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10

Conditional Sentences

Conditional Sentences में 2 part होते हैं- एक शर्त और दूसरा परिणाम।

शर्त वाला part, जिसे if clause कहते हैं, If/ In case/ When/ Provided/ Suppose/ Unless से शुरू होता है और बाकी का part main clause होता है। जैसे-

1. If he runs, he will get there in time.
(If Clause) (Main Clause)
2. The cat will scratch you, if you pull its tail.
(Main Clause) (If Clause)

Conditional Sentences 3 प्रकार के होते हैं-

(A) If Clause वाला part Present Indefinite में होता है और Main Clause Future Indefinite में

If + Subject + V¹ / V¹ + s / es + Subject + will + V¹

1. If you come in time, I will go with you.
2. She will reach there in time provided the train starts early.
3. If you want to lose weight, you must eat less bread.
4. If you heat ice, it turns/will turn to water.

(B) Conditional Clause V²/were (past plural) में होता है और Result (Main Clause) would+V¹ में

If + Subject + V² / were + Subject + would + V¹

1. If I had a map, I would lend it to you.
2. If someone tried to blackmail, I would tell the police.
3. If I were you, I'd plant some trees around the house.

(यदि मैं तुम्हारी जगह होता तो मैं घर के चारों ओर कुछ पेड़-पौधे लगाता।)

[Imaginary (काल्पनिक) Sentence के लिए सभी Subject के साथ 'were' का प्रयोग होता है।]

4. If a burglar came into my room at night, I would scream.

(C) Conditional Clause Past Perfect (Had + V³) में होता है और Result (Main Clause) (would have+ V³) में होता है।

If + Subject + had + V³ - Subject + would have + V³

1. If we had known his address, we would have gone to him.
(यदि हमें उसका पता मालूम होता तो हम लोग उसके पास गए होते।)
2. If I had not given him permission, he would not have entered the hall.

Exercises

Exercise - 1

DIRECTION : Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of Verbs given in brackets.

1. If you.....away, I'll send for the police. (not go)
2. Unless he.....more he won't get much commission. (sell)
3. I.....them more money if I had more. (give)
4. I.....a horse if I could afford it. (keep)
5. If Iher address, I would have called on her. (know)
6. I could get a job easily if I.....a degree. (have)
7. If you heat water, it.....into vapour. (turn)

Exercise - 2

DIRECTION : Fill in the blanks.

1. Had I saved money, I a new car.
 - a) will purchase
 - b) would purchase
 - c) would have purchased
 - d) had purchased
2. If the employment exchange had your permanent address, you.....of the interview earlier.
 - a) will have been informed
 - b) will be informed
 - c) may have informed
 - d) would be informed

3. If I.....a doctor, I would serve the poor.
a) am
b) had been
c) were
d) was
4. Had you told me earlier, I.....the meeting.
a) had attended
b) have attended
c) attended
d) would have attended
4. **Had he started** five minutes earlier he would have reached on time.
a) If had he started
b) If he starts
c) If he would have started
d) No improvement
5. **If I have time**, I would have done it yesterday.
a) If I had time
b) If I have had time
c) If I had had time
d) No improvement

Exercise – 3

DIRECTION: Choose the best option.

1. **Unless you work hard**, you will not pass.
a) as long as you work hard
b) till you work hard
c) until you work hard
d) No improvement
2. **Supposing if he comes**, what should I do?
a) If he comes
b) In case he will come
c) In the event of his being come
d) No improvement
3. If I **was told** earlier, I would have surely helped you.
a) had told
b) were told
c) had been told
d) No improvement

Exercise – 4

DIRECTION : Spot the error.

1. I would a)/ accept the offer b)/ if I was you. c)/No error d)
2. Unless you do not give a)/ the keys of the safe b)/ you will be shot. c)/ No error d)
3. I wish I am a)/ the richest person b)/ in the whole wide world. c)/ No error d)
4. I would appreciate if readers a)/would write to me b)/ about how they meditate. c)/No error d)
5. If I would have realized a)/ what a bad person my friend is b)/ I would have discorded his friendship. c)/No error d)
6. If you had seen me a)/ you should have stopped your car b)/ and come to help me. c)/ No error. d)
7. Oil floats a)/ if you pour it b)/ on water. c)/ No error. d)

Answer with Explanation

Exercise – 1

1. don't go
2. sells
3. would give
4. would keep
5. had known
6. had
7. turns

Exercise – 2

1. c)
2. d)
3. c)
4. d)

Exercise – 3

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

Exercise – 4

1. c) was के बदले were होगा।
2. a) do not नहीं आया।
3. a) am के बदले were आया।
4. b) would write के बदले wrote आया।
5. a) would have realized के बदले had realized आया।
6. d) No error
7. d) No error



Question Tag sentence में एक addition होता है जिसका उद्देश्य सहमति प्राप्त करना है।

ये एक छोटा Question होता है जिसमें वाक्य के Tense के according Helping Verb लगती है और Subject को sentence के last में रखा जाता है। जैसे-

1. Ramesh helped you, didn't he?
2. Mary was there, wasn't she?
3. She couldn't swim, could she?

Some Important Points

I. Negative statement के लिए Affirmative Interrogative use करते हैं। जैसे-

- (i) You did not call him, did you?
- (ii) That isn't Rahul, is it?

Affirmative statement (कथन) के लिए Negative Interrogative use करते हैं। जैसे-

- (i) She put the pen on the table, didn't she?
- (ii) Shivani was in the office, wasn't she?

II. जिन sentences में neither, no, none, nobody, nothing, scarcely, barely, hardly, seldom, never आता है, उनका tag (ordinary/affirmative) interrogative tag होता है। जैसे-

- (i) No salt is allowed, is it?
- (ii) Nothing was said, was it?
- (iii) Sheela hardly ever goes to parties, does she?

III. जब sentence का subject anyone/anybody, no one/nobody, someone/somebody, neither, each या every हो तो इनके question tag का subject 'they' होगा। जैसे-

- (i) No one would object, would they?
- (ii) Neither of them complained, did they?
- (iii) Everyone will participate, won't they?
- (iv) Someone had recognised him, hadn't they?

IV. Collective Nouns के question tags में subject 'it' (singular) या 'they' (plural) होता है। जैसे-

- (i) The team has won the match, hasn't it?
- (ii) The jury were divided in their verdict, weren't they?
- (iii) The team is unanimous in its opinion, isn't it?

V. अगर sentence में 'Let us' आए तो उसका tag 'shall we' होता है। जैसे-

- (i) Let us go out for dinner, shall we?

VI. Imperative sentence का question tag will you/ would you/ can't you/ won't you etc. होता है। जैसे-

- (i) Open the window, would you?
- (ii) Switch off the fan, can't you?
- (iii) Don't go there, will you?

Exercises

Exercise - 1

DIRECTION : Supply suitable tags:

1. Tina isn't at home, ?
2. This won't take long, ?
3. The children can read French, ?
4. Bill came on a bicycle, ?
5. This will fit in your pocket, ?
6. Mary paints portraits, ?
7. The twins used to play rugby, ?
8. It never works very well,?
9. He'll hardly come now,?
10. I am going, ?
11. Everybody is calling you,?
12. Let us see her new house,?
13. They seldom help me, ?
14. All of us are invited, ?
15. I need not write. ?

Exercise – 2

DIRECTION: Choose the best option

1. Your father used to be the principal of this college, doesn't he?
 a) did he b) does he
 c) didn't he d) No improvement
2. They have bought a new car, haven't they?
 a) have they b) don't they
 c) isn't it d) No improvement
3. Prasad bowls faster than Srinath, isn't it?
 a) isn't Prasad b) does he
 c) doesn't he d) No improvement
4. There are your new shoes, aren't there?
 a) isn't it b) is it so
 c) are they d) No improvement
5. The jury was unanimous in its decision, was it?
 a) isn't it b) wasn't it
 c) weren't they d) No improvement
6. I am going to play, am I ?
 a) amn't I b) isn't it
 c) aren't I d) No improvement
7. Let's have a party, will you?
 a) should we b) shall we
 c) will we d) No improvement
8. Don't forget, won't you ?
 a) will you b) shall we
 c) shall you d) No improvement
9. Come in, won't you?
 a) will you b) would you
 c) can't you d) No improvement
10. There is something wrong, is there?
 a) isn't there b) wasn't there
 c) isn't it d) No improvement
11. Nothing can happen, can't it?
 a) can it b) couldn't it
 c) can't it be d) No improvement
12. Somebody wanted a drink, did they?
 a) didn't they b) don't they
 c) didn't he d) No improvement
13. Your father has a good book, doesn't he?
 a) has he b) haven't they
 c) have they d) No improvement
14. I think he's French, isn't he?
 a) don't I b) do I
 c) is he d) No improvement
15. I don't think it will rain, won't it?
 a) do I b) will it
 c) don't I d) No improvement
16. I suppose you are hungry, don't I?
 a) are you b) aren't you
 c) do I d) No improvement

Answer with Explanation

Exercise – 1

1. Is she?
2. Will it?
3. Can't they?
4. Didn't he?
5. Won't it?
6. Doesn't she?
7. Didn't they?
8. Does it?
9. Will he?
10. Aren't I?
11. Aren't they?
12. Shall we?
13. Do they?
14. Aren't we?
15. Do I? / need I?

Exercise – 2

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



वे क्रियाएँ जो अपने Subject के Number तथा Person से संबंध नहीं रखती हैं Non-finite Verbs कहलाती हैं।

इनके तीन प्रकार होते हैं-

- (i) Infinitive (to + V¹)
- (ii) Gerund (Ving)
- (iii) Participle
 - Present (Ving)
 - Past (V³)
 - Past Perfect (Having + V³)

● **Infinitive** अपने से पहले 'to' या बिना 'to' के साथ आती हैं। जैसे-

- (i) Let him come in. (उसे अन्दर आने दो)
- (ii) Allow her to come. (उसे आने की अनुमति दो)

उपर्युक्त दिए हुए वाक्यों में प्रथम वाक्य में come से पहले to का प्रयोग नहीं है, जबकि द्वितीय वाक्य में to का प्रयोग किया गया है। अतः sentence first में 'come' तथा sentence second में 'to come' Infinitive हैं।

To Infinitive तथा Bare Infinitive के महत्वपूर्ण नियम

1. Subject के रूप में जैसे-
 - (i) **To see** the movies is my hobby.
 - (ii) **To walk** is good for health.
 उपरोक्त वाक्यों में 'To see' तथा 'To walk' Subject के रूप में कार्य कर रही हैं।
2. Transitive verb के Object के रूप में-
 - (i) I want **to go**
 - (ii) She wanted **to dance**.
 उपरोक्त वाक्यों में 'to go' तथा 'to dance' object के रूप में कार्य करती हैं।
3. Verb के Complement (पूरक) के रूप में-
 - (i) I **had to** walk early.
 - (ii) I **am to** go there.
 - (iii) She **is to** marry a good man.
4. Infinitive एक verb को qualify करता इस स्थिति में purpose (उद्देश्य) या कारण (cause) बताया जाता है।

Example:

 - (i) I sold my old house to buy a new one. (Purpose)
 - (ii) My friend started weeping to see a dead body.

Kinds of Infinitive

- (i) To infinitive (to के साथ),
- (ii) Bare infinitive (बिना 'to' के)

(i) To Infinitive - वे verbs जिनसे पहले to का प्रयोग किया जाता है, to infinitive या full infinitive कहलाती हैं।

यदि इसे Active voice में प्रयोग करें तो to + V¹ का प्रयोग किया जाता है, और यदि Passive voice में प्रयोग करना हो तो to + be + V³ का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Example:

- (i) to write, to see, to love (Active)
- (ii) to be written, to be seen, to be loved (Passive)

(ii) Bare Infinitive - वे Verbs जिनके पहले to प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है, bare infinitive कहलाती हैं।

5. यहाँ कुछ ऐसी verbs दी गई हैं, जिनके बाद to + V¹ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Prefer, proceed, refuse, try, wish, prepare, be prepared, afford, attempt, beg, begin, bother, care, choose, consent, continue, dare, endeavour, hesitate, intend, learn, like, love, manage, mean, neglect, offer, plan etc.

Example:

- (i) His wife attempted to commit suicide.
- (ii) I always manage to keep balance.
- (iii) She refused to come here.

ध्यान रहे ऐसे वाक्यों में Infinitive के स्थान पर that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

Example:

His wife attempted that commit suicide. (✗)

6. कुछ Verbs के बाद Object + Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।

Expect, encourage, compel, allow, advise, forbid, tell, want, instruct, invite, oblige, order, persuade, request, tell etc.

(i) I encouraged him to speak.
 (ii) I ordered him to go to market.
 ध्यान रहे उपरोक्त वाक्यों में to के स्थान पर that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

7. कुछ Verbs जैसे Infinitive या that दोनों के साथ प्रयुक्त हो सकती हैं। Prove, remember, seem, swear, threaten, appear, forget, guarantee, happen, learn, pretend, promise.

Example:

- (i) I promised to wait या I promised that I would wait.
 (ii) He pretended to be angry या He pretended that he was angry.

लेकिन उपरोक्त Verbs का प्रयोग to तथा that के साथ अलग-अलग करने पर इनके अर्थों में परिवर्तन आ जाता है।

8. कुछ ऐसे Adjectives जिनके बाद में Infinitive (to) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Lucky, likely, right, wrong, stupid, fit, glad, pleased, happy, surprised, shocked, anxious, able, unable etc.

Example:

- (i) He was glad to meet me.
 (ii) I was surprised to see him.

9. कुछ ऐसे Adjective होते हैं जो एक विशेष structure में प्रयुक्त Infinitive के साथ प्रयोग होते हैं, जिसमें Clause या Subject वस्तुतः Infinitive या Object होता है।
 Ready, enough, too, easy, difficult, impossible, good.

Example:

She is easy to amuse.
 अर्थात् To amuse her is easy अथवा it is easy to amuse her.

Bare Infinitive (without 'to') का प्रयोग

1. निम्नलिखित verbs के साथ to का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
 ये हैं- Can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, etc.

Example:

- (i) I can do it. (✓)
 I can to do it. (✗)
 (ii) You should help the poor. (✓)
 You should to help the poor. (✗)

2. Dare not/ need not के बाद भी to का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) I dare not go there. (✓)
 I dare not to go there. (✗)
 (ii) You need not meet them. (✓)
 You need not to meet them. (✗)

3. Notice, see, hear, feel, let, make तथा watch के बाद आने वाले Object के बाद to का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) They heard me say so.
 (ii) Let me do the work.
 (iii) Let her dance in the marriage.
 (iv) He made me fool. (उसने मुझे पागल बनाया।)
 (v) He makes them run. (वह उनको दौड़ाता है।)

लेकिन Passive voice में make, see, here, का प्रयोग होने पर इनके बाद to का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) She was made to hear. (उसे सुनाया गया)
 (ii) You were seen to enter the school.
 (iii) Mohan was heard saying that he had been right.

4. प्रश्न करते समय why और why not के साथ Bare Infinitive (without 'to') का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) Why pay more at other shops ?
 (ii) Why not go to a good advisor ?

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Why to pay या why not to go का प्रयोग गलत होगा।

5. Would sooner, would rather, had rather, had sooner, had better के बाद Bare Infinitive (without 'to') का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इनके बाद than का प्रयोग हो तो भी Bare Infinitive (without to) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) I had better go now.
 (ii) She had better go than stay here.

6. Help के बाद To Infinitive तथा Bare Infinitive दोनों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

Example:

- (i) I helped a blind man cross the road.
 (ii) I helped a blind man to cross the road.

7. जब दो Infinitive संरचना and, or, except, but, as, than या like से जुड़े हों तो दूसरा Infinitive बिना to के प्रयोग किया जाता।

- (i) She likes to read the story and write the novel.
 (ii) I want to go there and meet him.

GERUND

वह क्रिया जो अपने अन्त में 'ing' लगाती है और एक Noun की तरह प्रयोग की जाती है, Gerund कहलाती है। अर्थात् The verb ending in 'ing' and used as a noun is called gerund.

Example:

Teaching, reading, talking, walking, going etc.

Gerund के महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोग

1. Gerund का प्रयोग किसी Verb के Subject के रूप में किया जाता है-
 - (i) Walking is good for health.
 - (ii) Dancing is an art.
 - (iii) Singing is a god gift.
 - (iv) Playing any game is good for health.
2. Gerund का प्रयोग Verb (क्रिया) के Object (कर्म) के रूप में किया जाता है-
 - (i) I like singing.
 - (ii) She does not like smoking.
 - (iii) Every one likes playing.
3. Gerund का प्रयोग किसी Verb के complement (पूरक) के रूप में भी होता है-
 - (i) Her bad habit is smoking.
 - (ii) His hobby is planting.
 - (iii) Your job is playing.
4. किसी Preposition के Object के रूप में Gerund का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (i) My friend is fond of singing.
 - (ii) She helped me in finishing the work.
5. Gerund का प्रयोग किसी Noun के Apposition के रूप में होता है।
 - (i) Her view, uniting the villagers is praiseworthy.
 - (ii) His blame, stealing money is false.
6. Gerund का प्रयोग Pronoun के apposition के रूप में करते हैं।
 - (i) It was foolish going there.
 - (ii) It is good fighting with a brave man.

7. Gerund का प्रयोग एक verb के रूप में भी किया जाता है और इसके बाद एक Object भी आता है।

Example:

- (i) She is fond of singing old songs.
- (ii) Mohan is good at playing cricket.
- (iii) Some saints believe in fooling the people.

8. Nouns (Kishan's, Mohan's, Radha's) तथा Possessive Adjectives (his, her, my, our, your, its, their) के बाद भी Gerund का प्रयोग होता है।

- (i) She should not forget her insulting in party.
- (ii) Ram did not keep in the mind his meeting.

9. वे महत्वपूर्ण Verbs जिनके बाद Gerund का प्रयोग किया जाता है-

Mind (ध्यान देना), mention, postpone, fancy (कल्पना करना), admit, forgive, resist (विरोध करना), risk, propose, avoid, delay, appreciate (प्रशंसा करना), deny, detest (घृणा करना), dislike, endure, enjoy, excuse, ascape, suggest, contemplate (चिन्तन करना), consider (विचार करना)।

Example:

- (i) I enjoyed singing.
- (ii) I do not mind his talking.

11. With a view to, look forward to, accustomed to, addicted to, no use, no good, habituated to, (is/am/are/was/were + used to) के बाद Gerund का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- (i) Reena is used to dancing in the party.
- (ii) She is addicted to smoking.
- (iii) I go to him with a view to getting some help.
- (iv) It is no use crying over spilt milk.
- (v) The Geeta is worth reading.
- (vi) It is no good helping the bad men.

12. Can't bear, can't help = (Prevent, avoid), can't stand के बाद भी Gerund का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) I can't help laughing at your folly.
- (ii) I can't bear living away from my parents.

Key Points at a Glance

1. TO + Ving

- Addicted to – लत लगना
- Accustomed to – अभ्यस्त होना
- With a view to – के लिए
- Look forward to – आशा करना
- Object to – आपत्ति जताना
- In addition to – के अलावा
- Habituated to – आदत होना
- Is/am/are/get/was/were/got + used to

+ Ving (✓)
[to + V¹ (✗)]

Eg. He is addicted to smoking.

2. VERB + (Prep. + Ving)

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| • Abstain | from |
| • Prevent | from |
| • Desist | from |
| • Debar | from |
| • Hinder | from |
| • Refrain | from |
| • Disqualified | from |
| • Assist | in |
| • Excel | in |
| • Fortunate | in |
| • Difficulty | in |
| • Persist | in |
| • Succeed | in |
| • Successful | in |
| • Difficulty | in |
| • Harm | in |
| • Fond | of |
| • Capable | of |
| • Aim | at |
| • Passion | for |
| • Thirst | for |
| • Capacity | for |
| • Bent | on/upon |

+ Ving (✓)
[to + V¹ (✗)]

Eg. (i) He succeeded in doing that.
(ii) I feel a lot of difficulty in completing it.

3. Word + Ving (to + V¹ – incorrect)

- Avoid
- Enjoy
- Mind
- Remember
- Keep
- Catch
- Stop
- Can't / couldn't help
- Worth
- It is no (good/ use)

+ Ving (✓)
[to + V¹ (✗)]

Eg. (i) Would you mind having a cup of coffee with me ?
(ii) I avoid mingling with the bad company.

4. Bare infinitive (without 'to')

- Needn't
- Daren't
- Make
- Let
- Would rather
- Had better/ had sooner
- Bid / bade/ bidden
- Than
- But
- Except
- See
- Hear
- Watch
- Help (to)

V¹

Eg. (i) He needn't do this.
(ii) He made me weep.
(iii) I bade him open the window.

PARTICIPLE

Participle 'Verb' और 'Adjective' दोनों की तरह काम करता है। ये जिस noun/pronoun (subject की तरह काम करने वाला) के पास आता है, उसी के action को बताता है।

PRESENT PARTICIPLE (V¹ + ING)

दो action साथ-साथ या एक के बाद एक तुरंत दूसरा action हो, तो वहाँ Present Participle का use होता है।

- E.g.** (i) Hearing the noise, Rahul went out of his room.
 (ii) Realizing his mistake, he confessed his fault. .
 (iii) Sitting on the platform, he was waiting for his train.

PAST PARTICIPLE (V³)

ये पूरा हो चुका action को बताता है। ये adjective की तरह भी काम करता है।

- E.g.** (i) Driven by poverty, he became a thief.
 (ii) Deceived by his best friend, he committed suicide.
 (iii) The boy was playing with a broken toy.

PAST PERFECT PARTICIPLE (HAVING + V³)

जब दो action में gap हो, तो वहाँ Past Perfect Participle का use होता है।

- E.g.** (i) Having had food, they got down to work.
 (ii) Having taken rest, they started playing again.

Exercises

Exercise – 1

DIRECTION: Correct the following sentences.

- He is running fast with a view to reach there in time.
- We are accustomed to live here.
- She is used to pluck the flowers daily.
- He knows to write English.
- She taught me to cook food.
- We stopped to write.
- She avoids to mingle with the bad company.
- I am fortunate to have a friend like you.
- He assisted me to complete the task.
- You had better kept quiet.

Exercise – 2

DIRECTION: Spot the error.

- He is looking forward a)/ to meet an old friend b)/ next month. c)/ No error d)
- He did a)/ nothing but b)/ to play. c)/ No error d)
- Do not prevent a)/ her to go b)/ there. c)/ No error d)
- I have enjoyed a)/ to read b)/ your book. c)/ No error d)
- There is no harm a)/ to give him b)/ this medicine. c)/ No error d)
- It is no use a)/ to cry for b)/ the moon. c)/ No error d)
- The boy a)/ need not to go b)/ to the Principal. c)/ No error d)
- The teacher a)/ bade me to open b)/ the window. c) No error d)

- The lawyer asked a)/ if it was worth to take b)/ the matter to the court. c) No error d)
- He was a)/ bent b)/ to murder him. c)/ No error d)
- The French Embassy employs him a)/ regularly b)/ as he knows to speak French. c)/ No error d)
- Imagine, living a)/ with someone b)/ who never stops talk. c)/ No error d)
- I want you a)/ to pick up the box b)/ of glasses gently and kept it on the table carefully. c)/ No error d)
- I a)/ go to school b)/ by walk. c)/ No error d)
- My mother made a)/ the servant to b)/ complete the work. c)/ No error d)
- I was made a)/ to laugh b)/ by him. c)/ No error d)

Exercise – 3

DIRECTION: Choose the best option.

- She doesn't mind to be disturbed.
 a) being disturbed b) to being disturbed
 c) being disturbing d) No improvement
- He is fond of saving money.
 a) hoarding b) not spending
 c) spending carefully d) No improvement
- Americans do not object my calling them by their first names.
 a) my calling the b) to my calling them
 c) been called d) No improvement

Exercise – 4

DIRECTION : Fill in the blanks.

- It is no use.....to come now. He is very busy.
a) asking him b) to ask him
c) if you asked him d) that you ask him
- Since Elizabeth Barrett Browning's father never approved of Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy where they lived and wrote.
a) her to marry b) her marrying
c) she marrying d) she to marry
- We go to school with a view
a) to study b) to studying
c) studying d) for studying
- She had nothing to eat except water.
a) to drink b) drink
c) drank d) have drunk
- One should avoid _____ mistakes.
a) make b) made
c) making d) to make

Exercise – 5

DIRECTION : Correct the following sentences.

- A burnt candle was extinguished.
- Taking food, she left for office.
- Passing high school, I got a job.
- Wandering in the street, a dog bit him.
- Walking along the road, a scooter knocked him down.
- Being cloudy, we enjoyed picnic.
- Being honest, the teacher rewarded him.
- Having arrested, the thief was taken to prison.

Exercise – 6

DIRECTION: Spot the error.

- Having seen a)/ a snake b)/ she ran away. c)/ No error d)
- Reaching home a)/ he took b)/ tea. c)/ No error d)
- Standing on the roof a)/ a helicopter flew b)/ over me. c)/ No error d)
- Coming towards her husband, a)/ the glass slipped b)/ from her hand. c)/ No error d)
- Being a fine day, a)/ he went out b)/ for a walk. c)/No error d)

- Having deserted by her husband, a)/ she committed b)/ suicide. c)/ No error d)
- Cooking in the kitchen a)/ a strange sound b)/ attracted my attention. c)/ No error d)

Exercise – 7

DIRECTION: Choose the best option.

- The enemy, **beaten** at every point, fled from the field.
a) having been beaten
b) was beaten
c) to be beaten
d) No improvement
- Being late, **the teacher punished her**.
a) she was punished by the teacher.
b) the teacher was punished by her.
c) She punished the teacher.
d) No improvement
- Climbing** up the stairs her sandal broke and she fell.
a) while climbing
b) climbed
c) while she was climbing
d) No improvement
- Having passed B.A. examination, **he offered me a job**.
a) I offered him a job.
b) I was offered a job by him.
c) a job offered me.
d) No improvement
- While crossing the road **a snake was seen**.
a) a snake was moving
b) he saw a snake
c) a snake was observed
d) No improvement
- Wounded in an accident **the people took him to hospital**.
a) he was taken to hospital
b) he took to the hospital
c) he was taken to the hospital
d) No improvement
- While taking admission** to a school, a birth certificate must be shown.
a) While I take admission
b) When one takes admission
c) When admission takes one
d) No improvement

Answer with Explanation

Exercise – 1

1. He is running fast with a view to reaching there in time.
2. We are accustomed to living here.
3. She is used to plucking the flowers daily.
4. He knows how to write English.
5. She taught me how to cook food.
6. We stopped writing.
7. She avoids mingling with the bad company.
8. I am fortunate in having a friend like you.
9. He assisted me in completing the task.
10. You had better keep quiet.

Exercise – 2

1. b) meet के बदले meeting
2. c) to play के बदले play
3. b) to go के बदले from going
4. b) to read के बदले reading
5. b) to give के बदले in giving
6. b) to cry के बदले crying
7. b) to go के बदले go
8. d) to open के बदले open
9. b) to take के बदले taking
10. c) to murder के बदले on murdering
11. c) knows to speak के बदले knows how to speak.
12. c) talk के बदले talking आया।
13. c) kept के बदले keep आया।
14. c) walk के बदले walking आया।
15. b) to नहीं आया।
16. d) No error

Exercise – 3

1. a) 2. a) 3. b)

Exercise – 4

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

Exercise – 5

1. A burning candle was extinguished.
2. Having taken food, she left for office.
3. Having passed high school, I got a job.
4. Wandering in the street, he was bitten by a dog.
5. While he was walking along the road, a scooter knocked him down.
6. It being cloudy, we enjoyed picnic.
7. Being honest, he was rewarded by the teacher.
8. Having been arrested, the thief was taken to prison.

Exercise – 6

1. a) having seen के बदले seeing आया।
2. a) reaching के बदले having reached.
3. a) While he was standing होता है।
4. a) While she was coming होगा।
5. a) It being होगा।
6. a) Having deserted के बदले having been deserted होगा।
7. a) While I was cooking होगा।

Exercise – 7

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



13

Verbal Structures

(1) Subject + is/am/are/was/were + (to + V¹)
कार्य होने को है/था

Subject + is/am/are/was/were + (about to + V¹)
कार्य होने वाला है/था

E.g.(i) He is to eat fruit.
(ii) He is about to eat fruit.
वह फल खाने को है = वह फल खाने वाला है।

(2) Subject + [keep/keep on/go/go on] + Ving
कार्य होता रहता है

Subject + [kept/kept on/went/went on] + Ving
कार्य होता रहा

Subject + will [keep/keep on/go/go on] + Ving
कार्य होता रहेगा

E.g.(i) She kept on eating.
(ii) They will go on reading the lines.
(iii) I go watching movies whenever I am free.

(3) Subject + [begin (होने लगता है)/began (होने लगा)/will begin (होने लगेगा)] + to V¹

E.g.(i) She began to weep.
(वह रोने लगी।)
(ii) He will begin to cry as soon as he gets down the train.

Causative Verb (प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया)

Subject + [make/cause to] + Object + V¹

(Subject कार्य करवाने में शामिल होता है।)
e.g. I made him weep. (मैंने उसे रूलाया।)

Subject + [get/have] + Object + V³

(Subject कार्य करवाने में शामिल नहीं होता है; दूर से प्रेरणा देता है।)
e.g. I got him transferred. (मैंने उसका तबादला करवाया।)

Exercises

Exercise - 1

DIRECTION: Spot the error

- I wasn't a)/ at the last meeting and b)/ neither was you. c)/ No error d)
- He remembered a)/that his visa b)/will expire in a month. c)/No error d)
- He said a)/that he cannot b) find his key. c)/ No error d)
- Believe me, I a)/am believing b)/whatever you have said. c)/No error d)
- Have the letter a)/ send b) by someone who is trustworthy. c)/No error d)
- I had bidden him a)/ to submit all the important documents b)/ before he left the job. c)/No error d)
- Owing to the heavy rains, a) the ship drowned b)/in the middle of the ocean. c)/ No error d)
- All the candidates a)/will give a b)/ test on Friday. c)/No error d)
- I am going a)/ to have this certificate b)/ attest by the Director. c)/No error d)
- He will tell you a)/about it when b)/he will come back. c)/No error d)
- It is time a)/ we should have done b)/ something useful. c)/No error d)
- These poisonous gases a)/will effect b)/our health. c)/No error d)
- His assistants have and a)/are still doing b)/ excellent work for the organisation. c)/ No error d)
- The capital of Yemen a)/is situating b)/ 219 metres above the sea level. c)/ No error d)
- She caught her a)/ servant steal b)/ the watch. c)/ No error d)

16. Rohan had been playing a) for his club for fifteen years b) when his elbow got injured. c) No error d)
17. Several things have happened a) since b) I have joined this college. c) No error d)
18. It has been a) now a year since b) he left. c) No error d)
19. Three years have passed a) since he b) had left this city bag and baggage. c) No error d)
4. The police would be **employed** at all places to beef up security.
 a) deployed
 b) appointed
 c) encouraged
 d) No improvement
5. Many people reported **been hearing** a noise in the night.
 a) to hear
 b) having heard
 c) to have heard
 d) No improvement

Exercise – 2

DIRECTION: Choose the best option

1. He **threw** it out of the window.
 a) threw
 b) throw
 c) thrown
 d) No improvement
2. He **lives** in this remote colony since 2005.
 a) is living
 b) has been living
 c) continues to live
 d) No improvement
3. The stranger asked the little girl **what is her name**.
 a) what her name is
 b) what her name was
 c) what was her name
 d) No improvement
6. It is now two years **since I have seen him** last.
 a) when I have seen him
 b) since I had seen him
 c) since I saw him
 d) No improvement
7. **The child tossed in bed burning with fever**.
 a) The child in bed, burning with fever tossed.
 b) The child burning with fever tossed in bed.
 c) The child burning in bed tossed with fever.
 d) No improvement
8. I would rather you **pay** them by cheque.
 a) should pay
 b) paid
 c) will pay
 d) No improvement

Answer with Explanation

Exercise – 1

1. c) was के बदले were होगा।
2. c) will के बदले would होगा।
3. b) cannot के बदले could not होगा।
4. b) am believing के बदले believe होगा।
5. b) send के बदले sent होगा।
6. b) to submit के बदले submit होगा।
7. b) drowned के बदले sank होगा।
8. b) give के बदले take होगा।
9. c) attest के बदले attested होगा।
10. c) he will come के बदले he comes होगा।
11. b) should have done के बदले did होगा।
12. b) effect के बदले affect होगा।
13. a) have and के बदले have done and होगा।
14. b) situating के बदले situated होगा।
15. b) steal के बदले stealing होगा।
16. c) when his elbow got injured के बदले when he got his elbow injured होगा।
17. c) I have joined के बदले I joined होगा।
18. a) It has been के बदले it is होगा।
19. c) had left के बदले left होगा।

Exercise – 2

1. a) 2. b) 3. b) 4. a) 5. c)
 6. c) 7. b) 8. b)



Adjective (विशेषण) का प्रयोग किसी संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता प्रकट करने के लिए किया जाता है। अर्थात् Adjective is a word used to modify a Noun or a Pronoun.

Example:

- (i) Ram is a good boy.
- (ii) My mother gave me five oranges.
- (iii) The child drank some milk.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में शब्द good, five और some adjectives हैं।

Kinds of Adjectives

1. **Adjective of Quality (गुणात्मक विशेषण)**– Beautiful, good, wise, heavy, square, useful, quality etc.

Example:

- (i) Maharana Pratap was a brave Rajput.
- (ii) It is a difficult problem.

2. **Adjective of Quantity (परिणामवाचक विशेषण)**– Some, any, no, little, many, few, much, enough, all etc.

Example:

- (i) The whole matter was explained to him.
- (ii) You are wasting much money.

3. **Demonstrative Adjective (संकेतवाचक विशेषण)**– This, that, these, those, such, etc.

Example:

- (i) This boy is very brave.
- (ii) Those flowers are beautiful.

4. **Distributive Adjective** – Each, every, either, neither etc.

Example:

- (i) Each of the two students will go.
- (ii) Everybody is doing his work.

5. **Interrogative Adjective (प्रश्नवाचक विशेषण)**– What, which, whose, where, etc.

Example:

- (i) What type of machine is this ?
- (ii) Which book is most useful ?

6. **Emphasizing Adjective (ज़ोर देने वाले विशेषण)**– Own, very (वही) etc.

Example:

- (i) Use your own pen.
- (ii) He is the very man who brought the information.
- (iii) It happened before my very eyes.

7. **Possessive Adjective (स्वामित्वसंबंधी विशेषण)**– My, his, her, its, our, your, their etc.

Example:

- (i) This is my house.
- (ii) I know your friend.

NOTE: If the possessive is used predicatively, it is called Possessive Pronoun as — mine, your, ours, theirs, hers.

Example:

- (i) This house is mine.
- (ii) That pen is yours.

8. **Proper Adjective (उचित विशेषण)**– Indian Ocean, French Capital, American President, Japanese Car etc.

Comparison of Adjectives

Adjectives को अच्छी तरह से समझने के लिए Degree of Adjective को जानना आवश्यक है, Degree को तीन भागों में बाँटा गया है।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Brave	Worse	Worst
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Weak	Weaker	Weakest
Wild	Wilder	Wildest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Powerful	More powerful	Most powerful
Popular	More popular	Most popular
Urgent	More urgent	Most urgent
Useful	More useful	Most useful

(1) कुछ ऐसे Adjectives होते हैं जिनके बाद Comparative degree में हमेशा than के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example: Prior, anterior, junior, senior, inferior, superior etc.

- (i) My friend is senior than me. (✗)
- My friend is senior to me. (✓)
- (ii) She is junior than me. (✗)
- She is junior to me. (✓)

(2) कुछ ऐसे शब्द होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग ना तो Comparative degree और ना ही Superlative degree में होता है और ये हमेशा अकेले होते हैं। **Example:** Right, unique, perfect, supreme, square, universal, round, entire, unchangeable etc.

Example:

- (i) Mohan is the most unique boy of our class. (×)
 Mohan is unique boy of our class. (✓)

किन्तु ध्यान रहे full का comparative और Superlative बनाया जा सकता है।

जैसे- **Full** – Fuller – Fullest

(3) यदि एक ही व्यक्ति के गुणों के बीच तुलना की जा रही हो, तो उनका Comparative 'er' लगाकर नहीं बनाया जाता है। उनके लिए more का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) Rajesh is more intelligent than brave.
 (ii) Rakhi is more tall than beautiful.

(4) यदि दो व्यक्तियों के बीच तुलना की जाए तो वहाँ superlative degree का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। Comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है।

Example:

- (i) Pradeep is the best of the two. (×)
 Pradeep is the better of the two. (✓)
 (ii) Raziya is the most intelligent of the two. (×)
 Raziya is the more intelligent of the two. (✓)

(5) यदि किसी noun/pronoun के पहले 2 adjective and से जुड़े हों, तो दोनों हमेशा same degree में ही प्रयुक्त होंगे।

Example:

- (i) She is a beautiful and intelligent girl.
 (ii) He is a brave and handsome man.
 (ii) She is more intelligent and beautiful than Rani.
 (iv) Mohan is wiser and taller than Dinesh.
 यदि And के पहले Superlative degree का प्रयोग हो तो And के बाद भी Superlative degree का प्रयोग किया जाता है। लेकिन the का प्रयोग केवल पहली degree के पहले ही किया जाता है।
 (v) You are the tallest and youngest boy.
 (vi) She is the wisest and tallest girl of the school.

Exercises

Exercise – 1

DIRECTION: Correct the following sentences.

- There are certain boy.
- I have read another books.
- I have not read another book.
- There was certain man whose name I do not remember.
- What does other teacher suggest?
- She has no any book.
- Little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- The five first chapters of this book are easy.
- The first double-bed three rooms are non AC.
- No farther help from government is required.
- Delhi is further from Kolkata than Lucknow.
- He is the eldest person in the town.
- She is the oldest member of our family.
- My eldest brother is elder than me by five years.
- Rina and Mina are two sisters but the later is more intelligent than the former.
- Jeans are the last rage of young generation.

- Ram, Shyam and Mohan are good painters but the latter is a greater artist than the former.
- He is better than me.
- She is as brave as him.
- Shyam is the most bravest person of his group.
- No country is as good as India.
- He is smarter than any person in this city.
- No other captain is more successful than Dhoni.
- He is more intelligent and smarter than She.
- Ram is better than all students.
- You are better than anybody in the class.
- He is wiser than anybody in the town.
- Hari is inferior than Ram in intelligence.
- The death of king Edward was prior than World War.
- I prefer to walk than to run.
- It is the most unique feature of this machine.
- This is more round in shape.
- She is taller of the two sisters.
- This is the most suitable of the two options.
- The higher you go, colder it is.

36. The Rajdhani express is a worth travelling train.
37. Kashmir is a worth visiting place.
38. This is comparatively better.
39. She is smarter than talented.
40. Mohan is wiser than honest.
41. The Nile is longer than any river of India.
42. The Nile is longer than any river of the world.
43. She is taller than any boy of the class.
44. I can run as fast, if not faster than you.
45. You are not richer but as good as I.

Exercise – 2

DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks with (few, a few, the few, little, a little, the little)

1. ___ passengers were injured in the accident.
2. ___ passengers, who were injured in the accident, were sent to hospital.
3. I have ___ friends, so I feel lonely.
4. I have ___ money so I can give you only Rs. 10.
5. The poor have ___ money to waste.
6. She gave me ___ money she had.
7. We had ___ money left, so we went out for a meal. We decided to abandon our trip as we had ___ money left.

Exercise – 3

DIRECTION: Spot the errors

1. Cynics believe a)/ that a few persons b)/ are good in this world. c)/ No error d)
2. There were not a)/ less than b)/ twenty persons. c)/ No error d)
3. There is a)/still little hope b)/ of his recovery. c)/ No error d)
4. It was difficult to get out (a)/ because the street was full of people (b)/ from one end to another. (c)/ No error(d)
5. The meeting was (a)/ postponed because only the few (b)/ persons were present there. (c)/ No error (d)
6. Can you tell me how (a)/ many eggs and (b)/ milk he has brought. (c)/ No error(d)
7. There isn't a)/ some b)/ milk here. c)/ No error d)
8. Please give a)/ me any b)/ water. c)/ No error d)
9. He has read a)/the four first books b)/ of the *Paradise Lost*. c)/ No error d)
10. Modinagar is (a)/ further from Dehradun (b)/ than Meerut. (c)/ No error (d)

Exercise – 4

DIRECTION: Spot the error in the following questions.

1. No less than forty VIPs a)/ were involved in the b)/ hawala scam. c)/ No error d)
2. I am a)/ senior than b)/ his friend. c)/ No error d)
3. He is wiser a)/ than b)/ anybody in the town. c)/ No error d)
4. I like him better a)/ than b)/ any man. c)/ No error d)
5. The later part a)/ of the novel b)/ is not neatly written. c)/ No error d)
6. You are the eldest man a)/ of this b)/ village. c)/ No error d)
7. Of the three, a)/meat, fish and milk, b)/ the latter is my favourite. c)/ No error d)
8. The latest chapter (a)/ of this novel is the most comprehensive (b)/ of all the chapters in the book. (c)/ No error (d)
9. She was not (a)/ punished though she (b)/ came later than I. (c)/ No error (d)
10. Ram is older to a)/ his youngest brother b)/ by seven years. c)/ No error d)
11. My book is superior (a)/ than yours although it has (b)/ cost me much less. (c)/ No error (d)
12. No animal is so (a)/ sacred to the Hindus as (b)/ the cow is. (c)/ No error (d)
13. This book is (a)/ undoubtedly preferable than (b)/ that and its printing (c)/ is also comparatively good. (d)/ No error(e)
14. Alexander was the a)/ most powerful of b)/ all other kings. c)/ No error d)

Exercise – 5

DIRECTION: Spot the error in the following questions.

1. Of Delhi a)/ and b)/ Bombay, which city is the hottest? c)/ No error d)
2. Krishna is considered a)/ to be the most ideal b)/ student. c)/ No error d)
3. This plan is a)/ better and b)/easy than that. c)/No error d)
4. This young lady is a)/ more beautiful but b)/ not so cultured as her youngest sister. c)/ No error d)

5. This photograph a)/ was comparatively better b)/ than that which he had kept in his purse. c)/ No error d)
6. Ramesh is as good, a)/ if not better than all other b)/ members of the club which is known as the Lions Club. c)/ No error d)
7. The book is a)/ cheaper than b)/good. c)/ No error d)
8. You are taller a)/ than all students b)/of your class. c)/ No error d)
9. You are a)/ the stronger b)/of the three. c)/ No error d)
10. My status a)/ is b)/comparatively cheaper. c)/ No error d)
11. More you a)/ think of it b)/ the worse it becomes. c)/ No error d)
12. Abusing his wife is a)/ worse than any sin b)/ a man can commit in all his life. c)/ No error d)

Exercise – 6

DIRECTION: Choose the best option.

1. He found a **wooden broken chair** in the room.
a) wooden and broken chair
b) broken wooden chair
c) broken and wooden chair
d) No improvement
2. What an **unbelievable** story ! I am not **credible** enough yet to believe it.
a) incredible, credulous
b) incredulous, credible
c) incredible, believable
d) No improvement
3. Across the world, discussions on curing cancer are **any longer just** wishful thinking.
a) no longer than b) no long than
c) any long than d) No improvement

Answer with Explanation

Exercise – 1

1. There are certain boys.
2. I have read another book.
3. I have not read any other book.
4. There was a certain man whose name I do not remember.
5. What do other teachers suggest?
6. She has (no book / not any book).
7. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
8. The first five chapters of this book are easy.
9. The first three double-bed rooms are non AC.
10. No further help from government is required.
11. Delhi is farther from Kolkata than Lucknow.
12. He is the oldest person in the town.
13. She is the eldest member of our family.
14. My eldest brother is (older than I / elder to me) by five years.
15. Rina and Mina are two sisters but the latter is more intelligent than the former.
16. Jeans are the latest rage of young generation.
17. Ram, Shyam and Mohan are good painters but the last is a greater artist than the first.
18. He is better than I.
19. She is as brave as he.
20. Shyam is the bravest person of his group.
21. No other country is as good as India.
22. He is smarter than any other person in this city.
23. No other captain is as successful as Dhoni.
24. He is smarter and more intelligent than she.
25. Ram is better than all other students.
26. You are better than anybody else in the class.
27. He is wiser than anybody else in the town.
28. Hari is inferior to Ram in intelligence.
29. The death of king Edward was prior to the World War.
30. I prefer to walk rather than run.
31. It is a unique feature of this machine.
32. This is round in shape.
33. She is the taller of the two sisters.
34. This is the more suitable of the two options.
35. The higher you go, the colder it is.
36. The Rajdhani express is a train worth travelling.
37. Kashmir is a place worth visiting.

38. This is better. / This is comparatively good.
39. She is more smart than talented.
40. Mohan is more wise than honest.
41. The sentence is correct.
42. The Nile is longer than any other river of the world.
43. The sentence is correct.
44. I can run as fast as, if not faster than you.
45. You are not richer than but as good as I.

Exercise – 2

1. a few
2. the few
3. few
4. a little
5. little
6. the little
7. a little, little

Exercise – 3

1. b) a few के बदले few आया।
2. b) less के बदले fewer आया।
3. b) little के बदले a little आया।
4. c) another के बदले the other आया।
5. b) the few के बदले few आया।
6. c) milk के बदले much milk आया।
7. b) some के बदले any आया।
8. b) any के बदले some आया।
9. b) four first के बदले first four आया।
10. b) further के बदले farther आया।

Exercise – 4

1. a) less के बदले fewer आया।
2. b) than के बदले to आया।
3. c) anybody else आया।
4. c) any other man होगा।
5. a) later के बदले latter आया।
6. a) eldest के बदले oldest आया।
7. c) latter के बदले last आया।
8. a) latest के बदले last आया।
9. d) No error

10. a) older than आएगा।
11. b) than के बदले to आएगा।
12. a) no animal के बदले no other animal आएगा।
13. b) than के बदले to आएगा।
14. c) All other kings के बदले all the kings आएगा।

Exercise – 5

1. c) hottest के बदले hotter आएगा।
2. b) the most के बदले an आएगा।
3. c) easy के बदले easier आएगा।
4. b) more beautiful but के बदले more beautiful than but आएगा।
5. b) comparatively अनावश्यक शब्द है इसलिए यहाँ नहीं आएगा।
6. a) as good as होगा।
7. b) cheaper के बदले more cheap होगा।
8. b) all students के बदले all other students आएगा।
9. b) stronger के बदले strongest होगा।
10. c) comparatively cheaper के बदले comperatively cheap या केवल cheaper होगा।
11. a) more के बदले the more होगा।
12. b) any sin के बदले any other sin होगा।

Exercise – 6

1. b)
2. a)
3. a)



वह शब्द जो Verb (क्रिया), Adjective (विशेषण), Adverb (क्रिया विशेषण) या Preposition (संबंधबोधक) की विशेषता बताता है, उसे Adverb (क्रिया विशेषण) कहते हैं। अर्थात् An adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a preposition.

Examples:

- (i) I run fast.
- (ii) Mohan is extremely poor.
- (iii) She walks very slowly.
- (iv) My kite was exactly over the mountain.

उपर्युक्त दिए हुए वाक्यों में fast, दौड़ना (run) को modify कर रहा है; extremely 'poor' को modify कर रहा है; very एक दूसरे adverb 'slowly' को modify कर रहा है; तथा exactly 'over' की विशेषता बता रहा है।

NOTE:

- (1) यदि कोई adverb पूरे sentence को modify करे तो उसे sentence की शुरुआत में रखते हैं।

Example:

Fortunately, I escaped from the accident yesterday.

अर्थ के आधार पर **Adverbs** को हम इन भागों में बाँटते हैं—

- (1) **Adverb of time (समयसूचक)**—Now, just, ago, since, shortly, before, then, today, yesterday, last month, last year, tomorrow, lately, recently, immediately, early etc.
- (2) **Adverb of place (स्थानसूचक)**—Here, there, hence, in, out, up, down, above, below, for, near, inside, outside, without etc.
- (3) **Adverb of frequency**—Always, seldom, often, sometimes, once, twice, thrice, four times etc.
- (4) **Adverb of manner (ढंगसूचक)**—Angrily, happily, calmly, silently, nicely, badly, slowly, beautifully etc.
- (5) **Adverb of quantity or degree (मात्रा या परिमाणसूचक)**—Much, very, quite, enough, almost, partly, some what, so etc.
- (6) **Adverb of affirmation or negation (निश्चय अथवा अनिश्चय सूचक)**—Yes, no, by all means, not at all, surely, certainly etc.

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Quickness	quick	quickly
Bravery	brave	bravely
Friend	friendly	in a friendly manner
Coward	cowardly	in a cowardly manner
Miser	miserly	in a miserly manner
Niggard	niggardly	in a niggardly manner
Scholar	scholarly	in a scholarly manner
Man	manly	in a manly manner
Leisure	leisurely	in a leisurely manner
Order	orderly	in an orderly manner

Comparison of Adverbs

Adverbs को तीन **degree** में बाँटा गया है—

- (i) **Positive degree**
- (ii) **Comparative degree**
- (iii) **Superlative degree**

कुछ नियम

- (1) Positive degree के Adverbs में 'er/ier/more' जोड़कर Comparative तथा 'est/iest/most' जोड़कर Superlative degree में परिवर्तित किया जाता है।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Late (देर)	Later	Latest
Long (लम्बा)	Longer	Longest
Near (पास)	Nearer	Nearest
Black (काला)	Blacker	Blackest
Bold (साहसी)	Bolder	Boldest
Brief (संक्षिप्त)	Briefer	Briefest
Fast (तेज)	Faster	Fastest
Heavy (भारी)	Heavier	Heaviest
Healthy (स्वस्थ)	Healthier	Healthiest
Wisely	more kindly	most wisely
Kindly	more kindly	most kindly
Carefully (सावधान)	More Carefully	Most Carefully
Cheerfully (प्रसन्न)	More Cheerfully	Most Cheerfully
Diligently (परिश्रमी)	More Diligently	Most Diligently

Position of Adverb

- (1) वह Adverb जो किसी Adjective, Adverb, Verb या Phrase/clause की विशेषता बताता है, तो वह modify होने वाले शब्दों के पहले आता है।

Example:

- (i) They talked to me very nicely.
(ii) The gift I bought was quite costly.

- (2) यदि किसी 'Intransitive verb' को किसी Adverb द्वारा qualify किया जाता है, तो उसका प्रयोग Verb के बाद किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) She laughed (verb) heartily (adv.) at the joke.

- (3) जो Adverb समय को qualify करते हैं, उनका प्रयोग qualify होने वाले शब्दों के पहले किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) He always comes to meet me.
(ii) I never get late to class.

- (4) Adverb of time का प्रयोग वाक्य के अन्त में किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) I shall meet him tomorrow.
(ii) We won the prize in 1999.
(iii) She came here last week.

Adverb of time का प्रयोग जैसे तो verb के बाद होता है, लेकिन एक से अधिक Adverbs of time का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो उस स्थिति में सबसे छोटी इकाई को सबसे पहले रखा जाता है, और फिर उससे बड़ी इकाई को रखा जाता है, तत्पश्चात् अन्य इकाइयों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

Her baby was born at 4 o'clock on the morning of January in 2000.

उपर्युक्त दिए गए वाक्य में सबसे छोटी इकाई 4 o'clock, फिर the morning of January और 2000 का प्रयोग किया गया है।

- (5) Adverb of frequency का प्रयोग 'to be verbs' (is, are, am, was, were, etc.) के बाद किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) She is always late.
(ii) You are never on time.
(iii) They are usually fed up.
(iv) We are generally late.

Adverb of Frequency का प्रयोग मुख्य क्रिया (main verb) के पहले तथा सहायक क्रिया (helping verb) के बाद में किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) You should never cheat the poor.
(ii) He will always go to temple.

- (6) यदि किसी sentence के अन्त में Adverb of place, Adverb of frequency व Adverb of time का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो उनका क्रम निम्न प्रकार होता है- Place + Frequency + Time.

Example:

I have been to Kanpur (P) several times (F) this month. (T)

- (7) Adverb of quantity (except/enough) का प्रयोग ठीक उस Adjective या Adverb से पहले होता है जिसकी ये विशेषता बताता है।

Example:

- (i) I am too weak.
(ii) He was extremely upset.
(iii) She was very angry.

Use of Some Important Adverbs

ONLY

- (1) 'Only' sentence के जिस शब्द या समूह की विशेषता बताता है, उसे उस शब्द या समूह के पहले प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) Only I decided to write the first part of this story.

[यहाँ पर 'only' केवल I को qualify करता है अर्थात् केवल उसने निश्चय किया और किसी ने नहीं।]

- (2) I only decided to write the first part of this story.

[यहाँ पर 'only' केवल 'decided' को qualify करता है, अर्थात् उसने केवल निश्चय किया और कुछ नहीं।]

- (3) I decided only to write the first part of this story.

[इस वाक्य में 'only' केवल to write को qualify करता है,

अर्थात् उसने केवल लिखने का निश्चय किया और किसी का नहीं।]

- (4) I decided to write only the first part of this story. [इस वाक्य में 'only' केवल the first part को qualify करता है और कोई part नहीं।]

- (5) I decided to write the first part of this story only. [इस वाक्य में 'only' केवल of this story को qualify करता है और कोई story नहीं।]

- (6) Only यदि किसी Noun या Pronoun को qualify करे तो उसके ठीक पहले या बाद रखा जाता है।

Example:

- (i) He purchased this book for me only.
(ii) I sent only a message to him.

TOO

(1) Too का प्रयोग 'उतना जितना' नहीं होना चाहिए, अर्थात् more than enough के अर्थ में करते हैं। इसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः नकारात्मक गुण (negative quality) को दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) This box is too heavy to lift up.
(यह सन्दूक इतना भारी है कि उठाया नहीं जा सकता है।)
- (ii) She is too weak to walk.
(वह इतनी कमजोर है कि टहल नहीं सकती।)

(2) वाक्य में too के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है जो कार्य नहीं होने के कारण को बताता है

Example:

- (i) He is too poor to earn food.
- (ii) He is too angry to be happy.

(3) Too का एक अर्थ 'भी' होता है, इसका प्रयोग Affirmative sentence में होता है, और negative sentence में too के स्थान पर neither या not का प्रयोग होता है।

- (i) Reena has met all her friends and a new friend too.
- (ii) She does not dance and neither do I.

ENOUGH

Enough का प्रयोग सीमा या मात्रा को बतलाने के लिए किया जाता है। Adverb के रूप में इसका प्रयोग हमेशा उस शब्द के बाद में होता है जिसकी ये विशेषता बताता है।

Example:

- (i) He is good enough.
- (ii) He ran fast enough.

FAIRLY / RATHER

'Fairly' का प्रयोग सामान्यतः (pleasant sense) अच्छे गुणों के लिए किया जाता है जबकि Rather का प्रयोग (unpleasant sense) बुरे गुण बताने वाले Adjectives के लिए किया जाता है।

Example:

Fairly intelligent, a fairly lovely child, a fairly wise woman, rather ugly, rather cheat.

COLDLY / COOLLY

Coldly का प्रयोग नकारात्मक व्यवहार 'in an unfriendly way' के लिए होता है।

Example:

- (i) She welcomed us coldly.

Coolly का प्रयोग सकारात्मक sense में होता है। इसका अर्थ calmly (शान्ति से) होता है।

Example:

- (i) I arranged the party coolly.

HOTLY / WARMLY

Hotly का प्रयोग Negative sense तथा bad sense में होता है। इसका अर्थ 'प्रचंडता से' (in a hot manner) होता है।

Example:

- (i) Pinky refused all the proposals hotly.

Warmly का प्रयोग Affirmative में होता है।

Example:

Monika received us warmly.

MOST / MOSTLY

Most का अर्थ to a great extent/ degree (सर्वाधिक) होता है।

- (i) The man I like most is Bhagwan Ram.
- (ii) He is the most intelligent boy of the class.

Mostly का अर्थ बहुधा/ मुख्यतः होता है।

Example:

He mostly comes late in the class.

VERY / MUCH

'Very' का प्रयोग हम positive sense में positive degree के Adjective/Present Participle (Ving) के पहले करते हैं, जबकि much का प्रयोग Comparative degree/Past Participle (V³) के adjective के पहले करते हैं।

- (i) Suresh is a very good boy.
- (ii) Rohit is much better than Rahul.
- (iii) This movie is very interesting.
- (iv) He is much obliged to me.

Note- ध्यान रहे कुछ Past Participle ऐसे भी हैं जिनमें much के स्थान पर very का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

Very pleased, very contented, very tired etc.

DIRECTLY

Directly का प्रयोग हम Adverb of manner के रूप में 'सीधे तौर पर' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) I shall come directly from America.
- (ii) He had come directly from London.

SOON

(1) 'Soon' का प्रयोग 'in a short time' (जल्दी, तुरन्त), a short time from now (अब से थोड़ी देर बाद) के अर्थ में Future action के लिए करते हैं।

Example:

- (i) I shall meet you soon.
- (ii) Shashi will come here soon.

- (2) 'Soon' का प्रयोग Past tense के वाक्यों में किसी विशेष समय के तुरन्त बाद के अर्थ में भी किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) I called the peon and he came soon.
(ii) I went to a new hotel, the waiter met me soon.

EARLY

Early का शाब्दिक अर्थ 'जल्दी' होता है। इसका प्रयोग निर्धारित समय से पहले के अर्थ में होता है।

Example:

- (i) I shall reach there twenty minutes early.
(ii) My bus arrived at the station 10 minutes early today.

QUICKLY

'Quickly' का प्रयोग 'तेजी से' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Example:

Go there and bring it quickly.

Note: उपर्युक्त adverbs का प्रयोग हमें सावधानी पूर्वक करना चाहिए, क्योंकि असावधानी से वाक्य गलत हो जाते हैं।

Example:

The doctor finished his work quickly and went home.

NO / NOT / NONE

- (1) 'No' का प्रयोग Positive degree के Adjective के पहले होता है।

Example:

(i) I have no black pen.

- (2) Any के पहले **no** नहीं आता, **not** आता है।

I have no any pen. (×)

I have not any pen. (✓)

ALMOST / EVEN / AT LEAST / ONLY

इन adverbs का प्रयोग सावधानी से करना चाहिए।

Example:

(i) They have finished almost the work. (×)
They have almost finished the work. (✓)

(ii) I have at least read three chapters. (×)
I have read at least three chapters. (✓)

INVERSION (विलोमित)

कुछ Adverbs तथा Adverb phrase का प्रयोग जोर डालने (Emphatic) के लिए वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में किया जाता है। ऐसी Condition में क्रिया (verb) का प्रयोग Subject के पहले होता है। याद रहे verb का Subject से पहले प्रयोग करना ही Inversion कहलाता है। अर्थात् Inversion means putting the verb before the subject.

Example:

- (i) Hardly had I reached the station when the train left.
(ii) Only little did she understand.

उपर्युक्त दिए हुए दोनों वाक्य Adverb से व Adverb Phrase से प्रारम्भ हैं और दोनों में सहायक क्रियाएँ had तथा did का प्रयोग क्रमशः Subject (कर्ता), I तथा she से पहले हुआ है।

USE OF INVERSION

- (1) Scarcely, hardly, rarely, never, seldom, no sooner, only, under no circumstances, at no time, in no way, on no account etc. के साथ inversion का प्रयोग होता है।

Example:

- (i) Hardly had I reached the station, when the train left.
(ii) No sooner did I reach there, all the students stood up.
(iii) Only last month did they meet.
(iv) Only by working hard will you get success.
(v) Under no circumstances will he meet you.
(vi) At no time was the C.M. aware of what was happening.

- (2) Conditional Clause में भी Inversion का प्रयोग होता है।

Example:

- (i) Were I rich, I would have given you money.
(ii) Had he met me, I would have helped him.

- (3) So + Adverb of manner से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में भी Inversion का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- (i) So rudely did he behave that everybody felt offended.
(ii) So well did she dance that everyone started liking him.

- (4) Conversational English में neither, nor तथा so के साथ छोटे-छोटे वाक्यों को शुरू किया जाता है, विशेषतः यह बताने के लिए कि जिस condition (परिस्थिति) का जिक्र किया गया है, उसका दूसरा भाग भी इसी जैसा है। Neither, nor, so आदि से शुरू होने वाले clause में Inversion का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) He did not eat the food, neither did I.
(ii) She met her, so did I.

Exercises

Exercise – 1

DIRECTION : Correct the following sentences:

1. I haven't met a coward Indian soldier.
2. He read that letter scholarly.
3. She asked me to speak loudly.
4. She rejected my application outrightly.
5. Please keep the things in the room orderly.
6. He is very miser.
7. He is coward.
8. He is enough tall.
9. He was enough kind to help me.
10. The match will resume again at 4:30.
11. Your essay should not exceed more than 200 words.
12. He completed it yesterday meticulously.
13. She composed it at her home well last night.
14. He listens to the radio never.
15. He does nothing without never consulting me.
16. I never remember to have said so.
17. This story is much interesting.
18. She is very wiser than his brother.
19. She did this work much quickly.
20. He explained the poem much clearly.
21. You can almost get anything in the black market.
22. You can only pass when you work hard.
23. The mangoes taste sweetly.
24. She was very tired to run.
25. She is too kind to help everybody.
26. He is very weak to pass.
27. I regard him my brother.
28. Science has been defined the study of nature.
29. He thinks her as a fool.
30. He was appointed as principal.
31. She was elected as the secretary of the club.
32. As I was ill, so I could not come.
33. Since he is a liar, so I do not trust him.
34. She found her bag and money also.
35. She won the prize and her sister also.
36. She will not lend money and he will also not.
37. His wife plays the flute and also he.

Exercise – 2

DIRECTION: Spot the error.

1. I met her a)/ at 6 PM. in the evening b)/ yesterday. c)/ No error
2. It was bitter cold a)/ and we preferred not to b)/ go out that night. c)/ No error d)
3. The villagers fled away their houses a)/ when they saw b)/ the flood water rising. c)/ No error d)
4. He is enough tall a)/ to be selected as Sub Inspector b)/ in Delhi Police. c)/ No error d)
5. Though he was brave, a)/ he could not face the ups and downs b)/ of life manly. c)/ No error d)
6. We should a)/ keep our belongings b)/ orderly. c)/ No error d)
7. It is better to be frugal a)/ but don't be miser b)/ in giving alms. c)/ No error d)
8. Raja Ram Mohan Roy a)/ tried to eradicate social evils b)/ with tooth and nail. c)/ No error d)
9. He came across a)/ an old friend b)/ suddenly in the market yesterday. c) / No error d)
10. The speed of industrial development a)/ threatens to destroy b)/ the leisure life-style of rural India. c)/ No error d)
11. The real important thing a)/ to remember is that b)/ language learning requires a lot of practice. c)/ No error d)
12. He was a)/ awaiting for b)/ me yesterday. c)/ No error d)
13. She has been a)/ here b)/ for awhile. c)/ No error d)

Exercise – 3

DIRECTION : Spot the error.

1. I have a)/ seen him never b)/ score a goal. c)/ No error d)
2. Soni talks of a)/ his would-be wife b)/ at home carefully. c)/ No error d)
3. I never remember a)/ to have met a more intelligent b)/ man in my life. c)/ No error d)
4. The entire episode a)/ kept him b)/ very disturbed. c)/ No error d)
5. Tendulkar scored a)/ his century b)/ more fastly than Ganguly. c)/ No error d)
6. She could a)/ not find her husband's wallet nowhere b)/ in the house. c)/ No error d)
7. It is much embarrassing a)/ to hear your kins b)/ being laughed at. c)/ No error d)
8. He a)/ reached the b)/ ground earlier than the players. c)/ No error d)
9. Some people get a)/ used to change b)/ very easily than other do. c)/ No error d)
10. I told her as blunt as a)/ I could but she b)/ was not convinced. c)/ No error d)
11. What to talk of tea a)/ they did not offer b)/ us even water. c)/ No error d)

12. My mother works a)/ very quicker than b)/ I at embroidery. c)/ No error d)
13. Jamshedji knew that a)/ an industrial revolution could b)/ be brought only in the country by setting up Iron and steel industry. c)/ No error d)
14. She is by far a)/ a good teacher b)/ in our college. c)/ No error d)
15. He is a)/ at home always b)/ on Sundays. c)/ No error d)

Exercise – 4

DIRECTION : Spot the error.

1. When asked, he a)/ took tea and said that it b)/ tasted sweetly. c)/ No error d)
2. The eastwards wind helped a)/ the boat going from b)/ the western bank to the eastern bank of the river. c)/ No error. d)
3. She is too much beautiful a)/ so most of the boys b)/ run after her and want to influence her. c)/ No error d)
4. Even though he found the subject a)/ rather interesting Raghu could not b)/ manage good marks in the examination. c)/ No error d)
5. Mr. B.K. Sinha said a)/ that he was too glad b)/ to receive the information of his promotion. c)/ No error d)
6. Pinky is accurate a)/ and neat b)/ but she is fairly slow. c)/ No error d)

Exercise – 5

DIRECTION : Choose the suitable option

1. He did not like the movie, **nor I did**.
 a) nor did I b) nor I liked it
 c) nor I like it d) No improvement
2. Old habits **hardly die**.
 a) die hard
 b) die too hard
 c) die much hardly
 d) No improvement
3. The news is **so good but it can not** be true.
 a) too good to b) very good to
 c) rather good to d) No improvement
4. The problem was **so** complicated to be solved.
 a) too b) very
 c) much d) No improvement
5. She looks ugly because she is **rather** tall.
 a) fairly b) very
 c) much d) No improvement

Answer with Explanation

Exercise – 1

1. I haven't met a cowardly Indian soldier.
2. He read that letter in a scholarly manner.
3. She asked me to speak aloud.
4. She rejected my application outright.
5. Please keep the things in an orderly manner.
6. He is very miserly.
7. He is cowardly/a coward.
8. He is tall enough.
9. He was kind enough to help me.
10. The match will resume at 4:30.
11. Your essay should not exceed 200 words.
12. He completed it meticulously yesterday.
13. She composed it well at her home last night.
14. He never listens to the radio.
15. He does nothing without consulting me.
16. I don't remember to have said so.
17. This story is very interesting.
18. She is much wiser than his brother.
19. She did this work very quickly.
20. He explained the poem very clearly.
21. You can get almost anything in the black market.
22. You can pass only when you work hard.
23. The mangoes taste sweet.
24. She was too tired to run.
25. She is very kind to help everybody.
26. He is too weak to pass.
27. I regard him as my brother.
28. Science has been defined as the study of nature.
29. He thinks her a fool.
30. He was appointed principal.
31. She was elected secretary of the club.
32. As I was ill, I could not come.
33. Since he is a liar, I do not trust him.
34. She found her bag and money too.
35. She won the prize and so did her sister.
36. She will not lend money and nor will he.
37. His wife plays the flute and so does he.

Exercise – 2

1. b) at 6 pm ही होगा in the evening नहीं आएगा।
2. a) bitter के बदले bitterly आएगा।
3. a) away का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
4. a) enough tall की बदले tall enough होगा।
5. c) in a manly way होगा।
6. c) in an orderly way होगा।
7. b) miser के बदले miserly होगा।
8. c) with का प्रयोग superfluous है।
9. c) suddenly का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है।
10. c) the leisurely lifestyle होगा।
11. a) the really important thing होगा।
12. b) for का प्रयोग superfluous है।
13. c) for का प्रयोग superfluous है।

Exercise – 3

1. b) never seen him होगा।
2. c) carefully at home होगा।
3. a) never के बदले don't होगा।
4. c) much disturbed सही होगा।
5. c) more fastly के बदले faster होगा।
6. b) nowhere के बदले anywhere होगा।
7. a) much के बदले very होगा।
8. d) No error
9. c) very easily के बदले more easily होगा।
10. a) blunt के बदले bluntly होगा।
11. a) What के बदले Not होगा।
12. b) very के बदले much होगा।
13. c) 'be brought in the country only by'
14. b) a good के बदले the best होगा।
15. b) always at home होगा।

Exercise – 4

1. c) tasted sweet होगा।
2. a) the eastward wind होगा।
3. a) too much के बदले very होगा।
4. b) rather के बदले fairly होगा।
5. b) too के बदले very होगा।
6. c) fairly के बदले rather होगा।

Exercise – 5

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



Conjunctions वे शब्द होते हैं जो वाक्यांशों, मुहावरों अथवा शब्दों को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं। अर्थात् Conjunctions are the words functioning as connectors of clauses, phrases or words.

Example:

- (i) Sohan sang a song and Manju danced.
- (ii) He worked in a village or town.
- (iii) He and his wife went together.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में 'and' और 'or' conjunctions हैं। ये मुख्य रूप से दो प्रकार के होते हैं।

- (1) Co-ordinate Conjunctions
- (2) Sub-ordinate Conjunctions

(1) Co-ordinate Conjunctions— वे Conjunctions जो Co-ordinate clauses (वाक्यांशों) को जोड़ते हैं, Co-ordinate Conjunctions कहलाते हैं। **Example:** And, but, for, nor, so, other, also, either— or, neither—nor, not only—but also, both—and, therefore, otherwise, while, whereas etc.

- (i) I went to Delhi and saw the Red Fort.
- (ii) Do you want to buy a shirt or t-shirt?

(2) Subordinate Conjunctions— जो Conjunctions, Subordinate clause तथा Principal clause को आपस में जोड़ते हैं, Subordinate conjunctions कहलाते हैं।

Example:

Although, though, if, till, because, before, when, as, after, unless etc.

- (i) I can lend you this book after I have read it.
- (ii) You can not go home till your brother comes back.

Conjunctions के महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोग

1. As soon as (ज्योंहि)— As soon as का प्रयोग किसी समकालीन काल (Simultaneous time) को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) As soon as the teacher entered the class, the students stood up.
(ज्योंहि अध्यापक कक्षा में आया, विद्यार्थी खड़े हो गए।)
- (ii) As soon as I reached the station, the train left.
(ज्योंहि मैं स्टेशन पहुँचा, ट्रेन चल दी।)

2. No Sooner ... than (ज्योंहि) — इसका अर्थ भी as soon as की तरह होता है, केवल बनाने का तरीका बदल जाता है। No sooner के साथ आगे than का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा tense के अनुसार No Sooner के बाद do/does/did तथा verb की Ist form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) No sooner did I reach the station than the train left.
(ज्योंहि मैं स्टेशन पहुँचा, ट्रेन चल दी।)
- (ii) No sooner did father come than I slept.
(ज्योंहि पिताजी आए, मैं सो गया।)

3. Hardly/Scarcely— Hardly या Scarcely का प्रयोग मुश्किल से या कठिनता से के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

- (i) इसका प्रयोग Past tense में किया जाता है।
- (ii) Hardly/scarcely के साथ अगले उपवाक्य (Clause) में when का प्रयोग होता है न कि than का।

Example:

- (i) Hardly had I reached the school than it started raining. (✗)
- (ii) Hardly had I reached the school when it started raining. (✓)

4. Lest ... Should — lest के साथ should का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) Walk carefully, lest you should fall.
(संभलकर चलो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि तुम गिर जाओ।)
- (ii) He ran fast lest he should be caught.
(वह तेजी से भागा, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वह पकड़ा जाए।)

5. Till — Till का अर्थ 'तक' या 'जब तक' होता है। इसका प्रयोग समय (time) को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग वाक्य के starting में नहीं किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) She did not return till evening.
- (ii) I waited for him till sunset.

6. As if/ as though (मानो)

As if अथवा as though का प्रयोग कल्पना (imagination) के रूप में होता है। इनका अर्थ 'यानी कि' अथवा 'जैसे कि' होता है। As if का प्रयोग करते समय इस बात का

विशेष ध्यान होना चाहिए कि इसके बाद आने वाले Singular third person (He, She, it) के साथ भी सहायक क्रिया were का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- (i) She talks as if she were a minister.
- (ii) He behaves as if he were a king.

7. Other/Rather ...than – Other या Rather के साथ than का प्रयोग होता है।

- e.g.** (i) I would rather beg than steal.
 (में चोरी करने से तो भीख माँगना पसन्द करूँगा)
 (ii) I would rather go on foot than by bus.

8. As long as/ so long as

As long as/ so long as से समय या अवधि (Period of time) का ज्ञान होता है। As long as का प्रयोग Present tense में future idea को बतलाने के लिए किया जाता है तथा Principal clause affirmative में रहता है।

e.g.: As long as there is life, there is hope.

9. However – However का प्रयोग 'फिर भी' या 'कितना भी' के अर्थ में किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग हम Subordinate तथा Co-ordinate दोनों clauses में कर सकते हैं।

Example:

- (i) He goes to school daily, however he is not intelligent.

10. Such as – Such का प्रयोग 'तरह' (like) के अर्थ में किया जाता है, तथा इसके बाद as का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) Life is such a puzzle as cannot be solved.

11. If / whether

- (i) Indirect Narration में प्रश्न yes/no हो तो 'कि' के अर्थ में if या whether का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

e.g.: My teacher asked me if/whether I would go to the picnic.

- (ii) If या whether का प्रयोग wonder, not sure, not know के बाद भी किया जाता है।

e.g.: I do not know whether/if he has committed a sin.

- (iii) यदि वाक्यांश (Clause) में 'or not' का प्रयोग हो तो इस Clause में whether का प्रयोग होता है।

e.g.: I do not know whether he will return the book or not.

12. Nothing ... but— Nothing के बाद but का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ पर but का अर्थ Except (सिवाय) के रूप में लिया जाता है। else के बाद भी but आता है।

Example:

- (i) He does nothing but study.
- (ii) He has played nothing else but cricket.

13. Reason/Cause – Reason और Cause दोनों का अर्थ 'कारण' होता है। घटना के औचित्य (Justification) या व्याख्या (Explanation) के लिए reason का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जबकि किसी कारण के लिए 'Cause' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:

- (i) Anna Hazare raised his voice for the cause of Lokpal.
- (ii) What is the reason for your sadness?

14. As/Like – तुलना के लिए 'like' और 'as' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'Like' के बाद subject और as के बाद object आता है।

Example:

- (i) She says he looks like me.
- (ii) She behaved like him.
- (iii) Please do as I tell you.

15. Not only—But also – 'Not only' का प्रयोग 'but also' के साथ किया जाता है।

जैसे- He drinks not only tea but also coffee.

16. Either—or/Neither—nor— इनका प्रयोग दो संभावनाओं के बीच choice के लिए करते हैं।

- (A) Mohan will either do the work or return the money.
- (B) He can neither be a topper nor a scholar.

17. Although...yet – 'Although' के बाद 'yet' का प्रयोग या इसके स्थान पर comma का प्रयोग होता है।

Example:

- (i) Although he is poor yet he is honest.
- (ii) Although he is poor, he is honest.

18. Both...and – 'Both' के बाद हमेशा 'and' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे- Both Mohan and Sohan may come here.

19. So...As/As...as – का प्रयोग Positive degree में दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना के लिए किया जाता है।

- (i) Ravi is not so good as you.
- (i) Ravi is as good as you.
- (ii) Ravi is not as good as you.

20. Seldom...if ever/seldom...or never – Seldom का अर्थ 'कभी-कभी' या 'यदा-कदा' है। 'Seldom' के साथ 'if ever' या 'or never' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) Seldom if ever have they hurt you./ Seldom or never have they hurt you.
- (ii) His sister seldom if ever, has a holiday./ He seldom or never gives his girlfriend a present.

21. Such that— 'Such that' का प्रयोग 'ऐसा कि' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे-

- (i) His behaviour was such that everybody disliked him.
- (ii) Such was her behaviour that everybody disliked him.

22. So...That— 'इतना कि' के अर्थ में। जैसे-

- (i) Madan is so old that he cannot do any work.
- (ii) He is so good that every one likes him.

23. So that— 'So that' का प्रयोग 'ताकि' के अर्थ में करते हैं। इसके साथ may/might आता है।

जैसे— You should work hard so that you may succeed.

23. Not...or/ Never...or— 'Not' या 'never' के बाद 'or' का प्रयोग होता है न कि 'nor' का। जैसे-

- (i) He did not speak to her or write to her.
- (ii) He has never met or visited him.

24. When/ While— 'When' का प्रयोग 'कब' के अर्थ में उस clause को जोड़ने के लिए होता है जिसमें समय के बारे में चर्चा की जाती है। जैसे-

- (i) When the cat is away the mice plays.
- (ii) When the child awoke, it cried loudly.
- (iii) Sita cooked supper, while I watched T.V.
- (iv) While I was reading the paper, she was preparing tea for me
- (v) As I get older, I get more optimistic.

25. And/but -

(A) 'And' का प्रयोग दो या दो से अधिक समान अभिव्यक्तियों (similar expression) को जोड़ने में किया जाता है।

(i) She is beautiful and every dress suits her.

(ii) She played and danced.

(iii) Ram is handsome and intelligent.

(B) दो या दो से अधिक असमान अभिव्यक्तियों (dissimilar expression) को जोड़ने के लिए 'but' का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे-

(i) He is handsome but lazy.

(ii) She is poor but honest.

26. Whether-or— दो या अधिक विकल्पों को चुनने की बात हो तो Whether-or का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Example:

(i) Whether he will come or not I cannot say.

(ii) Whether you go by bus or train, it will take ten hours.

27. Since—

(i) Since का अर्थ (Conjunction के रूप में), 'क्योंकि सबसे' या 'उस समय से' होता है।

e.g.: (a) You should go there since you need it.

(b) Ten years have passed since I met him last.

(ii) Since का प्रयोग Period of time के पहले भी किया जाता है। इसके बाद Past form of verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

e.g.: I have not gone there since he abused me.

Exercises

Exercise - 1

DIRECTION : Correct the following sentences:

1. No sooner did he enter the room but the students stood up.
2. Work hard lest you will fail.
3. Though he is very fat but still he runs very fast.
4. It is nothing else than pride.
5. I don't know that he likes me or not.
6. He seldom or ever comes here.
7. The reason why she is late is because it was raining.
8. A thing cannot be both white as well as black at the same time.
9. I have no other option but go there.
10. I have no pen nor pencil.
11. He doubts that she will come.
12. He is not doubtful if I will reach there in time.
13. Is it doubtful whether he will come?

14. The reason why she is absent is because she is ill.

15. It is nothing else than utter madness.

16. We seldom or ever meet our relatives.

17. She has no other alternative but stay here.

18. Till he comes here, I will not go.

19. I am not sure as to whether he will come or not.

20. I could neither help Ram nor Shyam.

21. He both offended me and my friend.

22. He not only built a house but also a garage.

23. He talks as if he is my boss.

24. It seems as though he is immortal.

25. You should act fearlessly like I do.

26. You should sing like she does.

27. Keep your body upright like I do.

28. I do not know that how and where he is.

29. Do not follow that what he says.

Exercise – 2

DIRECTION : Spot the error.

- Until the train will not get a)/ the signal, b)/ it will not run. c)/ No error
- Scarcely had he slept a)/ than b)/ a thief broke into the house. c)/ No error d)
- No sooner a)/ had he left but b)/ it started raining. c)/ No error d)
- He is a)/ not only famous for b)/ his wealth but also for wisdom. c)/ No error d)
- It was almost ten years ago since he wrote a)/ a letter to me to b)/ remind me of my lapses. c)/ No error d)
- Fools are a)/ both found in b)/ Asia and Europe. c)/ No error d)
- No sooner he had a)/ died than b)/ his sons quarrelled. c)/ No error d)
- Let me know a)/ that b)/ you will return or not. c)/ No error d)
- He wanted a)/ nothing else than to b)/ go to sleep but he had to finish his essay. c)/ No error d)
- Mrs. Varun a)/ not only stopped coming b)/ here but also going to any place which is related to her past tragedy. c)/ No error d)
- I would rather a)/ have the bat b)/ not the ball. c)/ No error d)
- Hardly had he entered a)/ the room b)/ than the students stood up. c)/ No error d)
- I do not a)/ know b)/ that how is he. c)/ No error d)
- It is a)/ very much b)/ like I expected. c)/ No error d)
- Does he not a)/ look as if b)/ he is a ghost? c)/ No error d)
- Unless you are not careful a)/ you will fall b)/ into trouble. c)/ No error
- It was generally a)/ doubted that b)/ France would permit the use of her force. c)/ No error d)
- Nobody else a)/ than your teacher b)/ suggested this method. c)/ No error d)
- I have no other option (a)/ but go (b)/ to kitchen. (c)/ No error (d)

Exercise – 3

DIRECTION : Choose the best option.

- You cannot pass as long as you study.
 a) provided b) unless
 c) lest d) No improvement

- They have not spoken to each other since they quarrelled.
 a) for b) because
 c) as d) No improvement
- A child is the future of a family as a nation.
 a) like a b) as well as of a
 c) just as d) No improvement
- We must have serious reading for the mind as we need wholesome and nutritious food for the body.
 a) like we need b) like as we need
 c) just as we need d) No improvement
- He pronounced Corbett as 'carpet' which that was the way in the kumaon district.
 a) it b) as
 c) then d) No improvement
- Having only a few hours left, she wondered as she would finish the assignment.
 a) that if b) whether
 c) that d) No improvement

Answer with Explanation

Exercise – 1

1. No sooner did he enter the room than the students stood up.
2. Work hard lest you should fail.
3. Though he is very fat yet he runs very fast.
4. It is nothing else but pride.
5. I don't know whether he likes me or not.
6. He seldom or never comes here.
7. The reason why she is late is that it was raining.
8. A thing cannot be both white and black at the same time.
9. I have no other option than go there.
10. I have no pen or pencil.
11. He doubts whether/if she will come.
12. He is not doubtful that I will reach there in time.
13. Is it doubtful that he will come?
14. The reason why she is absent is that she is ill.
15. It is nothing else but utter madness.
16. We seldom or never meet our relatives.
17. She has no other alternative than stay here.
18. Until/unless he comes here, I will not go.
19. I am not sure whether he will come or not.
20. I could help neither Ram nor Shyam.
21. He offended both me and my friend.
22. He built not only a house but also a garage.
23. He talks as if he were my boss.
24. It seems as though he were immortal.
25. You should act fearlessly as I do.
26. You should sing as she does.
27. Keep your body upright (like me/as I do).
28. I do not know how and where he is.
29. Do not follow what he says.

Exercise – 2

1. a) will not get के बदले gets होगा।
2. b) than के बदले when आया।
3. b) but के बदले than आया।
4. b) not only famous for के बदले famous not only for आया।
5. a) since के बदले that आया।
6. b) both found in के बदले found in both आया।
7. a) he had के बदले had he आया।
8. b) that के बदले whether आया।
9. b) than to के बदले but आया।
10. b) not only stopped के बदले stopped not only आया।
11. c) not के बदले than आया।
12. c) than के बदले when आया।
13. c) that how is he के बदले how he is आया।
14. c) like के बदले as आया।
15. c) is के बदले were आया।
16. a) not नहीं आया।
17. d) that के बदले whether आया।
18. d) than के बदले but आया।
19. b) but के बदले than आया।

Exercise – 3

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



ARTICLE – Articles are used before nouns to limit or define their (Nouns) usage in the context of the sentence.

There are two kinds of articles.

- (I) **Indefinite Articles**— A, An (in the sense of 'one' and 'any')
- (II) **Definite Articles**— The (for specific sense)

Use of Indefinite Articles 'A/An'

- (1) **'A' is used before a word beginning with consonant sound** (क, ख, ग, च, प, य...)
a child, a student, a book, a one-eyed man, a university student, a European, a unique book, a uniform, a unit etc.
- (2) **'An' is used before a word beginning with vowel sound** (अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ.....)
an elephant, an apple, an umbrella, an hour, an heir, an honest man, an L.L.B. student, an M.P., an M.L.A., an F.I.R., an SDM. etc.
- (3) **Before a singular countable common noun**
(i) I need **a** book.
(ii) Please get me **a** Pen.
- (4) **Before a singular countable noun which indicates a class of things, animals and persons.** (पूरी जाति के लिए)
(i) **A** cow is a useful animal.
(ii) **A** beggar cannot be a chooser.
(iii) **A** son should be obedient.
- (5) **To make a common noun of a proper noun to express quality.**
(i) **A** Shylock is living in my neighborhood.
(ii) He is **a** Vikramaditya. (known for his fairness.)
- (6) **Expression of quantity with certain numbers and expression of 'Price/rate, speed, ratio'.**
(i) Rupees ten **a** kilo.
(ii) Half **a** dozen.
- (7) **In exclamations with 'what a/an'**
(i) **What** a hot day it is!
(ii) **What** an intelligent girl she is!

- (8) **For unknown person** (अज्ञात व्यक्ति के लिए)

- (i) **A** Mr. Gupta = Some Mr. Gupta
(ii) **A** Mrs. Sharma = Some Mrs. Sharma

eg. 1. **A Mr. Sharma** has come to meet you.

- (9). **Before the verbs used as noun and in some phrases.**

- (i) For **a** swim/talk/walk/rest/drive/visit, etc.
(ii) Have **a** taste/mind/pain/fever/cough/cold/pity, etc.

- (10). **Before certain phrases.**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. In a hurry | 2. In a temper |
| 3. Feel a shame | 4. In a fix |
| 5. Make a noise | 6. In a nutshell |
| 7. Keep a secret | 8. As a rule |
| 9. At a stone's throw | 10. At a loss |
| 11. For a while | 12. A short while ago |
| 13. Take an interest in | 14. Make an effort |
| 15. In a dilemma | |

Use of Definite Article 'The'

- (A). **When we talk of a particular person or a thing as already mentioned, known or under discussion,** (जिस व्यक्ति या वस्तु की चर्चा पहले हुई हो)

- (i) The chair (which you mentioned) is not available in the market.
(ii) Let us study the lesson carefully. (lesson in hand)

- (B). **Before the names of—**

- Historical buildings** – The Taj Mahal, The Red Fort, The Buckingham Palace etc.
- Mountain ranges** पर्वत श्रृंखला – The Himalayas, The Aravalis, The Kilimanjaro etc.
- Planets** – The Mars, The Jupiter, The Earth etc.
- Rivers** – The Ganga, The Yamuna, The Nile etc.
- Oceans** – The Indian Ocean, The Pacific Ocean, etc.
- Gulfs** – The Gulf of Persia, The Gulf of Mexico etc.
- Groups of Islands** – The Lakshadweep, The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, The West Indies etc.

8. **Holy books-** The Ramayana, The Bhagwad Gita, The Quran Sharif, The Bible etc.
9. **Ordinals-** The First, The Second, The Third, etc.
10. **Countries' names containing UNITED/REPUBLIC-** The USA, The UK, The UAE, etc.
11. **State-** The Punjab
12. **Newspapers-** The Hindu, The Times of India, The Hindustan Times, etc.
13. **Magazines-** The Times, The Frontline, The Forbes, The Reader's Digest etc.
14. **Deserts-** The Sahara, The Thar, The Gobi etc.
15. **Superlative degree-** The Best, The Greatest, etc.
16. **Trains-** The Rajdhani Express, The Palace on Wheels etc.
17. **Hotels-** The Taj Hotel, The Continental Hotel, The Hayaat Hotel etc.
18. **Seas-** The Arabian sea, The Red Sea, etc.
19. **Canals-** The Suez Canal, The Rajasthan Canal etc.
20. **Bays-** The Bay of Bengal, The Hudson Bay etc.
21. **Movements/Wars-** The Red Revolution, The Battle of Panipat, The Revolt of 1857 etc.
22. **Aeroplanes-** The Sukhoi, The Jet Airways etc.
23. **Political Parties-** The BJP, The Congress, The AAP, The JDU, etc.
24. **Inventions-** The Telescope, The Telephone, The Radio etc.
25. **Religious communities-** The Hindus, The Muslims etc.
26. **Clubs-** The Rotary Club, The Lions Club, etc.
27. **Cups & Trophies-** The World Cup, The Ranji Trophy, The Singer Cup etc.
28. **The organs of government-** The Indian Penal code, The Legislature, The Lok Sabha, The Rajya Sabha, The Supreme Court etc.
29. **The armed forces-** The Navy, The Air Force, The Police, The Army etc.
30. **Nationality (plural)-** The Greeks, The Indians etc.
31. **Dynasties-** The Marathas, The Peshwas, etc.
32. **Empires-** The British Empire etc.
33. **Centuries-** The Sixth Century, The First Century etc.
34. **Musical instruments-** The Flute, The Violin, The Guitar, The Tabla etc.

NOTE: 'The' is not used before 'Everest' because it is not a mountain range but peak. (चोटी)

(C) When a singular noun expresses a class of animal or things. But 'the' is avoided with their plural forms and persons to express a class.

- e.g.** (i) **The** dog is a faithful animal. = Dogs are faithful animals.
(ii) **The** cow is economically useful. = Cows are economically useful.

(D) 'Man/Woman/Mankind' used in general sense to represent human race are used without article.

- (i) Man is mortal. (used in general sense)

(E) Before an adjective when it represents a class of persons.

[The + Adjective = plural noun (वैसे लोग)]

- (i) **The** rich should help **the** poor.
(ii) **The** old are respected by **the** young.

(F) In Double comparison

- (i) **The** higher you go, **the** colder it is.

(G) Before comparative degree with 'of the two'

- (i) She is **the** weaker of the two sisters.
(ii) Which is **the** more beautiful of the two sisters?

(H) Before proper noun used as a common noun.

- (i) Surdas is **the** Milton of India.
(ii) Kalidas is **the** Shakespeare of India.

(I) Before physical positions.

- (i) **The** top of the mountain
(ii) **The** front of the house

(J) Before a unit of measurement.

- (i) Cloth is sold by **the** metre.
(ii) Eggs are sold by **the** dozen.

(K) In certain idiomatic phrases.

- (i) In **the** wrong (ii) On **the** contrary
(iii) In **the** town (iv) Benefit of the doubt
(v) In **the** air (vi) Speak **the** truth
(vii) With **the** naked eye.

(L) Before a common noun to give it the sense of an abstract noun (feelings, qualities etc.)

- (i) **The** judge in him.
(ii) **The** mother in her.
(iii) **The** beast in him.

(M) Before the case in apposition.

- (i) Netaji, **the** hero of Modern India, ought to be remembered.
(ii) Who can underestimate Mr. Vajpayee, **the** former Prime Minister?

- (N) **Before the dates.**
 (i) **The** 10th of May
 (ii) **The** 5th of September.
- (O) **Before the parts of body of a person in place of possessive adjectives.**
 (i) He hit me on **the** back.
 (ii) She caught me by **the** arm.
- (P) **Before language to signify nationality.**
 (i) **The** Chinese are hard working.
 (ii) **The** Japanese are patriots out and out.
- (Q) **Before—**
Office, cinema, movie, theatre, picture, circus, station, bus stop, train etc.

The Omission of Articles

The article 'A/An, The' omitted—

निम्न जगह article का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

- (1). **Before proper noun.**
 (i) Shakespeare was the greatest dramatist of all times.
 (ii) Delhi is the capital of India.
- Note:** (a) When article is used before proper nouns, they become common nouns.
 (b) '**The**' before a proper noun is used for the sake of comparison.
- eg.** (i) This man is a Shylock. (a greedy person)
 (ii) Samudragupta was the Napoleon of his age.
- (2). **Before names of materials.**
 (i) Silver is a useful metal.
 (ii) Tea grows in India.
 * **but we can say**
 (iii) **The tea** of Assam is very famous.
 (iv) **The water** of the Ganga is sacred.
- (3). **Before common noun used in its widest sense.** e.g.,
 (i) Man is Mortal.
 (ii) God is omnipresent.
 * **But we say 'the devil'**
 (iii) The gods and the goddesses are kind to him. (in the sense of deities (देवता))
- (4). **Before abstract nouns as qualities, feeling and states used in general sense.**
 (i) Truth is a noble quality.
 (ii) Love is a natural feeling.
 (iii) Honesty is the best policy.

Note: But we say.

- (i) The honesty of my brother is beyond any doubt.
 (ii) He always tells a lie.
 (iii) He always speaks the truth.
- (5). **Before noun complement. (appoint, make, elect, select etc.)**
 (i) The committee appointed him Captain.
 (ii) They elected him President.
- (6). **Before name of language.**
 (i) Chinese is a difficult language.
 (ii) He knows Sanskrit.

But

The + language = Speaker of the language

e.g. (i) The English defeated the French.

- (7). **Before 'school, college, home, church, temple, sea, work, bed, table, hospital, market, prison, court' when they are used for the same purpose they are meant for.**
 (i) We go to temple on Mondays. (for prayer)
 (ii) I go to bed early. (to sleep)
 (iii) He was sent to prison after conviction. (as a prisoner)
 (iv) He went to sea in his early youth. (as a sailor)

But for other purpose, Article is used.

- e.g.** 1. The temple is in front of the school. (For location)
 2. He went to the Sea alone. (travel & other purpose)
- (8). **Before 'hobbies, professions and sports'.**
 (i) Dancing is her profession.
 (ii) Gardening is his hobby.
- (9). **Before names of diseases.**
 (i) Cancer is a dreaded disease.
 (ii) AIDS is spreading like wild fire.

Note: But we can say the Measles, the Mumps, the rickets, the Plague, the Flu.

- (10) **Before regular meals except when preceded by an adjective.**
 (i) I take breakfast at 8 a.m.
 (ii) You should take dinner early.
 (iii) They gave us a good breakfast.
 (iv) We had a delicious lunch yesterday.
- (11) **Before parts of the body.**
 Liver is the largest organ of the human body.

(12) Before modes of travels.

- (i) He will go by air.
- (ii) A journey by road is very comfortable.

(13) Before names of relations like

'Uncle, mother, father' etc. in place of possessive adjectives.

- (i) Father will go to Delhi tomorrow.
- (ii) Aunt is expected any moment.

Note: 'Father' and 'Aunt' implies 'our father' and 'our aunt'.

(14). In certain phrases.

- (a) To lose heart. (b) Last but not least.
- (c) At last. (d) To catch fire.
- (e) To give ear. (f) To send word.
- (g) By day. (h) In hand.
- (i) At sunrise. (j) By name.
- (k) At home.

Exercises

Exercise – 1

DIRECTION : Fill in the blanks with a, an and the if necessary.

1. One of my friends lives in ___ U.S.A.
2. ___ Lok Sabha passed ___ bill yesterday.
3. You are ___ good publisher; I have ___ little doubt regarding your success.
4. ___ Prince of Wales found himself in ___ dilemma.
5. What ___ innings it has been!
6. ___ industrious are rewarded.
7. They have joined ___ three-year course.
8. Nirala is considered to be ___ ideal student.
9. He is ___ heir to ___ vast property.
10. My father is ___ lover of ___ Ramayana.
11. ___ wisdom is ___ great virtue.
12. ___ Hindustan Times gives ___ latest news.
13. ___ man you saw here yesterday is ___ uncle of mine.
14. Delhi is ___ Paris of India.

Exercise – 2

DIRECTION : Find out the error.

1. Mr. Thakur lived a)/ in the three-hundred year b)/ old house in Patna. c)/No error d)
2. The English a)/ defeated b)/ French in the Battle of Waterloo. c)/ No error d)
3. The uncle of mine a)/ who is a farmer b)/ gave me a piece of useful advice when I went to see him three weeks ago. c)/No error d)
4. Her mother a)/ forbade her b)/ to go to circus late at night. c)/ No error d)
5. My elder sister came home a)/ after the sunset b)/ and had gone before sunrise. c)/ No error d)
6. In the meeting a)/ Mr. Yadav was b)/ selected the chairman yesterday. c)/ No error d)
7. Knowledge of regional language is a)/ necessary for bank officers because b)/ they have to understand what their customers say. c)/ No error d)
8. The wheat of America a)/ is exported b)/ to many countries. c)/ no error d)
9. "The love is life" a)/ I always agree b)/ over this truth. c)/ no error d)
10. I like to play all a)/ games but b)/ the cricket. c)/ no error d)
11. Both the civilians a) / and army men b)/ joined the First World War. c)/ no error d)
12. English are very a)/ skillful people b)/ who always try to hone their skills. c)/no error d)
13. I go to the bed a)/ at eight b)/ every night. c)/ no error d)
14. Bitterness of a) / his tongue is not liked b)/ by his friends and relatives. c)/ no error d)
15. Prime Minister of India a)/ called on b)/ the President of the USA. c)/ no error d)
16. My friend, Mohan is a)/ learning b)/ the French with his brothers. c)/ no error d)
17. He gave me a)/ a paper so that I might b)/ write my statement. c)/ no error d)
18. My friend's father has a)/ been suffering b)/ from the cancer of mouth from chewing tobacco. c)/ no error d)
19. The interviewer asked me a)/ if I knew that b)/ Kalidas was the greater than any other poet. c)/ no error d)
20. I enjoyed the a)/ dinner with b)/ my parents last night. c)/ no error d)
21. Footballer in a)/ him could not b)/ resist itself as soon as a ball came into sight. c)/ No error d)

Answer with Explanation

Exercise – 1

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. The | 2. The, the |
| 3. A, no article | 4. The, a |
| 5. An | 6. The |
| 7. A | 8. An |
| 9. An, a | 10. A, the |
| 11. No article, a | 12. The, the |
| 13. The, an | 14. The |

Exercise – 2

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. b) the के बदले a का प्रयोग होगा। | 7. a) knowledge के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा। |
| 2. c) French के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा। | 8. d) No error |
| 3. a) the के बदले an का प्रयोग होगा। | 9. a) love के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। |
| 4. c) circus के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा। | 10. c) cricket के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। |
| 5. b) sunset के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। | 11. b) army के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा। |
| 6. c) Chairman के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। | 12. a) English के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा।
(The English = Britishers) |
| | 13. a) bed के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। |
| | 14. a) bitterness के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा। |
| | 15. a) Prime Minister के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा। |
| | 16. c) French के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। |
| | 17. b) paper के पहले a का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। |
| | 18. c) cancer के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। |
| | 19. c) greater के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। |
| | 20. a) dinner के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। |
| | 21. a) footballer के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा। |

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18

Narration

Change of Reporting Verb

Tense	Direct	Indirect
Present Tense	says/say	says/say
	says to/say to	tells/tell
Future Tense	will say	will say
	will say to	will tell
Past Tense	said	said
	said to	told

Note:

- tells/tell/will tell/told के साथ to नहीं लगेगा।
- Present (say)/Future Tense (will say) में Indirect Speech में Tense और Words Change नहीं होते हैं।
- Past Tense (said) में Indirect Speech में Tense और Words Change होते हैं।

e.g. i) She says, "You can come." → She says that I/he can come.

ii) He says to me, "You go with him daily". → He tells me that I go with him daily.

Change of Tenses

Direct	Indirect
Present Indefinite (V ¹)	Past Indefinite (V ²)
Present Continuous (is/am/are + Ving)	Past Continuous (was/were + Ving)
Present Perfect (has/have + V ³)	Past Perfect (had + V ³)
Past Indefinite (V ²)	Past Perfect Continuous (had been+Ving)
Present Perfect Continuous (has/have+been+Ving)	
Past Continuous (Was/Were + Ving)	No Change
Past Perfect (had + V ³)	
Past Perfect Continuous (had been + Ving)	
Will/Shall	Would
May	Might
Can	Could
Must (Compulsion)	had to

Change of Words

This → That; These → Those; Here → There; Today → That day; Now → Then; Yesterday → The previous day; Tomorrow → The following day; Come here → Go there

No change of Tenses:

- Universal fact
- Proverb/saying
- Past habit/routine
- Historical fact/incident
- Double Past Continuous Tenses

Types of Sentences	Said	Said to	Inverted Commas (, “ ”)
Assertive (+ve/-ve) Starts with – Subject (N/Pro.)	said	told	that + Subject + Verb + ... e.g. 1. She said to me, "I completed my work yesterday." She told me that she had completed her work the previous day. 2. He said to her, "You can go inside now". He told her that she could go inside then.
Interrogative Sentence Starts with (Helping verb) Starts with (Wh-words)	asked/enquired of/wanted to know		→ If/whether + Sub + Verb → Wh-words + Sub + Verb e.g. 1. She said, "Can you do it for me"? She asked if I/he could do it for her. 2. She said, "When can you do it for me?" She asked when I/he could do it for her.
Imperative Sentence Starts with – • V ¹ • Please/Kindly/Don't + V ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ordered advised requested (please) forbade (don't) asked (कहना) urged (प्यार से कहना) implored (जो देकर कहना) warned (चेतावनी देना) 		to + V ¹ e.g. 1. She said, "Complete it at once or I will beat you." She ordered/warned her/him to complete it at once or she would beat her/him.
Exclamatory Sentence Starts with – • What a/an + (adj.) Noun • How + adj.	exclaimed		that + Sub. + Verb ... e.g. 1. He said, "What an intelligent boy he is!" He exclaimed that he was a very intelligent boy. 2. He said, "How stupid she is!" He exclaimed that she was very stupid.
Starts with – • Interjection (Hurrah!, Oh!, Alas! etc.) • Well done! • Bravo!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exclaimed with joy/sorrow/surprise/(contempt/hatred/despise/disgust)/anger applauded (obj.) saying 		1. He said, "Hurrah! We have won the match." He exclaimed with joy that they had won the match. 2. He said, "Bravo! You have played well." He applauded me saying that I had played well.

Optative Sentence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It shows prayer/blessings/wish/curse • Starts with 'May' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blessed, cursed, wished, prayed 	that + (Sub. + may / might + V¹) e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She said, "May you clear the exam this time!" She wished that I/he might clear the exam that time.
Some special structures		
Good Morning Good Afternoon Good Evening	wished/greeted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She said, "Good morning! Can you do me a favour?" She wished him good morning and asked if he could do her a favour.
Congratulations	congratulated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He said, "Congratulations for your selection". He congratulated him/me/her on his/my/her selection
Thanks	thanked	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She said, "Thank you very much!" She thanked him very much.
Good Day / Good Night / Good Bye / Farewell	bade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She said, "Good Bye!" She bade him good bye.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let us 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • said → proposed/suggested • said to → proposed to/suggested to 	that + we/they should <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He said, 'Let us go to play'. He proposed that we/they should go to play. 2. He said to me, 'let us go to play.' He proposed to me that we should go to play. 3. He said to him, "Let us go to play." He proposed to him that they should go to play.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let them/him/her → • Let me → • Could you please → • Sir/Madam → 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ordered / advised • requested • requested • respectfully asked 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He said, "Let me speak first." He requested me to let him speak first. 2. She said, "Could you please give me a pen?" She requested me to give her a pen. 3. She said, "Sir, May I come in?" She respectfully asked if she might go in.

Exercises

Exercise – 1

DIRECTIONS (1 – 20) Change the speech.

1. Mukul says, "I am going to Delhi".
2. He said, "I will try it".
3. He said to me, "You may go".
4. He said, "Man is mortal".
5. He said, "God is everywhere".
6. He said to me' "I used to come here daily in my childhood".
7. He said to me, "Do you know the way"?
8. "Can you see me tomorrow ?" he asked me.
9. The teacher said to me, "What are you doing?"
10. Reeta asked, "Where were you?"
11. A modern wife said to her husband, "Allow me to wear jeans otherwise I will go with my boyfriend."
12. "Please grant me leave for a day," the peon said to the Principal.
13. "Don't let anybody in", said the master to the servant.
14. "What a terrible storm it is!" he said.
15. They said, "Hurrah! We have won the cup."
16. She said, "Alas! How foolish I have been."
17. He said, "Well done! You have stood first."
18. He said, "May God bless you!"
19. Mother said to me, "May you live long!"
20. The audience said, "Long live the Prime Minister!"

Exercise – 2

DIRECTIONS (1 – 15): Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/ Direct Speech.

1. I said to my sister, "I brought you a doll yesterday".
 - a) I told my sister that I brought you a doll the previous day.
 - b) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll the previous day.
 - c) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll yesterday.
 - d) I told my sister that I brought her a doll yesterday.
2. The captain said to the army, "March forward, now."
 - a) The captain said to the army that march forward now.
 - b) The captain ordered the army to march forward then.

- c) The captain ordered the army to march on that day.
 - d) The captain ordered the army to attack the enemy.
3. They said, "We've lived here for a long time."
 - a) They said they have lived there for a long time.
 - b) They said they lived here for a long time.
 - c) They said they had lived there for a long time.
 - d) They said they have lived for a long time.
 4. "Would you open the door please?"
 - a) She asked me to please open the door.
 - b) She requested me to open the door.
 - c) She requested me to please open the door.
 - d) She asked me open the door.
 5. The teacher said, "Gandhiji was born in India."
 - a) The teacher said that Gandhiji had been born in India.
 - b) The teacher says that Gandhiji was born in India.
 - c) The teacher said that Gandhiji was born in India.
 - d) The teacher will say that Gandhiji was born in India.
 6. The teacher said to the student "Why do you disturb the class?"
 - a) The teacher said to the student why he disturbed the class.
 - b) The teacher told the student why he had disturbed the class.
 - c) The teacher asked the student why he disturbed the class.
 - d) The teacher asked the student why he had disturbed the class.
 7. Rita said to me, "Will you lend me this classic?"

Rita asked me

 - a) if I would lend her that classic.
 - b) if she would lend me that classic.
 - c) if I will lend her that classic.
 - d) would I lend her that classic?

8. The mother said, "What can I do for you, my son?"
- The mother said to her son what she could do for him.
 - The mother asked her son what she did for him.
 - The mother asked her son what she could do for him.
 - The mother asked what she could do for him, my son.
9. "Be quiet" I said to them.
- I told them to be quiet.
 - I asked them to be quiet.
 - I told to them for being quiet.
 - I ordered them to remain quiet.
10. "What did you eat for breakfast today?" the doctor asked the patient.
- The doctor asked the patient whether he had eaten breakfast that day.
 - The doctor asked the patient what he had eaten for breakfast that day.
 - The doctor asked the patient whether he has eaten breakfast that day.
 - The doctor asked the patient whether he was eaten breakfast that day.
11. The employer said to him, "I shall pay your wages tomorrow."
- The employer said that he shall pay your wages the next day.
 - The employer told him that he would pay his wages the next day.
 - The employer said that I shall pay my wages the next day.
 - The employer said that he shall pay his wages the next day.
12. "Why are you looking through the key hole?" I said.
- I asked him why he was looking through the key hole.
 - I said to him why he is looking through they key hole.
 - I said to him that why he was looking through the key hole.
 - I asked you why you are looking through the key hole.
13. He said to Manoj, "May you prosper."
- He wished that Manoj should prosper.
 - He wished that Manoj may prosper.
 - He wished that Manoj might prosper.
 - He wished Manoj Prosper.
14. "How cruel the boss is!" said the clerk.
- The clerk said that the boss was very cruel.
 - The clerk said that the boss is very cruel.
 - The clerk exclaimed that the boss was very cruel.
 - The clerk exclaimed that the boss is very cruel.
15. "Would you mind taking off your shoes before entering the house?" He said to the foreigner.
- He requested the foreigner to take off his shoes before entering the house.
 - He told the foreigner that he must take off his shoes before entered the house.
 - He said the foreigner that to take off his shoes before entered the house.
 - Before entering the house he said that shoes must be taken off.

Exercise - 3

DIRECTION: Spot the error.

- I suggested that Rakhi should a)/ stay here at night if it b)/ got late but she does not pay any attention to my suggestion. c)/ No error d)
- Ram asked me a)/ why had I gone to the cinema b)/ late at night despite his clear instructions. c)/ No error d)
- The prisoners walked slowly a)/ for they knew that as b)/ soon as they cross the gate the jailer would ask them to jog. c)/ No error d)
- On reaching the station a)/ I found that b)/ he left the paper in the study room. c)/ No error d)
- Raju requested the teacher a)/ to allow him to go home b)/ as he got a severe headache. c)/ No error d)
- Rama asked me a)/ what could she do b)/ for me in that critical situation. c)/ No error c)
- The Principal knowing of my a)/ interest in environmental science b)/ asked me that I would like to attend the national seminar. c)/ No error d)

8. My brother, being ill, sent a)/ to his boss an application b)/ explaining why could he not go to the office. c)/ No error d)
 9. Goldi was surprised a)/ to know why had she turned b)/ down such a good offer of marriage. c)/ No error d)
 10. My father told me a)/ if I b)/ do the lesson regularly I would certainly obtain good marks c)/ No error d)
 11. Rakesh exclaimed with sorrow a)/ that his brother died b)/ just two months ago. c)/ No error d)
 12. The Director told me that he had a)/ come from Calcutta b)/ to discuss some important issues with me. c)/ No error d)
 13. Sanjay told his servant a)/ that if he wanted to b)/ achieve his goal he should work hard. c)/ No error d)
 14. When Monika said a)/ that she was coming to see b)/ me the next day I wondered what problems she may have. c)/ No error d)
 15. I often visited Mala's house a)/ and found myself quite b)/ puzzled to see the dreadful pictures which she had hung on the wall. c)/ No error d)
 16. Instead of going to America a)/ he went to Japan b)/ and stay there for a month. c)/ No error d)
- c) He said that he was going to college just then.
 - d) He asked that he was going to college just now.
 4. She said to me, "What can I do for you ?"
 - a) She asked me what she could do for me.
 - b) She asked me what can she do for me.
 - c) She asked me what she can do for me.
 - d) She asked me whether she can do anything for me.
 5. Ramu said, "My master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala."
 - a) Ramu said that his master planned to build a huge house in Khandala.
 - b) Ramu said that his master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala.
 - c) Ramu said that his master's plan is to build a huge house in Khandala
 - d) Ramu said that his master was planning to build a huge house in Khandala.
 6. Nandita said to Nitin, "Can you solve this sum?"
 - a) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve this sum.
 - b) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve that sum.
 - c) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve this sum.
 - d) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve that sum.
 7. He said, "How lovely the scene is !"
 - a) He exclaimed that the scene is very lovely.
 - b) He exclaimed that how the scene was lovely.
 - c) He exclaimed that the scene was very lovely.
 - d) He exclaimed that the scene is indeed lovely.
 8. Bill said, "I am here to help you all."
 - a) Bill said that he is here to help you all.
 - b) Bill said that he was there to help us all.
 - c) Bill said that he was here to help us all.
 - d) Bill said that he is there to help us all.
 9. The kids yelled in a loud voice, "We love our family."
 - a) The kids yelled loudly that they love our family.
 - b) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved their family.
 - c) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved our family.
 - d) The kids were shouting loudly that they loved their family.

Exercise – 4

DIRECTIONS (1 – 50): Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/ Direct Speech.

1. "What a stupid fellow you are !" she remarked.
 - a) She exclaimed that what a stupid fellow he was.
 - b) She exclaimed that he was a very stupid fellow.
 - c) She exclaimed in disgust how he could be so stupid.
 - d) She asked him what a stupid fellow he was.
2. The police said to the thief, "Don't move."
 - a) The police ordered the thief not to move.
 - b) The police ordered the thief that he should not move.
 - c) The police told the thief that he did not move.
 - d) The police ordered to the thief to not move.
3. He said, "I am going to college just now."
 - a) He said that he was going to college just now.
 - b) He asked that he was going to college just then.

10. He said to me, "Please visit my company tomorrow."
 a) He said to me to visit his company tomorrow.
 b) He requested me to visit his company tomorrow.
 c) He requested me to visit his company the next day.
 d) He said to me to visit his company the next day.
11. He said, "My parents are arriving tomorrow."
 a) He said that his parents are arriving the next day.
 b) He said that his parents were arriving the next day.
 c) He said that his parents are arriving tomorrow.
 d) He said that his parents have arrived the next day.
12. He said, "How cruel of him !"
 a) He remarked that it was very cruel of him.
 b) He remarked on his great cruelty.
 c) He remark that it was very cruel of him.
 d) He remarked that it is very cruel of him.
13. I said to my mother, "I will certainly take you to Bengaluru this week."
 a) I told my mother he would certainly take her to Bengaluru that week.
 b) I told my mother that I would certainly take her to Bengaluru that week.
 c) I told my mother that she would certainly take her to Bengaluru that week.
 d) I told to my mother that I would take you to Bengaluru that week.
14. "How long will the journey take?" My co-passenger asked me.
 a) My co-passenger asked me how long does the journey take ?
 b) I asked my co-passenger how long the journey would take.
 c) My co-passenger wanted to know how long the journey will take.
 d) My co-passenger asked me how long the journey would take.
15. "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly", said the mother.
 a) The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
 b) The mother expressed that he was so clever to have solved the puzzle quickly.
 c) The mother told that he was very clever in solving the puzzle so quickly.
 d) The mother exclaimed with joy that he was clever enough to solve the puzzle so quickly.
16. He said he goes for a walk every morning.
 a) He said "I went for a walk every morning."
 b) He said, "I go for a walk every morning."
 c) He said, "I will go for a walk every morning"
 d) He said, "He goes for a walk every morning."
17. I reiterated, "I don't care about the job."
 a) I reiterated I didn't care about the job.
 b) I said again and again I didn't care about the job.
 c) I reiterated that I did not care about the job.
 d) I repeatedly said that I cared about the job.
18. I said to my brother, "Let us go to some hill station for a change."
 a) I suggested to my brother that they should go to some hill station for a change.
 b) I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a change.
 c) I suggested to my brother that let us go to some hill station for a change.
 d) I suggested to my brother that let them go to some hill station for a change.
19. The old man of Latur said, "Alas, my only son is dead !"
 a) The old man of Latur exclaimed with sorrow that his only son was dead.
 b) The old man of Latur told with pain that his only son was dead.
 c) The old man of Latur expressed with anguish that his only son was dead.
 d) The old man of Latur sorrowfully narrated that his only son was dead.
20. Socrates said, "Virtue is its own reward."
 a) Socrates said that virtue had its own rewards.
 b) Socrates says that virtue is its own reward.
 c) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward.
 d) Socrates said that virtue was its own reward.

21. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question ?"
- He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.
 - He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.
 - He requested the interviewer to repeat the question.
 - He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.
22. He said, "It used to be a lovely, quiet street."
- He said that it used to be a lovely, quiet street.
 - He pointed out that it had used to be a lovely, quiet street.
 - He said that there used to be a lovely, quiet street.
 - He inquired whether there was a lovely, quiet street.
23. The Prime Minister said that no one would be allowed to disturb the peace.
- The Prime Minister said, "We shall not allow any one to disturb the peace."
 - The Prime Minister said, "We would not allow no one to disturb the peace".
 - The Prime Minister said, "No one will disturb the peace."
 - The Prime Minister said, "No one can disturb the peace."
24. The spectators said, "Bravo! Well done players."
- The spectators shouted that the players were doing very well.
 - The spectators exclaimed with joy that the players were doing very well.
 - The spectators applauded the players saying that they had done well.
 - The spectators applauded the players joyfully to do well.
25. I said to my friend, "Good Morning. Let us go for a picnic today."
- I told good morning to my friend and asked to go for a picnic that day.
 - I wished my friend good morning and proposed that we should go for a picnic that day.
 - I wished my friend good morning and proposed that they should go for a picnic that day.
 - I told good morning to my friend and suggested to go for a picnic today.
26. The new student asked the old one, "Do you know my name ?"
- The new student asked the old one if he knew his name.
 - The new student asked the old one that whether he knew his name.
 - The new student asked the old one did he know his name.
 - The new student asked the old one if he knows his name.
27. I warned her that I could no longer tolerate her coming late.
- I said to her, "You can no longer tolerate my coming late."
 - I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate your coming late."
 - I said to her, "He can no longer tolerate her coming late."
 - I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate she coming late."
28. He said to her, "Did it shake you up as much as it shook me ?"
- He asked her if it had shaken her up as much as it shook him.
 - He enquired of her if it shook her up as it shook him.
 - He enquired of her if it shook her up as much as it had shaken him.
 - He asked her if it had shaken her up as it had shaken him.
29. The Chief Minister said, "What a disaster the earthquake is !"
- The Chief Minister cried that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
 - The Chief Minister expressed with surprise that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
 - The Chief Minister exclaimed with sorrow that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
 - The Chief Minister told in pain that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
30. I said to her, "All your faults will be pardoned if you confess them."
- I told her that all her faults will be pardoned if she confessed them.
 - I told her that all her faults would be pardoned if she confessed them.
 - I told her that all her faults will have to be pardoned if she confessed them.
 - I told her that all her faults would have to be pardoned if she confessed them.

31. The teacher said to the student, "Why were you absent yesterday?"
- The teacher asked the student why had been he absent the previous day.
 - The teacher asked the student why had he been absent the previous day.
 - The teacher informed the student that why he had been absent the next day.
 - The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day.
32. "From one of the windows of my flat I can see the Qutub Minar," said my friend.
- My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutub Minar.
 - My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he can see the Qutub Minar.
 - My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutub Minar.
 - My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he can see Qutub Minar.
33. The boy said, "Bravo! You have done well."
- The boy said that he had done well.
 - The boy exclaimed that he had done well.
 - The boy applauded him, saying that he had done well.
 - The boy said bravo he had done well.
34. The teacher said to Ram, "Would you like to go on a trip to Kashmir?" Ram said, "Yes",
- The teacher asked if Ram would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied yes.
 - The teacher asked Ram if he would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied yes.
 - The teacher asked Ram if he would have liked to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied in the affirmative.
 - The teacher asked Ram if he would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and he (Ram) replied in the affirmative.
35. "Suppose your children go out for a nice long walk", she said.
- She proposed that the children went out for a nice long walk.
 - She advised that the children go out for a nice long walk.
 - She suggested that the children go out for a nice long walk.
 - She suggested that the children should go out for a nice long walk.
36. Everybody said, "How well she sings!"
- Everybody told us that she sings very well.
 - Everybody exclaimed that she sings very well.
 - Everybody exclaimed that she sang very well.
 - Everybody told us that how she sang very well.
37. Mrs. Shankar said, "I know what it is to be depressed."
- Mrs. Shankar said that she was knowing what it was to be depressed.
 - Mrs. Shankar said that she knew what it was to be depressed.
 - Mrs. Shankar knows what it is to be depressed.
 - Mrs. Shankar is depressed she said.
38. "Who now," they had asked, "will listen to our troubles and protect us from the crocodiles?"
- They wanted to know who will listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
 - They had wanted to know who would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
 - They had wanted to know who then would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
 - They had wanted to know who will now listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
39. Moti asked Gangu whether the latter was in his senses.
- "Are you senseless, Gangu?" asked Moti.
 - "Hey Gangu, are you in your senses now?" asked Moti.
 - "Gangu, have you lost your senses" asked Moti.
 - "Gangu, are you in your senses?" asked Moti.
40. He said that we are all born to die.
- He said, "We have all been born to die."
 - He exclaimed, "We were all born to die."
 - He said, "We were all born to die."
 - He said, "We are all born to die."

41. He said to me, "I grew these carrots myself."
 a) He told me that he grew those carrots himself.
 b) He told me I grew these carrots myself.
 c) He told me that he grew these carrots himself.
 d) He told me that he had grown those carrots himself.
42. Israt said to Irfat, "Let's go to Puri for a change."
 a) Israt proposed to Irfat to go to Puri for a change.
 b) Israt suggested to Irfat to go to Puri for a change.
 c) Israt asked Irfat to go to Puri for a change.
 d) Israt proposed to Irfat that they should go to Puri for a change.
43. The poor beggar said, "O God, have mercy on my soul."
 a) The poor beggar prayed to God to have mercy on his soul.
 b) The poor beggar, invoking God, implored him to have mercy on his soul.
 c) The poor beggar exclaimed that God, have mercy on his soul.
 d) The poor beggar told God to have mercy on his soul.
44. He said to her, "Why didn't you put on the brakes?"
 a) He asked her why she hadn't put on the brakes.
 b) He asked her why she didn't put on the brakes.
 c) He asked her that why she hadn't put on the brakes.
 d) He told her that why she hadn't put on the brakes.
45. She said to me, "I took breakfast in the morning."
 a) She told me that she took breakfast in the morning.
 b) She told me that she had taken breakfast in the morning.
 c) She told me that she has taken breakfast in the morning.
 d) She said to me that she was taking breakfast in the morning.
46. John's father reminded him to take his umbrella.
 a) John's father said, "Remember your umbrella John ?"
 b) "Here, is your umbrella John, "said his father.
 c) "Are you going to take your umbrella or not ?" said John to his father.
 d) "Don't forget to take your umbrella, John" said his father.
47. He said, "Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today ?"
 a) He asked Ravi why did he sound so depressed that day.
 b) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so depressed that day.
 c) He told Ravi why he sounded so depressed today.
 d) He asked Ravi that why was he sounding so depressed that day.
48. He asked me, "What time will the Sun set tomorrow ?"
 a) He asked me what time does the Sun set the next day.
 b) He asked me what time the Sun would set tomorrow.
 c) He asked me what time the Sun would set the next day.
 d) He asked me what time would the Sun set the next day.
49. "Tinu, where have you been all these days ?" asked the Principal.
 a) The Principal asked Tinu where he had been all those days.
 b) The Principal asked Tinu where he has been all those days.
 c) The Principal asked Tinu where had he been all those days.
 d) The Principal asked to Tinu where was he all those days.
50. "Have you completed your assignment, Minu ?" said her brother.
 a) Minu's brother asked Minu if you have finished your assignment.
 b) Minu's brother said to Minu if she had finished her assignment.
 c) Minu's brother asked her if she had finished her assignment.
 d) Minu's brother asked Minu if she has finished her assignment.

Answer *with* Explanation

Exercise – 1

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mukul says that he is going to Delhi. 2. He said that he would try it. 3. He told me that I might go. 4. He said that man is mortal. 5. He said that God is everywhere. 6. He told me that he used to go there daily in his childhood. 7. He asked me if I knew the way. 8. He asked me if I could see him the following day. 9. The teacher asked what I was doing. 10. Rita asked where I had been. 11. A modern wife warned her husband to allow her to wear jeans otherwise she would go with her boyfriend. 12. The peon requested the principal to grant him leave for a day. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. The master ordered the servant not to let anybody in./The master forbade the servant to let anybody in. 14. He exclaimed that it was a very terrible storm. 15. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the cup. 16. She exclaimed with sorrow that she had been very foolish. 17. He applauded (me/him) saying that (I/he) had stood first. 18. He prayed that God might bless me. 19. Mother blessed me that I might live long. 20. The audience wished that the Prime Minister might live long. |
|---|---|

Exercise – 2

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

Exercise – 3

1. c) Does के स्थान पर did का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, क्योंकि दोनों Past tense में होंगे।
2. b) Why had I के स्थान पर Why I had का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, क्योंकि indirect narration में Reported speech, Assertive Sentences में होता है।
3. c) cross के बदले crossed का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'They knew' Past Tense में है, अतः Reported speech भी Past tense में होगा।
4. c) He left के स्थान पर he had left का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Simple past को Past perfect में बदला जाता है।
5. c) He got के स्थान पर he had got का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, क्योंकि Simple past को Past perfect में बदला जाता है।
6. b) What could she के स्थान पर what she could का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, क्योंकि Indirect narration में Reported speech Assertive होता है।
7. c) that के स्थान पर if का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
8. c) Why could he के स्थान पर why he could का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
9. b) Why had she के स्थान पर why she had का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
10. c) do के स्थान पर did का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
11. b) died के पहले had का प्रयोग होगा।

12. d) No error
13. d) No error
14. c) may के स्थान पर might का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, क्योंकि 'I wondered' Past tense में है, अतः Reported speech भी Past Tense में होगा।
15. d) No error
16. c) stay के स्थान पर stayed का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

Exercise – 4

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. b) | 2. a) | 3. c) | 4. a) | 5. d) |
| 6. d) | 7. c) | 8. b) | 9. b) | 10. c) |
| 11. b) | 12. a) | 13. b) | 14. d) | 15. a) |
| 16. b) | 17. c) | 18. b) | 19. a) | 20. c) |
| 21. c) | 22. a) | 23. a) | 24. c) | 25. b) |
| 26. a) | 27. b) | 28. d) | 29. c) | 30. b) |
| 31. d) | 32. c) | 33. c) | 34. d) | 35. d) |
| 36. c) | 37. b) | 38. c) | 39. d) | 40. d) |
| 41. d) | 42. d) | 43. b) | 44. a) | 45. b) |
| 46. d) | 47. b) | 48. c) | 49. a) | 50. c) |



Exercises

SET-1

DIRECTIONS: Find out the error, if any.

1. Many a man a)/have been b)/working under me. c)/ No error d)
2. I told him the story a) / in details b)/ to make him understand it fully. c)/ No error d)
3. Cattles a) / were grazing b)/ in the meadows near our farm. c)/ No error d)
4. The receptionist asked me a)/ who do I want b) / to meet in the office. c)/ No error d)
5. The college is a) / holding special lectures for their students b) / and teachers so that they may get enlightened about the economic problem. c)/ No error d)
6. Like most young a) / women living at homes, I can't really b) / talk about my ideas or what I really feel, to my parents. c)/ No error d)
7. The bus was a) / hired by b)/ the ladies for its picnic. c)/ No error d)
8. The teacher told the boys a)/ that one b)/ ought to work hard to earn his living. c)/ No error d)
9. I am certain that none a) / of these two books b) / is useful to the students of the 8th standard. c)/ No error d)
10. The authors of the document appear to have a)/fully realised the fact b)/ that when one talks of education he deals with human beings. c)/ No error d)
11. One of the representatives a)/ are knowledgeable b)/ and good at handling people. c)/ No error d)
12. Rajesh is one a) / of the best b)/ student in his class. c)/ No error d)
13. All one can conclude a)/ from his various exploits b)/ are that he is a fool and hardy person. c)/ No error d)
14. People have a right a) / to criticize but at the b) / same time each of them have to remember the duty also. c) / No error d)
15. Bhupender along with his wife a) / and children were invited b) / to the party held in Hotel Oberoi. c) / No error d)
16. The teacher asked the students if a) / every one of them b) / were ready to take practical classes every day. c)/ No error d)
17. There is no doubt a) / that the majority of workers b) / is in favour of increasing the wages. c) / No error d)
18. Just before the race a) / I asked him b)/ whom he thought was going to win. c)/ No error d)
19. If one of the candidates choose a) / to leave before the examination is over b) / allow him to do so. c) / No error d)
20. Between you and I a)/ he probably b) won't come at all. c)/ No error d)

SET-2

DIRECTIONS: Find out the error, if any.

1. There are many a slip a) / between the cut and the lip and so b)/ one has to be careful. c)/ No error d)
2. At last a)/ he was married b)/ with a poor girl. c)/ No error d)
3. The villagers fled away their houses a)/ when they saw b)/ the flood water rising. c) / No error d)
4. Ramu closely a)/ resembles to his father b)/ not only in physical features but also in habits. c)/ No error d)
5. The girl said a) / that she preferred b)/ the blue gown than the black one. c)/ No error d)
6. Sitting under the shade a)/ of a tree for a while b) / made us fresh for the further journey. c)/ No error d)
7. The police accused him a)/ for setting fire to the building b)/ but he denied having been in the area on the night of the fire. c)/ No error d)
8. He sold a)/ the property b)/ on a good price. c)/ No error d)
9. No effort has been made at all a)/ to cash on b)/ the refurbished image of Indian tennis. c)/ No error d)

10. The elegantly designed collection a)/ for ladies has an emphasis b)/ with style, variety and colour. c)/ No error d)
11. The building adjacent to the river a)/ comprises of ten flats b)/ each with a terrace. c)/ No error d)
12. As soon as he reached the venue, a)/ he enquired from the supervisor b)/ about the closing time of the examination. c)/ No error d)
13. The leaders of a)/ the striking workers b)/ called for the Director for negotiation. c)/ No error d)
14. The captain and his a)/ wife were invited b)/for the cultural function at my house. c)/ No error d)
15. He tried a)/ to open the can b)/ by a can opener. c)/ No error d)
16. When the students reached late a)/ the teacher objected their entering the class b)/ without his permission. c)/ No error d)
17. It was, in fact a)/ her father who prevented b)/ her to join police academy. c)/ No error d)
18. John's parents knew a)/ that he was addicted to gamble b)/ but they could not do anything to reform him. c)/ No error d)
19. Whether it is a)/ English or Hindi I b)/ am at home at both the languages. c)/ No error d)
20. He succeeded a)/ to get a decent job b)/ soon after his graduation. c)/ No error d)
3. He was one of the greatest **astrologers of his time.**
 a) astrologer of his times
 b) of astrologer in his times
 c) of his time astrologer
 d) No correction required
4. The registrar of Co-operative Societies **have recently conducted** an internal inquiry.
 a) recently have conducted
 b) has been recently conducted
 c) has recently conducted
 d) No improvement
5. People who enjoy **these kind of activities** can be very useful for your company.
 a) these kind of activity
 b) these kinds of activities
 c) the kind activities like these
 d) No improvement
6. It was **he, not me,** who put forth the remarkable position.
 a) he, not I
 b) him, not me
 c) him not I
 d) No improvement
7. All the participants received a token gift **for their participated** in the discussions.
 a) for their participating
 b) by their participants
 c) for their participation
 d) No improvement
8. The firemen rescued the child from the **lap** of death.
 a) arms
 b) trap
 c) jaws
 d) No improvement
9. She bid a **crying** farewell to all her friends.
 a) mournful
 b) tearful
 c) weeping
 d) No improvement
10. You can always **dependant of them.**
 a) depend on them
 b) be depend on them
 c) dependant upon them
 d) No improvement
11. I can always **count on him** in times of difficulty.
 a) count with him
 b) count him on
 c) count him
 d) No improvement

Set-3

DIRECTION: Choose the best part.

1. It is one of the most important **inventions of this century.**
 a) invention of this century
 b) invention of these centuries
 c) invention of centuries
 d) No improvement
2. The fast train **came a halt to before** crossing the bridge.
 a) came to halts before a
 b) came before a halt to
 c) came to a halt before
 d) No correction required

SET-4

12. Regular exercise is conducive of health.
a) in
b) to
c) for
d) No improvement
13. Bread is usually made by wheat.
a) of
b) from
c) with
d) No improvement
14. Despite of having required ability, he could not succeed.
a) Despite of being
b) Despite having
c) In spite of being
d) No improvement
15. He took a longer time to read the text for he wanted to go about it carefully.
a) go about it hastily
b) go through it carefully
c) go through it hurriedly
d) No improvement
16. He won't tell you his problem unless you agree of helping him.
a) do not agree to help
b) agree to help
c) agree for help
d) No improvement
17. We are looking forward to see you.
a) have seen
b) be seen
c) to seeing
d) No improvement
18. They always try to find fault in anybody.
a) tried to find fault in
b) try to find fault with
c) try and find fault in
d) No improvement
19. Everyone believed him to be guilty for murder.
a) to be guilty
b) to be guilty of
c) being guilty with
d) No improvement
20. In fact there is no library in our town to speak.....
a) for
b) about
c) of
d) upon

DIRECTIONS (1 -10): Fill in the blanks.

1. He is 5'1" and he is tall his age.
a) over
b) upon
c) for
d) under
2. Dishonesty is always detrimental progress in life.
a) to
b) for
c) in
d) from
3. The rich are not inured manual labour.
a) of
b) on
c) to
d) between
4. He has great antipathy those who are hypocrites.
a) to
b) against
c) for
d) from
5. He is born an intelligent mother.
a) from
b) to
c) of
d) for
6. He decided to enter a new course of life.
a) into
b) upon
c) for
d) No improvement
7. As a step to renovation he has decided to replace old furniture new one.
a) with
b) by
c) for
d) into
8. Think over the matter. Please don't jump conclusions in a hurry.
a) to
b) at
c) for
d) among
9. The scheme of Rozgar Yojna originated..... the Prime Minister.
a) in
b) with
c) by
d) into
10. The Hindus believe in many rituals to ward evils.
a) against
b) off
c) out
d) of

DIRECTIONS (11 -20): Find out the error, if any.

11. Many of us a) / do not know to b) / swim at all. c) / No error d)
12. She said a) / that b) / she will help me whenever I was in difficulty. c) / No error d)
13. The criminal was a) / sentenced to death b) / and was hung for his crime. c) / No error d)

14. After Ravi a) / read the b) / magazines and newspapers, and watched the TV programme, he decided to go out and meet some old friends. c) / No error d)
15. I would have asked a) / you for dinner b) / if I had known that you are staying here tonight. c) / No error d)
16. Fear is a) / one of those emotions b) / which frequently roots us to inaction. c) / No error d)
17. The lawyer asked me a) / where had I b) / kept my clothes before taking a dip in the river. c) / No error d)
18. He told me that if he would have a) / spoken to his father b) / as I spoke to him, his father would have beaten him. c) / No error d)
19. I am working a) / at my present job b) / since the day a son was born to my brother. c) / No error d)
20. Even if he had been driving more slowly a) / it will have been quite impossible b) / to avoid the accident. c) / No error d)
10. The plan was to go for a) / the cinema and then have b) / dinner but Raghu's late arrival upset the whole thing. c) / No error d)
11. His car is a) / more bigger than b) / that of any of us. c) / No error d)
12. No sooner we entered a) / than he got up b) / and left the room. c) / No error d)
13. The new railway line will greatly improve a) / transport and communication b) / in eastern part of the country c) / No error d)
14. The Indian way a) / of thinking is superior b) / to most of the countries of the world. c) / No error d)
15. The theory of relativity is a) / so complicated b) / as we cannot describe it in a few sentences. c) / No error d)
16. A cell a) / is the smallest b) / identifiable unit of life and cannot be seen with a naked eye. c) / No error d)
17. This machine looks a) / good but it is very b) / badly designed and doesn't work good. c) / No error d)
18. Please explain to me a) / how is a digital computer b) different from an analogy computer. c) / No error d)
19. Of the two principles a) / he put forward, the last one b) / was the more difficult to understand. c) / No error d)
20. After he had read the two first chapters a) / of the novel, b) / he felt like reading the book at one sitting. c) / No error d)

SET - 5

DIRECTIONS (1 - 20): Find out the error, if any.

1. He is sure a) / to succeed because b) / he is used to work very hard. c) / No error d)
2. How do you behave a) / with others is b) / an important consideration for all of us. c) / No error d)
3. If you had not a) / come in time, b) / the child would have taken away by the dacoit. c) / No error d)
4. The customer was prevented a) / to spend money b) / and was advised to save a certain amount daily. c) / No error d)
5. If any of the founding fathers of our constitution was to return to life for a day a) / his option of b) / our amendments would be interesting. c) / No error d)
6. Being a rainy day a) / Vijay decided to stay b) / at home and work further on the problem. c) / No error d)
7. He regulated a) / me to made b) / him learn his lesson. c) / No error d)
8. This pen a) / is very good b) / but it costed me ten rupees c) / No error d)
9. I cannot a) / afford for buying books b) / for this course because they are very expensive. c) / No error d)

Set - 6

DIRECTIONS (1 - 18): Find out the error, if any.

1. He educated not only a) / his nephew but also b) / set him up in business. c) / No error d)
2. Everyone agrees that a) / the Ganga is the holiest b) / of all other rivers of India. c) / No error d)
3. No man a) / in our country b) / is as rich as he is. c) / No error d)
4. She asked him a) / what it was that made him b) / so much stronger and braver than any man. c) / No error d)
5. The plays of Shakespeare a) / are not only studied b) / in occidental countries but also in the oriental countries. c) / No error d)

SET-7

6. The few clothes a) / they had b)/ were all tattered and useless. c) / No error d)
7. No source of energy a) / is so cheap b) as the solar energy in the present age of energy crises. c)/ No error d)
8. In a fit of temper a) / he tore a sweet letter b)/which his wife had written to him. c)/ No error d)
9. He neither gave satisfaction a) / as a cook b) / nor as a chauffeur. c) / No error d)
10. We did not a) / participate in the b) / programme yesterday due to this reason. c)/ No error d)
11. I am very a) / thirsty, so give me b) / little water to drink. c)/ No error d)
12. Four days passed a) / since I came b) / to my home town on vacation. c) / No error d)
13. He has been working with me a)/ for the last ten years b)/ but I cannot claim that I have understood him thorough. c)/ No error d)
14. The guide told us a) / that where the island was b) / and went on narrating its history. c)/ No error d)
15. Hardly she had finished a) / the typing when the b) / manager entered the room with some more work. c) / No error d)
16. I prefer a) / interacting with b)/ computers to human being. c) / No error d)
17. He was looking impatient a)/ at the unwanted visitor b)/ who showed no signs of leaving the room. c) / No error d)
18. Some of the questions asked a) / in the examination were as easy b) that even dull students could answer them. c) / No error d)

DIRECTIONS (19 – 20): Choose the best part.

19. Can you tell me **why did you not speak** the truth?
 - a) why did not you speak
 - b) that why did you not speak
 - c) why you did not speak
 - d) why did not you spoke
20. The ladder **will be collapse** if you push the wall with both the hands.
 - a) will collapse
 - b) will have collapsed
 - c) will have been collapsing

DIRECTIONS (1 – 20): Choose the best part.

1. Records have shown that the scam **has been going on** for at least ten years.
 - a) went on
 - b) had gone on
 - c) has been gone on
 - d) No improvement
2. They **would have been appreciated** your efforts if you had informed them.
 - a) would have appreciated
 - b) would have appreciated of
 - c) would be appreciated
 - d) No improvement
3. **You would have** succumbed to his pressure, we would have lost faith in you.
 - a) Had you
 - b) If you would be
 - c) If you would have been
 - d) No improvement
4. Though his actions **were sever criticised,** he didn't lose his temper.
 - a) were severe criticism
 - b) had severe criticise
 - c) were severely criticised
 - d) No improvement
5. Yesterday **I have received** a legal notice from the Bank for repayment of the loan I had taken from it.
 - a) I did receive
 - b) I had received
 - c) I received
 - d) No improvement
6. The Desais' son **got used to live** in the country.
 - a) were used to live
 - b) got used to living
 - c) had used to live
 - d) No improvement
7. That department **has been done** away with two years ago.
 - a) was done
 - b) had done
 - c) has done
 - d) No improvement

8. The early national movement succeeded **to arouse** among the people the feeling that they belonged to one common nation-the Indian nation.
a) in arousing
b) at arousing
c) for arousing
d) No improvement
9. **I have never been hearing** of him since he left this city.
a) have never been heard
b) had never been heard
c) have never heard
d) No improvement
10. If he has to spend five hours in the queue, it **was really a wastage**.
a) is a really wastage
b) is a real a wastage
c) has really a wastage
d) is really a wastage
11. She asked him **that why he was** unwilling to go with her.
a) why he was
b) why that he was
c) why was he
d) that why he had been
12. I was delighted to see **him fully recover**.
a) him fully recovered
b) his fully recovery
c) him fully recovery
d) No improvement
13. If you have paid only twenty rupees for this purse, **it has really cheap**.
a) is really cheap
b) has cheapest
c) has been really cheapest
d) No improvement
14. It was so dark that the children **were terribly frightened**.
a) had terrible frightened
b) had been terrible frightening
c) were terrible frightened
d) No improvement
15. Although he has received many awards, I could not find his **performance satisfactorily**.
a) performing satisfactorily
b) performing satisfaction
c) performance satisfactory
d) No improvement
16. You seem to be **enough rich** to buy anything you like.
a) too rich
b) very poor
c) rich enough
d) No improvement
17. Your suggestion is **no different from the** other employees.
a) not different from
b) not different that the
c) not different from that of the
d) No improvement
18. However intelligent **you may be**, you cannot succeed without hard work.
a) you were
b) you should be
c) you could be
d) No improvement
19. They didn't pay any heed to their superior's instructions; **I did neither**.
a) either I did not
b) neither didn't
c) nor did I
d) No improvement
20. This is **the most unique** opportunity.
a) a most unique
b) a much unique
c) a unique
d) No improvement

Answer with Explanation

SET-1

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. (B) have के बदले has का प्रयोग होगा।</p> <p>2. (B) in details के बदले in detail का प्रयोग होगा।</p> <p>3. (A) Cattles के बदले Cattle का प्रयोग होगा।</p> <p>4. (B) who do I want के बदले whom I wanted का प्रयोग होगा।</p> | <p>5. (C) their के बदले its का प्रयोग होगा।</p> <p>6. (B) homes के बदले home का प्रयोग होगा।</p> <p>7. (C) its के बदले their का प्रयोग होगा।</p> <p>8. (C) his के बदले one's का प्रयोग होगा।</p> <p>9. (A) none के बदले neither का प्रयोग होगा।</p> |
|--|---|

10. (C) he के बदले one का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (B) are के बदले is का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (C) student के बदले students का प्रयोग होगा।
13. (C) are के बदले is का प्रयोग होगा।
14. (C) have के बदले has का प्रयोग होगा।
15. (B) were के बदले was का प्रयोग होगा।
16. (C) were के बदले was का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (A) is के बदले are का प्रयोग होगा।
18. (C) whom के बदले who का प्रयोग होगा।
19. (A) choose के बदले chooses का प्रयोग होगा।
20. (A) I के बदले me का प्रयोग होगा।

SET - 2

1. (A) are के बदले is का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (C) with के बदले to का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (A) away का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
4. (B) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
5. (C) than के बदले to का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (A) under के बदले in का प्रयोग होगा।
7. (B) for के बदले of का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (C) on के बदले for का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (B) cash on के बदले cash in on का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (C) with के बदले on का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (B) of का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
12. (B) from के बदले of का प्रयोग होगा।
13. (C) for के बदले on का प्रयोग होगा।
14. (C) for के बदले to का प्रयोग होगा।
15. (C) by के बदले with का प्रयोग होगा।
16. (B) objected their के बदले objected to their का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (C) to join के बदले from joining का प्रयोग होगा।
18. (B) gamble के बदले gambling का प्रयोग होगा।
19. (C) at home at के बदले at home in का प्रयोग होगा।
20. (B) to get के बदले in getting का प्रयोग होगा।

SET - 3

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. d) | 2. c) | 3. d) | 4. c) | 5. b) |
| 6. a) | 7. c) | 8. c) | 9. b) | 10. a) |
| 11. d) | 12. b) | 13. b) | 14. b) | 15. b) |
| 16. b) | 17. c) | 18. b) | 19. b) | 20. c) |

SET - 4

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. c) | 2. a) | 3. c) | 4. a) | 5. c) |
| 6. a) | 7. a) | 8. a) | 9. c) | 10. b) |
11. (b) know to के बदले know how to का प्रयोग होगा।
 12. (c) will के बदले would का प्रयोग होगा।
 13. (c) hung के बदले hanged का प्रयोग होगा।
 14. (b) read के बदले had read का प्रयोग होगा।
 15. (c) are के बदले were का प्रयोग होगा।
 16. (c) roots के बदले root का प्रयोग होगा।
 17. (b) where had I के बदले where I had का प्रयोग होगा।
 18. (a) If he would have के बदले if he had का प्रयोग होगा।
 19. (a) am working के बदले have been working का प्रयोग होगा।
 20. (b) will have के बदले would have का प्रयोग होगा।

SET - 5

1. (c) to work के बदले to working का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (a) how do you behave के बदले how you behave का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (c) would have taken away के बदले would have been taken away का प्रयोग होगा।
4. (b) to spend के बदले from spending का प्रयोग होगा।
5. (a) was के बदले were का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (a) being के पहले it का प्रयोग होगा।
7. (b) to made के बदले to make का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (c) costed के बदले cost का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (b) for buying के बदले to buy का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (d) No error
11. (b) more का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
12. (a) no sooner we entered के बदले did we enter का प्रयोग होगा।
13. (c) eastern के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा।
14. (c) to most of के बदले to that of most of का प्रयोग होगा।
15. (c) as के बदले that का प्रयोग होगा।
16. (c) seen with a naked eye के बदले seen with the naked eye का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (c) good के बदले well का प्रयोग होगा।
18. (b) is का प्रयोग computer के बाद होगा।
19. (b) last के बदले latter का प्रयोग होगा।
20. (a) two first के बदले first two का प्रयोग होगा।

SET - 6

1. (a) educated not only के बदले not only educated का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (c) all other rivers के बदले all the rivers का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (a) no man के बदले no other man का प्रयोग होगा।
4. (c) any man के बदले any other man का प्रयोग होगा।
5. (b) not only studied के बदले studied not only का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (d) No error
7. (a) no source of energy के बदले no other source of energy का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (b) a के बदले the का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (a) neither gave satisfaction के बदले gave satisfaction neither का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (c) reason का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

11. (c) little के बदले a little का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (a) passed के बदले have passed का प्रयोग होगा।
13. (c) thorough के बदले thoroughly का प्रयोग होगा।
14. (b) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
15. (a) she had के बदले had she का प्रयोग होगा।
16. (c) to human being के बदले to that with human being का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (a) impatient के बदले impatiently का प्रयोग होगा।
18. (b) as के बदले so का प्रयोग होगा।
19. (c)
20. (a)

SET - 7

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. d) | 2. a) | 3. a) | 4. c) | 5. c) |
| 6. b) | 7. a) | 8. a) | 9. c) | 10. d) |
| 11. a) | 12. a) | 13. a) | 14. d) | 15. c) |
| 16. c) | 17. c) | 18. d) | 19. c) | 20. c) |

