

English

- 1. It is ^{she} / who ~~is~~ to blame.
- 2. whenever she comes / to see us she usually / ~~will~~ ^{is} being something with her.
- 3. He ^{is} one of the boys who ~~has~~ ^{has} come from Uganda is about to die.
- 4. This is only one / of the markers / that is very costly.
- 5. The smell of / these flowers / is liked by all.

6. Suppose if she does not agree, what will you do?

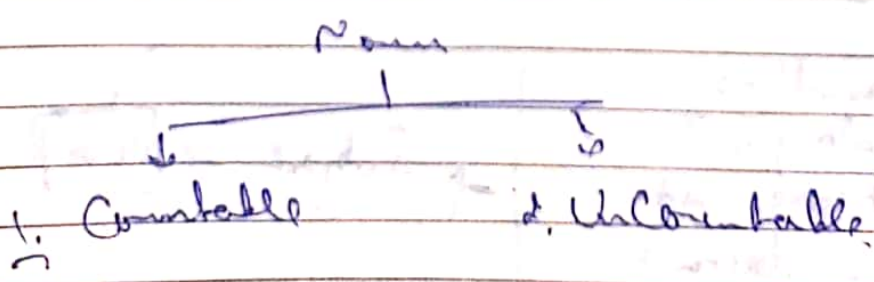
- > Suppose she —
 - > If she ~~is~~ —
 - > Unless she —
 - > N. I.
- But as this but suppose is correct.

7. If I were you, I would help the old lady.

- a. was c. were
- b. Am 4. have

~~is~~ -> Chemical sentence -
(containing at least 1 if were as your part)

Chapter Subject verb Agreement
(linking base Noun)



②

Noun

Countable Noun

Uncountable Noun

Singular

Plural

Countable Noun

Countable Noun

1. we always use "singular ~~verb~~ verb" with singular countable noun

2. Article "A/An" is used before singular countable noun.

1. when we use "s/es" with any singular countable noun noun will be plural.

2. "plural verb" is used with plural countable noun.

3. do not use article "a/an" with plural countable noun.

4. Never remove "s/es" for plural countable noun.

Uncountable Noun

1. "Singular verb" is used with uncountable noun.
2. do not use article "A/An" with uncountable noun.
3. Never use "s/es" to make them plural.

Rule 1.

Subject →

(Main ~~is~~ sub.)

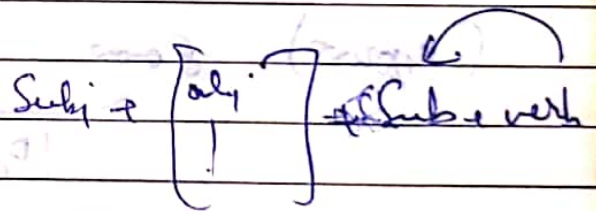
as well as
 along with
 together with
 In addition to
 like, unlike
 with, and with
 includes

→ Subject → verb

When two Subjects are Connected with these words verb will be used according to the 1st Subject.

- 1. The ^{1st Sub.} Manager along ^{2nd Sub} / with his ^{was} colleagues have/has
- 2. My father unlike my ^{was} uncle is/are very strict.
- 3. Four Questions in addition to the first Question has / have to be answered.
- 4. Pigeon like other birds has / have wings
- 5. I together with chinchichoo ^{am going} / ^{am going} to meet Poo.
- 6. My friend ^{and not} I is / am going to org, a party.
- 7. The teacher along with / the students ^{were} / ^{was} playing the match.

rule: 2



- Not only - but also
- either - or
- Neither - nor
- or

→ when two Subjects are Connected with these words, verb will be used according to the "nearest" Subject.

- eg: 1. Neither you ^{nor} / or I / have to attend them.
- 2. Either you / or he / ^{is} abusing him.
- 3. Not the teacher, but also the students ^{is} talking.

④

Noun

Rule-3. - Noun which are represent a group

Jury	Angry people
Army	Crowd
Committee	Bevy - group of girls
Company	Choir - singers
Audience	Congregation - legal religious meeting
Team	Conventicle - illegal religious "
Parliament	

→ when they subscribe "one idea" we use whole sentence in a singular form but when they subscribe different ideas we used whole sentence in plural forms

- Eg 1. The jury ~~has~~ have unanimously takes its their decision
2. The committee ~~is~~ are divided in its their opinion
3. Angry mob / moves toward / parliament
4. Audience ~~is~~ are requested to sit on its their seat.
5. The army ~~has~~ have deployed at border
6. My family ~~is~~ are living in different part
7. The team ~~is~~ are trying its their uniform

Rule-4 Point 1.

Many	A great number of
A many	A great many
Many of the	A variety of
A number of	A good many

→ we use all sentence in a plural form after these words.

5

- 1. ^{Men} Many ^{has} ~~Men~~ ~~has~~ come than
- 2. Many students ^{is} are waiting for ~~his~~ turn
- 3. A number of / english books are available / in the ~~the~~ library
- 4. Many astronomers / dream of / going to space astronomy.

Point 1 Many a/an — Singular
 * we use who's sentence in singular form after "many a/an"

- 1. Many a ^{man} ~~Men~~ ^{is} ~~are~~ working under me ~~his~~
- 2. Many a student / how to perform / ~~their~~ best
- 3. Many ~~a~~ / student ^{has} ~~has~~ / to perform ^{his} ~~his~~ best.

Point 2 The number of } Plural Singular
 The variety of } Noun / Pronoun Rest part of Sentence

→ when we started the sentence from "the number of", "the variety of" we use noun / pronoun in a plural form but the rest part of the sentence is in a singular form

→ The number of pleasant items attract me
 A number of pleasant items attract me

→ The variety of ~~pleasant~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ good

6

Scissors ^{खंख}	Proceeds ^{संसाधन}	Callous ^{खरोंखरों}
Tongs ^{खंख}	Tinnings ^{खंख}	Bellows ^{खंख}
Gangs ^{खंख}	Rinoculars ^{खंख}	Nuptials ^{खंख}
Spectacles ^{खंख}	Alms ^{खंख}	Bowels ^{खंख}
Wages ^{खंख}	Thanks ^{खंख}	Surroundings ^{खंख}
	Regards ^{खंख}	The Alps ^{खंख}
	Congratulations ^{खंख}	Pants ^{खंख}
		Shoes ^{खंख}

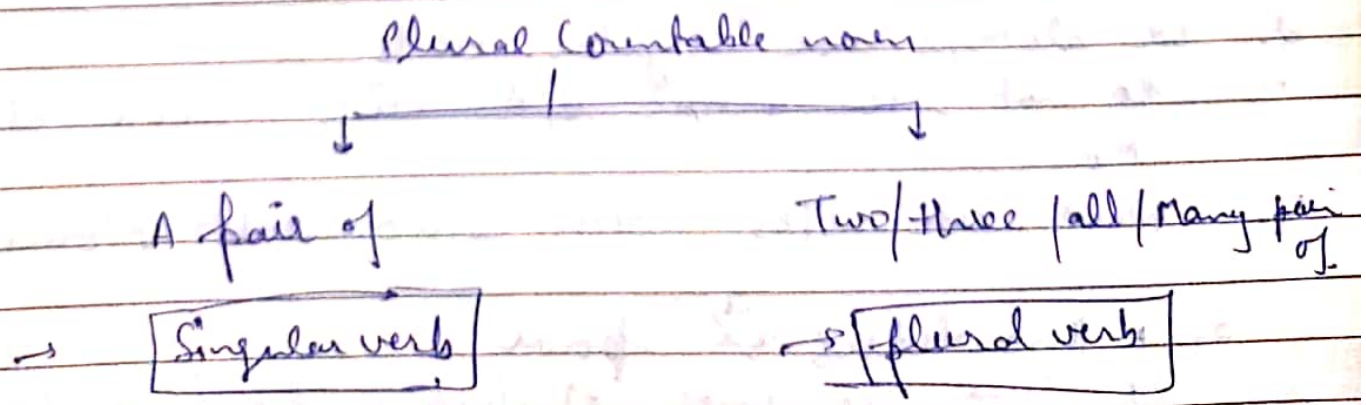
1. These are plural Countable noun.
2. we always use "plural verb"
3. do not use Article "A/An" with plural Countable noun.
4. Never remove 's/es' to Make them Singular.

eg 1. your scissors ^{are} not very sharp
 2. Alms ^{was} given to the poor. _{were}

3. First Innings of the match ^{were} not interested

Point 1. (Exceptions)

→ By adding some words we can use singular or plural verb.



Subject 1. But 2. Sentence 1.

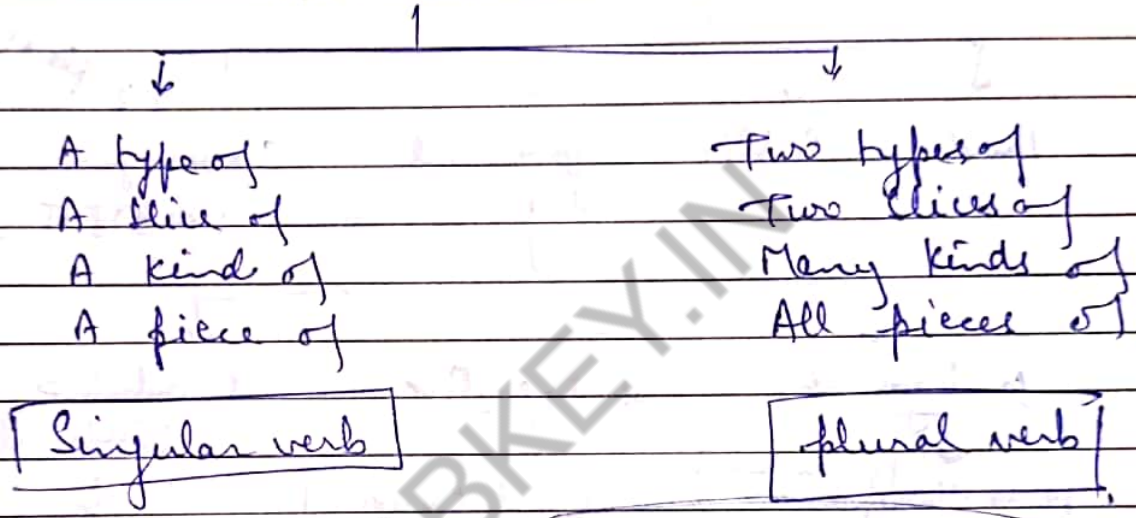
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3. I passed but the percentages of Marks was not good.

Point 1

By adding some words we can use either singular or plural verb.

Uncountable Nouns



eg. A piece of information she gave me was reliable.

2. Many kinds of furniture is available in this shop.
(verb accords to kinds (main subject).)

3. Many kinds of bag are available in this shop such as / leather, cloth, paper etc.

note → Such as → and so on / like → etc

English (Noun)

Rule 7. (use of All)

1. All + plural countable noun + Plural verb

If all is used for plural countable noun (P.C.N) we use plural verb (P.V).

2. All + Uncountable noun + Singular verb

If all is use for Uncountable noun, we use singular verb

* 3. All + UN (Non-living thing) + that

If all referce to non living thing, we only use "that".

4. All + P.C.N (Person / living thing) + who / that

If All refer to person or other living things, we can use either "who" or "that".

eg: 1. All the ^{ABDUN (P.C.N)} hospitals of my brother ^{have} has been finished.
2. All ^{are} is well at home.

3. All is well that ends well

4. All the money ^{UN} which ^{that} I gave her ^{was} have been spent.

5. He knows all / ^{who were} whom ^{was} was / involved in this crime.

6. All pieces of information ^{that} which he gave ^{was} he ^{were} was reliable.

Rule-8. certain Quant

Height
Distance
Period
weight

→ When they subscribe one units we use singular verb otherwise plural verb is used.

- eg 1. I have a five hundred rupees note.
- 2. I have one thousand rupees notes.
- 3. I have a two thousand rupees note.
- 4. I have two hundred rupees note.

→ 5. Five kgms ← not a heavy weight (is/are)

→ 6. Two miles ^{is} a long distance to covered by on foot.

by vehicle
on a foot

to + V ₁ — 95%
to + V ₄ — 5%
(V ₁ + ing)
to be + V ₂ — 100%

- are
- 7. fifty boys is in my class.
 - 8. five hundred rupees was distributed among the poor. (distance distributed were)
 - 9. Five thousand of students has come to attend my seminar. (P.O.P.)
 - five thousand of student have x
 - ~~five~~ thousand of students have
 - five thousand of students have

(11)

* Plural of plural &

eg. Hundreds of students

value like five seven
Page 1 Pubhash
Date

10. Five hundred of peoples has come to see my play.

- aphis - Five hundred of ~~peoples~~ have
- five hundred people have
- Hundreds of people have

11. 2 lakhs of Rupee was given to the poor.
 -> 2 lakh rupees were given to the poor
 -> lakhs of rupees

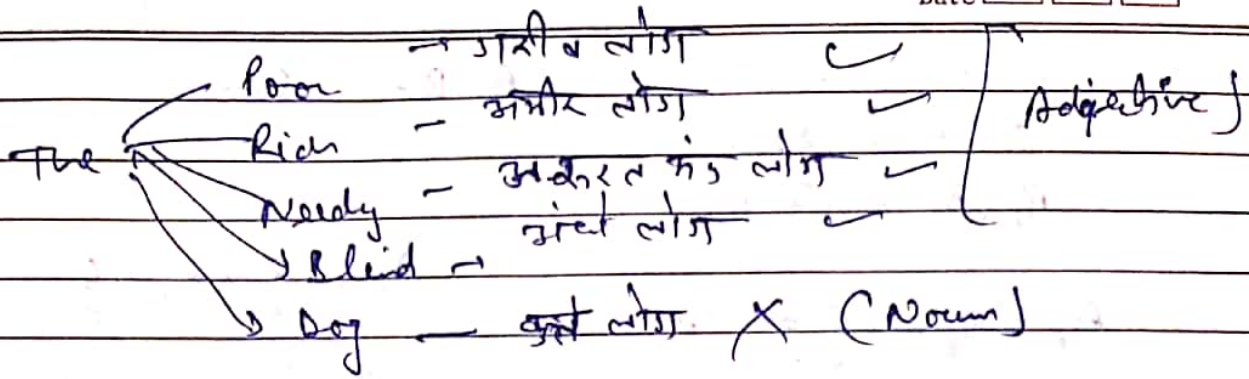
Note Hundred, thousand, million, dozen pair के बाद 'of' दिया है 'of' के बाद और वाक्य में पूरा sentence plural अर्थात् लेकिन 'of' के बाद Number का use नहीं किया जा सकता!

Rule-9

poor (गरीब) Poores (गरीब)
 -> poor people (गरीब लोग) ↔ The poor

- poor peoples x
- Poores people x
- The poores x
- The poor people x
- The poor Man ✓
- The poor Men ✓

Note when we use "The" before adjective, it becomes plural Common Noun (P.C.N) & we use plural verb (P.V).



eg. 1. The rich usually exploits the poor
 2. The poor man poisoned himself and his own children. ✓

Maths.

Q. One year ago the ratio b/w Lakshman & Jagan's salary 3:4. The individual ratio b/w their last year salary & this yr salary 5:4 & 2:3 resp. At present the total salary is 4160. find the salary of Lakshman now?

Ans

$L_1 : G_1 = 3 : 4$

$L + G = 4160$

$L_2 : G_2 = 4 : 5$

$G_1 : G_2 = 2 : 3$

$L + G = 4160$

$L = 4 - 5$

$$1 - \frac{5}{4} \times 3 = \frac{15}{4}$$

$L_2 : G_2 = \frac{15}{4} : 6$

$15 : 24$

$G_2 = 2 - 3$

$$1 - \frac{3}{2} \times 4 = 6$$

$L_2 = \frac{15}{39} \times 4160$

$= 1600$ ✓

NounsRule 9 Use of And1. Subject And Subject + plural verb

when two subjects are connected with "And" conjunction we use plural verb.

eg: I ^{are} you and I / is good friends.
 d. Manger and director ^{have} has come

2. Article + Subject and Subject + singular verb

when two subjects are connected with And conjunction we use plural singular verb.

NOTE Because Article is use only before the 1st subject
 it means they refer to one person or a thing

eg: The Manger and director ^{has} has come.

3. Article + Subject and Article Subject + plural verb

eg: The Manger and the director ^{have} have come

2. A black and a white shirts ^{has/have} has/have been bought

⇒ 3 I went to the librarian and Cashier and ^{he} they gave me all document that I need to complete my project

⇒ I saw the doctor and ^{the} teacher ~~together~~ in Market

each - प्रत्येक
every - सभी

4. Subject and Subject [one idea / one phrase] + singular verb.

when two subjects are connected with and conjunction and when they subscribe one idea or used as one phrase we use singular verb.

- eg, 1. Slow and steady wins the race. (win/wins)
- 2. Bread and Butter are not for sale.
- 3. Bread and Butter is my best breakfast.
- 4. Time and tide wait for none. (waits/wait)

5. Subject and Subject + Plural verb.
[Some Mathematics Unit] [Some Mathematics Unit]

when two same Mathematics digits are connected with and conjunction we use plural verb.

eg, two and two make four. (Make/makes)

6. Each boy and each girl
Each and every student
each boy and every girl } + singular verb

eg each boy and every girl has to attend the seminar.

<u>Rule 10</u>	Each	everybody
	every	everything
	everyone	something
	no one	anything
	some one	nothing
	any one	either
	anybody	neither
	no body	one
	some body	none

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No body
Some their
any one
Every one

Point 1. we use whole sentence in a singular form after these words

- eg 1. ~~each books~~ are useful ✓
each book is useful ✓
- 2. Every thing has been established
- 3. ~~Some one~~ ^{one} has
- 3. Some thing have stolen my car

Point 2.

of / of the	Plural	Singular
	(Noun, Pronoun)	(Rest part of sentence)
		RPOS

→ "of" or "of the" is given just after these words we use noun or pronoun in plural form But part of the sentence in a singular form.

- eg 1. each of the politicians ^{is} corrupt.
- 2. each of the students ^{has} to complete their report.
- 3. everything of the films you suggested me is ~~are~~ not worth seeing.
(everything is a part of a whole use. not a part)

Point 3.

- a. Either of. (P.S) 2.
- It means select one out of two
-

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→ either / Neither show two people
→ one of / None of — group

b. one of ^{was + 2}

→ It Means select one out of more than two

c. Neither of

(not it is or is it not)

→ It Means not either of.

d. None of

(not it is or is it not)

→ It Means not one of.

eg. ^{none} Neither of / five have looked / after him.
↳ Neither of them went to see a movie.

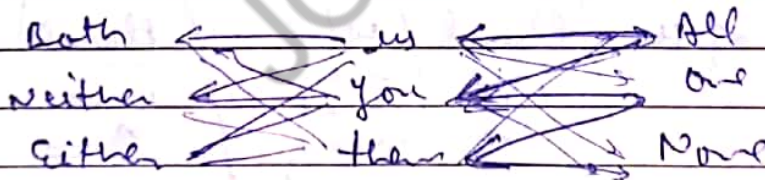
→ Neither then

→ None of them

→ one of them

→ No Improvement.

Imp



(बदल आ)

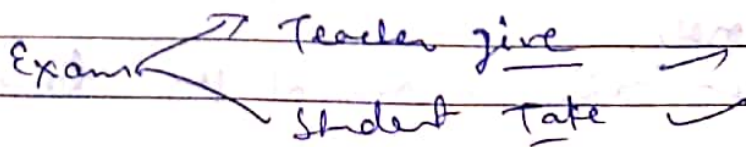
(group)
et it exist

Points (Both is same not assigned) (group)

Points eg. Both of the students are not going to give the exam.

⇒ neither of student is going to take exam

Imp



(17)

take → Student
give → teacher

→ Both of the students (are not) going to take the Exam.

→ Both of them took the Exam (correct)

Point 5.

Nothing but + Uncountable noun (U.N) (३ प्रकार)	Plural Countable Noun (P.C.N)	→ Singular verb
	Singular Countable Noun (S.C.N)	

→ We always use Singular verb after nothing but

eg: 1. nothing but a bird ^{is} there
 2. nothing but boys ^{are} there

Point 6

1. one of the Plural + Singular
N/P R POS

2. one of the

Plural N/P	who	Plural verb
	which that	
	whose	
	whose	

 → Singular verb

(relative pronoun)

3. The only one of the Plural + that + Singular
N/P verb

- eg: 1. one of the books ^{is} on advance Maths.
- 2. This ^{is} only one of the cars ^{which} ^{is} very costly.
- 3. choti Ragna is one of the dancers ^{who} ^{is} are

very popular in Maryland.
4. He is one of the boys who ^{have} ~~has~~ come from Uganda & about to die.

Rule-11 Gerund → V₁ + ing (V₁)
Infinitive → To + V₁ J.P.P.

- 1. V₁ and V₁ Plural verb
- 2. V₁ or V₁ Singular verb.
- 3. To + V₁ And To + V₁ + Plural verb
To + V₁ or To + V₁ + Singular verb

eg: Swimming and dancing ^{are} ~~is~~ not my cup of tea.
2. To swim or To dance ^{is} ~~are~~ not my cup of tea.

Point 1.

when we start the sentence from gerund and infinitive we always use singular verb.

eg: Smoking is injurious to health.
(sentence is start of V₁ + V₂, V₃ + V₄ (see))
and gerund or infinitive use is)

2. when I entered the room I saw a snake was crawling on the ground & floor.

— is as floor - floor
— is as ground - ground

- Blunder - बड़ी गलती (Blunder & साफ Big Mistake use करी एतय)
- Mischief - शरारत
- Verbal - कर्मी की शरारत (छोट गलती)
- Talent - by Natural
- Skill - by practice
- Strong wind (not breeze) - शक्ति लहर
- Pleasant breeze - सुहावनी हवा
- Jealous - जयत आँ खोले का एर दारा
- Enemy - दूसरी की चीजों का देवदार दारा

Rule no 12

one third of	a lot of
three fourths of	lots of
Rest of	Enough
Plenty of	Not enough
Half of	Two percent of
Some of	
Some	

1. If Uncountable noun is given after these word we use singular verb.
2. If plural Countable Noun is given after these words we use plural verb.
3. Do not use singular Countable Noun after these words.

- eg. 1. Half of the work ^{is} has/have been finished.
2. one of the students ^{is} is busy
3. The students exert ^{are} themselves a lot at the time of examination.

Rule 14. 1. More than one + Singular Countable Noun + S.V

2. More than two, three, etc + P. NP + P. V

3. More plural Noun + than one + plural verb

eg. 1. More girls than ^{are} one is happy.

2. More plans than ^{are} one is ruined (destroyed)

3. More than one student ^{is} not interested in giving the Exam taking

Rule-15

* 's (Apostrophe S) (OS)

1. 's is used with living thing.

2. But 'of' is used for both living & non-living thing.

3. we can use "s" with country, state, company, organization, films, institute.

eg. I broke the table's legs.
legs of table.

4. Do not use double Apostrophes ('s) together in a sentence.

eg. My wife's secretary's Mother has demised. (death)

The Mother of My ^{wife's} Secretary has demised.

5. ~~that words~~

boys's

6. words that end in s/es we use in place 's for. eg boys's X

boys' ✓

Boy's ✓

Pronoun

Singular

Plural

1st person - I
 2nd - you
 3rd - He/She/It/Name

1st person - we
 2nd - you
 3rd - They

Rule 1.

while using different pronoun in a sentence and do not get any negative impact we use following sequence -

1. 123
2. 23
3. 31
4. 21

(+) impact
 (असो अतः अतः अतः ए)

But we get any negative impact we use following sequence -

1. 23
1. 2
2. 3
1. 3

- impact
 (असो अतः अतः अतः ए)

(because impact are than series used 123)
 I¹ and you²

eg 1. you² and I¹ / have made / this mistake (-)

2. I¹ and you² / have done / a great job (+)

you² and I¹

2 3 1 series

3. I¹ and she³ / will study for the exam. (+)
 she³ and I¹ ↓ impact

4. you² and I¹ / are responsible for this loss. (-)
 I¹ and you²

5. I¹ and you² and wishal will arrange every thing without any time ↓ you, wishal and I (+)

6. you and I / have finished / your work online

7/10

subject

Subject
Sing + Self
Plu + selves

Person	Objective Case	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
He	Him	His	his	himself
she	Her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	—	itself
I	me	my	mine	myself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves
you	you	your	yours	yourself, yourselves

Possessive Pronoun = Meaning [Possessive Adjective + Noun]

- eg Mine - my + Noun
- yours - your + Noun
- hers - her + Noun
- his - his + Noun
- theirs - their + Noun
- Ours - our + Noun.

→ Do not use noun with possessive pronoun but we can use possessive Adjective before Noun.

eg. 1. ^{P.P} only class will be closed for 'one' day

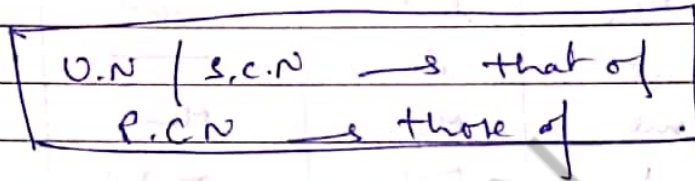
2. He has lost my books as well as your books.

3. your house is better than ~~my house~~ ^(P.P) mine.

4. ~~the office~~ ^{hers} is a new office. (उसका निहाय उसका ही निहाय)

Point 1.

⇒ To stop the repetition of uncountable nouns or singular countable nouns or uncountable nouns we use "that of" but to stop the repetition of plural countable nouns we use "those of".



eg-1. The weather of Delhi is better than the ~~one~~ X

→ The weather of Delhi is better than ~~weather of~~ ~~Delhi~~ X

→ The weather of Delhi is better than that of Delhi

2. The roads of Jaipur / are wider than / the ~~roads~~ those of Delhi

Rule 2.

Let
like
between
but
Except
Preposition.

} objective case

→ objective case is used just after these words.

- eg 1. let ^{them} they do this work
- 2. she laughed at ^{him} I, me
- 3. Every one attended the party except ^{her} she.
- 4. there is no problem b/w you and I.
- Point 5, what is there, which is a secret b/w you and I.

- > I and you x
- > me and you ✓
- > you and me x

(-ve impact) 12

Point 1.

(P-A)

Preposition + Possessive Adjective	gerund (v+ing)
------------------------------------	----------------

possive adjective case is used in place of objective case b/w preposition and gerund,

- eg 1. He is not happy for ^{prop} me ^{my} winning the world cup
- 2. He did not object to ^{prop} him ^{his} joining the night club

Point 3 Point 2

'use of it'

- 1. It is used for non living things
- 2. It is used animal, temperature, distance, place, weather, value, infant

- eg 1. I have a dog, it is very faithful.
- 2. when I saw a baby, she was sleeping on it.

3. It being a rainy day, ~~she~~ she did not take any class

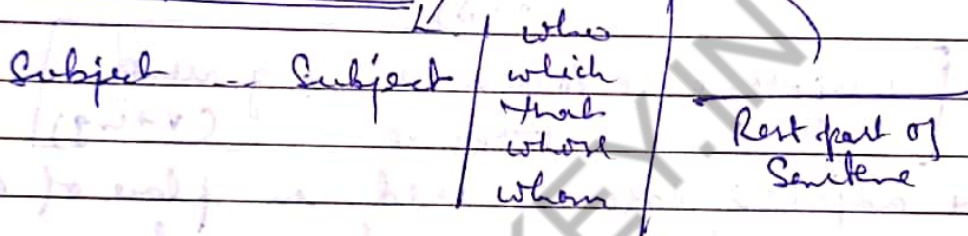
Point 3

when we use 'it' as subject of the sentence we use nominative case after 'it'.

eg: It is ~~not~~ she who am to blame

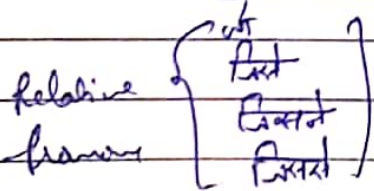
2. It is ~~her~~ she who is responsible for this loss

Relative pronoun.



→ If sentence consist of relative pronoun such as who, which, that, whose, whom, we use rest part of the sentence according to the nearest subject.

⇒ who - (astat) ^(subject) → It is used for identifying the subject.



2. do not use object subject after who.

eg: who is ^{astat} knocking you?

d. The police arrested a thief, who was running

3. I saw a girl, she wore a red saree

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Prepositions (B)

4. which (non-living)

- It is used for non-living things
- when we select one out of two or more than two we only use which. in the living thing or non-living thing. (Selection)

eg # 1 I don't know ^{which} of the servants broke the glass.

2. who is your girlfriend? (Name with profession)

3. ^{which} who is your girlfriend in the party?

5. that It is also used for non-living things.
→ we can use either, or that after superlative degree. eg smallest, oldest, best.

7.

Subject And Subject + that

Person

Animal,
Non-living
thing

when two Subjects are connected with And conjunction in which one being a person while other being an animal or non-living thing we only use that.

The same / the little / The only / everything / The few / nothing } → that / As.

→ If sentence consist of these words we only used "that or As" after these.

a- If verb is given after these words we only used that other wise we used As.

- eg. 1. It is I ^{am} (who) ^{is} to blame.
- 2. This is the same boy ^{that} who deceived me.
- 3. This is the same car ^{as} that mine.
- 4. This is the easiest job ^{that} which I have ever done.
- 5. The only money ^{that} which I gave her has been spent.
- 6. He and his dog ^{that} who entered ^{into} the temple ^{have} has been caught.
- 7. This is the only one of the books ^{that} which is not worth seeing.
- 8. He is not one of those who trust

They Meet

- 9. This is the / first movie, I / have ever ^{seen} ~~seen~~.
- 10. She and her cat / that I saw yesterday / ^{has} ~~has~~ been killed.
- 11. Peter ^{whose} / father will give him a gift / is a good boy.
- 12. The thing ~~that~~ ^{which} / you / like most is / available in this shop.

Vocab

Idioms & Phrases

- 1. Rainy days → financial crises days
- 2. Red letter days → Memorable & important day (15 Aug)
- 3. Gala days → (उत्सव) (पर्व) festivity days
- 4. Balmy days → a affluent days (उत्तम पर्व)
- 5. Halcyon days → उत्तम पर्व prosper (prosperous days)
 सुखीमत दि पर्व
- 6. Dutch Courage → Courage Induced by Alcohol
- 7. Adam's ale (पानी) → pure water (शुद्ध पानी)
- 8. There's not plenty more fish in sea → we can get better partners for relationship.
- 9. Capital Punishment → death penalty (मृत्यु दण्ड)
- 10. Corporal Punishment → शारीरिक दण्ड. Physical punishment.
- 11. Dumber to Dumber → Back to Back
- 12. Ins and outs → full detail.
- 13. To see eye to eye → To Agree.

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14. Birds eye view → overview.
15. Eagle eye → Keen & sharp eye sight.
16. The green eyed monster → jealous भाव.
17. Snake in the grass → Hidden enemy.
18. An olive branch → Peace request.
19. Have one's hands full → To be busy.
20. The salt of the earth → honest person.
21. Nardani bed → grave (बंद)
22. Last Master → experienced person.
23. Slow Coach → lazy person.
24. Bag of bones → very thin person.
25. Chicken hearted → Coward person (सहोका.)

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Pronouns

Reflexive pronoun

अपने/आपके/आपकी	Acquit	Expect (किसी का/की)	Arrange (किसी का/की)
आपके/आपकी	avail	Reconcile (दोनों के/की)	
आपकी	Adapt	Resign	Amuse (किसी को)
	Enjoy	Absent	
	Adjust	Revenge (किसी पर)	

→ reflexive pronoun is used just after these words.

eg. you should ^Bavail ^{yourself} of this opportunity.

2. The officers acquitted ^{themselves} well during the rainy days.

3. The student exert ^{himself} a lot at the time of examinations.

Point 1. use of enjoy -

→ If object is given after enjoy verb, do not use reflexive pronoun otherwise we use it.

- eg. 1. He enjoyed the party. (object of)
2. He enjoyed himself during holidays. (not of)

Point 2. use of absent -

→ when we used absent as a main verb, we use reflexive pronoun otherwise do not use reflexive pronoun. (V₁, V₅ → V₂) → M.V.
(do not use)

- eg. She was absent.
She absented herself. (M.V.)

→ do not use reflexive pronoun when with following words: keep, More, Break, stop, less, turn, hide, qualify, Bath. (do not use reflexive pronoun use not of)

- eg. 1. He always hides himself under the table.
2. You should keep yourself away from the party.

* Reciprocal pronoun

1. Each other → It is used for two persons.
2. One another → It is used for more than two persons.

- eg 1. The two girls are fighting with each other.
- 2. The office staff were wished one another on 31st Dec.

→ do not use 's with possessive case (possessive noun + adj + possessive pronoun).

- eg. 1. your notes are as good as mine →
- 2. I am better than ~~Harsh~~ Harsh. she

→ do not use possessive case with following words but we can will use objective case after these words.

	Separation	leave
जानना	fight	Excuse
	Mention	
	Report	
	favour	

eg. 1. ~~your~~ Separation is very painful to me.

Separation of/from you is very painful to me ✓

2. At ~~the~~ sight girls fled ^{लौकिक}
At the sight of him ✓

3. If you want to do this job, you will need a ~~lot~~ favour of/from him ✓

VocabOne word Substitution# Word

1. Theist ^{one} → who believes in god.
2. Atheist → one who does not believe in god.
3. Pantheism → everything is god and that god is everything.
4. Agnostic → one who is doubtful about the existence of god.
5. Blasphemy → speaking irreverently about god.
(अश्रद्धा की बात बोलना)
6. Theocracy → rule by the religious god.
7. Thearchy → rule by the god.
8. Ablution → Ritual washing of the body (स्नान)
9. Omnipresent → one who is present everywhere.
10. Omnipotent → सर्वशक्तिमान
11. Omniscient → one who knows everything.

Woman

1. Maiden Name → A girl's surname before marriage.
2. Spinster → Unmarried girl.
3. Coquette → दिल चूक महिला one who flirts with men.
4. Philander → a man who flirts with women.
5. Misogynist → one who hates women.

Speech

1. Maiden Speech → 1st Speech.
2. Prologue → A speech delivered at the begin of play / program.

- 3. Epilogue - A speech besides delivered at the end of program.
- 4. Extempore (विना तैयारी के) A speech delivered without any preparation.
- 5. Impromptu - Something said or done without preparation.
- 6. Demagogue - One who delivered sentimental speech.

Words denoting life and death.

- 1. Autopsy - Medical examination of dead body (Post mortem)
- 2. Biopsy - Medical examination of body before death
- 3. Carcass - Dead body of Bigger animal
- 4. Corpse - Dead body of human being
- 5. Cemetery - स्थान A place where dead body are buried (कुतिया)
- 6. Crematorium - (अग्नि कक्षा) A place where dead body are burnt.
- 7. Posthumous - after death.
- 8. Ex-gratia - Compensation after death. (अनुदान)
- 9. Pyre - Burning wood on which dead body is kept. (हिंड)
- 10. Epitaph - words inscription or inscribed on a grave or tomb
- 11. Euthanasia - Mercy killing (अनुकूल मृत्यु)
- 12. obituary - (मृत्यु सूचना) A message in memory of dead person.
- 13. Catastrophe - (आपत) Disaster
- 14. mortal - (मर्त्य) that will die one day.
- 15. Immortal - that will not die (अमर्त्य)
- 16. wipe out - to destroy (निर्मूल)

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Englisch

Tense

b.

Present Indefinite

(Pres) \rightarrow V, +s/es (singular)

A \rightarrow Subject + V, +s/es + object

N \rightarrow Subject + do/does + not + V, + O

I \rightarrow do/does + Subject + not + V, + O ?

OR

don't/doesn't + Subject + V, + O ?

Wh \rightarrow with family + do/does + sub + not + V, + O ?

Rule 1.

1. Regular Action (long time)
2. Irregular Action
3. Universal Truth
4. general Saying
5. Proverb (Weisheit)

Present indef-ite Tense is used with these actions.
eg The Sun is rising
The Sun ~~is rising~~ in the East.
rises

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teaches (because profession long time)

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2. My father is teaching in a school and My ~~is~~ working in a bank works.

3. one of friends is in teaching line and recently settled in foreign country / abroad

4. Toranado Comes in Japan. ✓

Rule 2.

→ seldom (कभी-कभी)

Hardly ~~जो-जोकर~~

Scarcely

usually

Rarely

whenever (जब-जब)

Sometimes

always

→ If sentence consist of these words we use present indefinite tense.

eg.

1. He hardly knows about his miserable life

2. She hardly do any work.
does go

3. we seldom go to our native place

4. He is always coming late.
comes

→ 5. Why you have broken this glass?

have you

6. who you are?
are you

Q. He asked why had I broken that glass. ✓

A. I don't know who ✓

If w/h family word is given in the middle part of the sentence we use following sequence

w/h family + Subj + H.V

eg! He asked why ~~had I~~ broken that glass.
I had

2. I don't know who ^{are} you are. X
I don't know ^{who} you are. (assertive form)

why do you like this cat? (Interrogative)

Pass indefinite

A → Subject + V₂ + object

N → Subject + did + not + V₁ + Obj

I → Subj did + Subject + not + V₁ + Obj?
OR

didn't + Subject + V₁ + O?

w/h → w/h family + did + S + V₁ + O?

Rule 1.

to If sentence consist past time we use we use past indefinite tense.

eg.

→ I had not him yesterday.

→ when ^{did they steal} they stole the money and where did they hide it?

gave us.

→ Science had given many new inventions in the 19th century.

→ # ruled.

It's time	}	subject + V ₂
It's high time		

→ If subject is given after these word we only use simple past tense.

eg.

1. It's time we/ we should have/ finished the work

2. It's time we should reach home
↓
reached.

Point 1.

It's time	}	to + V ₁
It's high time		

1. It's time to ^{give} gave the final warning

2. It's time to called the police
Call

3. It's time we renovate our old house
renovated

4. isn't it time / you sell / your company.
Sold

Future Indefinite

A → Sub. + will/shall V₁ + object

V → Subj + will/shall + not + V₁ + O.
(1) (2) (3)

T → will/shall + Sub + not + V₁ + O ?
or.

(will) → Won't + Subject + V₁ + O ?

w/h → w/h family → will/shall + I + V₁ + O ?

#1. use of "about to" (क़तर ई)

→ 'about to' is used for future Action.

Subject + is/am/are (about to) + V₁ + O

2. use of 'going to'

→ It is also used for future Action.

Subject + is/am/are + going to + V₁ + O

1. This class will start. (ईश)

2. This class is about to start. → (cloud time)
(class 25, ईश start ई)

3. This class is going to start.
(class 25, ईश start ई)

4. The plane is going to take off.

1. I am going to temple on Monday.

→ will goes ✗

→ am going ✓

→ go

2. I go to temple on Monday every day.

Last Continues

A → Subject + was/were + object

N → Subject + was/were / verb + V₄ + O
1. (2) (3)

I → was/were + subject + verb + V₄ + O?
OR

wasn't / weren't + Subj + V₄ + O?

Wh → wh / family + was/were + S + V₄ + O?

Point 1.

1. In chimerical sentence we always used "were" after any subject.

काल्पनिक वाक्यों में जब भी Sub & V₄ were are होते हैं तब हमें "were" का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

eg.

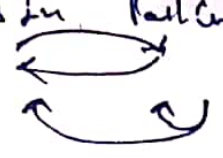
1. I wish, he ^{were} was a bird, he would fly in the sky.

2. He ^{were} scolded me as if he was my father.

2. Time clause

जब...

when Past Ind Past Cont.
while



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cloths is as 45)
cloths → (पतलु 32 अरु
न. 50)

2 Time clause.

a) when + Past Ind + Past Cont.

or when + Past Cont. + Past Ind.

In time clause sentence which start from 'when', we use past Ind, and past Cont. tense.

eg.

→ when she was working in the office, I left her.

→ when he reached at home, his wife was washing ~~her~~ ^{his} clothes.

Note → (कालांतर अथवा अतः use नही करा)

b) while + Past Cont. + Past Ind (Past Cont.)

In time clause sentence which start from 'while' we use past Cont. tense just after while and we can use either past Ind or past Cont. tense in 2nd clause.

eg. while I ^{was playing} ~~played~~, he was ready.

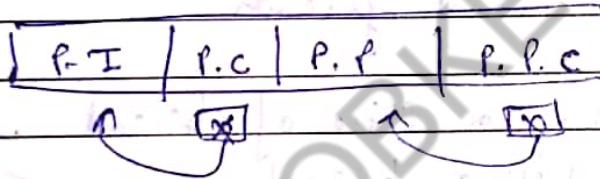
Future Cont.

- A → Sub + will/shall + be + V₁ + obj
 - N → Sub + will/shall + not + be + V₁ + o
 - I → will/shall + ^{2.}Sub + ^{3.}not + be + V₁ + o
- or

won't → Subject + be + V₄ + O ?
wh → wh family + will/shall + S + be + V₄ + O ?

Rules

- * do not use Continuous tense with some verbs.
- 1. verbs of perception → see / taste / smell / hear / feel, and its synonyms like look
- 2. verbs of thoughts → think / mean / know / consider
- 3. verbs showing possession → have, belong, contain, consist of
- 4. verbs expressing feeling → love / hate / like / abhor (etc)



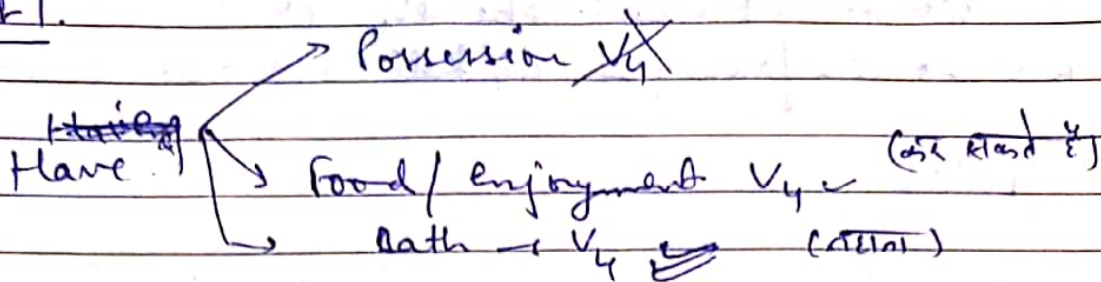
eg 1. This class ~~is belonging~~ to me
belongs

2. He ~~is owning~~ a scooter.
owns

3. I ~~am not meaning~~ anything wrong.
don't mean,

4. I ~~have been knowing~~ her for 5 years.
known

Point 1.



1. If have is used for Possession, do not use continuous tense.
2. If have is used for food / enjoyment, we can use continuous tense.
3. If have is used for Bath, we have to use continuous tense.

eg: I ^{have} am ~~having~~ a car
 & She ^{has} is ~~having~~ many friends

3. I am having a slice of bread ✓
 I have a slice of bread. ✓

4. I ~~have~~ am having bath.

5. I am having some difficulties with ^{this} puzzle (enjoy diff)
 I have some difficulties with this puzzle, (actual difficult)

Point 2

If verb is given after any "preposition" we use gerund (V-ing) with verb except "to".

eg. I am worried of ~~do~~ mistaking making

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English Tense

Point 2

- see
- taste
- Smell
- love
- think
- consider
- etc

long time (Indef. Tense)

short time (Continuous Tense)

loves

eg. Mother ~~bring~~ is loving her child

- 2. She is loving you ✓ ()
- She loves you ✓
- 3. The judge is ^{hears} ~~listening~~ cases (long time)
- 4. The judge ~~hears~~ ^{is hearing} our case. (short time)
- 5. She looks good
is looking
- 6. I ^{is thinking} ~~think~~ of you.
- 7. I think she is right ✓
- 8. do you forget your manners? ✓
are you forgetting your manners ✓

Present Perfect

- A → Subject + has/have + V₃ + obj
- N → Sub + has/have + not + V₃ + obj
- I → Has/have + Subject + not + V₃ + obj?

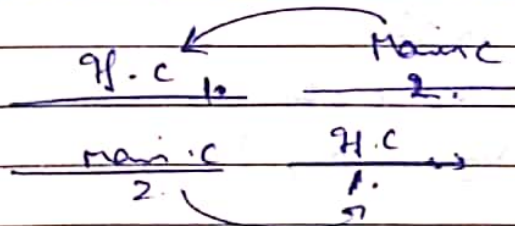
OR

Hasn't/haven't + Sub + V₃ + obj?

wh → with family Has/have + Subj + V₃ + object?



→ of clause → principle clause
 → main clause → Subordinate clause



NOTE

Have had had having Has
V1 V2 V3 V4 V5

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→ Main clause always works according to "if" clause

eg. Since I _____ Main clause
_____ Since I _____
(Main clause) (If clause)

#

Since + V₂ + Has/Have + V₃
2. 1.

Has/Have + V₃ + Since + V₂
2. 1.

→ Post Independent tense is given in "if" clause with "since" we use present perfect in Main clause.

eg. Since he joined the army, he ~~did not take~~ ^{has not taken} army leave.

2. Since he ~~had~~ joined the post, he has not taken any bribe.

3. I have not ^{seen} ~~see~~ him since he ~~of~~ left India for good.

Pass Perfect

A → Sub + had + V₃ + object

N → Sub + had + not + V₃ + obj.

I → had + Sub + not + V₃ + obj?
or

hadn't + Sub + V₃ + obj?

wh → w/h family + had + Sub + V₃ + object

Rule 1 - Before / By the time + V₂ + had + V₃

had + V₃ + Before / By the time + V₂

→ past indefinite tense is given in 'if clause' with before/by the time we use past perfect in main clause

eg. Before the principal came the student ^{had} left the class

Note [अति पुरातन काल - I. Perfect
अति अतीत काल - P. Indefinite]

eg. Before he had understood anything, the girls had fled

d. I met him after I finished my work

[After + had + V₃ + V₂]

or [V₂ + After + had + V₃]

Future perfect

A → Sub + will/shall + have + V₃ + obj

N → Sub + will/shall + not + have + V₃ + obj

I → will/shall + Sub + not + have + V₃ + obj? or

won't + Sub + have + V₃ + obj?

w/h → with family + will/shall + Subj + have + V₃ + obj?

Rule 1

→ Before / By the time + Simple Present + Future perfect

→ Future perfect + Before / By the time + Simple Present

→ Simple Present tense is given in If clause with "Before / By the time" we use future perfect in main clause

eg. 1. Before I reach / the station, the train ~~had~~ / left.
 (S.P) (H.C) (will have)

2. Before I reached / the station, the train will have / left.
 (H.C) (M.C)

#

From / Since

for

→ Point of time
Till / From story

→ duration of time

eg time 6 AM, 7 AM

Date - 3 Jan 1969

Months - Jan, Aug.

years - 2011

→ part of each day

→ Morning evening

→ part of life (stages)
childhood,

→ time in memorial

Day - Monday

1. last 5 days / last 7 months / 3 yrs / an hour

2. past seven days / 3 months / 2 yrs / this

3. 3 days / 5 months / 2 yrs / 4 hours

4. a long time / a short time

Present perfect Continuous & Past Perfect Cont.

A → Sub + has/have + been + V₁ + obj + since /
for + time

had → Past Perf

TV → Sub + has/have + not + been + V₁ + ob + sin / for
had time

T → has/have + Sub + not + been + V₁ + ob + since / for time
had (3)

OR

hasn't/haven't + Sub + been + V₁ + obj + since / for time
hadn't

Whos wh family + has/have + Subject + been + V₁ + ob
+ since / for time?
had

eg. 1 He ^{has been} is playing chess since Morning

2. I have been living in ATs advantage from
2009. ✓

- eg 1 for
 - 2 from
 - 3 since ✓
 - 4. SI
- } 'fill in the blank'
prefer to since

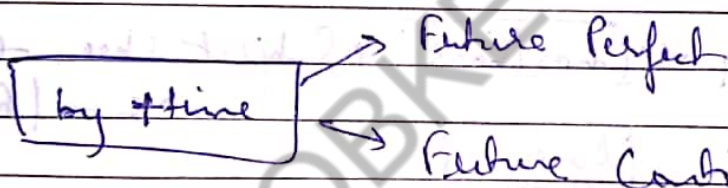
eg. I have been/ waiting for you for a long
/ Period of time. long period ✓
or long time ✓

ex. ^{shall} I have/ been working here for two years/
by the end of this May.

NP
→
PP Sub + will/ shall + have + been + V₁ + ob + time/ for +
time + by/ on / time

If sentence consist of by + time then we use
Future Perfect or Future Cont.

note



will
eg. I^{ll} have read two novels written by Vital
by the end of my holidays.

used

→ will → certain result
Shall → less possibility.

He }
she }
It } well → A → I/we → will / shall
I } N → I/we → will / shall
we }
The } I → I/we → shall
You } well ✓

Conditional Sentence

→ if c, Main clause
 → Main c, if clause

[Present ten + Past ten]
 [Past of Past ten]

Rule

If

As if

I wish

Suppose

Unless

until

In case

but for

since

By the time

before

After

when

Provided

as soon as

will / shall not use.

! do not use future tense in "if" clause.

1. Conditional in Present

Point 1 [If + Simple Present + Simple Future]

→ Simple present tense is given in "if clause" we use simple future in Main clause.

eg.

If he will come / to delhi, I will / see his comes.

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2. I will attend the meeting provided she will come

3. If the govt will become / Strict the corruption will surely finish

Point 2

If sentence show "universal truth" or automatic action we use simple present tense in both If clause & Main clause

eg If we boil water / it will turn / to vapour turns

If there is / shortage of commodity, its price / will go up. goes.

Point 3 - "use of unless or until"

Unless - Condition (उत्तर ही)

Until - Time (ता ही)

⇒ does not use "NOT" with unless and until

unless / until - simple present - simple future / can

Simple present tense is given in If clause we can use either Simple Future or CAN in main clause

eg. Unless she will not come, I will wait here.
unless, she comes.
until she comes ✓

* If sentence consist of [wait, signal, stay] ^{or anything}
we have to use until. other we can use both,
either unless or until.

eg. Unless ^{or until} he ~~does~~ ~~not~~ takes care of his health /
he can't recover.

2. unless he asks / any question, I will / not
help him ✓

3. Unless he finishes / my work, I will / stay here
until

Point 2

if + present conti + will / may / should better

present continuous tense is given in "if clause"
we use will, may, should better in "if clause"
(According to sense), main

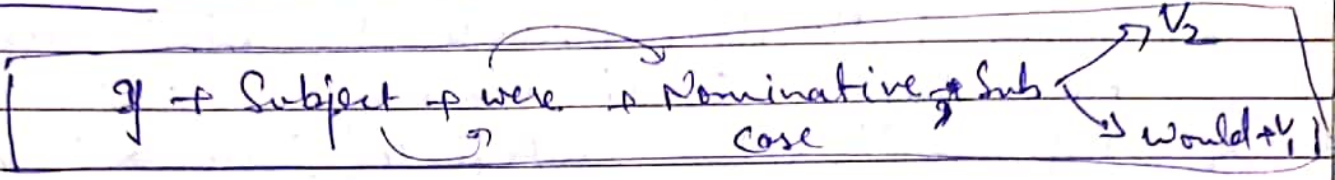
eg. 1. If you are waiting for the bus, you should better
take a taxi.

2. If you are going to buy a flat, I may
ask my boss to give me some contact.

Conditional in past

Point 1. Chimerical Sentence

(as if/as though clause)



1. In Chimerical Sentence we always use were after any Subject.
2. Nominative Case is use after 'were'.
3. In a main clause we can use either past indefinite or "Modal past indefinite" in main clause.

- eg.
1. He scolded me as if he ^{were} my father.
 2. I wish he ^{were} a bird, he would fly in the sky.
 3. If I ^{were} high, I would not tolerate her.
 4. If she ^{were} here, she ^{would} teach her a lesson.

(inversion)

⇒ [If + Subject + were + N.C. = were + Subject + N.C.]

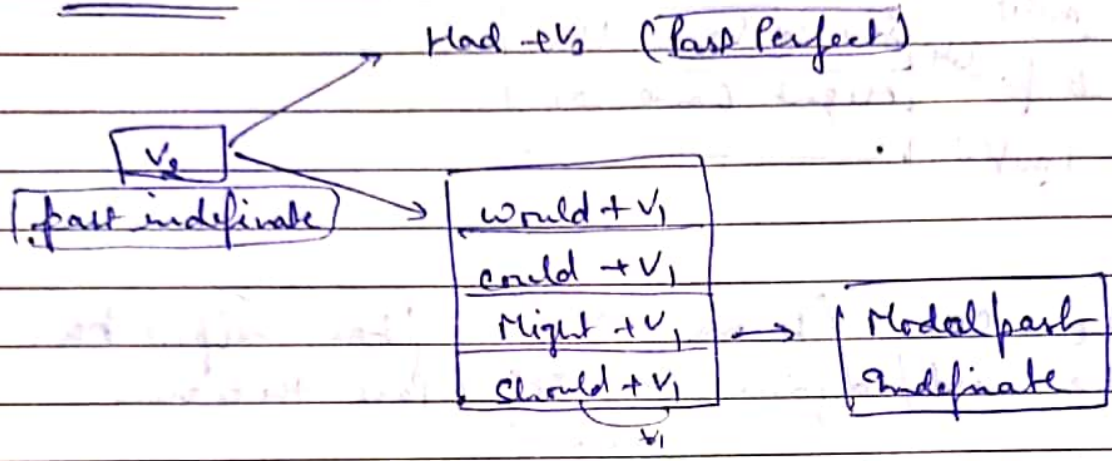
eg. when we use "were" before the Subject It can omit "if". (NOTE)

eg. were she / I, she would help the poor. ^{inversion}

or if she were I, she would help the poor.

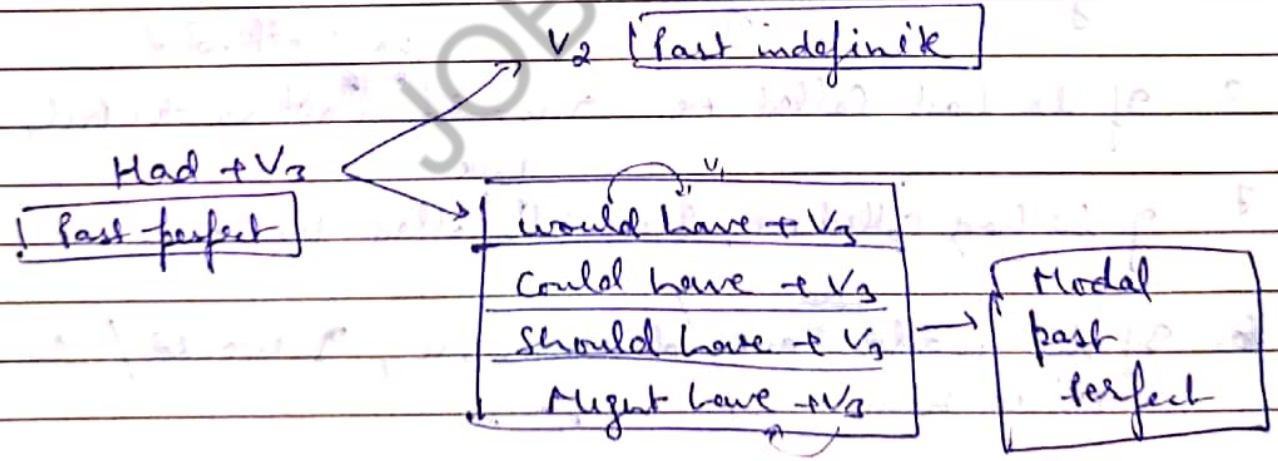
English
(Conditional clause)

Point 2.



→ past indefinite tense is given in "if clause".
we can use either past perfect or modal past indefinite in "main clause".

#



→ past perfect tense is given in "if clause" we can use either past indefinite or modal past perfect in "main clause".

V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4 V_5
 have had had have has

(59)

will	certainty	would have + V_3
can	Ability	could have + V_3
shall	responsibility	should have + V_3
may	possibility	might have + V_3

eg. 1 If he came / to me, I would / have helped him
 2 If he tried / again, he would / pass the exam.

3. If he tried (again) he ^{could} / pass the exam

4. If I had money, I would / give it to you.

5. If I ^{had} had ^{two} houses, I would / have given one to you.

6. If he had called me, I would ^{have} attended the party.

7. If he had / called me, I would ^{have} / called the police.

8. If he ^{had} would have / deceived me, I would / have killed him.

Points

If + Subject + had + V_3 + Object = Had + Subject + V_3 + O
 (Inversion)

when we use "had" before the subject we can omit it (NOTE in Hindi grammar), use of "had" is a note of still.

eg. had he tried again, he would have passed.
OR
if he had tried again, he would have passed.
X (both sentence are same)

Point 4. use of "But for" (as Participle spoken)

But for → [if] it ^{had + V3} had not happened.
(NOTE in Hindi grammar)

But for + would have + V3

eg. But for his help, I would have died.
But for his company, I would had bored have.

Adjective

An adjective is a word that qualify a noun or a pronoun

Ex # Comparative degree → than
as → +ve degree.

Noun → धन
तुलना

Point

1. Adjective take three degrees
 - a. positive degree
 - b. Comparative
 - c. Superlative

Positive degree. → It denotes the quality of a person or a thing
eg. you are a good student.
Ad. N.

Comparative degree. If two nouns are compare with each other, we use Comparative degree.
eg. He is older than you.
Sub. Sub.

(Sub. तुलना Sub.)
Obj. तुलना Obj.)

Superlative degree. → when we select one out of more than two we use Superlative degree.
eg. He is the best student in my class.

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How to Make degree -

<u>+ve degree</u>	<u>Comparative</u> <u>er</u>	<u>Superlative</u> <u>est</u>
1. strong	stronger	strongest
2. wise	wiser	wisest
3. able	abler	ablest
4. good/well (Adjective Adverb)	better	best
5. bad/ill (Adj. Adv.)	worse	worst
6. Many/much	More	Most
7. beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
8. old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
9. Happy	Happier	Happiest

Rule 1.
as $\xrightarrow{+ \text{ degree}}$ as (both sentences)
so $\xrightarrow{+ d.}$ as (-) sentence

1. as \rightarrow as is used in both affirmative & negative sentences.
2. But so \rightarrow as is used only in -ve sentences.
3. positive degree is used b/w them.

- eg. 1. He is as good as I. ✓
2. I am not as strong as you. ✓
3. you are not so able as I. ✓
4. she is / so wiser / as high. ✓
as wise / as he

Rule 2. If two adjectives of a noun or a pronoun are compared with each other, we use More + ve degree. (1st person of 2 qualities)

eg. 1. He is wise than stranger. x
He is more wise than strong. ✓
2. She is more beautiful than ^{wiser} wise. ✓

Rule 3. Do not use two comparative or two superlative degree together.

eg. 1. He is the ~~most~~ (best player in / indian cricket team.
2. He is / ~~comparatively~~ / ^{good} better today. ✓
3. He is ~~comparatively~~ / ^{good} better / than you. ✓

Rule 4.
1. when we select one out of two we use comparative degree, and preceded by "The", followed by "in" or "off".
2. when we select one out of more than two we use superlative degree, & preceded by "The", followed by "in or "off".

eg. Senior, Junior

(To m n s e h 211
objective case use
etdt e)

1. He is Senior ~~than~~ I
to me

Point 1.

Adjective like - junior, Senior, Superior, inferior, exterior, inferior (ଅନୁକ୍ରମ), Top, Supreme, circle, everlasting, square, rectangle, unique, perfect, full, empty.

do not use Comparative or Superlative degree with these words.

- eg 1 Milk is the most perfect food in the world
- 2 He is the most unique person in the world
- 3 He is more junior than I, ✓
to me

Rule 2

do not use 'other' or 'else' with Superlative degree.

eg 1. This building is the ~~most~~ longest of all other buildings in the world ✓

2. He is stronger / and ^{more} experienced / than I. ✓

3. He is senior / and ^{more} experienced / than I do. ✓

4. She is more beautiful^{er} / but not / so cultured as her sister

5. This watch is superior^{er} / and more expensive than ours. ✓
do

66

Rule 8.

If sentence consist times word, we always use +ve degree.

eg My house is two ^{as} time ^{big} bigger ^{as} than yours.

Rule 9

use of prefer and preferable

1. we always use 'to' in place of 'than' after these words.
2. do not use comparative or superlative degree with these words.
3. If verb is given after these words, we always use gerund (V₁ + ing).
4. we can use rather than in place of to, after these words.
5. we can use more with preferable without than (Preferable is H₁ H₂ H₃ H₄ H₅ H₆ H₇ H₈ H₉ H₁₀ H₁₁ H₁₂ H₁₃ H₁₄ H₁₅ H₁₆ H₁₇ H₁₈ H₁₉ H₂₀ H₂₁ H₂₂ H₂₃ H₂₄ H₂₅ H₂₆ H₂₇ H₂₈ H₂₉ H₃₀ H₃₁ H₃₂ H₃₃ H₃₄ H₃₅ H₃₆ H₃₇ H₃₈ H₃₉ H₄₀ H₄₁ H₄₂ H₄₃ H₄₄ H₄₅ H₄₆ H₄₇ H₄₈ H₄₉ H₅₀ H₅₁ H₅₂ H₅₃ H₅₄ H₅₅ H₅₆ H₅₇ H₅₈ H₅₉ H₆₀ H₆₁ H₆₂ H₆₃ H₆₄ H₆₅ H₆₆ H₆₇ H₆₈ H₆₉ H₇₀ H₇₁ H₇₂ H₇₃ H₇₄ H₇₅ H₇₆ H₇₇ H₇₈ H₇₉ H₈₀ H₈₁ H₈₂ H₈₃ H₈₄ H₈₅ H₈₆ H₈₇ H₈₈ H₈₉ H₉₀ H₉₁ H₉₂ H₉₃ H₉₄ H₉₅ H₉₆ H₉₇ H₉₈ H₉₉ H₁₀₀ H₁₀₁ H₁₀₂ H₁₀₃ H₁₀₄ H₁₀₅ H₁₀₆ H₁₀₇ H₁₀₈ H₁₀₉ H₁₁₀ H₁₁₁ H₁₁₂ H₁₁₃ H₁₁₄ H₁₁₅ H₁₁₆ H₁₁₇ H₁₁₈ H₁₁₉ H₁₂₀ H₁₂₁ H₁₂₂ H₁₂₃ H₁₂₄ H₁₂₅ H₁₂₆ H₁₂₇ H₁₂₈ H₁₂₉ H₁₃₀ H₁₃₁ H₁₃₂ H₁₃₃ H₁₃₄ H₁₃₅ H₁₃₆ H₁₃₇ H₁₃₈ H₁₃₉ H₁₄₀ H₁₄₁ H₁₄₂ H₁₄₃ H₁₄₄ H₁₄₅ H₁₄₆ H₁₄₇ H₁₄₈ H₁₄₉ H₁₅₀ H₁₅₁ H₁₅₂ H₁₅₃ H₁₅₄ H₁₅₅ H₁₅₆ H₁₅₇ H₁₅₈ H₁₅₉ H₁₆₀ H₁₆₁ H₁₆₂ H₁₆₃ H₁₆₄ H₁₆₅ H₁₆₆ H₁₆₇ H₁₆₈ H₁₆₉ H₁₇₀ H₁₇₁ H₁₇₂ H₁₇₃ H₁₇₄ H₁₇₅ H₁₇₆ H₁₇₇ H₁₇₈ H₁₇₉ H₁₈₀ H₁₈₁ H₁₈₂ H₁₈₃ H₁₈₄ H₁₈₅ H₁₈₆ H₁₈₇ H₁₈₈ H₁₈₉ H₁₉₀ H₁₉₁ H₁₉₂ H₁₉₃ H₁₉₄ H₁₉₅ H₁₉₆ H₁₉₇ H₁₉₈ H₁₉₉ H₂₀₀ H₂₀₁ H₂₀₂ H₂₀₃ H₂₀₄ H₂₀₅ H₂₀₆ H₂₀₇ H₂₀₈ H₂₀₉ 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Rule 10

Many and few

(जैसे जो Count किया जा सकता है) use होता है।

- It is use for countable noun
- we use whole sentence in a "plural" form after these words.

Many — More
few — Hardly any

→ few → किसी कि जिन को भी मैं देख रहा हूँ (—ve sense)

→ A few → किसी कि मैं जान रहा हूँ (—ve sense)

A few very few — Not Many

→ The few — Not Many but all are there (—ve sense)

Much → Uncountable — बहुत — More]
 little → (कुछ नहीं है) Hardly]
 A little — Very little → (किसी कि कुछ नहीं है) — Not Much]
 The little → (किसी कि कुछ नहीं है) — Not Much]
 (इसका जो कुछ भी है) but all is here

- Both are used for Uncountable nouns.
- "singular" verb is used after much or little.

eg: The little food I kept for you has been finished.

1. The class was cancelled as few people turned up to take it.

2. Doctor advised me to take rest for a few days.

20-21

may	100
two per	100
after	50
few	10

4. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Rule 11. last → अन्तिम
 later → अन्तरिम
 latter → अन्तर्गत
 latest → नवीन

(only sigla more)

eg. The last/latter part of this movie was boring
 the latter parts of the movie were boring. (वैशेष्य-वैशेष्य-वैशेष्य-वैशेष्य)
 (remains of movies)

Rule 12. If sentence consist of size, age, color, we use following sequence.

- 1 O → opinion
- 2 S → size
- 3 A → Age
- 4 S → shape
- 5 C → color.
- 6 E → Emotion
- 7 N → nationality
- 8 M → Material
- 9 P → Purpose
- 10 N → Noun.

long sharp gold plated —

eg. I have a gold plated sharp long knife

ex. The police arrested a boy black, 25yrs old, tall, American.

(tall, 25yrs old, black American boy)

Note → Numerals after P.C.N दिता वी वी The अत
गुणित वी.

④

Due to → It is used in the middle part of sentence
owing to → It is used at the starting of
of the sentence.

eg. owing
Due to rash driving, I met with an accident.

④ Use of Some or Any.

(+) Some → It is used in affirmative sentence (+ve).
& we can use some in interrogative sentence
(but answer should be positive.)

(-)(?) Any → It is used in both affirmative and negative
interrogative sentence.

→ Some and Any both are used for Countable
& Uncountable Noun.

- eg 1 I have some friends
- 2 I do not have any friend.
- 3 I do not have any water.
- 4 Do you have any Money?
- 5 Do you have some food?
- 6 Can you ~~lend~~ lend me some Money?

④
[for food & water]
+ve feedback

Input
-ve feedback
(-ve feedback)

Question Tag

(Q.T)

#

Main part	Q part	?
+	-	
-	+	

Q.T → H.V + not + St?

→ Question Tag is a special construction of English whole sentence is a tag question. At the end is Mini Question that called Question Tag which is asking for agreement or Confirmation:

(वक्तव्य ही प्रश्न रूप वाला होता है जो वाक्य की प्रतीति पर विरोध प्रकट करता है।
 (वाक्य होता है जो वाक्य के अंत में प्रयोग किया जाता है।)

→ Question Tag always works according to the Main part of the sentence.

H.P (+)	Q.T (-)
V ₁ + V ₂	don't (doesn't)
is	isn't
am	aren't
are	aren't
Has	Hasn't
Have	haven't
V ₂	didn't
was	wasn't

- were → weren't
 - had → hadn't
 - will → won't
 - Model → model + not
 - used to → didn't / used not + Sub.
 - Need to → don't
 - Needs to → doesn't / need not + S
 - Dare to → don't
 - Dares to → doesn't
- } → Dare not + S

#

M.P (-) → Q.T (+)

do not	→	do + S
does not	→	does + S
did not	→	did + S
am not	→	am I

1. He works hard, doesn't he ?
2. I will teach her, won't I ?
3. I am happy, aren't I ?
4. He is going to buy a car, isn't he ?
5. I am not happy, am I ?
6. I used to go to temple, did I ?
or used not I ?
7. I don't go there, do I ?
8. I used not go to temple, did I ?
9. I can control this situation, can't I ?
10. I did not help her, did I ?

<u>Rule 1.</u>	each	Nobody
	Every	Some body
	No one	Any body
	Some one	either
	Any one	Neither
	every body	None

Point 1. when we start the sentence from these words, we use Main part of the sentence in a singular form but Question tag in a plural form. And we use "they." as subject of Question tag.

eg.

1. Anyone can join now, can't they?
2. Everyone has come late today, haven't they?
3. No one can harm you, can they?
4. Someone is missing, aren't they?

Point 2 everything
something
nothing
anything

→ when we start the sentence from these words, we use both Main part and Q.T of the sentence in a singular form. And we use "it" as subject of Q.T.

eg

1. everything has been established, hasn't it?
2. Nothing is harmful here, is it?
3. something is missing, isn't it?

Point 3

few	No	} all -ve words
little	Not	
Hardly	None	
Scarcely	Nothing	
barely	neither	
Barely		
no one		

No body

→ If sentence consist of these words, we always use "-ve Q.T.".

- eg.
1. few students have come, have they?
 2. He hardly knows anything about me, does he?
 3. No one bothers, do they?

Point 4

A few	The few / The little
A little	

→ If sentence consist of these words, we use Q.T according to the Main part of the sentence.

- eg.
1. A few candidates have not come, have they?
 2. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. isn't it?
(incomparable)

Rule 2.

let's	} - Shall we (always -ve)
let us	

→ we we start the sentence from let's or let us, we always use shall we as a Q.T.

- eg. let's org. a party, shall we?
let us try this one, shall we?

Point 1. } let them
 } let her
 } let him
 } let me
 } let anyone
 } will you

when we start the sentence from these words, we always use "will you" as a Question Tag.

- eg.
1. let them / do this work / ~~won't~~^{will.} you?
 2. let me go, will you?
 3. let her read, will you?

Rule 3. Collective Noun

jury	crowd	Mob. (2As)
Army	Team	
Committee	family	
Company	audience	

→ 1. when they subscribe one idea we use both Main part and Question Tag in a Singular form and we use "it" as Subject of Question Tag.

→ 2. But they subscribe different opinion, we use both Main part and Question Tag in a plural form and we use "they" as Subject of Question Tag.

eg. 1. The Mob killed a boy, didn't it?

2. The Committee are divided in their opinion, aren't they?
3. Indian team has won the match, hasn't it?

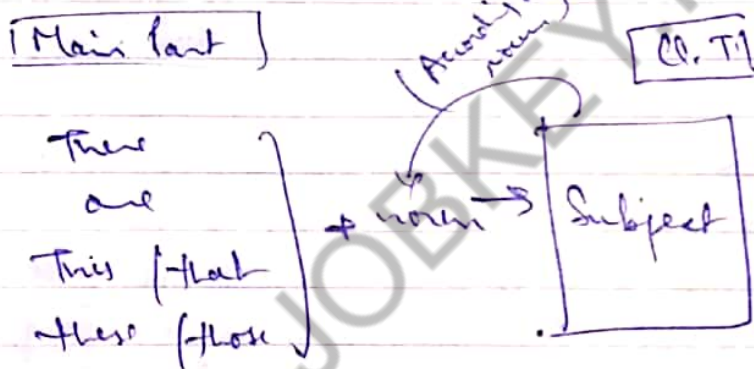
Rule 4.

Main part	Answer Tag
There	There
are	are
This / that	it
these / those	They

- eg 1. There is no another good just, is there?
 2. One can do it, can't one?
 3. This is my class, isn't it?
 4. These are my student, aren't they?

Rules:

Point 1.



- 1. one man can do it, can't he for book.
 → 2. This book is very useful, isn't it for student
 → 3. These students are here, aren't they?
 → 4. This boy is very intelligent, isn't he?

Rules

Imperative sentence (आज्ञावाक्य)

	M.P	A.T	
⊕	⊕	⊕	? (will you / wait you)
⊖	⊖	⊖	? (will you.)

→ In the Imperative sentence we can use either 'will you' or 'won't you' as a Question Tag. But in the Imperative sentence, we only use 'will you' as a Question Tag.

eg

- 1. Break the glass, will you / won't you?
- 2. Do come again, will you / won't you?
- 3. Don't go there, will you?
- 4.

(B) offer (will you / would you)
(we use not this)

If sentence shows offer we can use either will you / would you as a Question Tag

- eg 1. Have some more coffee, will you / would you?
- 2. Have a seat, will you / would you?

(C) Impatient Action (can't you)

If sentence shows offer Impatient Action we always use can't you as a Question Tag

- eg 1. Mind your language, can't you?
- 2.

Direct & Indirect

(20 Marks in Exam)

(R.V) (R.S)
Reported verb Reported speech

Singular

Plural

1st person - I
 2nd person - you
 3rd person - He/She/It/
 Any name

1st person → we
 2nd " → you
 3rd " → they

⇒ Reported speech always works according to the Reported verb

(#) Son → R.V
 123 → R.S

(#) S → Subject → 1st person
 O → object → 2
 N → No change → 3

(#) Direct

Indirect

Tense are

Say	→	Say	Present	Past	Future
Says	→	Says	"	"	"
Say to	→	tell	"	"	"
Says to	→	tells	"	"	"
will say	→	will say	"	"	"

Said → Said
 Said to → told
 " (inverted commas) → that

PAST

PAST
TENSE
 किशु

Rule 1. → If R.V consist present or future tense their will not be any change in the tense of Reported speech.

eg. 1. He ^{Subj} says to me (I) worked hard.
He tells me that he worked hard.

2. He ^{Subj} says to me, "I am teaching you".
He tells me that he is teaching me.

3. He says to me, "He is my brother".
He tells me that he is his brother.

4. He says to me, "you wrote a book".
He tells me that I wrote a book.

- Positive
Negative
his
her
its
my
your
our
their

5. He says, "you were working here".
He says that I was working here.

Rule 2. If reported verb consist of past tense, their will be changed into past tense of the R.S.

Direct

Indirect

Present

- P. I → V₁ / V₅ / do / does + V₁ → V₂ / did + V₁
 P. C → is / am / are + V₁ → was / were + V₁
 P. P → Has / Have + V₃ → Had + V₃
 Has / have + to + V₁ → had + to + V₁
 Has / have + been + V₄ → had been + V₄

80

P.T	P.C	P.P	P.PC
→	→	→	→

- past Ind → V₂ / did + V₁ → had + V₃ (past perfect)
- past Cont → was / were + V₄ → had been + V₄ (P.P.C)
- past perf. → had + V₃ → No change
- past per. Cont. → had been + V₄ → No change

- will → would
- shall → should
- may → might
- can → could

Could / would / might / should → No change

- This → that
- These → those
- Ago → before
- Today → that day
- Here → there
- Had Had to → Had Had to
- yesterday → The previous day / The day before
- Tomorrow → The next day / The following day
- last → previous

eg: He said to me, "I have been working here for two years".
He told me that he had been working there for two years

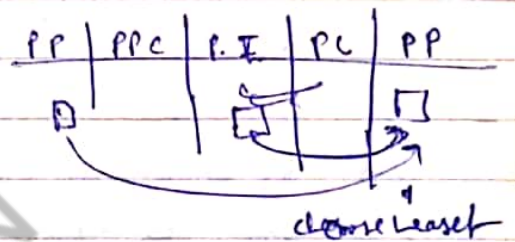
2. He said to me, "you can help me" → ok
He told me that I could help him

3. He said to me, "I can control this situation"
He told me that he could control that situation.

4. She said to me, "I had to go there at once.
She told me that she had had to go there at once.

5. He told me ~~when~~ I had / gone to office.
that

direct → He said to me, "you have gone to office"
He said to me, "you went to office" //



Point 1.

There will not be any change in the sense of Reported Speech if Sentence consist of following Action.

- universal truth
- Historical facts
- Mathematic facts
- Historical facts
- Proverb → (अव्यय)
- General Saying

eg.

1. He said to me, "The sun is a star"
He told me that the sun is a star.

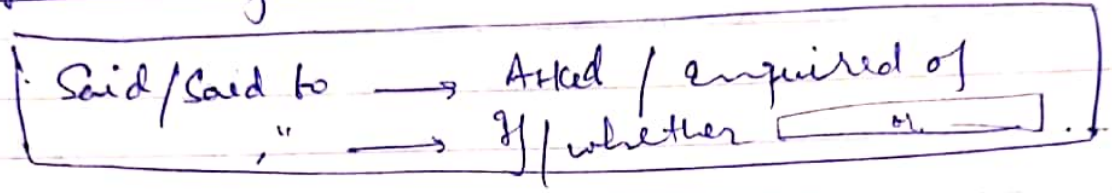
2. He said to me, "Honesty is the best policy"
He told me that honesty is the best policy -

3. He said to me, "Nasiruddin Hanjiri was the P.M of India"
He told me that Hanjiri was _____.

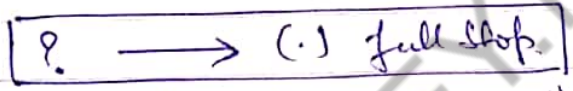
9. He said to me, "Two and two make four"
He told me that two and two make four.

Point 2. Interrogative Sentence.

1. Single Interrogative. → (Start with H.V)



→ If sentence consist of 'or' Conjunction we only use rather whether.



→ we use affirmative formation in the tense of Reported speech. (S → V → T)

eg 1. He said to me, "Do you like this car?"
He asked me if I liked that car. P. 7

2. He said to me, "did you like that room?"
He asked me if I had liked that room. → P. 7

3. He said to me, "shall I dispatch these letters or not?"
He asked me whether he would dispatch those letters or not.

4. He asked me ^{whether} he should lock the room or leave it unlocked.

83 → w/h family" as साथ में / whenever are use rel. dot

2. Double Interrogative (Start with w/h family)

Said / Said to →	Asked / enquired of	use for personal benefit.
" →	remove	
? →	(.) Full stop	

w/h family + Subject + verb.

eg

1. He said to me, "why have you broken this glass?"
He asked me why I had broken that glass.

2. He said to me, "How many cars has he?"
He asked me how many cars he had.

3. He said to me, "when will the train arrive?"
He enquired of me when the train would arrive.

Point 3

Exclamatory Sentences !

Said + Hurray! → Exclaimed with joy.

Said + wow! →

Said + Alas! → Porrow

Said + oh! → Regret / Surprise
↓
Gorant

Said + hi! → Disgust (विगत, दसक)

" → that

we →	they
us →	we

- g 1. He said, "Hurray! we ^{we} won this match."
He exclaimed with joy that they had won that match.
- 2. He said, "Alas! I am undone."
He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
- 3. He said, "what a beautiful girl she is!"
He exclaimed with joy that she was a beautiful girl.
- 4. He said, "what a beautiful painting it is!"
He exclaimed with joy that it was a beautiful painting.
- ≡ 5. He said, "what a beautiful surprise!"
He exclaimed that it was a beautiful surprise.
- ≡ 6. The Captain said, "well done boys!"
The Captain exclaimed with praise that they had done well.

Point 4 Optative Sentence. (wish / pray)

Said / said to → wished / prayed
 " → that
 May → might

⇒ If "May" is given or not in reported speech, we always use might in reported speech.

- eg 1. Mother said to my friend, "May god bless you!"
- 2. ⇒ Mother wished my friend that god might bless him.

2. They said, "long live the King."
 They prayed that the King might live long.

Point 5 Imperative Sentence (Request, order, command...)

Said / Said to → requested / ordered / Advised /
~~forbade~~ / ^{युक्ति} implored / offered /
 instructed / Command + object /
 [Suggested + to + object]

" → to / not to
 to → V₁

- eg.
1. He said to his servant "fetch me a cup of coffee."
 He ordered his servant to fetch him a cup of coffee.
 2. He said to me, "Go. Do come again!"
 He requested me to come again.
 3. He said to me, "don't eat rice."
 He advised me not to eat rice ✓
 He forbade me to eat rice ✓
 4. The teacher said to his student, "Don't write on the table."
 → The teacher instructed his student do not to write on table
 → the teacher forbade his student to write on the table.

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5. The king commanded ^{refuse} to call the first witness
(any object)

Q. use of let

let → remove

," → that

→ subject should.

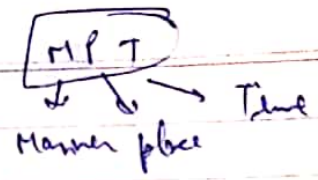
eg.

1. He said to me, "let us buy this land

He suggested me that we should buy that land.

⊕ telling of its object that of

eg. slowly, fast, gladly.



Rule 1. Adverb of MPT is used after verb in case object is given we use MPT after object.

g.1. There are everywhere boots. everywhere.

2. I soundly slept last night
 → I slept soundly last night ✓

Point 1.

Adverb of Manner

S-b + Verb + MPT

Noun + ly = Adjective
 Adjective + ly = adverbs

⇒	Noun	adjective	adverb
	friend	friendly	in a friendly manner
	coward	cowardly	in a cowardly "
(असह)	niggard	niggardly	" niggardly "
	order	orderly	" orderly "

1. → Article 'A/An' is used before Singular Countable Noun
2. → If an adjective, adverb is given before S.C.N (Singular Countable Noun) we use Article 'A' or 'An' before adjective or adverb.

3 If Singular Countable Noun (SCN) is not given in a sentence, do not use article "A or An".

eg 1. He is ^a friend ^(c.n) of mine. ✓

2. He is a miser man. ✓

3. He behave ^{Miserly} cowardly ~~man~~

→ He behave in a cowardly manner ✓

Point 2 Adverb of frequency:

It shows How often / How Much.

- eg. Hardly
- Sometimes
- Scarcely
- Always
- often
- Seldom
- Never

⇒ Adverb is used b/w Subject and verb, in case helping verb is given we use adverb after helping verb. (except MPT)

1. Subject + verb + M.P.T
OR
Subject + verb + object + MPT

in case of MPT

2. Subject + adverb + verb
OR
Subject + HV + adverb + verb

→ M.P.T as MPT

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eg. 1. He ^{looks} never food
He never ^{cooks} food

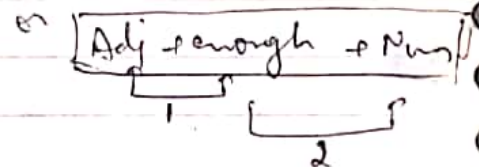
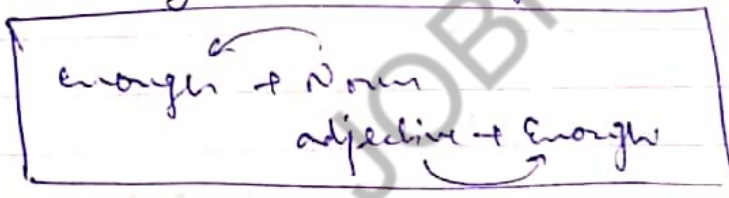
2. I have ^{seen} never a movie
I have never ^{seen} a movie.

3. He ^{comes} always late
He always ^{come} late.

Rule 3 'use of Enough, Enough.'

→ when we use enough as an adjective. It is used before Noun. But when we use enough as an adverb it is used after adjective.

→ we always use the degree with enough.



eg. 1. I have ^{money} enough to buy this flat.
I have ^{enough} money to buy this flat.

2. This building is ~~enough~~ ^{larger} for the party.
This building is large enough for the party.

3. I am ^{stronger} enough to defeat you.
^{strong}

4. She is ^{wise} enough to understand your intention.

all these words

<u>Rule 4</u>	Hardly	none	refute
	scarcely	no	prohibit
	rarely	not	few
	Barely	deny	little
	Seldom	dissuade	never
	no one	forbade	but for
	no body	refuse	lest said can not
	nothing	reject	

do not use any other one words with these words

- eg. 1. He hardly ~~does not~~ ~~knows~~ nobody in the city.
know anybody
- 2. I forbade a boy ~~not~~ to drive recklessly.

Point 1. 1. Seldom or Never
(not with)

2. Seldom or ever

3. little or nothing

4. little of anything.

- eg. 1. Seldom or ever / goes to see a movie
- 2. Seldom or ~~not~~ goes ~~never~~

Point 2. Rule 5 Adverb "As" is used with following verb →

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(^{अज्ञान} एतत् As use
एतत्)

(Regard, describe, define, treat, view know)

Rule 1. do not use adverb As with following verb

→ (Call, select, appoint, think, consider, choose) (अज्ञान एतत्)

eg: I called him ~~as~~ a nice person.

2. She is considered ~~as~~ the best student in my class.

3. She is appointed me ~~as~~ a lecturer.

4. I regard him as my brother. ✓

Rule 6. we use adjective in place of adverb with these verbs.

1. verb of perception → see / taste / smell / hear / feel
go / get / arrive / grow.

eg: The taste of these apples ^{is} ~~are~~ sweetly sweet.

Rule 7. 1. Very is used before the degree.

2. much or very much is used before Comparative degree.

eg: I am very stronger than you.
very much stronger
very stronger ✓

Conjunction

- Not only - but Also
- Neither - nor
- either - or
- Both - And
- between - And
- from - to

Although } → , / yet (बावलाक - फिर से)
 though }

Other / Rather → than } (अन्य नमाल)
 else → but }

- 24 No sooner → than (जैसे ही - जैसे ही)
- 24 Hardly / Scarcely → when (कमरेक ही - ही)
- 24 lest → should (करी ऐसा नर ही बनी)

as → as } इतना - जितना
 so → so }
 [as → so] → (जैसे - जैसे)

As } क्योंकि - इसलिए
 Since }
 because }
 that why / so / It is for this
 X / X / reason X
क्या कारण है वह होता

so → that } इतना कि
 too → to

24 whether - or
 ←

eg. 1. Run fast lest you ^{should} will not miss the class

2. Although he is poor ~~but~~ he is happy

3. The party will be held b/w 9 am ^{or} 11 am.
 And.

4. Go anywhere ~~else than~~ ^{but} Pakistan

Rule 1. when Subject is Same.

- Not only — but also
- neither — nor
- either — or
- OR.

eg verb ^{to} man
then ~~only~~ ~~only~~ ~~not~~
only ~~of~~ ~~verb~~

eg 1. He plays chess ~~to~~ He plays cricket
→ He plays not only chess but also cricket — (same verb)
→ He plays neither chess nor cricket —

2. He read books ~~he~~ writes novels. (different verb)
He not only read books but also write novels. —
He either read books or write novels —

3. He bakes not only / cakes but also / sells them.
→ He not only bakes

Rule 2 when Subject are different

1. The teacher is talking, the students are talking
→ not only the teacher but also the students
are talking —
→ either the teacher or students are talking —

2. He is my friend. She is my friend.
 → neither he nor she is my friend
 → both he and she are my friends

Rule 2

past infinitive

1. No Sooner + did + Subject + V₁ + than + Subject + V₂
 or
No Sooner + had + Subject + V₃ + than + Sub + V₂
 past perfect

2. Hardly / Scarcely + did + Subject + V₁ + when + Subject + V₂
 or
Hardly / Scarcely + had + Sub + V₃ + when + Sub + V₂

eg 1. No sooner I reached / the station than the train left
 → did I reach
 → had I reached

2. No sooner I reached _____
 → did I (V₃)
 → had I

3. Hardly he had reached home then she went to market.
 → hardly had he reached home when she went to market.

3. I was so puzzled that ~~can't~~ ^{could not} speak anything properly.

4. I was too puzzled to speak ~~something~~ properly anything

Active & Passive

3rd point

Common $\rightarrow V_2$ (P)

(Active) $V_4 \rightarrow$ being $+V_3$

$V_3 \rightarrow$ been $+V_3$

be $+V_4 \rightarrow$ not possible

imp

\Rightarrow help verb change only in Indefinite tense.

Rules.

(A)

(P)

P.I $\rightarrow V_1 / V_5$ / do / does $+V_1 \rightarrow$ is / am / are ~~+V_1~~ $+V_3$

P.C \rightarrow is / am / are $+V_4 \rightarrow$ is / am / are ~~+V_4~~ $+V_3$

P.P \rightarrow Has / have $+V_3 \rightarrow$ Has / have ~~+V_3~~ $+V_3$

Past.T $\rightarrow V_2$ / did $+V_1 \rightarrow$ was / were $+V_3$

P.C \rightarrow was / were $+V_4 \rightarrow$ was / were ~~+V_4~~ $+V_3$

P.P \rightarrow Had $+V_3 \rightarrow$ Had been $+V_3$

F.I \rightarrow will / shall $+V_1 \rightarrow$ will / shall be $+V_3$

F.C \rightarrow will / shall ~~+V_4~~ $+V_4 \rightarrow$ [Not Possible]

F.P \rightarrow will / shall ~~+V_3~~ $+V_3 \rightarrow$ will / shall ~~+V_3~~ $+V_3$

M.I \rightarrow Modal $+V_1 \rightarrow$ Modal ~~+V_1~~ $+V_3$

M.C \rightarrow Modal ~~+V_4~~ $+V_4 \rightarrow$ [Not Possible]

M.P \rightarrow Modal ~~+V_3~~ $+V_3 \rightarrow$ Modal ~~+V_3~~ $+V_3$

Point 2. If any preposition is given in active voice, we have to use that preposition in passive voice before 'by'.

eg-1. The police are looking into this matter.
This matter is being looked into by the police.

2. She laughed at you.
You were laughed at by her.

Point 3 Some verbs take fixed preposition that replace 'by' in passive voice.

Ornamented with	Astonished at
Decorated with	Amazed at
Contained in	Annoyed <u>at</u> (Some one)
(<u>आवृत</u>) Engulfed in	Annoyed with (Some thing) one
Satisfied by / with	
Surprised At	

eg. 1. This box contains ice.
Ice is contained in this box.

2. You annoyed me
I was annoyed at with you

3. The fire engulfed the building.
The building was engulfed in the fire.

Point 4

A	→	It is time	→	to + V ₁	→	thru
P	→	It is time	→	for + Noun	→	to be + V ₃

eg 1. It's time to org. a party.
 It's time for a party to be organized.

2. It's time to call the police
 It's time for the police to be called.

Point 5 Interrogative

A	→	H.V	→	Subject	→	V	→	Object?
P	→	H.V	→	Object	←	V ₃	→	by → Subject?
				<u>Sub</u>				<u>Obj</u>

eg. 1. Did you love her?
 was she loved by you?

2. Have you broken my car?
 has my car been broken by you?

→ to get someone break my car (literature)
 → get someone to break my car

* love / has it start with with it passive voice

get	→	Someone	→	to + V ₁	→	Object
-----	---	---------	---	---------------------	---	--------

eg. 1. leave (without subject)

→ you are ordered to leave

2. shut the door (without object)

→ you are ordered to shut the door

→ let the door be shut

3. Help the poor

→ The poor should be helped.

4. love your country.

The country should be loved.

5. one should keep one's promise
promise should be kept

6. one must keep one's promise
promise must be kept

7. shut the door and leave (two sentences).
let the door be shut and you are ordered to leave

Point.
at

let
← bid
help
May

}

followed by Bare infinitive (Active)
(without to)
———— (to) (Passive)

→ In active voice these words are followed by Bare infinitive.

→ bid - bade - bidden

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→ but in passive voice these words are followed by "to" except "let"

(S) (V) (O)

eg 1. She bade me leave the class.

I was bidden to leave the class by her

2. He made me sing a song

I was made to sing a song by him

Modals

(It's just a modified verb)

1. Modal present indefinite

Can / May / Will / Shall

Modal + V₁ (A)

Modal + be + V₃ (P)

2. Modal present Conti

Modal + be + V₄ (A)

(P) x

3. Modal present perfect

Modal have + V₃ (A)

Modal have + been + V₃ (P)

4. Modal past indefinite

Could / would / should / might

Modal + V₁ (A)

Modal + be + V₃ (P)

5. Modal past Conti

Modal + be + V₄ (A)

(P) x

6. Modal past perfect

Modal + have + V₃ (A)

or Modal + have + been + V₃ (P)

present ↑ past ↑

#

Can → Could - Ability
May → Might - Possibility
shall → should - less possibility
will → would → certain

1. Modal past indefinite → last ind.
would + V₁ = V₂

2. Modal last perfect = last perfect
Modal have + V₃ = Had + V₃

eg 1. before I ^{H.P.I} could reach the station, the train ^{had} left.
or reached

2. I ^{as you might have} can't able to see a movie
→ I am not able to see a movie

is / am / are + able to + V₁
was / were + able to + V₁

#

Affirmative

used to
Need to
Dare to
Dares to
ought to

↓
to ✓

Negative / Interrogative

used
Need
Dare
Dares
ought

to ✗

eg 1. I need go there
→ I need to go there.

2. I need not to go there
→ I need go there.

Preposition

1. Made of → It is used that thing which is not converted into another.
Made from → It is used that thing which is converted into another.

eg. A Ring is Made of gold.
Butter is made from Milk.
A Note book is Made of papers.
papers are Made from tree.

2. In spite of } (as वावजूना)
Despite } (ground) { $\frac{+}{-}, \frac{-}{+}$

eg. In spite of worked hard, he failed.
Despite being poor, he is happy.

3. Beside (के पास, के समीप)
Besides (के अतिरिक्त)

Trick: Besides अतिरिक्त है

eg. She sat beside me.
I have a car besides a Scooty.

3. ⑤ In Time → (समय से) (before time)
On Time → (समय पर)

eg. we have finished this work in/on time
 → Exam starts on time
 we reach home in/on time
 we reach the Examination Centre
in time.

4. In - It is used for big place
At - It is used for small place.

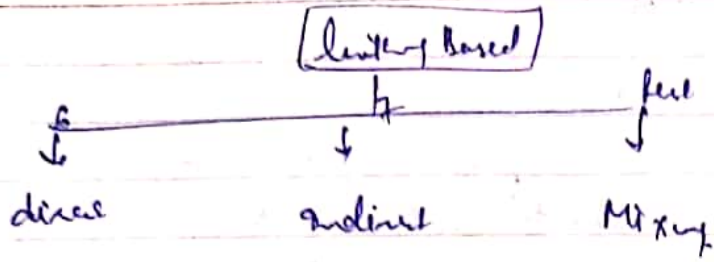
eg. I put up at Delhi in India

5. In - हि
within - अंदर

eg. I can repair this car in five minutes
 I can repair this car within five
 minutes.

6. with - सा (Tool) से साथ
by - person से साथ

eg. A deal was signed with a pen by me.



Total 200

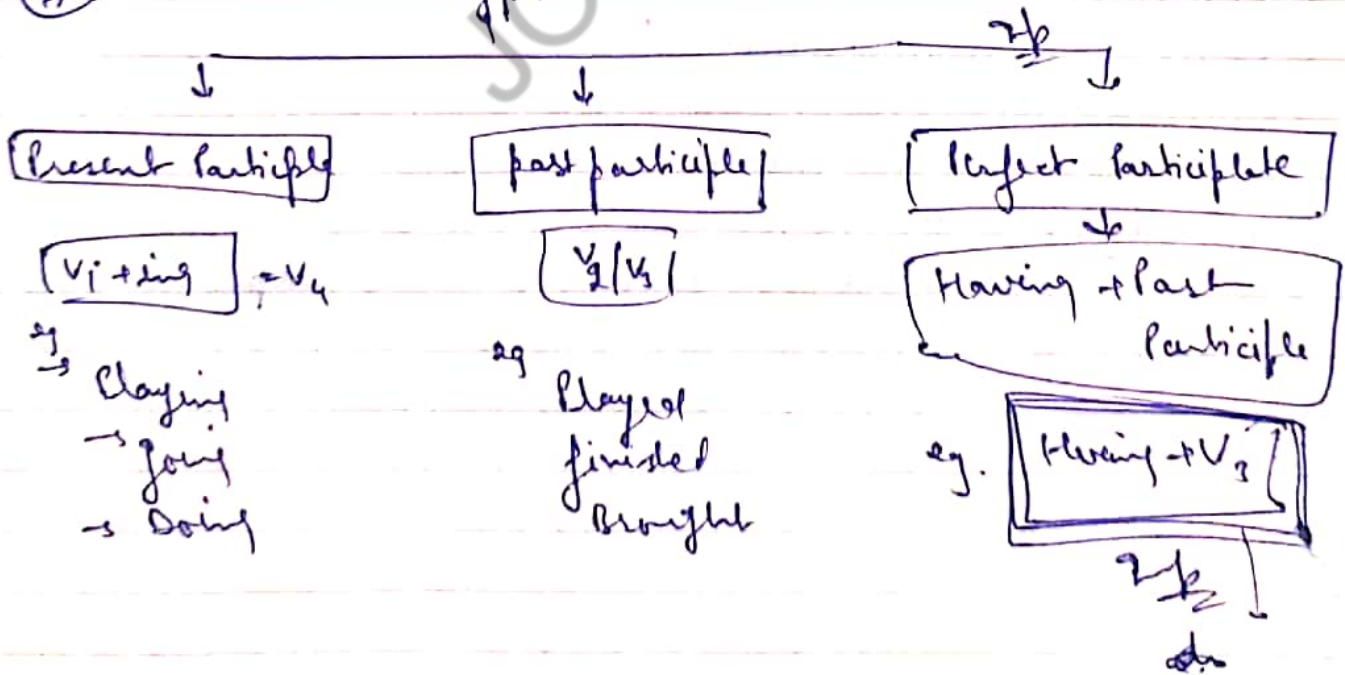
1. Introductⁿ
2. 2nd part of Introductⁿ
3. Concluding → Conⁿ, phrase, preposition
4. —
5. last part of Conclusion
6. Conclusion

Participle

→ It is just of verbal verb. (शक्ति verb)

#

Types



1. Present participle.

1. It is used in Continuous tense
 eg he is playing chess.

2. present participle can be used as an Adjectives.

eg. It was a tiring journey. ^{→ noun}

3.

Has
 Have } + object + present participle = effort + learn
 Had }

eg 1. I had them all dancing ^(the with effort of great dance)
 2. I will have you to swim with in a Month. ^(swimming)

4.

won't + have + object + present participle

= don't/won't allow + object + to + V, (meaning)

eg.

I won't have you to play cricket in my park. ^(playing)

OR

I don't allow you to play cricket

d. I won't have them ^{cleaning} ~~clean~~ their car in front of my gate

or

I don't want allow them to clean their car in front of my gate.

5.

Catch
find
leave } + object + Present participle

eg.

1. I caught him ~~to steal~~ my car.
stealing

d. I found her wait for me across the road.
waiting

or when she was waiting for me across the road, I found her.

3. I left her work in the office
or when she was working in the office I left her.
working

2/6

6.

we can present participle in that clause which start from "As, since, because"

As,
since

} + clause : हिंदी - कर्तृ कृत

eg as I was late so, I could not attend the meeting

}
or Conjunction

III

(one subject → 9th use 9th class)

A) 1. → Being late, I could not attend the meeting. → participle
(As I was late,) → (conjunction)

2. → Being a student, I was interested in book

B) 1. → Being a rainy day, I didn't go to Market

Subject

(Meaning → As it was a rainy day
(क्योंकि यह दिन बारिश का था इसलिए मैं बाजार नहीं गया)

2. → Being a hot day, I couldn't go outside
(value of 1st is to use 9th)

3. → It being a holiday, I went to school

4. → Being hot, he did not go outside.
(he/she hot ही होता है)

C) 1. → ^{he} Being poor, I admitted him, he was a good boy

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2. If one clause takes place one after the other by a single subject, we use present participle in Ith clause or perfect participle in Ith clause

(If a subject is same for both clauses and the action is present)

eg. 10 He opened an almirah, he took out a file.
 ✓ Having opened _____ (perfect)
 ✓ opening an almirah _____ (present)

eg. 20 He failed twice in MCA, he joined the Army.
 → having failed in MCA _____
 → failing in MCA _____

Participle

1. It is used in perfect tense
 eg. 1. he has not come yet. (H.A. etc.)

2. It can be used as an Adjective.
 eg. It is boiled water.

3. It is Mostly used in Passive or Voice.
 eg. This book has been written by Proja Gupta

It
 # Being ^{good} pleasant weather, me and my friend
 have made to go to India your.

Point ^{eg} what kind of friend you are!
what type of girl she is!

Point Article A/An can be use in place of "per"
eg. He can run five km/s per hour
or in an hour,

* In few cases Article A/An is used

At a nut shell - ~~निष्कर्ष~~

At a Stone's throw - ~~पत्थर~~

in a dilemma - Confusion

have a good knowledge

Make a Noise

Keep a Secret

Make a fool.

* Do not use Article A/An in the few cases

last but not be least - ~~निष्कर्ष~~ ~~अन्तिम~~ ~~बिना~~ ~~अस~~ ~~न~~
in danger

let a fire

At home

by car

make mistake

to loose heart

Definite Article

Article "The" is use before following proper noun.

1. Names of Rivers - The Ganga, The Kashi,
2. Name of sea - The Arabian sea.
3. Name of Ocean - The Pacific ocean.
4. Name of Bay - The Bay of Bengal.
5. Name of desert - The Sahara Desert
6. Name of Canal - The Suez Canal
7. Name of Mountain Range - The Himalaya, The Aravali
8. Name of Newspaper - The Times of India, The Hindu.
9. Name of Monuments - The Taj, The Lalitpur.
10. Name of Movement - The Quit India, The Campaign.
11. Name of political parties - The B.T.P. The Congress
12. Name of body part - The ear, The eyes.
13. Name of Dynasty - The Mughal dynasty, The Marhag.
14. Name of Hotel - The Taj, The Lila.
15. Name of club - The gold club, The loins club.
16. Name of airways / Railways - The Indian Railway, The Air India.
17. Name of cup - The world cup, The great worldcup.
18. Name of religion - The Hindu, The Muslim.
19. Name of religious book - The Quran, The Mahabharat.
20. Before Army / Police - The army, The police

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21. Before day — 30 Jan 1920, 20 Oct.
22. Name of invention — The fan, The A.C.
23. Name of direction.
24. Name of plant.
25. Name of United Nation.

JOBKEY.IN