SAFALTA CLASS ™

An Initiative by **अमर उजाला**

. Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is unduly severe to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose a brother of yours does you some harm. and you say. "Never mind. you are my brother, I let you go," there is no great virtue in that. The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If your enemy who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness. It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, "Forgive thine enemies." which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue. Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is pre-eminently a Hindu and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends.
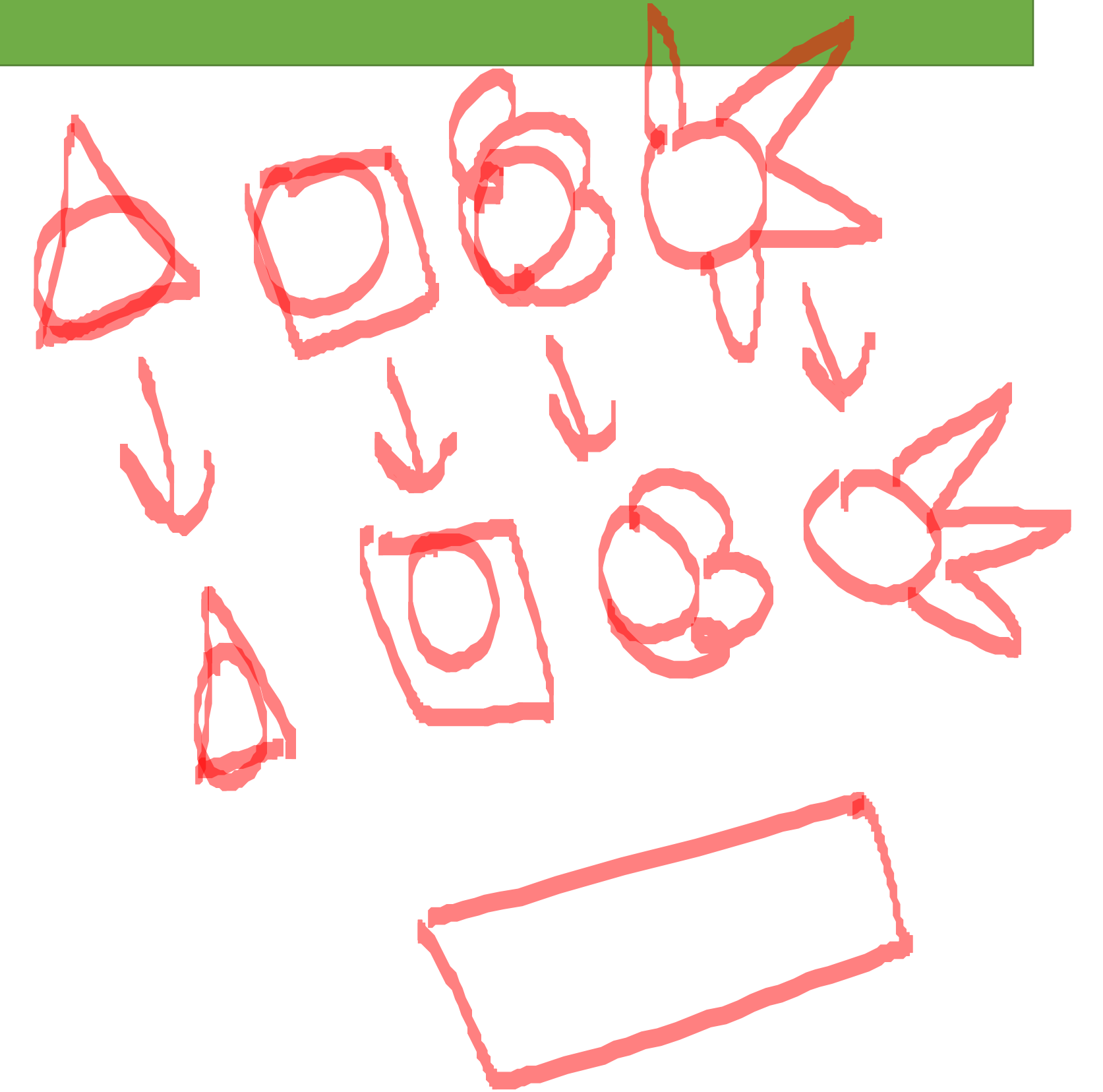
Verb

T
N.

mv → Imperative sentences

your   N

Anger → Adj → Angry

. 1.   Whom should we forgive?
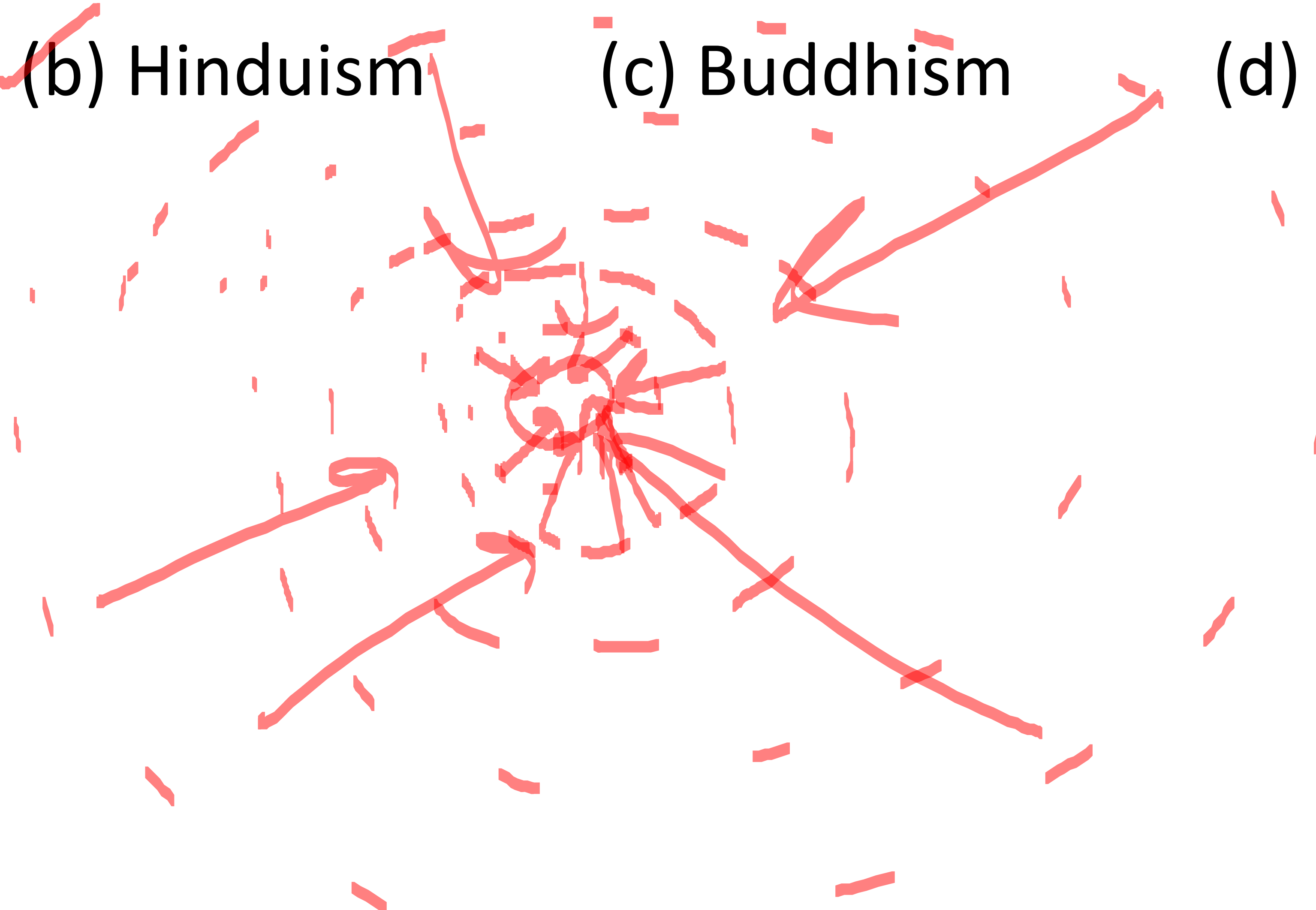(a) Son   (b) Father   (c) enemy ✓   (d) Brother

. 2.   What is difficult to forget?

(a) Sins of enemies

(b) Sins of brothers

(c) Sins of friends

(d) Sins of parents

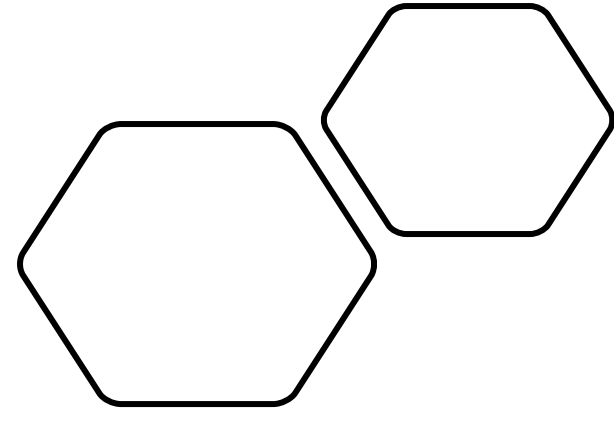. 3.	"Forgive thine enemies" -is one of the teachings of

(a) Mohammed

(b) Mahaveer

(c) Jesus Christ

(d) Gandhiji

. 4.   What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about?

(a) Piety   (b) Courage   (c) Selflessness   (d) Forgiveness

. 5.   By practising forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of

(a) Jainism   (b) Hinduism   (c) Buddhism   (d) Christianity

MODALS

By: Santosh Sir

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(I) | Models + v1 |

(II) All the modals have different meanings.

(III) 1 modal shows many meanings

(IV) 1 meaning shown by many modals.

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I ……………..go. (can/may/should/must…)

One meaning many modals

It must rain today. — 95 (Possibility)

It ought to rain today. — 80

It should rain today. — 70 strong

It may rain today. — 50% — normal

It might rain today. — (10%) — least

One modal many meanings को show करना है।

May I come in ? (Permission)

May you live long! (Blessing)

It may rain today. (Possibility)

Past form

will → would
shall → should
can → could
may → might
→ used in present also.

Past form also shows present

You should go now.

I would like to go now. (want)

He might be in the room at the moment. (10%.)

Could you please give me a pen? (Request)

WILL (गा, गी, गे)

I. **Simple Future** (I will go there tomorrow.)
II. **Request** (Will you help me?)
III. **Order** (You will do it anyway.)
IV. **With 'otherwise'** (वरना/अन्यथा) /or/ else

e.g. 1) Work hard <u>otherwise</u> you <u>will</u> fail. ✓

<u>**Won't = Will not/[would not (✗)]**</u>

CAN (सकना)

I. Power/ability/capacity

eg. 1) He can lift the box.

Meaning of can [be able to /be capable of/ know how to]

eg. 1) I am able to speak English.
   2) I am capable of speaking English.
   3) I know how to speak English.
   4) I can speak English.

II. Permission [Informal (अनौपचारिक)]

eg. 1) You can go now.

III. For habit or nature

eg. 1) A deceitful person can cheat us.

↳ धोखेबाज

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COULD (सका/सकता था)

Past ability (When I was young, I could outrun him)

Polite request/Permission (present)

eg. 1) Could you please give me a pen?

MAY (सकना)

I. **Formal Permission** (May I use your mobile?)

II. **Possibility** (It may rain today.)

III. **Wish/Pray/Bless/Curse**

eg. 1) May you live long!

IV. **With 'so that'** (ताकि) ['**So that**' के साथ]

eg. 1) We eat that/so that/in order that
 we may live.

नहीं

MIGHT (सकना)

I. **Very less possibility in present.**

eg. 1) It might rain today. (10%) शायद ही आज बारिश हो।

II. **With 'so that'** (ताकि)

eg. 1) He came here <u>so that</u> he <u>might</u> study.

SHOULD (चाहिये)

I. **Duty** (We should love our country.)

II. **Advice** (He should consult a doctor at once.)

III. **Possibility** (I think he should come tomorrow.)

IV. **Lest** (कहीं ऐसा न हो कि) के साथ हमेशा should का प्रयोग होता है।

eg. 1) Work hard lest you should fail.

(मेहनत करो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि फेल हो जाओ।)

V. **If** (यदि) के अर्थ में

eg. 1) Should anyone come, please tell me.

(यदि कोई आए तो कृपया मुझे बता देना।)

VI. Should का अर्थ had better (चाहिए) भी होता है।

eg. 1) You had better go now.

MUST (अवश्य चाहिए)

I.   **Strong duty** (We must love our country.)

II. **Strong Advice** (You must finish the work.)

III. **Strong Possibility** (It must rain today.)

IV. **Compulsion / Necessity / Law and Order**

eg. 1) We must eat to survive.

2) We must follow traffic rules.

OUGHT TO (चाहिए)

I. **Moral obligation** (नैतिक कर्त्तव्य)

eg. 1) We ought to respect our elders.

should ✓
must ✓

WOULD (गा, गी, गे,/ता था...)

I. **For future time in past tense**

eg. 1) I <u>thought</u> that he <u>would</u> come to me <u>tomorrow</u>.

(मैने सोचा था कि वह कल मेरे पास आयेगा।)

II. **Polite request**

eg. 1) Would you <u>please</u> give me a pen?

(कृप्या मुझे एक कलम दीजिए।)

III. **For present wish**

eg. 1) I <u>would like</u> to go now. (want)

IV. **For unfulfilled desire**

eg. 1) <u>Would that</u> (काश) I were a king!

(काश मैं राजा होता।)

she were a queen

V. **For past habit**

eg. 1) He would often go for a walk in the morning in his childhood.

V² = will/can/may
would/could/might

would = used to

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USED TO (ता थी, ती थी, ते थे)

I. **For past habit**

eg. 1) He used to go for a walk every morning in his childhood.

HAVE TO (ना है/पड़ता है)

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

I.   For determination [दृढ़ इच्छा (ना था/ना है/ना होगा)]
     eg. 1) I have to run 2 kms. to keep fit.

II. For compulsion [मजबूरी (पड़ा/पड़ता है/पड़ेगा)]
     eg. 1) I had to walk 2 kms. to catch the train.

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— or / else / otherwise + will

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—

$$\frac{could}{would} + please$$

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$$\dfrac{V1}{V2} \quad \left[\dfrac{so\ that}{in\ order\ that} \right] \quad \dfrac{May}{Might}$$

ताकि

- lest → should

$$(\text{Had better} = \text{should}) + v^1$$

- V^2 + will | can | may
  $\downarrow$
  would | could | might