसे-

- He described about the process. (✗)
  - There is a description on photosynthesis in this book. (✓)
- यहाँ (i) में about का प्रयोग गलत है। लेकिन (ii) में सही है।

## Preposition - English Meaning (हिन्दी अर्थ)

- **Admit to** - to give entry - (प्रवेश देना)
  - **Admit into** - to allow - (अनुमति देना)
  - **Act Against** - to do against (विरोध करना)
  - **Act for** - to work on behalf of (किसी के स्थान पर काम करना)
  - **Act up/ upon** - to obey (अनुपालन करना)
  - **Act up to** - to act in accordance (अनुसार काम करना)
  - **Agree to** - suggestion/proposal (सलाह सहमति)
  - **Agree with** - reason/opinion/request (विचार, आग्रह)
  - **Appeal to** - person/ court/ organisation. (न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र देना)
  - **Appeal against** - person/organisation/ decision (निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील)
  - **Break away** - to escape (भाग जाना)
  - **Break down** - to demolish (ढहाना, गिराना)
  - **Break down** - to stop suddenly (अचानक रूकना)
  - **Break into** - to make a way by force (जबरदस्ती घुसना, दिवार तोड़कर घुसना)
  - **Break out** - to appear suddenly, to spread (फूट पड़ना, फैल जाना, शुरू हो जाना)
  - **Bear down** - to crush (कुचलना)
  - **Bear off** - to win (विजय पाना)
  - **Bear out** - to support (समर्थन करना)
  - **Bear up** - to uphold (बोझ सहना)
  - **Call in** - to summon together (इकट्ठा करना)
  - **Call off** - to stop (रोकना)
  - **Call out** - summons, speak loudly (चिल्लाह कर बोलना, बुलाना)
  - **Call on/ upon** - invite or request (निवेदन करना)
  - **Call for** - requires, need, demand (माँग होना)
  - **Carry about** - to keep (रखना, लेकर चलना)
  - **Catch up** - to overtake (पीछे छोड़ना)
  - **Catch up** - to try to seize eagerly (उत्सुकता के साथ पकड़ना)
  - **Catch on** - to attract (आकर्षित करना)
  - **Complain to** - person/ organisation. (व्यक्ति/संगठन के विरुद्ध शिकायत करना)
  - **Complain for** - any thing (किसी के लिए शिकायत करना)
  - **Complain of** - to report (सूचित करना)
  - **Complain against** - person/organisation (किसी के विरुद्ध)
  - **Compare with** - the same things (समान वस्तु के बीच तुलना करना)
  - **Compare to** - comparison between dissimilar things (असमान वस्तु के बीच तुलना करना)
- हालांकि अब 'compare with' और 'compare to' कोई अंतर नहीं है।

- **Deal by** - to behave (व्यवहार करना) **Deal in** - to trade in (रोजगार करना) **Deal with** - to behave (बर्ताव करना) **Deal out** - to distribute (विभाजित करना)
- **Die from** - to die from some reason (किसी कारण से मर जाना)  
**Die of** - to die from any disease (किसी रोग से मरना)  
**Differ with** - (किसी व्यक्ति से भिन्न होना)
- **Do away with** - to abolish (नष्ट करना)  
**Do for** - to suit, to provide for (काम चलाना)  
**Do into** - to translate into (अनुवाद करना)  
**Do over** - to do again (पुनः करना)  
**Do with** - to make use of (प्रयोग में लाना)
- **Fall back** - to retreat (पीछे हटना)  
**Fall in** - to stand in a line (पंक्ति में खड़ा होना)  
**Fall in with** - to agree with (राजी होना)  
**Fall of** - to desert (साथ छोड़ देना)  
**Fall through** - to fail (असफल होना)
- **Fill with** - full of (भरा होना)  
**Fill in** - add what is necessary (जोड़ना)  
**Fill out** - become larger (विस्तार करना)  
**Fill up** - become or make completely full (पूरा करना)
- **Get at** - to arrive (पहुँचना)  
**Get down** - to descend (नीचे उतरना)  
**Get into** - to enter (प्रवेश करना)  
**Get off** - to escape (भाग जाना)  
**Get on** - to progress (तरक्की करना)  
**Get out** - to leave (बाहर निकालना)  
**Get over** - to win over (विजय पाना)
- **Give out** - to distribute (बाँटना)  
**Give up** - to abandon (त्यागना)
- **Go about** - to move (फिरना)  
**Go by** - to follow (अनुसरण करना)  
**Go after** - to follow (पीछा करना)  
**Go out** - to extinguish (बुझ जाना)  
**Go on** - to continue (जारी रखना)
- **Hold on** - to continue (पकड़े रहना)  
**Hold with** - to take side with (साथ देना)  
**Hold forth** - to speak publicly (भाषण देना)  
**Hold in** - to check (तलाशी करना)
- **Inquire or inquire of** - ask to be told the name, (नाम पूछना)  
**Inquire about** - ask for information (जानकारी लेना)  
**Inquire after** - ask about health or welfare (स्वास्थ्य की जानकारी लेना)  
**Inquire into** - investigate, (जाँच करना)
- **Keep away** - to absent (अनुपस्थित होना)  
**Keep down** - to control (नियन्त्रण करना)  
**Keep on** - to detain (रोकना)  
**Keep on** - to continue (जारी रखना)
- **Lay aside** - to store, to save (जमा करना)  
**Lay aside** - to put away (समाप्त कर देना)
- **Look at** - turn eyes to see/examine (गौर से देखना)  
**Look after** - take care of (देखभाल करना)  
**Look down on** - regard with contempt (घृणा करना)  
**Look for** - In search of (की तलाश में)  
**Look back** - To hopeless (हताशा होना)  
**Look into** - investigate or examine (जाँच करना)  
**Look on** - spectator at an event, to see for a short time (क्षण भर के लिए देखना)  
**Look out** - be careful, to watch (चौकसी करना)  
**Look over** - inspect or examine (जाँच करना)  
**Look round** - turn one's head to see (नजर दौड़ाना)  
**Look through** - to penetrate (आँख गड़ा कर देखना)  
**Look to** - rely on or expect, to consider (विचारना)  
**Look up to** - to count (पीछा करना)
- **Make after** - to chase (पीछा करना)  
**Make away** - to kill (जान से मारना)  
**Make up** - to decide (निश्चय/तय करना)  
**Make up** - to complete (पूरा करना)  
**Make for** - to promote (बढ़ाना)  
**Make out** - to understand (समझना)  
**Make over** - to hand over (सौंपना)
- **Pass away** - to die (मर जाना)  
**Pass for** - to be taken as (समझा जाना)  
**Pass off** - to run away (भाग जाना, हट जाना)  
**Pass on** - to hand over (दूसरे को देना)  
**Pass over** - to overlook (छोड़ देना)  
**Pass through** - to face, to experience (अनुभव करना)
- **Pick up** - improve, lift (सुधार करना, उठाना)  
**Pick over** - look carefully (सावधानीपूर्वक जाँच करना)  
**Pick out** - choose from a number of people/thing (निकालना)  
**Pick on** - choose for punishment (दण्ड के लिए चुनना)  
**Pick off** - shoot (गोली से मारना)
- **Put to** - suffer or undergo (सहन करना)  
**Put up** - Present or offer (उपहार देना)  
**Put through** - complete or conclude (पूरा करना)  
**Put over** - persuade to accept (स्वीकार करने के लिए राजी करना)

**Put down** - humiliating, repress, write down  
(अपमान करना, दबाना, लिखना)

**Put on** - to start, to dress out (पहनना)

**Put in** - to fill, to write down (भरना या लिखना)

• **Run after** - to follow (पीछा करना)

**Run at** - to attack (हमला करना)

**Run away** - to flee away (भाग जाना)

**Run into** - to be involved (शामिल होना)

**Run over** - to be crushed (कुचल जाना)

**Run through** - to waste (बर्बाद करना)

• **Set into** - to know (जानना)

**Set through** - to understand (समझ जाना)

**Set in** - to begin (प्रारम्भ होना)

**Set out** - to start (रवाना होना, प्रस्थान करना)

**Set about** - to start (प्रारम्भ करना)

**Set forth** - to express (व्यक्त करना)

• **Take after** - to resemble (दृष्ट पड़ना)

**Take down** - to write (लिखना)

**Take for** - to regard as (समझना)

**Take in** - to understand (समझना)

**Take into** - to include (शामिल करना)

**Take out** - to withdraw, to take lead (पढ़ना, नेतृत्व करना)

• **Turn aside** - to deviate (पीछे हटना)

**Turn away** - to dismiss (बर्खास्त करना)

**Turn out** - to expel (अलग कर देना)

**Turn out** - to prove (सिद्ध / साबित होना)

**Turn up** - to arrive (पहुँचना)

## Exercises

### Exercise - 1

**DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.**

1. He is sitting ..... the shade of a tree.
2. He is sitting ..... a tree.
3. The monkey is ..... the tree.
4. The cat is ..... the table.
5. The calculator is .....the table.
6. The clock is ..... the wall.
7. The carpet is..... the floor.
8. The flowers are ..... the vase.
9. In the noon, the sun is ..... our heads.
10. The train was passing ..... the tunnel.
11. She is peeping ..... the window.
12. The ladder is ..... the wall.
13. The thief jumped.....the wall.
14. The diver jumped ..... the diving point.
15. She jumped.....the well.
16. The lion sprang ..... the cow.
17. Move the book ..... the second shelf.

### Exercise - 2

**DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.**

1. The bag was stuffed ..... dirty clothes.
2. Your teacher is not satisfied.....your study.
3. He was angry.....me.
4. Mr. Singh is very angry..... her smoking.
5. That man is found guilty ..... theft.
6. He reminded you.....your promise.
7. My neighbour is jealous ..... me.
8. He gazed.....the beautiful scenery.

9. Binay is not eligible.....this post.

10. Mukesh travelled.....train.

11. Quinine is remedy.....malaria.

### Exercise - 3

**DIRECTION: Choose the best option.**

1. I beg pardon.....you for being late.
 

a) with	b) of
c) for	d) off
2. He is confident ..... his success.
 

a) of	b) for
c) about	d) towards
3. He is jealous.....me.
 

a) with	b) into
c) of	d) at
4. Why do you boast.....your wealth?
 

a) in	b) about
c) of	d) for
5. The reward was not commensurate ..... the work done by us.
 

a) for	b) on
c) with	d) upon
6. He was astonished ..... the sad news.
 

a) at	b) in
c) with	d) to
7. My wife always grumbles ..... her bad luck.
 

a) in	b) over
c) at	d) upon
8. She has a passion ..... dance and music.
 

a) upon	b) at
c) in	d) for
9. Good sleep is necessary ..... good health.
 

a) of	b) for
c) to	d) from

### Exercise – 4

**DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks.**

1. He is standing ..... the door.
2. He was studying ..... his study table.
3. She is lying ..... her bed.
4. The honourable speaker is sitting .... his chair.
5. Kerala is ..... the south of India.
6. Sri Lanka is ..... the south of India.
7. The aeroplane was flying.....the clouds.
8. We need not worry as the water of the Ganga is ..... the danger level.
9. The young man was killed....a criminal .... a knife.
10. His teacher ordered him to write.....ink.
11. He wrote the letter .... a pen .... blue ink but I wrote it ..... pencil.
12. Distribute these apples.....the children.
13. The treaty was signed..... India, Pakistan and China.
14. A triangular series will be played ..... India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
15. She is sitting ..... him.
16. .... advising me, he gave me money too.
17. He was staying ..... Rohini ..... Delhi.
18. Someone was knocking ..... the door.
19. He got ..... the station just in time for his train.
20. I want to get ..... Berlin before dark.
21. He arrived ..... the hotel.

### Exercise – 5

**DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks.**

1. The students did not pay attention ..... what the teacher said.
2. He prefers tea ..... coffee.
3. She praised his obedience ..... his father.
4. Akbar was an heir.....the throne.
5. Her husband is addicted ..... gambling.
6. The police inspector enquired ..... the case.
7. Your religious views are different ..... his.
8. His great pride.....his wealth is foolish.
9. She was proficient ..... English.
10. The house was.....fire.
11. The thieves broke....his house.
12. Please open your book ..... page forty.
13. The shopkeeper deals ..... Nepalese goods.

14. Mohan deals fairly.....his friend.
15. The happiness of your country consists.....the freedom of its citizens.
16. They reached ..... the top of the mountain before sunrise.
17. He entered.....his bedroom....his drawing room.
18. Ram married ..... Sita.
19. Sita was married..... Ram.
20. The officer is investigating.....the matter.
21. Prabha is good ..... Mathematics.

### Exercise – 6

**DIRECTION: Choose the best option.**

1. You are advised to learn this lesson word ..... word.
 

a) for	b) by
c) to	d) in
2. Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize ..... Literature.
 

a) in	b) of
c) for	d) about
3. Cigarette smoking is injurious ..... health.
 

a) to	b) for
c) on	d) at
4. Only the blood stained road was a witness ..... his assassination.
 

a) of	b) to
c) at	d) him
5. The house consists ..... five rooms, all of them leading ..... the hall.
 

a) of, towards	b) of, in
c) of, into	d) no preposition
6. The climate is not conducive.....good health.
 

a) with	b) for
c) in	d) to
7. Saira tied the cow with a rope ..... a tree.
 

a) to	b) with
c) against	d) on
8. The Rajputs always fought ..... the last man.
 

a) upto	b) till
c) to	d) for
9. This almirah is made....iron but curd is made .... milk.
 

a) of, of	b) of, from
c) from, of	d) in, of
10. In the dark, he knocked ..... the wall.
 

a) at	b) on
c) upon	d) against

11. My friend's father died ..... cancer.  
a) by                                      b) of  
c) from                                    d) with
12. Many people have died ..... hunger.  
a) of                                        b) from  
c) with                                     d) for

### Exercise – 7

**DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks.**

1. We arrived ..... the morning.
2. He came ..... night.
3. She came back ..... 12th Jan.
4. He arrived ..... the morning of 5th Oct.
5. Babar attacked India ..... 1526.
6. She sent for the doctor ..... dawn.
7. She got married ..... seventeen.
8. Our examination will start ..... Monday.
9. We reached school ..... 9.30 AM.
10. We should reach the examination hall ..... time.
11. I learnt how to drive ..... four weeks.
12. Will you be here .....the weekend?
13. She will be here ..... a week's time.
14. .... Saturday night I went to bed....11 o'clock.
15. The Senior citizens generally reach the station ..... a good time.
16. The planes take off generally ..... time.
17. My office time is ..... nine ..... five.
18. He worked there ..... 1981 and 1991.
19. Gandhiji was born ..... 1869.
20. What is the time .....your watch?
21. The examination begins ..... Wednesday.
22. There are usually lots of parties ..... New Year's eve.
23. He has been unwell ..... Saturday.
24. He has been learning music.....two years.
25. It has been raining heavily.....last Sunday.

### Exercise – 8

**DIRECTION: Choose the best option.**

1. **Occupying by** many meetings, he did not reach home in time.  
a) by occupying  
b) while occupied  
c) occupied with  
d) No improvement
2. The ship was **in mercy of** the waves.  
a) to be in mercy of  
b) at the mercy of

- c) having mercy on  
d) No improvement
3. He was the last one to **got of the bus**.  
a) get off the bus  
b) get off in bus  
c) got off the bus  
d) No improvement
4. He parked his vehicle **under** the shade of a tree.  
a) on                                        b) in  
c) beneath                                d) No improvement
5. God has **bestowed man** unusual gifts.  
a) bestowed with man  
b) bestowed for man  
c) bestowed on man  
d) No improvement
6. The flood-affected people are **looking forward with** the visit of the Governor.  
a) looking forward to  
b) looking forward on  
c) looking forward for  
d) No improvement
7. When I heard of my grandmother's death, I burst **at** tears.  
a) upon                                    b) into  
c) in                                         d) No improvement
8. I beg pardon **of** you for being late.  
a) with                                    b) off  
c) for                                      d) No improvement
9. Fortune continues to smile **over** me.  
a) at                                        b) on  
c) with                                    d) No improvement
10. He has command **over** English.  
a) on                                        b) of  
c) in                                         d) No improvement
11. I complimented him **on** his brilliant success.  
a) over                                    b) for  
c) to                                         d) No improvement
12. Translate this passage from English **upto** Telugu.  
a) in                                         b) into  
c) to                                         d) No improvement
13. I saw my friend leaning **on** a lamp-post with a cigarette between his lips.  
a) over                                    b) upon  
c) against                                d) No improvement

14. The Prime Minister of England called **at** the President of America.  
 a) in                                      b) out  
 c) on                                        d) No improvement
15. He came **of** me in the market.  
 a) at                                        b) into  
 c) across                                 d) No improvement
14. His wife died.....cancer.  
 15. The old man died ..... overeating.  
 16. It is difficult for me to part ..... money.  
 17. When he parted ..... his brother, he was very sad.  
 18. We must protest.....injustice.  
 19. Today students should be reconciled..... the way things are changing.  
 a) with                                      b) to  
 c) for                                        d) at

### Exercise – 9

**DIRECTION: Correct the following sentences.**

1. His wife was dressed up black.
  2. This is different to the other.
  3. The publisher's capacity of hard work seems unlimited.
  4. My wife prevented me to speak.
  5. What are you laughing?
  6. Babar attacked over India in 1526.
  7. The officer investigated into the case relentlessly.
  8. Poverty comes from idleness.
  9. What is the time from your watch ?
  10. Let me glance on that beautiful girl.
  11. He is busy in his work.
  12. An old man is accused to crime.
  13. There is no limit of his zeal.
  14. Mr. Prasad has signed on the contract.
  15. He persisted to say this.
  16. I am fortunate to have a friend like you.
  17. She assisted to do that.
20. He is in the habit of finding fault..... other's works.  
 a) in                                        b) with  
 c) of                                        d) for
21. He is popular.....his juniors.  
 a) among                                 b) with  
 c) between                               d) in
22. Everyone in this world is accountable to God ..... his actions.  
 a) about                                    b) for  
 c) to                                        d) over
23. I challenged him ..... a game of chess.  
 a) to                                        b) for  
 c) against                                d) about
24. I am tired ..... walking.  
 a) of                                        b) from  
 c) off                                        d) with
25. I am tired ..... leading such an idle life.  
 a) of                                        b) off  
 c) with                                      d) from

### Exercise – 10

**DIRECTION: Choose/fill the appropriate preposition to complete the following exercise.**

1. He quarrelled.....my brother.
  2. The boss should be pleased ..... you.
  3. My father was acquainted ....him.
  4. You must be aware.....new education policy.
  5. I am ignorant ..... my brother's misconduct.
  6. I am fond .... music.
  7. That student acted contrary ..... the instructions of the principal.
  8. Mukesh is appointed ..... the vacant post.
  9. He is always loyal ..... his political principles.
  10. He has sent me an invitation ..... dinner.
  11. My wife has been suffering .... fever for two days.
  12. He is complaining ..... stomach ache.
  13. The teacher congratulated.....her success.
26. Discrimination.....any form should be avoided.  
 a) of                                        b) by  
 c) from                                    d) in
27. A miser cannot part ..... his gold.  
 a) from                                    b) to  
 c) of                                        d) with
28. His statement is very much similar.....mine.  
 a) to                                        b) of  
 c) about                                  d) on
29. No one can hinder him ..... good health.  
 a) into                                      b) from  
 c) at                                        d) of
30. I continued to smile.....his threats.  
 a) over                                      b) to  
 c) at                                        d) on
31. Fortune continued to smile ..... me.  
 a) at                                        b) in  
 c) on                                        d) over

32. Let us discuss ..... 'The Female Education' in India.  
a) on                                        b) about  
c) of                                         d) No Preposition
33. He resembles..... his mother.  
a) with                                       b) to  
c) like                                        d) No Preposition
7. I prefer a)/ punishment b)/ than insult.  
c)/ No error d)
8. Our housing society a)/ comprises of eight blocks b)/ and forty-eight flats in an area of about thousand square meters. c)/ No error d)
9. Bacon, the father of the English essay a)/ had a thirst b) / of knowledge. c)/ No error d)
10. Yesterday, while (a) / crossing the road (b)/ he was run out by a truck. (c) / No error (d)
11. As market leaders a)/ we have always been at the forefront of creating awareness b)/ between the public. c)/ No error d)
12. Beside the Chairman a)/ all the Committee members b)/ were present at the shareholders meeting. c)/ No error d)
13. We saw a)/ sand sculptures b)/ in the beach. c)/ No error d)
14. It is the duty a)/ of every right-thinking citizen b)/ to try to make the whole world a happier place to live. c) No error d)
15. Despite of a good monsoon (a)/ this year, the production (b)/ of food grains in the country did not go up. (c) / No error (d)

### Exercise – 11

#### **DIRECTION: Spot the error.**

1. That Birbal was a)/ a contemporary with Akbar is well-established b)/ from the Akbar-Birbal jokes. c)/ No error d)
2. The officer congratulated all the employees a)/ for their sincere approach b)/ in solving the problems of the company. c)/ No error d)
3. I am able a)/ to cope up with b)/ all these difficulties. c)/ No error d)
4. While taking examinations (a)/ always write (b)/ with dark ink. (c)/ No error (d)
5. The officer a)/ is angry on the clerk b)/ for not attending to the work. c)/ No error d)
6. Guru Ram Das a)/ was the fourth b)/ Guru of the Sikhs between 1674 to 1681. c)/ No error d)

## Answer with Explanation

### Exercise – 1

- |             |             |          |          |             |
|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. In       | 2. Under    | 3. In    | 4. Under | 5. On       |
| 6. On       | 7. On/Over  | 8. In    | 9. Over  | 10. Through |
| 11. Through | 12. Against | 13. Over | 14. Off  | 15. Into    |
| 16. Upon    | 17. Onto    |          |          |             |

### Exercise – 2

- |         |         |         |        |         |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. With | 2. With | 3. With | 4. At  | 5. Off  |
| 6. Off  | 7. Off  | 8. At   | 9. For | 10. Buy |
| 11. For |         |         |        |         |

### Exercise – 3

- |           |           |            |            |             |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. (b) of | 2. (a) of | 3. (c) of  | 4. (c) of  | 5. (c) with |
| 6. (a) at | 7. (c) at | 8. (d) for | 9. (b) for |             |

### Exercise – 4

- |                  |            |             |             |            |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. At            | 2. At      | 3. In       | 4. In       | 5. In      |
| 6. To            | 7. Above   | 8. Below    | 9. By, With | 10. In     |
| 11. With, in, in | 12. Among  | 13. Between | 14. Between | 15. Beside |
| 16. Besides      | 17. At, in | 18. At      | 19. To      | 20. To     |
| 21. At           |            |             |             |            |

### Exercise – 5

- |                    |                                  |                    |          |        |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------|
| 1. To              | 2. To                            | 3. To              | 4. To    | 5. To  |
| 6. Into            | 7. From                          | 8. In              | 9. In    | 10. On |
| 11. Into           | 12. At                           | 13. In             | 14. With | 15. In |
| 16. No Preposition | 17. No Preposition, Through/from | 18. No preposition | 19. To   |        |
| 20. No Preposition | 21. At                           |                    |          |        |

### Exercise – 6

- |           |             |          |                |                   |
|-----------|-------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) for | 2. c) for   | 3. a) to | 4. b) to       | 5. a) of, towards |
| 6. d) to  | 7. a) to    | 8. c) to | 9. b) of, from | 10. d) against    |
| 11. b) of | 12. b) from |          |                |                   |

### Exercise – 7

- |        |              |             |            |           |
|--------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. In  | 2. At        | 3. On       | 4. On      | 5. In     |
| 6. At  | 7. At        | 8. On       | 9. At      | 10. In    |
| 11. In | 12. On       | 13. In      | 14. On, at | 15. In    |
| 16. On | 17. From, to | 18. Between | 19. In     | 20. By    |
| 21. On | 22. On       | 23. Since   | 24. For    | 25. Since |

### Exercise – 8

- |                      |                        |                           |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. (c) occupied with | 2. (b) at the mercy of | 3. (a) get off the bus    |
| 4. (b) in            | 5. (c) bestowed on man | 6. (a) looking forward to |
| 7. (b) into          | 8. (d) No improvement  | 9. (b) on                 |
| 10. (b) of           | 11. (d) No Improvement | 12. (b) into              |
| 13. (c) against      | 14. (c) on             | 15. (a) across            |



### Exercise – 9

1. His wife was dressed in black.
2. This is different from the other.
3. The publisher seems to have an unlimited capacity for hard work.
4. My wife prevented me from speaking.
5. What are you laughing at?
6. Babar attacked India in 1526.
7. The officer investigated the case relentlessly.
8. Poverty comes of idleness.
9. What is the time by your watch?
10. Let me glance at that beautiful girl.
11. He is busy with his work.
12. An old man is accused of crime.
13. There is no limit to his zeal.
14. Mr. Prasad has signed the contract.
15. He persisted in saying this.
16. I am fortunate in having a friend like you.
17. She assisted in doing that.

### Exercise – 10

1. With      2. With      3. With      4. Off
5. Off        6. Off        7. To        8. To
9. To        10. To        11. From     12. Of
13. On       14. Of        15. From     16. With
17. From    18. Against 19. a) with    20. b) with
21. b) with   22. b) for    23. a) to      24. b) from
25. a) of     26. d) in     27. d) with   28. a) to
29. b) from   30. c) at     31. c) on
32. d) No Preposition
33. d) No Preposition

### Exercise – 11

1. b) a contemporary of/ contemporary with
2. b) for के बदले on होगा
3. b) cope with
4. c) with के बदले in
5. b) angry on के बदले angry with
6. c) between 1674 and 1681. (between के साथ and, from के साथ to)
7. c) to (prefer than के बदले prefer to)
8. b) comprises (comprise के साथ preposition नहीं लगेगा।)

## Types of Sentences

1. **Assertive Sentence.** [It shows statement (कथन)]

It is of two kinds:

**Affirmative**

- e.g.** i) Mr. Smith is a diligent (ifjJeh) man.  
ii) She is a shrewd (चालाक) businesswoman.

**Negative**

- e.g.** i) He is not meticulous.  
(सतर्क/सूक्ष्म व्योरो पर बहुत ध्यान देने वाला)  
ii) They have not come yet.

2. **Interrogative Sentence:** (It is used to ask question)

It is of two kinds.

- Starts with Helping Verb (Auxiliary) – is / am / are / was/ were / do / does / did / has / have / had / can / could / may / might / should / will etc.)

\* **Yes/No question** (वाक्य 'क्या' से शुरू होता है।)

- e.g.** i) क्या तुम यहाँ रोज आते हो? (Do you come here daily?)  
ii) Are you suffering from fever?  
iii) Have you a cold?  
iv) Can you do me a favour?  
v) Should I cram (jVuk) these words?

- Starts with Wh-words (Why / When / Which / What / Where / Who / How)

- e.g.** i) When will you come tomorrow?  
ii) Why is she bringing up (पालना) this child?  
iii) How have you come to know the truth?

3. **Imperative Sentence:**

- ❖ It shows order / advice / request (विनती) / prohibition (निषेध)
- ❖ It starts with – (MV<sup>1</sup>) or – (Please / Kindly / Don't / Do + MV<sup>1</sup>)
- ❖ Subject is generally 'you' (II person) but hidden (छिपा हुआ)

- e.g.** i) Open the door. (Order.)  
ii) Help the needy (जरूरतमंद). (Advice)  
iii) Please turn on (चालू करना) the tap. (Request)  
iv) Kindly permit me to go there. (Request)

- v) Let me speak first. (Request)
- vi) Don't ogle at (घूरना) girls. (Prohibition)
- vii) Don't make a noise (शोर करना) in the class. (Prohibition)
- viii) Do (अवश्य) repeat your lesson regularly. (Strong advice)
- xi) Do come tomorrow? (Strong advice)

4. **Exclamatory Sentence**

- It shows exclamation (foLe;)
- It starts with
  - i) What a/an + (adjective) Noun
  - ii) How + adjective
  - iii) Interjection (Hurrah!, Alas! etc.)  
(विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय)

**Interjection****Meaning**

Hurrah!	Joy
Ouch!	Pain
Wow!	Astonishment
Yeah!	Yes
Alas!	Sorrow
Eek!	Fear/surprise
Oops!	Error

- e.g.** i) What an intelligent boy he is!  
ii) How stupid she is!  
iii) What a building!  
iv) How high it is!  
v) Hurrah! we have won the match!  
vi) Alas! He lost everything in the gamble.  
vii) Eek! cockroach.

5 **Optative Sentence**

It shows prayer/blessing/curse-अभिशाप / wish. It starts with 'May'.

- e.g.** i) May the Almighty help us in this tragedy!  
ii) May you become successful enough to buy love!  
iii) Wish you a very successful married life!  
iv) May he fall from the third floor!  
v) Long live the President!

## Forms of Verbs

➤ Present (1<sup>st</sup> form) ➤ Past (2<sup>nd</sup> form) ➤ Past Participle (3<sup>rd</sup> form) ➤ Present Participle (-ing form)

### GROUP-1

Present (V <sup>1</sup> )	अर्थ	Past (V <sup>2</sup> )	Past Participle (V <sup>3</sup> )	Pres. Participle V-ing Form	V <sup>1</sup> -s/es Form
Arise	उठना	arose	arisen	arising	arises
Awake	जागना	awoke	awaken	awaking	awakes
Bear	जन्म देना	bore	born	bearing	bears
Bear	सहन करना	bore	borne	bearing	bears
Become	बनना	became	become	becoming	becomes
Begin	आरंभ करना	began	begun	beginning	begins
Bite	दाँत से काटना	bit	bitten	biting	bites
Blow	हवा का चलना	blew	blown	blowing	blows
Bind	बाँधना	bound	bound	binding	binds
Break	तोड़ना	broke	broken	breaking	breaks
Choose	चुनना	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses
Come	आना	came	come	coming	comes
Dig	खोदना	dug	dug	digging	digs
Do	करना	did	done	doing	does
Draw	खींचना	drew	drawn	drawing	draws
Drink	पीना	drank	drunk	drinking	drinks
Drive	चलाना	drove	driven	driving	drives
Eat	खाना	ate	eaten	eating	eats
Fall	गिरना	fell	fallen	falling	falls
Find	पाना	found	found	finding	finds
Forbid	मना करना	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	forbids
Forget	भूल जाना	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	forgets
Freeze	जमाना/जमना	froze	frozen	freezing	freezes
Get	पाना	got	got	getting	gets
Give	देना	gave	given	giving	gives
Grow	बढ़ना, उगना	grew	grown	growing	grows
Hide	छिपाना/छिपना	hid	hidden	hiding	hides
Hold	थामना	held	held	holding	holds
Know	जानना	knew	known	knowing	knows
Ride	सवारी करना	rode	ridden	riding	rides
Ring	बजना/बजाना	rang	rung	ringing	rings
Shake	हिलाना	shook	shaken	shaking	shakes
Shine	चमकना	shone	shone	shining	shines
Shoot	फोटो निकालना/गोली मारना	shot	shot	shooting	shoots
Shrink	सिकुड़ना	shrank	shrunk	shrinking	shrinks
Sing	गाना	sang	sung	singing	sings

Present (V <sup>1</sup> )	अर्थ	Past (V <sup>2</sup> )	Past Participle (V <sup>3</sup> )	Pres. Participle V-ing Form	V <sup>1</sup> -s/es Form
Sink	डूबना	sank	sunk	sinking	sinks
Sit	बैठना	sat	sat	sitting	sits
Speak	बोलना	spoke	spoken	speaking	speaks
Spit	थूकना	spat	spat	spitting	spits
Stand	खड़ा होना	stood	stood	standing	stands
Steal	चुराना	stole	stolen	stealing	steals
Stick	चिपकना	stuck	stuck	sticking	sticks
Strike	चोट मारना/हड़ताल करना	struck	struck	striking	strikes
Swear	शपथ लेना	swore	sworn	swearing	swears
Swim	तैरना	swam	swum	swimming	swims
Swing	झूलना	swung	swung	swinging	swings
Take	लेना	took	taken	taking	takes
Tear	फाड़ना	tore	torn	tearing	tears
Wear	पहनना	wore	worn	wearing	wears
Weave	बुनना	wove	woven	weaving	weaves
Win	जीतना	won	won	winning	wins
Write	लिखना	wrote	written	writing	writes

### GROUP-2

नीचे दिए गए Verbs में 2<sup>nd</sup> form एवं 3<sup>rd</sup> form एक जैसे हैं और 1<sup>st</sup> form में ed, en अथवा t लगाकर 2<sup>nd</sup> form एवं 3<sup>rd</sup> form बनाए गए हैं-

Present (V <sup>1</sup> )	अर्थ	Past (V <sup>2</sup> )	Past Participle (V <sup>3</sup> )	Pres. Participle V-ing Form	V <sup>1</sup> -s/es Form
Abuse	गाली देना/दुरुपयोग करना	abused	abused	abusing	abuses
Act	काम करना/अभिनय करना	acted	acted	acting	acts
Add	जोड़ना	added	added	adding	adds
Admire	प्रशंसा करना	admired	admired	admiring	admires
Advise	उपदेश देना	advised	advised	advising	advises
Allow	अनुमति देना	allowed	allowed	allowing	allows
Answer	उत्तर देना	answered	answered	answering	answers
Appoint	नियुक्त करना	appointed	appointed	appointing	appoints
Appear	प्रकट होना	appeared	appeared	appearing	appears
Arrive	पहुँचना	arrived	arrived	arriving	arrives
Arrest	गिरफ्तार करना	arrested	arrested	arresting	arrests
Ask	पूछना/कहना	asked	asked	asking	asks
Attack	आक्रमण करना	attacked	attacked	attacking	attacks
Bark	भौंकना	barked	barked	barking	barks
Bathe	स्नान करना	bathed	bathed	bathing	bathes
Beg	भीख माँगना	begged	begged	begging	begs
Believe	विश्वास करना	believed	believed	believing	believes

Present (V <sup>1</sup> )	अर्थ	Past (V <sup>2</sup> )	Past Participle (V <sup>3</sup> )	Pres. Participle V-ing Form	V <sup>1</sup> -s/es Form
Behave	व्यवहार करना	behaved	behaved	behaving	behaves
Bleed	खून बहना	bled	bled	bleeding	bleeds
Bless	आशीर्वाद देना	blessed	blessed	blessing	blesses
Break	तोड़ना/टूटना	broke	broken	breaking	breaks
Bring	लाना	brought	brought	bringing	brings
Boil	उबालना	boiled	boiled	boiling	boils
Boast	डिंघें मारना	boasted	boasted	boasting	boasts
Borrow	उधार लेना	borrowed	borrowed	borrowing	borrow
Build	बनाना/निर्माण करना	built	built	building	builds
Burn	जलना/जलाना	burnt	burnt	burning	burns
Buy	खरीदना	bought	bought	buying	buys
Call	पुकारना	called	called	calling	calls
Carry	ले जाना	carried	carried	carrying	carries
Catch	पकड़ना	caught	caught	catching	catches
Clean	साफ करना	cleaned	cleaned	cleaning	cleans
Close	बंद करना	closed	closed	closing	closes
Change	बदलना	changed	changed	changing	changes
Check	रोकना/जाँच करना	checked	checked	checking	checks
Climb	चढ़ना	climbed	climbed	climbing	climbs
Clap	ताली बजाना	clapped	clapped	clapping	claps
Copy	नकल करना	copied	copied	copying	copies
Collect	इकट्ठा करना	collected	collected	collecting	collects
Complain	शिकायत करना	complained	complained	complaining	complains
Cook	पकाना	cooked	cooked	cooking	cooks
Count	गिनना	counted	counted	counting	counts
Confuse	उलझन में डाल देना	confused	confused	confusing	confuses
Consult	सलाह देना	consulted	consulted	consulting	consults
Cover	ढकना	covered	covered	covering	covers
Cross	पार करना	crossed	crossed	crossing	crosses
Creep	रेंगना	crept	crept	creeping	creeps
Cry	चिल्लाना	cried	cried	crying	cries
Decorate	सजाना	decorated	decorated	decorating	decorates
Dance	नाचना	danced	danced	dancing	dances
Deceive	धोखा देना	deceived	deceived	deceiving	deceives
Defeat	हराना	defeated	defeated	defeating	defeats
Decide	निर्णय करना	decided	decided	deciding	decides
Desire	इच्छा करना	desired	desired	desiring	desires
Discover	खोज करना	discovered	discovered	discovering	discovers
Dip	डुबोना	dipped	dipped	dipping	dips
Die	मरना	died	died	dying	dies

<b>Present (V<sup>1</sup>)</b>	<b>अर्थ</b>	<b>Past (V<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Past Participle (V<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Pres. Participle V-ing Form</b>	<b>V<sup>1</sup>-s/es Form</b>
Divide	बाँटना	divided	divided	dividing	divides
Dream	स्वप्न देखना	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	dreaming	dreams
Dry	सुखना/ सुखाना	dried	dried	drying	dries
Drown	डुबाना	drowned	drowned	drowning	drowns
Dye	रंगना	dyed	dyed	dyeing	dyes
Earn	कमाना	earned	earned	earning	earns
Enter	प्रवेश करना	entered	entered	entering	enters
Employ	काम पर रखना	employed	employed	employing	employs
Explain	समझाना	explained	explained	explaining	explains
Face	सामना करना	faced	faced	facing	faces
Fail	असफल होना	failed	failed	failing	fails
Fear	डरना	feared	feared	fearing	fears
Feed	खिलाना	fed	fed	feeding	feeds
Feel	महसूस/अनुभव करना	felt	felt	feeling	feels
Flee	भागना	fled	fled	fleeing	flees
Fight	लड़ना	fought	fought	fighting	fight
Finish	समाप्त करना	finished	finished	finishing	finishes
Fine	जुर्माना लगाना	fined	fined	fining	fines
Float	तैरना (सतह पर)	floated	floated	floating	floats
Graze	चरना	grazed	grazed	grazing	grazes
Gather	इकट्ठा करना/होना	gathered	gathered	gathering	gathers
Hate	घृणा करना	hated	hated	hating	hates
Hear	सुनना	heard	heard	hearing	hears
Help	सहायता करना	helped	helped	helping	helps
Improve	सुधारना/बेहतर होना	improved	improved	improving	improves
Invite	निमंत्रण देना	invited	invited	inviting	invites
Join	साथ में होना	joined	joined	joining	joins
Jump	कूदना	jumped	jumped	jumping	jumps
Keep	रखना	kept	kept	keeping	keeps
Kill	जान से मारना	killed	killed	killing	kills
Kneel	घुटनों के बल झुकना	knelt	knelt	kneeling	kneels
Laugh	हँसना	laughed	laughed	laughing	laughs
Learn	याद करना, सीखना	learned	learned	learning	learns
Leave	छोड़ना	left	left	leaving	leaves
Lend	उधार देना	lent	lent	lending	lends
Lose	खोना/हारना	lost	lost	losing	loses
Like	चाहना	liked	liked	liking	likes
Listen	सुनना (ध्यान से)	listened	listened	listening	listens
Look	देखना	looked	looked	looking	looks
Live	रहना	lived	lived	living	lives
Love	प्रेम करना	loved	loved	loving	loves

Present (V <sup>1</sup> )	अर्थ	Past (V <sup>2</sup> )	Past Participle (V <sup>3</sup> )	Pres. Participle V-ing Form	V <sup>1</sup> -s/es Form
Lead	मार्ग दिखाना	led	led	leading	leads
Marry	विवाह करना	married	married	marrying	marries
Make	बनाना	made	made	making	makes
Mean	अर्थ लगाना	meant	meant	meaning	means
Meet	मिलना	met	met	meeting	meets
Move	हिलना	moved	moved	moving	moves
Melt	पिघलना, पिघलाना	melted	melted	melting	melts
Mend	सुधारना	mended	mended	mending	mends
Mix	मिलाना, मिलना	mixed	mixed	mixing	mixes
Name	नाम रखना	named	named	naming	names
Need	आवश्यकता होना	needed	needed	needing	needs
Obey	आज्ञा मानना	obeyed	obeyed	obeying	obeys
Open	खोलना	opened	opened	opening	opens
Order	आदेश देना	ordered	ordered	ordering	orders
Oppose	विरोध करना	opposed	opposed	opposing	opposes
Pay	चुकाना	paid	paid	paying	pays
Play	खेलना	played	played	playing	plays
Pray	प्रार्थना करना	prayed	prayed	praying	prays
Praise	प्रशंसा करना	praised	praised	praising	praises
Preach	उपदेश करना	preached	preached	preaching	preaches
Peep	झाँकना	peeped	peeped	peeping	peeps
Plant	पौधा लगाना	planted	planted	planting	plants
Pluck	तोड़ना (जैसे फूल तोड़ते हैं)	plucked	plucked	plucking	plucks
Prepare	तैयार करना	prepared	prepared	preparing	prepares
Pull	खींचना	pulled	pulled	pulling	pulls
Prevent	रोकना	prevented	prevented	preventing	prevents
Punish	दंड देना	punished	punished	punishing	punishes
Prove	सिद्ध करना	proved	proved	proving	proves
Promise	वचन देना	promised	promised	promising	promises
Push	धक्का देना	pushed	pushed	pushing	pushes
Plough	खेत जोतना	ploughed	ploughed	ploughing	ploughs
Quarrel	झगड़ना	quarrelled	quarrelled	quarrelling	quarrels
Rain	वर्षा होना	rained	rained	raining	rains
Reply	जवाब देना	replied	replied	replying	replies
Reach	पहुँचना	reached	reached	reaching	reaches
Receive	पाना, प्राप्त करना	received	received	receiving	receives
Refuse	इंकार करना	refused	refused	refusing	refuses
Rest	आराम करना	rested	rested	resting	rests
Resign	त्यागपत्र देना	resigned	resigned	resigning	resigns
Repair	मरम्मत करना	repaired	repaired	repairing	repairs

<b>Present (V<sup>1</sup>)</b>	<b>अर्थ</b>	<b>Past (V<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Past Participle (V<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Pres. Participle V-ing Form</b>	<b>V<sup>1</sup>-s/es Form</b>
Remember	याद करना	remembered	remembered	remembering	remembers
Return	लौटना, लौटना	returned	returned	returning	returns
Roar	गरजना	roared	roared	roaring	roars
Say	कहना	said	said	saying	says
Seek	अपेक्षा करना/ढूँढ़ना	sought	sought	seeking	seeks
Sell	बेचना	sold	sold	selling	sells
Save	बचाना	saved	saved	saving	saves
Send	भेजना	sent	sent	sending	sends
Select	चुनना	selected	selected	selecting	selects
Sleep	सोना	slept	slept	sleeping	sleeps
Stand	खड़ा होना	stood	stood	standing	stands
Stay	ठहरना	stayed	stayed	staying	stays
Spend	खर्च करना	spent	spent	spending	spends
Stop	रोकना	stopped	stopped	stopping	stops
Sweep	झाड़ू लगाना	swept	swept	sweeping	sweeps
Study	पढ़ना	studied	studied	studying	studies
Slip	फिसलना	slipped	slipped	slipping	slips
Talk	बात करना	talked	talked	talking	talks
Tell	कहना	told	told	telling	tells
Teach	पढ़ना/सिखाना	taught	taught	teaching	teaches
Think	सोचना	thought	thought	thinking	thinks
Tie	बांधना	tied	tied	tying	ties
Touch	छूना	touched	touched	touching	touches
Try	प्रयत्न करना	tried	tried	trying	tries
Trust	विश्वास करना	trusted	trusted	trusting	trusts
Use	इस्तेमाल करना	used	used	using	uses
Understand	समझना	understood	understood	understanding	understands
Walk	चलना	walked	walked	walking	walks
Wash	धोना	washed	washed	washing	washes
Wait	प्रतीक्षा करना	waited	waited	waiting	waits
Weep	रोना	wept	wept	weeping	weeps
Work	काम करना	worked	worked	working	works
Watch	निगरानी करना	watched	watched	watching	watches
Wish	चाहना	wished	wished	wishing	wishes
Wander	घूमना	wandered	wandered	wandering	wanders
Waste	नष्ट करना	wasted	wasted	wasting	wastes
Wed	विवाह करना	wedded	wedded	wedding	weds
Worship	पूजा करना	worshipped	worshipped	worshipping	worships
Wonder	हैरान होना	wondered	wondered	wondering	wonders
Wrap	लपेटना	wrapped	wrapped	wrapping	wraps



### GROUP-3

नीचे दिए गए Verbs के सभी forms एक जैसे हैं-

Present (V <sup>1</sup> )	अर्थ	Past (V <sup>2</sup> )	Past Participle (V <sup>3</sup> )	Pres. Participle V-ing Form	V <sup>1</sup> -s/es Form
Bet	शर्त लगाना	bet	bet	betting	bets
Burst	फटना	burst	burst	bursting	bursts
Cast	फेंकना/ डालना	cast	cast	casting	casts
Cost	मूल्य लगाना	cost	cost	costing	costs
Cut	काटना	cut	cut	cutting	cuts
Hurt	पीड़ा पहुँचाना	hurt	hurt	hurting	hurts
Let	करने देना	let	let	letting	lets
Put	रखना	put	put	putting	puts
Read	पढ़ना	read	read	reading	reads
Set	अस्त होना	set	set	setting	sets
Shed	बहाना/त्याग देना	shed	shed	shedding	sheds
Shut	बंद करना	shut	shut	shutting	shuts
Spread	फैलाना	spread	spread	spreading	spreads
Thrust	धुँसना/ थोपना	thrust	thrust	thrusting	thrusts
Quit	छोड़ना	quit	quit	quitting	quits

\* Read एवं Study में अंतर है। Study का अर्थ अध्ययन करना है जबकि हम Magazine, Newspaper इत्यादि को Read करते हैं।

### Group-4

Present (V <sup>1</sup> )	अर्थ	Past (V <sup>2</sup> )	Past Participle (V <sup>3</sup> )	Pres. Participle V-ing Form	V <sup>1</sup> -s/es Form
Be (is/am/are)	होना	Was (Were)	Been	Being	is
Do	करना	did	done	doing	does
Have	लेना/खाना, पास होना	had	had	having	has
lie	झूठ बोलना	lied	lied	lying	lies
lie	लेटना	lay	lain	lying	lies
lay	रखना, अंडा देना	laid	laid	laying	lays
hang	फाँसी देना	hanged	hanged	hanging	hangs
hang	लटकाना	hung	hung	hanging	hangs
fly	उड़ना/ उड़ाना	flew	flown	flying	flies
flow	बहना	flowed	flowed	flowing	flows
fall	गिरना	fell	fallen	falling	falls
fell	काट कर गिराना	felled	felled	felling	fells
find	पाना	found	found	finding	finds
found	नींव रखना	founded	founded	founding	found
rent	चीड़-फाड़ करना	rent	rent	rending	rents
rent	किराये पर देना	rented	rented	renting	rents
rise	उगना, उठना, बढ़ना	rose	risen	rising	rises
raise	मुद्दा उठाना	raised	raised	raising	raises
raze	ध्वस्त करना	razed	razed	razing	razes
see	देखना	saw	seen	seeing	sees
saw	आरी से काटना	sawed	sawed/sawn	sawing	saws
sow	बीज बोना	sowed	sown	sowing	sows

Present (V <sup>1</sup> )	अर्थ	Past (V <sup>2</sup> )	Past Participle (V <sup>3</sup> )	Pres. Participle V-ing Form	V <sup>1</sup> -s/es Form
slay	कत्ल करना	slew	slain	slaying	slays
bid	बोली लगाना	bid	bid	bidding	bids
bid	कहना, विदा करना	bade	bidden	bidding	bids
quit	रोकना, छोड़ना	quit/quitted	quit/quitted	quitting	quits
bear	पैदा करना	bore	born	bearing	bears
bear	बर्दाश्त करना	bore	borne	bearing	bears
grind	पीसना	ground	ground	grinding	grinds
ground	जमीन पर लाना/उड़ान भरने पर पाबंदी लगाना	grounded	grounded	grounding	grounds
wind	मोड़ना/लपेटना/चाबी लगाना	wound	wound	winding	winds
wound	घायल करना	wounded	wounded	wounding	wounds

### Formula of Tenses

Tense	Formula	Examples
<b>Present Indefinite</b>	[Sub + V <sup>1</sup> /V <sup>1</sup> + s/es + obj.] (ता/ती है) Neg. [Sub + do/does + not + V <sup>1</sup> ]	He comes here daily. (वह यहाँ रोज आता है।)
<b>Present Continuous</b>	[Sub + is/am/are + Ving ] (रहा/रही है)	She is playing football nowadays. (वह आजकल फुटबॉल खेल रही है।)
<b>Present Perfect</b>	[Sub + has/have + V <sup>3</sup> + obj ] (चुका/या है)	He has just entered the class. (वह अभी तुरंत क्लास में आया है।)
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	[Sub + has/have + been + Ving] (time + से) है	She has been cooking since morning. (वह सुबह से खाना बना रही है।)
<b>Past Indefinite</b>	[Sub + V <sup>2</sup> + obj.] (ता था/या) Neg. [Sub + did + not + V <sup>1</sup> ]	She came here daily in her childhood. (वह बचपन में यहाँ रोज आती थी।) She completed this yesterday. (उसने इसे कल पूरा कर लिया था।)
<b>Past Continuous</b>	[Sub + was/were + Ving] (रहा था)	It was raining then. (तब बारिश हो रही थी।)
<b>Past Perfect</b>	[Sub + had + V <sup>3</sup> + obj] (चुका/या + था)	I had already taken tea. (मैंने पहले ही चाय पी ली थी।)
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	[Sub + had + been + Ving] (time + से) + था	He had been playing badminton for two years when he was in Delhi. (जब वह दिल्ली में था, वह दो साल से बैडमिंटन खेल रहा था।)
<b>Future Indefinite</b>	[Sub + will + V <sup>1</sup> ]	He will play tomorrow. (वह कल खेलेगा।)
<b>Future Continuous</b>	[Sub + will be + Ving]	He will be playing. (वह खेल रहा होगा।)
<b>Future Perfect</b>	[Sub + will + have + V <sup>3</sup> ]	He will have reached there by 4 p.m. (वह चार बजे तक पहुँच चुका होगा।)
<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>	[Sub + will + have been + Ving]	He will have been playing for two hours. (वह दो घंटे से खेल रहा होगा।)

## 1. PRESENT TENSE

नीचे दिये उदाहरण पढ़ो और समझो-

- (A) Suresh plays the game.
- (B) Birds fly in the sky.
- (C) Hamlet comes on the stage.
- (D) He always comes late.

ऊपर दिये वाक्यों में काम करने या होने का समय अनिश्चित है।

यह कार्य वर्तमान में होता है। इस काल को Present Indefinite Tense कहते हैं।

- (A) Ram plays football very well.
- (B) I play hockey.
- (C) Do I go to the movie?
- (D) Does she write a letter?

### (i) Present Indefinite Tense

- (1) आदत दिखाने के लिए- Birds fly.
- (2) सामान्य तथ्यों (General Truth) को प्रकट करने के लिए-
  - (i) Water boils at 100 degree celsius.
  - (ii) The Sun rises in the east.
- (3) Usually, often, seldom, sometimes आदि Adverbs के साथ-  
Rohan usually comes early.
- (4) Exclamatory वाक्यों में जब वे Here या There से शुरू हो-  
Here comes the bus!
- (5) भविष्य में होने वाली किसी सुनिश्चित योजना (Plan) के लिये-
  - (i) I go to Dehradun next month.
  - (ii) He leaves for Mumbai by next flight.

### (ii) Present Continuous Tense

नीचे दिये गए वाक्यों को पढ़ो और समझो-

- (A) Dipu is playing cricket.
- (B) You are playing.
- (C) We are eating food.
- (D) Are you playing?
- (E) I am going to Mumbai.
- (F) Is she singing a sweet song?

इन वाक्यों में वर्तमान में काम जारी है, इसे Present continuous (Progressive) tense कहते हैं।

### (iii) Present Perfect Tense

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो-

- (A) Sarla has washed her clothes.
- (B) I have written the letter.
- (C) You have done your work.
- (D) Have we won the match?

ऊपर दिये वाक्यों में वर्तमान में काम पूरा हो जाता है, इसे Present Perfect Tense कहते हैं।

- (1) इस काल की क्रियाओं के साथ भूतकाल को व्यक्त करने वाले Time Phrases- जैसे yesterday, last year का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।
- (2) जो घटनाएँ भूतकाल में घटित होकर वर्तमान काल को जोड़ती हैं, उनको भी Present Perfect में लिखते हैं।
- (3) इस काल में Just, already, yet, never आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-
  - (i) I have sung a song sweetly.
  - (ii) Mohan has lived in this city for 20 years.
  - (iii) I have just taken my tea.

### (iv) Present Perfect Continuous Tense

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को ध्यान से पढ़ो-

- (A) They have been playing for two hours.
- (B) The boys have been reading since 2 o'clock.
- (C) Ravi has been sleeping since 3 o'clock.
- (D) You have been playing for an hour.
- (E) Has Kamini been sleeping since 12 o'clock?
- (1) ऊपर दिये वाक्यों में कार्य past में एक निश्चित समय से लेकर अब तक जारी है।
- (2) कार्य प्रारम्भ होने का समय दिया गया है।
- (3) निश्चित/अनिश्चित समय दिखाने के लिए since या for (से) का प्रयोग किया गया है।
- (4) Since का प्रयोग निश्चित समय (point of time) तथा for का प्रयोग (period of time) दिखाने के लिये करते हैं।

#### NOTE:

(i) निश्चित (Definite time) या Point of time जिनके लिए since का प्रयोग करते हैं-

- (A) Since Monday, since Tuesday etc.
- (B) Since 2 o'clock, since 3 o'clock etc.
- (C) Since 1990, since 1992 etc.
- (D) Since childhood (बचपन) etc.
- (E) Since July, since June etc.
- (F) Since 2<sup>nd</sup> of January, since 4<sup>th</sup> of March etc.

(ii) अनिश्चित समय Indefinite Time या Period of time जिनके लिए for का प्रयोग करते हैं-

- (A) for 2 hours, for 3 hours etc.
- (B) for 2 days / 3 days etc.
- (C) for 2 month / 3 months etc.
- (D) for 2 years / 3 years, etc.
- (E) for 3 weeks / 4 weeks etc.
- (F) for a long time etc.

## 2. PAST TENSE

### (i) Past Indefinite Tense

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो-

- (A) Rani went to Delhi yesterday. (*Affirmative*)  
 (B) You did not sleep at night. (*Negative*)  
 (C) Did Rama come late? (*Interrogative*)

ऊपर के सभी वाक्यों में कार्य बीते हुए समय में हुआ, इसे Past

Indefinite या Simple past कहते हैं।

Negative sentences में did not तथा verb की Ist form का प्रयोग करते हैं। ध्यान रहे Did के साथ हमेशा Ist form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

#### Example

- Soni Sharma went into space.  
 (i) भूतकाल की आदत दिखाने के लिए।
- I used to go for a walk daily.

### (ii) Past Continuous Tense

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को ध्यान से पढ़ो-

- (A) Ramu was sitting on the chair.  
 (B) You were not eating an apple.  
 (C) Were you playing a match?  
 (D) Was Hariom going home?  
 (E) Kishan was playing cricket.

ऊपर दिये सभी वाक्यों में कार्य भूतकाल में जारी था। इसे Past

Continuous Tense कहते हैं।

### (iii) Past Perfect Tense

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो-

- (A) Rama had slept before I reached.  
 (B) Mohan had not done the work before I got there.  
 (C) Had Geeta sung a song before you came?  
 (D) Had we taken food before father came?

**ध्यान रखें-**

- ऊपर दिये सभी वाक्यों में भूतकाल में पूर्ण होने वाली घटनाओं को दिखाया है। जो पहले घटी उसे Past Perfect में और दूसरी जो बाद में घटी उस घटना को Past Indefinite में लिखा जाता है।
- भूतकाल में जब एक ही घटना घटी हो या दो घटनाएँ एक साथ घटी हों, तो Past Perfect का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।

### (iv) Past Perfect Continuous Tense

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को ध्यान से पढ़ो-

- (A) Sohan had been playing since morning.  
 (B) You had been sleeping for three hours.  
 (C) Soni had not been going to school since Monday when I met him.

ऊपर दिये सभी वाक्यों में भूतकाल में किसी बिन्दु पर काम शुरू हुआ और चलता रहा किंतु Present में इसके बारे में ज्ञात नहीं है।

## 3. FUTURE TENSE

### (i) Future Indefinite Tense

नीचे दिये वाक्यों को ध्यान से पढ़ो-

- (A) I shall play cricket.  
 (B) You will sleep.  
 (C) They will not run in the race.  
 (D) Will she take food?

ऊपर दिये वाक्यों में सभी कार्य आने वाले समय भविष्य काल

(Future tense) में होंगे, इसे Future Indefinite tense कहते हैं।

### (ii) Future Continuous Tense

नीचे दिये वाक्यों को ध्यान से पढ़ो-

- (A) Mahesh will be playing.  
 (B) Suresh will not be sleeping.  
 (C) Will Dipu be running?

ऊपर दिये सभी वाक्यों में आने वाले समय भविष्य काल (future tense) में कार्य जारी रहेगा, इसे Future Continuous Tense कहते हैं।

### (iii) Future Perfect Tense

नीचे दिये वाक्यों को पढ़ो-

- (A) We shall have finished our work.  
 (B) You will not have finished the book.  
 (C) Would Sarita have written the letter?

ऊपर दिये सभी वाक्यों में भविष्य में कार्य समाप्त हो जायेगा, इसे Future Perfect Tense कहते हैं।

### (iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense

नीचे दिये वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो-

- (A) Rakesh will have been playing since morning.  
 (B) They will not have been playing for an hour.  
 (C) Will your friend have been writing since morning?

**निष्कर्ष-** सभी वाक्यों में आने वाले समय (future) में कार्य जारी रहेगा, इसे Future perfect Continuous Tense कहते हैं।

### Verbs without continuous tenses (Helping Verb + Ving)

Appearance – appear (प्रतीत होना), look (दिखना), seem (प्रतीत होना/मालूम पड़ना)

Emotion – want, desire, like, love, hate, prefer, hope, feel

Perception – see, hear, smell (खुशबू होना/महकना), taste (स्वाद होना), notice (नज़र आना), recognize (पहचानना)

Possession – own, belong to, contain, have (पास में होना), possess (पास में होना)

Thinking – agree, believe, consider, imagine, know, understand, mind, remember, think, mind, forget

### Use of for/since + time

**For (period of time)** – Second / minutes / hours / days / weeks / months / years / decades / centuries / a long time

**Since (point of time)** – O'clock / morning / Monday / January / 1880 / then / childhood / when / yesterday / V<sup>2</sup> – (ये fixed time को show करता है।)

**eg.:** ...since he came (जबसे वह आया), ...since I joined English class.

## Exercises

### Exercise – 1

**DIRECTION: Correct the following sentences**

1. What he knows about you?
2. I don't know where is Ramesh.
3. My father is often coming here.
4. John is seldom getting up late.
5. Grapes are tasting sour.
6. Water is boiling at 100 degree celcius.
7. The Earth is going round the Sun.
8. American English is read easy.
9. He is owning a car.
10. This house is belonging to me.
11. He is knowing English.
12. She stands in the shade of a tree.
13. What do you read at present?
14. I am having a nice house.
15. I did not write the letter yet.
16. There are no taxies available because the drivers go on strike lately.
17. He just entered the class.
18. He is working here since January.
19. I know him for five years.

### Exercise – 2

**DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks with suitable form of the verbs.**

1. I.....(know) him for a long time.
2. He .....(be) ill for the last week.
3. They .....(have) lunch now.
4. She ....(look) worried about something.
5. Don't disturb me. I .....(do) my work.

### Exercise – 3

**DIRECTION : Spot the error.**

1. Although I am playing cricket a)/ for more than three years b)/I have not been able to score a century. c)/ No error d)
2. I do not know where could he have gone a)/ so early b)/ in the morning. c)/ No error d)
3. For time immemorial a)/sea shells have been used by man b)/ in many ways. c)/ No error d)
4. The river is in spate a)/and it has overflown b)/its banks. c)/ No error d)
5. This T.V serial a)/is going on b)/ for 3 years. c)/ No error d)
6. The little boy a)/ had been waiting for his turn b)/since a long time. c)/ No error d)

### Exercise – 4

**DIRECTION: Choose the best alternative.**

- Being a philanthropist he.....this institution.  
 a) founded                      b) was founded  
 c) found                         d) find
- No one is allowed to ..... the trees in the forest.  
 a) fall                              b) fell  
 c) fallen                         d) felled
- During rainy season this stream .....  
 a) overflowed                  b) overflowing  
 c) overflown                  d) overflew
- The poor man .....the pan on the fire.  
 a) lain                              b) laid  
 c) lay                                d) was lying
- The executioner ..... him till he died.  
 a) hanged                        b) hung  
 c) hang                             d) hanging

### Exercise – 5

**DIRECTION : Correct the following sentences:**

- The hen lay eggs yesterday.
- She was coming here daily in her childhood.
- I have completed the given task last night.
- I have done graduation in 2015.
- When I saw her, she ran to catch the bus.
- I already told you about it.
- I have been waiting for you since morning when you saw me.
- When I reached there, she already came.
- She entered the class after the teacher entered.
- He never has and never will take action.
- It is time you should get employed.
- Five years passed since I have done it.
- It has been long since we met.

### Exercise – 6

**DIRECTION : Supply the correct form of the given verbs:**

- The train.....before we.....the station. (leave, reach)
- He.....for a walk after he.....his dinner. (go, eat)
- Seema was alone in the house at that time because her father.....in the garage then. (work)
- When I went to see my mother, she..... at that moment. (sleep)
- After the guests.....we did the washing. (leave)
- We..... food before we started playing. (have)
- People did not believe him because he..... credibility. (lost)

### Exercise – 7

**DIRECTION : Substitute the best option to replace the bold words/phrases to improve the sentence:**

- On one occasion he persuaded me to accompany him on a shooting expedition he **was planning**.  
 a) has planned  
 b) had planned  
 c) planned  
 d) No improvement
- It took a long time for him to realize, **what was truth**.  
 a) what is truth  
 b) what was the truth  
 c) what the truth was  
 d) No improvement
- Since we are living** in Banglore for five years, we are reluctant to move to another city.  
 a) Since we were living  
 b) Being that we have been living  
 c) Since we have been living  
 d) No improvement
- I will now deal with him in a manner different from the one **I have adopted** so far.  
 a) I adopted  
 b) I was adopting  
 c) I have been adopting  
 d) No improvement
- By this time tomorrow, I **will reach** my home.  
 a) will be reaching  
 b) shall have reached  
 c) will reach  
 d) No improvement
- It is high time, you **send** your children to school.  
 a) sent  
 b) should send  
 c) had sent  
 d) No improvement

### Exercise – 8

**DIRECTION : Spot the errors in the following questions:**

- I asked him a)/ why did he call b)/ me a fool. c)/No error d)
- I left Bihar a)/ before b)/ the earthquake occurred. c)/ No error d)
- When she was at Lucknow a)/she had broken b)/ one plate everyday. c)/ No error d)

4. The servant a)/ has not answered b)/ when I called him. c)/ No error d)
5. He a)/ lain b)/ the book on the table. c)/ No error d)
6. The soldier a)/ laid b)/ dead on the ground. c)/ No error d)
7. I have a)/ seen her only once b)/ but I am liking her a lot. c)/ No error d)
8. In India a)/ rice has b)/ and still is in great demand. c)/ No error d)
9. I saw him a)/ a couple of times b)/ since May. c)/ No error d)
10. I remembered a)/ that he has forgotten b)/ his glasses. c)/ No error d)
11. Ten years have passed a)/ since b)/ I have come here. c)/ No error d)
12. For how long a)/ have you been b)/ waiting for me? c)/ No error d)
13. Before the alarm had stopped a)/ ringing, Mona had telephoned b)/ the police. c)/ No error d)
14. This is a)/ the first time that I see such b)/ an interesting movie. c)/ No error d)
15. "It is high time a)/ you are starting this Institute", b)/ said Ram to Sita. c)/ No error d)
16. The secret of his good health a)/ lies in the fact that he is getting up early b)/ and goes to bed early. c)/ No error d)
17. By this time tomorrow a)/ she had reached b)/ there positively. c)/ No error d)
18. I will inform a)/ you as soon as b)/ I will get any news about his health. c)/ No error d)
19. She was walking for hours a)/ when she suddenly noticed b)/ that the sun had risen. c)/ No error d)
20. It is appearing to me a)/ that you are working against b)/ your friend. c)/ No error d)

## Answer with Explanation

### Exercise – 1

1. What does he know about you?
2. I don't know where Ramesh is.
3. My father often comes here.
4. John seldom gets up late.
5. Grapes taste sour.
6. Water boils at 100 degree celsius.
7. The Earth goes around the Sun.
8. American English reads easy.
9. He owns a car.
10. This house belongs to me.
11. He knows English.
12. She is standing in the shade of a tree.
13. What are you reading presently?
14. I have a nice house.
15. I haven't written the letter yet.
16. There are no taxis available because the drivers have gone on a strike lately.
17. He has just entered the class.
18. He has been working here since January.
19. I have known him for five years.

### Exercise – 2

1. Have known    2. Has been    3. Are having
4. Looks            5. Am doing

### Exercise – 3

1. a) 'am' के बदले 'have been' आएगा।
2. a) I do not know where he could have gone.  
wh. word बीच में आए तो, wh + subject
3. d) from/since time immemorial एक phrase होता है, जिसका अर्थ 'अनंत काल से' होता है।
4. b) 'overflown' के बदले 'overflowed' आएगा।
5. b) 'is' के बदले 'has been' आएगा।
6. b) 'since' के बदले 'for' आएगा।

### Exercise – 4

1. a)            2. b)            3. a)            4. b)            5. a)

### Exercise – 5

1. The hen laid eggs yesterday.
2. She came/used to come here everyday during her childhood.
3. I completed the assignment last night.
4. I did graduation in 2015.
5. When I saw her, she was running to catch the bus.
6. I had already told you about it.

7. I had been waiting for you since morning when you saw me.
8. When I reached there, she had already come.
9. She entered the class after the teacher had entered.
10. He never has taken and never will take action.
11. It is time you got employed.
12. Five years have passed since I did it.
13. It is long since we met.

### Exercise – 6

1. Had left, reached            2. Went, had eaten
3. Was working                4. Was sleeping
5. Had left                        6. Had had
7. Had lost

### Exercise – 7

1. b)    2. c)    3. c)    4. d)    5. b)    6. a)

### Exercise – 8

1. b) 'did he call' के बदले 'he had called' आएगा।
2. a) 'left' के बदले 'had left' आएगा।
3. b) 'had broken' के बदले 'broke/used to break' आएगा।
4. b) 'had not answered' के बदले 'did not answer' आएगा।
5. b) 'lain' के बदले 'laid' आएगा।
6. b) 'laid' के बदले 'was lying' आएगा।
7. c) 'am liking' के बदले 'like' आएगा।
8. b) 'has' के बदले 'was' आएगा।
9. a) 'saw' के बदले 'have seen' आएगा।
10. b) 'has' के बदले 'had' आएगा।
11. c) 'have come' के बदले 'came' आएगा।
12. a) 'How long' के पहले 'for' नहीं आएगा।
13. a) 'had stopped' के बदले 'stopped' आएगा।
14. b) 'see' के बदले 'have seen' आएगा।
15. b) 'are starting' के बदले 'started' आएगा।
16. b) 'is getting up' के बदले 'gets up' आएगा।
17. b) 'have reached' के बदले 'will have reached' आएगा।
18. c) 'will get' के बदले 'get' आएगा।
19. a) 'was walking' के बदले 'had been walking' आएगा।
20. a) 'is appearing' के बदले 'appears' आएगा।



## 8

## Modals Auxiliary

[Will, Shall, Can, Could, May, Might, Should, Must, Ought to, Would, Used to, Daren't, Needn't] +V<sup>1</sup>

**Will** (गा, गी, गे)

- I. **Simple Future** (I will go there tomorrow.)
- II. **Request** (Will you help me?)
- III. **Order** (You will do it anyway.)
- IV. **With 'otherwise'** (वरना/अन्यथा)  
e.g. 1) Work hard otherwise you will fail.  
**Won't = Will not/[would not (\*)]**

**Can** (सकना)

- I. **Power/ability/capacity**  
eg. 1) He can lift the box.  
**Meaning of can** [be able to /be capable of/ know how to]  
eg. 1) I am able to speak English.  
2) I am capable of speaking English.  
3) I know how to speak English.  
4) I can speak English.
- II. **Permission [Informal (अनौपचारिक)]**  
eg. 1) You can go now.
- III. **For habit or nature**  
eg. 1) A deceitful person can cheat us.

**Could** (सका/सकता था)

- I. **Past ability** (When I was young, I could outrun him)
- II. **Polite request/Permission**  
eg. 1) Could you please give me a pen?

**May** (सकना)

- I. **Formal Permission** (May I use your mobile?)
- II. **Possibility** (It may rain today.)
- III. **Wish/Pray/Bless/Curse**  
eg. 1) May you live long!
- IV. **With 'so that'** (ताकि) ['So that' के साथ]  
eg. 1) We eat that/so that/in order that we may live.

**Might** (सकना)

- I. **Very less possibility in present.**  
eg. 1) It might rain today. (10%) शायद ही आज बारिश हो।
- II. **With 'so that'** (ताकि)  
eg. 1) He came here so that he might study.

**Should** (चाहिए)

- I. **Duty** (We should love our country.)
- II. **Advice** (He should consult a doctor at once.)
- III. **Possibility** (I think he should come tomorrow.)
- IV. **Lest** (कहीं ऐसा न हो कि) के साथ हमेशा should का प्रयोग होता है।  
eg. 1) Work hard lest you should fail.  
(मेहनत करो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि फेल हो जाओ।)
- V. **If** (यदि) के अर्थ में  
eg. 1) Should anyone come, please tell me.  
(यदि कोई आए तो कृपया मुझे बता देना।)
- VI. Should का अर्थ had better (चाहिए) भी होता है।  
eg. 1) You had better go now.

**Must** (अवश्य चाहिए)

- I. **Strong duty** (We must love our country.)
- II. **Strong Advice** (You must finish the work.)
- III. **Strong Possibility** (It must rain today.)
- IV. **Compulsion / Necessity / Law and Order**  
eg. 1) We must eat to survive.  
2) We must follow traffic rules.

**Ought to** (चाहिए)

- I. **Moral obligation** (नैतिक कर्तव्य)  
eg. 1) We ought to respect our elders.

### Would (गा, गी, गे, /ता था...)

- I. **For future time in past tense**  
 eg. 1) I thought that he would come to me tomorrow.  
 (मैंने सोचा था कि वह कल मेरे पास आयेगा।)
- II. **Polite request**  
 eg. 1) Would you please give me a pen?  
 (कृपया मुझे एक कलम दीजिए।)
- III. **For present wish**  
 eg. 1) I would like to go now.
- IV. **For unfulfilled desire**  
 eg. 1) Would that (काश) I were a king!  
 (काश मैं राजा होता।)
- V. **For past habit**  
 eg. 1) He would often go for a walk in the morning in his childhood.

### Used to (ता थी, ती थी, ते थे)

- I. **For past habit**  
 eg. 1) He used to go for a walk every morning in his childhood.

### Have to (ना है/पड़ता है)

Had to	Has to / Have to	Will have to
ना था/पड़ा	ना है/पड़ता है।	ना होगा/पड़ेगा

- I. For determination [दृढ़ इच्छा (ना था/ना है/ना होगा)]  
 eg. 1) I have to run 2 kms. to keep fit.
- II. For compulsion [मजबूरी (पड़ा/पड़ता है/पड़ेगा)]  
 eg. 1) I had to walk 2 kms. to catch the train.

## Exercises

### Exercise - 1

**DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks with suitable modals.**

- He.....reach his office anyhow yesterday.
- She said that she.....do it tomorrow.
- Run fast otherwise you.....miss the train.
- He works hard so that he.....pass.
- Make haste lest you ..... miss the train.
- He.....cross the river daily in his childhood.
- .....you please do me a favour?
- Children.....obey their parents.
- There is no cloud so it ..... rain today.
- We.....not to make a noise in the class.

### Exercise - 2

**DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks**

- Candidates .....answer all the questions.  
 a) should have      b) must  
 c) can                  d) may
- We.....serve our parents.  
 a) should              b) ought to  
 c) must                d) can
- She was a nice girl, but she ..... talk about herself all the time.  
 a) would                b) must  
 c) could                d) should

- All felt that he ..... a cheat.  
 a) may be              b) can be  
 c) might be            d) can might
- ..... you work hard, you will pass.  
 a) would                b) will  
 c) should                d) could
- Make haste lest you ..... late.  
 a) should get            b) should not get  
 c) may not get        d) could
- She ..... work hard if she wants to top the merit list.  
 a) must have            b) must  
 c) must not             d) should
- I am sure the Principal.....in his room.  
 a) should be            b) can be  
 c) must be              d) may be
- She told me that she ..... English fluently and was very happy.  
 a) could speak        b) could have spoken  
 c) can speak          d) may speak
- ..... you please help my son?  
 a) can                    b) was able  
 c) could                 d) shall
- She told me that she .....go to Mumbai next month.  
 a) will                    b) should  
 c) would                d) could

12. He ..... go to college daily by bus in his college days.  
a) should                      b) would  
c) will                          d) use to
13. He is regularly irregular. He.....be in the class.  
a) may                          b) might  
c) must                         d) should
14. I ..... leave for Delhi yesterday.  
a) have to                      b) has to  
c) will have to                d) had to
7. He dares .....his rivals.  
a) abuse                        b) to abuse  
c) abusing                      d) to abusing
8. Roads are wet, it.....rained last night.  
a) must had                    b) might have  
c) must have                  d) must be
9. I got used ..... on the right when I was in the US for two years.  
a) driving                      b) to drive  
c) to driving                    d) by driving
10. You.....take such drastic steps.  
a) need not                      b) need not to  
c) need have                    d) need not had
11. She .....here last night as her friend was better then.  
a) need not have stayed  
b) need not stay  
c) should not had stayed  
d) use to
12. You.....him that gambling would ruin him.  
a) should warn  
b) must warn  
c) should have warned  
d) must had warned
13. We enjoyed the movie, you .....there.  
a) should have been b) can be  
c) should be                  d) may be
14. My friend did not help me though he..... helped.  
a) could                         b) could have  
c) should                        d) must have
15. Deepu.....getting up early in the morning.  
a) used to                        b) is used to  
c) accustomed to              d) use to

### Exercise – 3

**DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks**

1. He ..... going there daily in his childhood.  
a) was                          b) used to  
c) was used to                d) is used to
2. You.....him in the race because he was ill.  
a) should not allow  
b) should not have allowed  
c) should allow  
d) should have allowed
3. It ..... yesterday but it didn't rain.  
a) might rain                 b) might rained  
c) might have rained d) may rain
4. They.....to go to swim every morning.  
a) use                            b) used  
c) are used                      d) used to have
5. One.....help praising the courage of the people.  
a) can                            b) is to  
c) can't                          d) will
6. You.....alphabet in lower standards.  
a) must learn                 b) can learn  
c) must have learnt d) have to be learn

## Answer with Explanation

### Exercise – 1

1. Could                      2. Would                    3. Will  
4. May                        5. Should                  6. Used to/Would  
7. Could/Would        8. Ought to                9. Might  
10. Ought

### Exercise – 2

1. (b)                          2. (b)                          3. (a)  
4. (c)                          5. (c)                          6. (a)

7. (b)                          8. (c)                          9. (a)  
10. (c)                        11. (c)                        12. (b)  
13. (b)                        14. (d)

### Exercise – 3

1. (c)                          2. (b)                          3. (c)  
4. (b)                          5. (c)                          6. (c)  
7. (b)                          8. (c)                          9. (c)  
10. (a)                        11. (a)                        12. (c)  
13. (a)                        14. (b)                        15. (b)



# 9

## Active and Passive Voice

TENSES	ACTIVE <i>Subject (Main) + V + Object</i>	PASSIVE <i>Object (Main) + (H.V.) + MV<sup>3</sup> + Subject</i>
<b>Present Indefinite</b>	Sub + <b>V<sup>1</sup>/V<sup>1</sup> + s/es</b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>writes</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>is/am/are</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>is written</u> by her
<b>Present Continuous</b>	Sub + <b>is/am/are + ving</b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>is writing</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>is/am are + being</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>is being written</u> by her.
<b>Present Perfect</b>	Sub + <b>has/have + v<sup>3</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>has written</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>has/have + been</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>has been written</u> by her.
<b>Past Indefinite</b>	Sub + <b>V<sup>2</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>wrote</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>was/were</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>was written</u> by her
<b>Past Continuous</b>	Sub + <b>was/were + ving</b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>was writing</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>was/were + being</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>was being written</u> by her.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	Sub + <b>had + V<sup>3</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>had written</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>had + been</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>had been written</u> by her.
<b>Future Indefinite</b>	Sub + <b>will/modals + V<sup>1</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>will/can write</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>will/modals + be</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>will/can be written</u> by her
<b>Future Perfect</b>	Sub + <b>will/modals + have + V<sup>3</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>will/may have written</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>will/modals + have + been + V<sup>3</sup> + by + Sub</b> A letter <u>will/may have been written</u> by her.

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<b>to + V<sup>1</sup></b> <i>e.g.</i> I am to write a book.	<b>to be + V<sup>3</sup></b> <i>e.g.</i> A book is to be written by me.
<b>It is time + to + V<sup>1</sup> + Obj.</b> <i>e.g.</i> 1. It is time to stop thinking. 2. It is time to write a letter.	<b>It is time + for + Obj. + to be + V<sup>3</sup></b> <i>e.g.</i> 1. It is time for thinking to be stopped. 2. It is time for a letter to be written.
<b>There is/was + Subject + to + V<sup>1</sup></b> <i>e.g.</i> There is nothing to worry.	<b>There is/was + Subject + to be + V<sup>3</sup></b> <i>e.g.</i> There is nothing to be worried.
<b>People/We/They + [hope/expect/think/believe /say/consider/regard...]+that+ Sub.+V+...</b> <i>e.g.</i> 1. People hope that India will win the series. 2. We regard that BJP can win the election again.	<b>It is + [hoped/expected/thought/believed/said/ considered/regarded...] + that + Sub. + V +...</b> <i>e.g.</i> 1. It is hoped that India will win the series. 2. It is regarded that BJP can win the election again.
* 1. Grapes taste sour. 2. The grass surface feels smooth.	* 1. Grapes are sour when they are tasted. 2. The grass surface is smooth when it is felt.

## Exercises

### Exercise – 1

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 35): Change into passive voice:**

1. The rich look down upon the poor.
2. He can catch the running bus.
3. He switched off the fan.
4. Do you love your parents?
5. Have we done this?
6. When did you do this?
7. Who has broken the jug?
8. Who knows you?
9. You can not touch the sky.
10. People speak Hindi in Delhi.
11. Someone stole my pen.
12. One may accomplish many things by a little effort.
13. The police arrested the thief.
14. His behaviour had surprised me.
15. She knows me.
16. He promised me a great present.
17. They painted the house red.
18. He told me to leave the room.
19. He keeps me waiting.
20. Tell him to come as soon as possible.
21. Open the door.
22. Please do me a favour.
23. Don't break the chair.
24. They made him king.
25. One should keep one's promises.
26. Circumstances will oblige me to go.
27. She is to write a letter.
28. She has to buy a new car.
29. There is nothing to lose.
30. It is time to learn computer.
31. Mangoes taste sweet.
32. The surface feels smooth.
33. The rose smells sweet.
34. We know that India will win the match.
35. The people regarded him as an impostor and called him a villain.

### Exercise – 2

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 13): Spot the error**

1. Five persons killed a)/ and a baby was badly injured in the bus accident b)/ which took place last night. c)/ No error d)

2. The teacher asked a)/ the students whether they could tell the name b)/ of the man who had been invented the gramophone. c)/ No error d)
3. He seriously wounded a)/ during the crossfire and b)/ was rushed to hospital. c)/ No error d)
4. The policemen a)/ who were on duty in this area b)/ were discovered two drug addicts. c)/ No error d)
5. The burglars were broken a)/ into the house and took away some cash b)/ and many precious things. c)/ No error d)
6. Had the Constable not a)/ reached here b)/ on time I would have killed by robbers. c)/ No error d)
7. A new programme a)/ is soon to be b)/ telecast from the Agra Doordarshan. c)/ No error d)
8. The poor man a)/ was approached the money lender b)/ and requested him to lend him some money. c)/ No error d)
9. Rakhi held something a)/ by her side which b)/ was totally hiding by the folds of sari. c)/ No error d)
10. Having found a)/ guilty of murder b)/ he was sentenced to life imprisonment. c)/ No error d)
11. When the leader a)/ was shot dead b)/ the people were run away. c)/ No error d)
12. A five-star hotel a)/ is to build b)/ in the centre of the city. c)/ No error d)
13. He said, years a)/ ago it believed b)/ that the earth was flat. c)/ No error d)

### Exercise – 3

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 6): Fill in the blanks:**

1. Her path was \_\_\_\_\_ with flowers. (strew)
2. The old beggar was \_\_\_\_\_ by a mad dog. (bite)
3. Some of the protesters were \_\_\_\_\_ by bullets. (hit)
4. Men of straw are not \_\_\_\_\_ in the society. (respect)
5. The first such prize \_\_\_\_\_ in 1999. (award)
6. You will \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-four hours to consider your decision. (give)

### Exercise – 4

**DIRECTIONS (1 – 30):** A sentence has been given in active/passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active Voice.

1. He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
  - a) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
  - b) His teacher congratulated him for his success in the examination.
  - c) His teacher congratulated him on his success.
  - d) His teacher congratulated him for him success.
2. People speak English all over the world.
  - a) English is spoken all over the world.
  - b) English was spoken all over the world.
  - c) English was spoken by people.
  - d) English is spoken by people all over the world.
3. Who gave you permission to enter?
  - a) By whom were you given permission to enter?
  - b) By whom was you given permission to enter?
  - c) By whom you were given permission to enter?
  - d) By whom given you permission to enter?
4. The Principal has granted him a scholarship.
  - a) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.
  - b) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.
  - c) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.
  - d) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.
5. We will know the outcome of these experiments after six months.
  - a) The outcome of these experiments will be known after six months.
  - b) The outcome will be known of these experiments after six months.
  - c) After six months, we will know the outcome of these experiments.
  - d) These experiments will have a known outcome after six months.
6. They first sun-dried the garbage for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.
  - a) The moisture level was brought down by sun-drying the garbage for one to three days.
  - b) One to three days of sun-drying brought down the moisture level of the garbage.
  - c) The moisture level of the garbage came down when it was sun-dried for one to three days.
  - d) The garbage was first sun-dried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.
7. Don't speak until someone speaks to you.
  - a) Don't speak until you are spoken to.
  - b) Don't speak until someone is spoken to.
  - c) Don't speak until you have been spoken to.
  - d) Don't speak until someone has been spoken to.
8. Did the noise frighten you ?
  - a) Did you frighten the noise ?
  - b) Was the noise frightened by you ?
  - c) Were you frightened by the noise ?
  - d) Were you frighten by the noise ?
9. Look at the poll results-do they inspire hope ?
  - a) Let the poll results be looked is hope inspired by them ?
  - b) Let the poll results be looked at-has hope been inspired by them ?
  - c) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope being inspired by them ?
  - d) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope inspired by them ?
10. It is your duty to make tea at eleven O'clock.
  - a) You are asked to make tea at eleven O'clock.
  - b) You were required to make tea at eleven O'clock
  - c) You are supposed to make tea at eleven O'clock
  - d) Tea is to be made by you at eleven O'clock.
11. We are reaching the end of this exercise.
  - a) This exercise is ended by us.
  - b) The end of this exercise is being reached by us.
  - c) This is our end to the exercise.
  - d) The exercise has reached its end by us.
12. Whom does he look for ?
  - a) He is looked after for whom ?
  - b) Who is looked after for him ?
  - c) Who is looked for by him ?
  - d) He is looked after by whom ?
13. They say that you did that.
  - a) You are told to do that.
  - b) You are advised to do that.
  - c) You did that said by them.
  - d) You are said to have done that.
14. I am doing sums.
  - a) Sums are done by me.
  - b) Sums are being done by me.
  - c) I must be doing the sums.
  - d) Sums must be done by me.
15. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.
  - a) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.
  - b) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
  - c) I kept myself awake due to the noise of the traffic.
  - d) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.

16. This shirt cannot be worn by me any longer.  
 a) I cannot wear this shirt any longer.  
 b) Wearing of this shirt any longer is not possible.  
 c) This shirt is too worn out to be worn any longer.  
 d) This worn out shirt cannot be worn any longer.
17. A lion does not eat grass, however hungry he may be.  
 a) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.  
 b) Grass is not being eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.  
 c) Grass is eaten not by a lion, however hungry he may be.  
 d) Grass is being not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
18. Someone saw him picking up a gun.  
 a) He was seen picked up a gun by someone  
 b) He was seen picking up a gun by someone.  
 c) He was seen when he was picking up a gun.  
 d) He was seen by someone pick a gun.
19. I expect you to complete this work before sunset.  
 a) I expect you to be completed this work before sunset.  
 b) I am expected you to complete this work before sunset.  
 c) You are expected to complete this work before sunset.  
 d) You are expected to be completed this work before sunset.
20. Why did you not agree to my proposal ?  
 a) Why was my proposal not agreed to ?  
 b) Why was my proposal not agreed by you ?  
 c) Why my proposal was not agreed to by you ?  
 d) Why was my proposal not agreed by you ?
21. We all know that there is only one God.  
 a) We are all known that there is only one God.  
 b) It is known to all that there is only one God.  
 c) We have all known that there is only one God.  
 d) Only one God is known by us all.
22. The people elected him Mayor.  
 a) He was elected Mayor by the people.  
 b) He was elected Mayor.  
 c) Mayor is elected by the people.  
 d) He is elected by the people Mayor.
23. Don't laugh at me.  
 a) Let me be laughed at.  
 b) Let me not be laughed at.  
 c) I am laughed at.  
 d) Let me be not laughed.
24. I saw him leaving the house.  
 a) Leaving the house he was seen by me.  
 b) He was seen leaving the house by me.  
 c) He had been seen leaving the house.  
 d) He was seen to be leaving the house.
25. Someone pulled the bull violently.  
 a) The bull had been pulled violently by someone.  
 b) The bull was to be pulled violently by someone.  
 c) The bull had been pulled violently.  
 d) The bull was pulled violently.
26. It is time to take tea.  
 a) It was time that tea was taken.  
 b) It is time for tea to be taken.  
 c) It is time that tea should be taken.  
 d) It is time that tea had been taken.
27. The members should adhere to all the decisions.  
 a) All the decisions should adhere to the members.  
 b) All the decisions adhered to the members.  
 c) All the decisions should be adhered to by the members.  
 d) All should adhere to the decisions of the members.
28. His subordinates accused him of various offences.  
 a) They accused him of various offences.  
 b) It was accused by his subordinates that he had done various offences.  
 c) His subordinates accused that he had done various offences.  
 d) He was accused of various offences by his subordinates.
29. Has someone made all the necessary arrangements?  
 a) Has all the necessary arrangements been made by some one ?  
 b) Have all the necessary arrangements been made?  
 c) Have all the necessary arrangements been made by someone ?  
 d) All the necessary arrangements have been made by one ?

## Answer with Explanation

### Exercise – 1

1. The poor are looked down upon by the rich.
2. The running bus can be caught by him.
3. The fan was switched off by him.
4. Are your parents loved by you?
5. Has this been done (by us)?
6. When was this done (by you)?
7. By whom has the jug been broken?
  
16. I was promised a great present by him.
17. The house was painted red (by them).
18. I was told to leave the room (by him).
19. I am kept waiting by him.
20. Let him be told to come as soon as possible./  
You are advised/ordered to tell him to come as soon as possible.
21. You are ordered/advised to open the door./  
Let the door be opened.
22. You are requested to do me a favour.
23. Let the chair not be broken/You are ordered not to break the chair.
24. He was made king.
25. Promises should be kept.
26. I will be obliged to go.
27. A letter is to be written by her.
28. A new car has to be bought by her.
29. There is nothing to be lost.
30. It is time for computer to be learnt.
31. Mangoes are sweet when they are tasted.
32. The surface is smooth when it is felt.
33. Rose are sweet, when it is smelt.
34. It is known that India will win the match. /  
India is known to win the match.
35. He was regarded as an impostor and was called a villain.

### Exercise – 2

1. a) killed के बदले were killed आया।
2. c) had been invented के बदले had invented आया।
3. a) seriously wounded के बदले was seriously wounded होगा।

8. To whom are you known?
9. The sky cannot be touched.
10. Hindi is spoken in Delhi.
11. My pen was stolen.
12. Many things may be accomplished by a little effort.
13. The thief was arrested.
14. I had been surprised at his behaviour.
15. I am known to her.

4. c) were discovered के बदले discovered आया।
5. a) were broken के बदले broke आया।
6. c) would have killed के स्थान पर would have been killed का प्रयोग होगा।
7. d) No error
8. b) केवल approached सही है। was का प्रयोग गलत है।
9. c) Hiding के स्थान पर hidden का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
10. a) having found के बदले having being found का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
11. d) were run के स्थान पर ran का प्रयोग करेंगे।
12. b) to build के स्थान पर to be built का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
13. b) believed के बदले was believed का प्रयोग होगा।

### Exercise – 3

- |              |                |             |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. strewn    | 2. bitten      | 3. hit      |
| 4. respected | 5. was awarded | 6. be given |

### Exercise – 4

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. a)  | 2. a)  | 3. a)  | 4. b)  | 5. a)  |
| 6. d)  | 7. a)  | 8. c)  | 9. d)  | 10. c) |
| 11. b) | 12. c) | 13. d) | 14. b) | 15. a) |
| 16. a) | 17. a) | 18. b) | 19. c) | 20. a) |
| 21. b) | 22. b) | 23. b) | 24. b) | 25. d) |
| 26. b) | 27. c) | 28. d) | 29. b) |        |

