

Narration / narration 13

* There are two types of narration -

(i) Direct narration/speech

(ii) Indirect narration/speech

Q What is direct speech?

When the statements of a speaker is expressed in his own words. It is direct speech.

For example - ~~who~~ said "I am ill."

Q What is indirect speech?

When the statement of a speaker is not expressed in his own words but the summary of the statements is expressed in other's words.

For examples - he said that he was ill.

* Explanation of some defined words

(i) Reporting clause or Reporting speech =

There is a sentence in indirect speech which is out of inverted commas is called Reporting speech or Reporting clause. -

For example - "I say to you, 'he is my friend'"
(Reporting speech/clause)

(ii) Reporting verb - The verb of Reporting speech or Reporting clause is known as Reporting verb.

For example - The verb of Reporting speech or in the above sentence "I say to you"

(Say) is a Reporting verb.

(iii) Reported speech - There is a sentence with inverted commas in direct speech which is known as Reported

speech.

For example - In the above sentence "He is my friend" is Reported speech.

(iv) verb of Reported speech - There is a verb in Reported speech is known as verb of the reported speech.
For example - In the above sentence "is" is a verb of the Reported speech.

For example - In the above sentence

(*) To change from direct speech into indirect speech there are two Rules -

(i) General Rules

(ii) Special Rules

(i) General Rules - General rules may be divided into three parts:-

(1) change of person

(2) change of tense

(3) change of other parts of speech

(ii) change of tense person

S O N \rightarrow (Reporting speech/clause)

1 2 3 \rightarrow (Reported speech/clause)

(*) In the formula S stands for subject

In the formula O stands for object

In the formula N stands for no change

(*) 1 stands for first person

2 stands for second person

3 stands for third person

voice - 1-3
5-4

1-3 5
2-4 Narration

- ① 1st Person is change into subject of Reporting clause/speech.
- ② 2nd Person is change into object of Reporting clause/speech.
- ③ 3rd Person does not need to change into any person or parts of speech of Reporting clause.

④ change of tense

If reporting verb is in present tense or future tense, the verb of reported speech will never be changed.

eg - I say to Ram, "I shall help you".
I tell Ram that I shall help him.
eg - I say to Ram, "I know you".
I tell Ram that I know him.

⑤ If reporting verb is in past tense, the verb of reported speech is changed into according to the following ways

Rep Veg S/C	① Present Indefinite	Verb	is	changed	into	past	Indefinite	tense
	② "	imperfect	"	"	"	"	"	imperfect
	③ "	Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	perfect
	④ "	Perfect continuous	"	"	"	"	"	perfect continuous

- ① Past indefinite tense is changed into past perfect
- ② Past imperfect tense is changed into past perfect con.
- ③ Past perfect is no change of any tense
- ④ Past perfect continuous no change of tense.

Ex 78

Page 6

1. Dad tells me that he is reading my book
2. She tells that she is reading my book
3. You tell that you are reading my book
4. We tell that we are reading our books
5. They tell that they are reading their books
6. I tell that I am reading my book
7. Ram tells to me that he is my friend.
8. Sita tells to me that she is her friend
9. He tells to Sita that he is her friend.
10. Sita tells to him that she is her friend.
11. I tell Ram that I know he
12. I tell the boys that I know you
13. The boys tell to me that they know me
14. The boy tells to me that he knows me
15. They tell me that

Case of Person

	Nominative	Case	Objective	Possessive case
I	I		me	my/mine
we	we		us	our/ours
you	you		you	your/yours
He	He		him	his/his
She	She		her	her/hers
It	It		it	its/its
They	They		them	their/theirs

say to - tell
says to - tells
said to - told

16 I say ^{to} her that I can teach ~~me~~

17 I say to her, "I can teach you"

> I tell her that I can teach her

S + V + O

I can teach you
S V O

17 The child says to his mother, "I love you!"
The child tells his mother that he loves her

18 He says to me "I am ready to help you" ^{time}
He tells me that he is ready to help him

19 I say to Mohan that he is my best friend.
Mohan will tell Aata that he does not

20 need her help.
21 She will say "tell me that your brother

help me."
22 I tell your brother that I am your ^{his friend} friend

23 Monu tells Iela that she should help
24 Monu says to Iela that she should

help her
25 He says to me that he loves me

and ^{he is} here

Exe-79

1. Aman says to Ram that he is his brother
2. Aman tells Ram that he is his friend and he is his friend
3. She tells Ram that if she helps her she will help him
4. They tell me that they help me because they help me
5. She tells me that she knows me but I don't know her
6. The students tell the teacher that they can't do without his help
7. He tells my brother that she should help him because she is her son's friend
8. She will tell us that she will help us if we help her
9. She tells Ram that she knows him and his brother because he is her neighbour
10. Ram says to her that he knows him and her friends because they are his neighbours
11. She says to me that she has given me her life, but I have given her only fear and so, she is not going to believe me.
12. He says to me that he was reading while I was playing with my friends
13. We will tell him that we wanted to help him but we could not help him because we were absent.

13. The ... with
14. She ... that
15. She ... is
16. I ... be
17. ...
18. ...
19. ...

- 9
- (13) The farmer tell me that they never go guard with them
- (14) she tells me that ~~she~~ she is mine and that
- (15) she tells me that this is hers and that is mine.
- (16) I tell you that I can do me no harm because I am stronger than you.
- (17) you tell me that I can do your no harm because you are stronger than me
- (18) sita tells Ravi that she can do his no harm because she is stronger than him
- (19) Ravi tells Radha that he have been helping her
- (20) moham tells to geeta that she have been very kind to ~~her~~ him, so he shall help her when she need his help
- (21) creeta tells moham that he have been very kind to her, so she will help him when he needs her help.

50=80

Page 10

- (1) He told me that he was my friend
- (2) She said to me that she was to help me
- (3) They told her that they wanted to help her
- (4) She said to her sister that she had sympathy for her
- (5) The boy told mother that he was going to his friend

(Universal truth - Exception)

- (1) ~~He said that~~
- (2) He said that the earth moves round the sun
- (3) The priest said that man is mortal
- (4) He said that he had won the prize
- (5) She told me that Michael had been playing with her
- (6) He said that get up early in the morning

[Change of other parts of speech]

when reporting verb is in past tense we have to change of one part of speech to the other parts of speech.

since this is changed into

that	is	Indirect
this	is changed into	that
there	" " "	those
here	" " "	there

etc - ^{creatae} ~~ceba~~

hence	"	"	"	thereice
now	"	"	"	then
Thus	"	"	"	so
today	"	"	"	that day
yesterday	"	"	"	the day before / the ^{sen} ous day
The day before yesterday	"	"	"	today's before
tomorrow	"	"	"	the next day / the ^{follow} ing day
the day after tomorrow	"	"	"	In two days time
next year ^{week} / year etc.				the following week / year ceetae
				last week year
Last week / year etc.				The previous week / year etc.
A year ago				A year before / the previous year

- ① He said "I am busy today"
He said that he was busy that day
- ② She said "I shall do it tomorrow."
She said that she ^{would} ~~will~~ do it tomorrow
- ③ He said "I am going to Patna today"
He said that he ^{was} ~~is~~ going to Patna today
- ④ She said to me "I shall stay here with you"
She said to me that she ^{would} ~~is~~ stay with me
- ⑤ He said "I shall do it tomorrow"
He said that he ^{would} ~~is~~ do it the following day
- ⑥ She said "my father came yesterday"
She said that ^{her} ~~his~~ father came the previous day

says to - tells
say to - tell
said to - told
said - said

- ① He said that he ~~was~~ going to be there that day.
- ② she told me that she would stay there with me.
- ③ He said that he should do it the following day.
- ④ she said that her father ~~would~~ ^{had} come the previous day.
- ⑤ They told her that ~~they~~ they would see ~~them~~ the following days.
- ⑥ we said that she ~~she~~ ^{they} ~~is~~ ^{are} buried there.
- ⑦ We said that he ~~had not~~ ^{didn't} break in there.
- ⑧ He ~~says~~ ^{tells} to me that he ~~had~~ ^{has} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~friend~~ ^{friend} and me are my ~~friend~~ ^{friends}.
- ⑨ He said that he was sitting among.
- ⑩ ~~she~~ she told me that I was helping ~~she~~ ^{her}.
- ⑪ she told me that I was helping ~~she~~ ^{her}.

- (1) He said that he had been ^{was} absent.
- (2) Pam told me that he ^{had been} ~~was~~ my friend.
- (3) The boy said that he ^{had been} ~~was~~ playing in the field.
- (4) The Croftal told her that he was going to the ^{child} ~~to the~~ told her mother that he was playing with his friend.
- (5) They told me that they ^{was} ~~were~~ my friend.
- (6) He said that he had been finishing the work.
- (7) Pam told me that he had been informing.
- (8) He told me that he had been doing for years.
- (9) They told the girls ~~that~~ that she was dancing well.
- (10) They told the girls that she was dancing well.
- (11) My mother told my brothers that I was making tea for you.
- (12) My boss ^{told} ~~said~~ to me that I ^{could} ~~can~~ take that away with me.
- (13) He said that he ^{had seen} ~~was~~ a book there.
- (14) She said that she was now opening the ~~book~~ ^{box}.

- ⑩ she said that she would dance the following days
- ⑪ we said that ~~she~~ she had arrived the previous day and would go the following day
- ⑫ she said that she ~~she~~ would join the office ~~next~~ the following week
- ⑬ she said that ~~to~~ her husband died a year ~~ago~~ before
- ⑭ we said that we would come there again the following days
- ⑮ we says to me
we tell me that he

models

- 1 is -
- 2 am -
- 3 are -
- 4 was -
- 5 were -
- 6 had -
- 7 have -
- 8 has -
- 9 shall -
- 10 should -
- 11 can -
- 12 could -
- 13 may -
- 14 might -
- 15 will -
- 16 would -
- 17 do -
- 18 did -
- 19 here does
- 20 keep - out to ought to
- 21 need -
- 22 dare -
- 23 had -
- 24 used to -
- 25 must -

Used, dare
ought to
Primary Aux.V.
Semi modal
Aux.V.

~~24 is auxiliary~~

Need/dare - Modal Verbs, Modals

Usage:

① There are used in certain ways in affirmative sentences. =

S.S - P.P
S.V - P.V

ex. example - He dares to go there

Need you go there
She needs to ask something

We need a book

I don't have any need you

② There are also verbs don't allow S/es
neither to infinitive on them.
if they are used in negative sentences.

ex. example - He dare not go there.
She need not ask

You need not go there.

* The use of 'Should'

'should' is the past tense of 'shall' but used to express the activities of all times.

e.g - He should come now

He should come tomorrow

He should have come yesterday.

③

Polite - []

usage

(i) 'should' is a polite use
eg. He should go to party tomorrow.

(ii) It shows possibility
eg. He should go to party tomorrow

(iii) 'should' is used to make order
advice, prevention, request etc.
eg. you should go there now
you shouldn't be in bad
company.

you should help me please

(iv) 'should' is used to make theories
principles → ideas, policies

eg. we should be patriotic

we should be submissive

we shouldn't be traitor

(v) 'should' is used to give and take
permission.

eg. should I come in?

Yes, you should

No, you shouldn't

(vi) 'should' is used to replace 'let'
in passive structure,

eg. let it be done (Active voice)
It should be done (Passive voice)

इतए - best conjunction के लिए 8
आता है

(vii) 'should' is used after 'lest'.

Cg lest ~~आती है~~ ~~आती~~ should

or
otherwise
unless
until

any auxiliary verb

eg - Hurry up lest you should miss
your train.

Study or you will fail. Study lest
you should fail.

lest 'should have' forget you

(viii) 'should have' is a past use ~~आती~~

The use of would / would have.
'would' is the past tense of 'will'
but used to express the activities
of all times.

[Tense - क्रिया / क्रिया का रूप]

Time - समय

Tense - काल - समय - Time

Tempus (lat)

इसके अर्थ है अवधि के अंतराल में
के दौरान
काल

Sb ~~sb~~ - some body
sth ~~sth~~ - some thing

usage -

(i) 'would' is a polite use.
(ii) 'would' is used to show possibility

eg. He would go there now.
we would go there tomorrow

(viii) 'would' is used to show past habit or irregularity
= used to = would

eg. - on my child hood she would be going to school

(ix) 'would' is used to request sb

eg. would you + mind + V₁ + V₂
would you like + V₁ + V₂
(would you like to + V₁)

e.g. - would you mind moving a bit?
would you mind telling me your name

would you like waiting a bit more?
would you like to take a cup of tea

(x) 'would' is used in conditional and suppositional sentences

e.g. - if I had, I would give you
if I knew, I would tell you.

= I'd = I would

If I were a bird,
I would fly
or

If I had wings, I would fly

If I were an officer, I would do
it

Value of Time

The value of time is the most important thing to each one everyone on the earth. The person who does not value of the time can not get success in his life. We have people saying time is money, but money is not time.

The wheel of the time is revolving. After morning we have day time then it becomes evening and gets into night. This going round wheel of the time is suggesting us to do ~~right~~ ^{right} things at right place in right time if once it is lost, it can't be restored again. We all are under its time.

Many poets and writers have described the value of time in different ways. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said

that present time is more important than past and future. Again he says but time binds by history where it give us inspiration of our ancient culture and civilization. The students who get success in life are always comers and late flowers are always banished for there being late. The great persons of the world have become great due to timing or by giving the value of time.

→ Co-ordinating conjunction - Compound sentence
 And, both and, also, too, as well as, not only-but-also, well, either or, neither nor, other-wise, or, else, but, still, yet, never the less, who ever, were as, while, only, there for, so, hence, consequently, for.

→ Simple sentence - A sentence which has only one subject and one finite verb is called a simple sentence.

Ram reads, Bread

Finite (A verb which change)

→ compound sentence - The sentence which has two or more than two clauses joined by a ~~for~~ co-ordinating conjunction is called a compound sentence.

For example - Ram is playing and Rita is dancing.

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{L.H.S} &= (a+b)^2 \\ &= (a+b)(a+b) \end{aligned}$$

$$= a^2 + ab + ab + b^2$$

$$= a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

~~R.H.S~~ proved

$\therefore \text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$ proved

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

अ = A	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
अट-AA	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
-I	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-EEI	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-U	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-OO, U	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-RI	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-E	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-AI	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-O	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-AU, OU	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-AN	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
-AH	श	ष	ह	कश	त्र

Negative sentence (गिनात शिवाच शिवाच)

- Am + not = Am not / ~~Amn't~~ Aren't
- is + not = isn't, is not
- Are + not = Aren't, Are not
- was + not = wasn't, was not
- were + not = weren't, were not
- do + not = don't, do not
- does + not = doesn't, does not
- did + not = didn't, did not
- have + not = haven't, have not
- has + not = hasn't, has not
- Had + not = Hadn't, had not
- will + not = ~~won't~~ won't, will not

shall + not = shan't, shall not
 can + not = can't, can not
 may + not = mayn't, may not
 would + not = wouldn't, would not
 should + not = shouldn't, should not
 could + not = couldn't, could not
 might + not = mightn't, might not
 ought + not = oughtn't, ought not
 must + not = mustn't, must not
 need + not = needn't, need not
 dare + not = daren't, dare not
 used + not = usedn't, used not

(शब्द) Noun → Rule → PCCMA

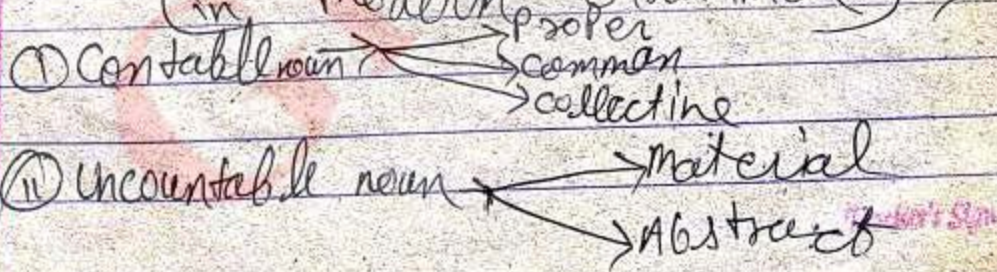
A noun is the name of Person Place animals or things. eg- Ram, Shyam etc.

There are five types of noun in

(Traditional Grammar) →

- (i) Proper noun - व्यक्तिवाचक शब्द
- (ii) Collective noun - समूहवाचक शब्द
- (iii) Common noun - जातिवाचक शब्द
- (iv) Material noun - इववाचक शब्द
- (v) Abstract noun - भाववाचक शब्द

(in modern Grammar) →



Note → Home, has, had का प्रयोग → की था, पास था
हुआ था, रही थी, माँ थी, मो थी, ये थी

Introduction परिचय

Grammar is that science which makes us learn how to read, write and speak correctly

There are five kinds of grammar -

- (I) Orthography - वर्ण विचार
- (II) Etymology - शब्द विचार
- (III) Syntax - वाक्य विचार
- (IV) Punctuation - चिह्न विचार
- (V) Prosody - वाच्य विचार

Four skills for study -

- L = Listening
- S = Speaking
- R = Reading
- W = Writing

→ भाषण देने के पहले जोलाजार

Thanks to convenors, Unrable/Respected
Principal, teacher, visitors and my dear brother
and sister. I am telling to my self Introduction
जिसे जोलाजार

is dancing.

Note → Home, hour, head का प्रयोग → की था, पास था, दूरी था, झकी थी, मा थी, पी थी, रो थी

Introduction परिचय

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Four skills for study -

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→ भाषण देने के पहले जोलाजार

Thanks to convenior, Unrable/Respected Principal, teacher, visitor and my dear brothe and sister. I am telling to my self introduction विज्ञान विज्ञान

Person	Number	Nominative case	Objective case	Case of Person	Preposive case	Objective case
1st Person	singular	I	me	My	mine	me
1st Person	plural	we	us	our	ours	us
2nd Person	singular	you	you	your	yours	you
3rd Person	singular	he	him	his	his	him
3rd Person	singular	she	her	her	hers	her
3rd Person	plural	it	it	its	X	it
3rd Person	plural	they	them	their	theirs	them

S → singular
 P → plural
 PP → singular subject
 → plural number
 → plural subject

makes us correctly

Degree of Comparison (तुलना)

There are three degree of Comparison are

- (I) Positive degree - मूलवस्था
- (II) Comparative degree - उत्तरवस्था
- (III) Superlative degree - उत्तमवस्था

* formation of comparative and the superlative degree

(a) most adjectives of one syllable and some of the form the comparative by adding -er and superlative by adding -est to the positive

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	smallest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
Bright	Brighter	Brightest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
cold	colder	colderst
Great	greater	greatest
High	higher	highest
Near	nearer	nearest
Poor	poorer	poorest
sich	sicher	sichest
Strong	stronger	strongest
small	smaller	smallest
weak	weaker	weakest
Young	younger	youngest

(b) when the positive ends in 'e' only 'r' and 'st' are added

large	larger	largest
-------	--------	---------

brave	braver	bravest
fine	finer	finest
wise	wiser	wisest

(c) when the positive ends in 'y' and is preceded by a consonant 'y' is changed into 'i' before adding '-er' and '-est'

heavy	heavier	heaviest
early	earlier	earliest
happy	happier	happiest
lazy	lazier	laziest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest

(d) The last consonant is double, if a word of one syllable ends a single consonant and is preceded by a short vowel.

big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest
hot	hotter	hottest
sad	sadder	saddest

(e) most adjectives of more than two syllables and many with two compare by adding 'more' before the positive and form the superlative by adding 'most' before positive

beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful
 difficult - more difficult - most difficult

careful - more careful - most careful
 foolish - more foolish - most foolish
 important - more important - most important
 intelligent - more intelligent - most intelligent
 interesting - more interesting - most interesting
 useful - more useful - most useful

Ⓢ Some adjectives are compared their comparative and superlative are not formed the positive

bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
far	further	furthermost
good	better	best
late	latter	latest
little	less	least
much	more	most
many	more	most
old	older	oldest
old	elder	eldest
near	nearer	nearest

Transformation of sentence

Transformation means change of form of sentence without only changes in its meaning. The following sentences have almost the same meaning, but the first is affirmative and the second is negative sentence. eg - Aff - He is honest
 neg - He is not honest

Tense

Tense - Tense is a verb form or a form of verb used to express time relation.

Tense refers to the at which the action is indicated by the verb takes place.

There are three types of tense.

- (i) The Present tense -
- (ii) The Past tense -
- (iii) The Future tense -
- (i) The Present tense = The Present tense refers to something that takes place in the Present.

(ii) The Past tense - The Past tense refers to something that takes place in the Past.

(iii) The Future tense - The Future tense refers to something that takes place in the Future. Each tense has four kinds.

Each tense has four kinds. They are as following:-

- (i) The Present indefinite tense / simple Present tense
- (ii) The Present continuous tense / Present imperfect
- (iii) The Present perfect tense
- (iv) The Present perfect continuous tense

Present tense

1. The Present indefinite tense - The Present indefinite tense is used to express habitual

Teacher's Sign

or repeated action or a general truth.

eg - I go to school.

2. The Present Imperfect - The Present Imperfect tense indicates a specific action that is going on at the time of speaking.

eg - I am going to school.

(a) Present Perfect tense - Present Perfect tense is used to indicate an action just completed.

eg - I have eaten a mango.

(b) Present Perfect continuous tense - indicates an action continuing from the past into the present. eg. I have been reading for two hours.

Past tense

(i) Past Indefinite tense - Past Indefinite tense is used to indicate an action completed in the past at a definite time.

eg - I ate a mango.

(ii) Past continuous tense - indicates an action completed in the past in relation to the later action in the past.

(iii) Past continuous tense - Past continuous tense shows an action in progress in the past. eg. I was playing cricket.

(iv) Past Perfect tense - indicates an action completed in the past in relation to

Teacher's Sign.

truth.
ent
action
tense
complet-
tense
into
tense
ent
d

a later action in the past.
eg - I had played cricket.

(iii) Past Perfect continuous tense - refers to an action continuing from the distant past into the recent past.
eg - He had ~~been~~ waiting for two hours but you did not come.

Future tense

(i) Future indefinite tense - indicates in general an action which is to take place in the future. eg - I shall go to Bhagalpur to day.

(ii) Future continuous tense - Future continuous tense is used to indicate a future action that is already decided upon. eg - I shall be going tomorrow.

(iii) Future Perfect tense is used to refer to some action which at some future time will be completed before some point of time in the future. eg - He will have done it by tomorrow.

(iv) Future Perfect continuous tense is used to speak of an action that is to be continuous in the future for a certain period.
Ex - I shall have been packing my language when you come.

Teacher's Sign

modals usage

its modal ^{used to} use can, could, may, might, must
 modals are verbs -
 * may → it is present tense but used to
 show the definite of all tense.
 eg - He may come now. (Present tense)
 He may come tomorrow. (Future tense)
 He may have come yesterday. (Past tense)

He is able to do it
 may

usage - (i) it is a polite use

(ii) it shows possibility

eg - He may come now
 it may rain

(iii) it shows surprise

eg - who may come now
 who may he be
 who may do so.

(iv) it is used to show mental ability

eg - He may succeed in this year
 He may do it ably

(v) 'may' is used to give and date permission

eg - may come in
 yeark you may
 may I visit you for

yeark - you may use'
 yeark of course

yeark yeark it is your pleasure
 No I am sorry

(iii) can is used to show physical ability
e.g - I can lift it easily the patient
can walk now.

(iv) it is used to give ab.
e.g - may you line long
may you be lovely

* Can → it is present tense but used
to show that activities to present
and future both

e.g - He can go there now
He can go there tomorrow

usage - (i) 'Can' is a strong ~~verb~~ use

(ii) 'Can' is used to show "no can't"
e.g - You can go now (You be free to go)

(iii) 'Can' is used to give and take permission
e.g - can I take it
Yes you can
Yes you can't

(iv) can is used to show show surprise
e.g - who can do so
who can he be etc.

* Might → it is the past tense of image
but used to show the activities of all
tenses.

e.g - He might do it now
He might do it

usage - (i) Might means (Perhaps)

(ii) Might is used to show suspicion
doubt or possibility

e.g - He might do it
Perhaps he will do it today

Teacher's Sign

* Could → It is the past tense of can
used to express the activities
of all tense

e.g - He could do it now
He could do it tomorrow
He could have done it yesterday

can - ~~can~~
could - ~~can~~
could have - ~~can~~

usage - (i) It is a polite use

(ii) It is used to show possibility

(iii) 'could' is used to request

e.g - Could you do me a favour could
request a glass more?

(iv) 'could' is used to show activity

e.g - I could do it ably
I could reach there easily

(v) 'could' used to give or take permission

e.g - could use your pen
Yes, you could used to you could etc

another

may have, might have, must have

is able to
is able to
are able to

can

were able to
were able to

could

* must → आवश्यकता-वाहक ।
must is a defective verb.

e.g - I must go there now - मुझे वहाँ जाना चाहिए ।
usage - (i) It refers to moral obligation
eg everyone must do his duty → प्रत्येक आदम को
अपना काम आवश्यक करना चाहिए ।

(ii) It refers to strong determination
eg - I must go there to see my friend.
I have a strong desire to see my friend.

(iii) 'must' refers to an inference and a logical conclusion (अनुमान) -

e.g - He left his home an hour ago;
he must be home by now.

• He has not turned up yet. He must have missed his train.

Note - must के बाद infinitive के पहले तो नहीं
लागत / must का Part tense में व्यवहार नहीं होता।

* used to → It is used to show the past habit.

eg - I used to go to the school.

Concord & Collocation
and Syntax - (अनुसंधान)

* What is Syntax?
It is that part of English grammar which discusses how to put words together to form meaningful sentences.

(S.S) (97%
(P.P) Concord
Budget

Rule to put words together -

(i) Two singular nouns added with 'and' take plural verb while added with 'or' take singular verb.

eg - Annpurna and her are coming.
Annpurna or her friend is to come.

But if all singular personal pronoun are used together the series will be 231 and the verb will be plural

eg - you, he and I are to go there

(ii) 'Gerund' and 'to' infinitive always take singular verb.

eg - walking is an exercise
To walk is an exercise

Note - V₄ is called Gerund

(iii) 'Each' and 'Every' always take singular verb.

eg - Each boys and each girl is responsible for the dory system.

(iv) The name of countries is used for games and sports take plural verb.
e.g - India have lost the match.

India were hundred after ten over.
Pakistan were ninety after ten over.

(v) It two singular nouns added with 'and' given the sense of one noun take singular verb.

e.g - Slow and steady wins the race.
Bread and butter is my favourite.

(vi) 'There' and 'who' take the verb according to their subject.

e.g - There is a boy.

There are boys.

Who is she?

Who are they?

(vii) 'A pair of', 'A couple of', 'A dozen of', 'A score of', 'A hundred of', 'A thousand of', 'A million of', etc. take singular verb.

e.g - A thousand of people was there.

(viii) 'Pairs of', 'couple of', 'dozen of', 'hundred of', 'thousands of', 'A million of', etc. take plural verb.

e.g - Thousands of people were there.

(ix) Someone, none, noone, everyone, somebody, nobody, something, nothing, everything etc. take singular verb.

eg - - Someone is there

(*) nothing comes to me
some, both, many, all, various, several
A lot, a lot etc. take plural verb

eg - some are there

many have come.

But - many takes singular verbs

eg - many a boy has come.

एक एक लड़के सभी लड़के आ चुके हैं।

(xv) 'A number of', 'a good number of', 'A large number of', 'a great number of', 'at a plenty', etc. takes plural verb.

eg - A number of boys are absent.

But - The number of the large number of the good number of the great number at etc. take singular verb.

eg - The number of boys is 100.

Verbs - (शब्द)

* Verb \Rightarrow A verb is a word which shows an action or state of being
 e.g. - write, read, go, sleep, do etc.

* Compound verbs \Rightarrow (संयुक्त शब्द)

See in this sentence \Rightarrow (इस वाक्य में देखो)

I am eating	He goes
She is playing	You played
We have come	Rakha walks
Mukul will sing	Mr. Jha talked

* A \Rightarrow मैं A मैं am eating, is playing, have come, will, sing - all are verbs.

A-verb may have one or more than one words which verb more the one words is called compound-verbs.

* B = गुणक B goes, played, walks, talked.

\Rightarrow all are verbs. verb is different part each part is known as verb.

* Form of verb \Rightarrow (शब्दों में शब्द)

(a) Forms of verb 'to be' = 'be' = be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been. (3 + am, is, are + to + u, + in + do + in + we)

(b) Forms of verb 'have' = 'have' = have, has, had, having

(c) Forms of verb 'do' = 'do' = do, does, did, doing, done.

(d) Some verbs has five forms:-

(e) There are five forms of action words

- or verbs
- (i) Present Tense and Plural number
 - (ii) Past tense and Plural & Singular number
 - (iii) Past Participle and Plural ~~and~~ Singular number
 - (iv) Present Participle and Plural & Singular number
 - (v) Present tense and Singular number
- (i) $V_1 = go, eat, run, laugh, dance$ etc.
 These verbs are in the Present tense and Plural number. Present tense and Plural number as the first form (V_1).
 The verb of the first form are called as the base forms or Root forms.
- (ii) $V_2 = went, ate, ran, laughed$ etc.
 These verbs are in the Past tense and they are used as both singular number and Plural number. Past tense verb are called as the second form / -ed form (V_2).
- (iii) $V_3 = gone, eaten, laughed, run$ etc.
 These verb are in the Past Participle. Such verbs are called the third form / -en forms (V_3) of verb.
- (iv) $V_4 = going, eating, laughing, running$.
 These verbs are in the Present Participle. The Present Participle is called the fourth form / -ing form (V_4). Adding 'ing' to the main verb we make (V_4).
- (v) $V_5 = goes, eats, laughs, runs$ etc.
 These verbs are in the Present

tense and singular number. They are the sixth forms of verb (V^s). Adding s/es to the main verbs we make (V^s).

These are known as S forms.

Note: Verb के जिस Root form में -d/ed सम्बंधित प्रत्यय जो आता है उसे weak verb या Regular verb कहते हैं।

⑩ Verb के जिस Root form में vowel की बदली सम्बंधित Part tense बनाता है उसे strong verb या Irregular verb कहते हैं।

Different forms of Verbs

	V ¹	V ²	V ³	V ⁴	V ^s
1. go	go	went	gone	going	goes
2. eat	eat	ate	eaten	eating	eats
3. sell	sell	sold	sold	selling	sells
4. laugh	laugh	laughed	laughed	laughing	laughs
5. buy	buy	bought	bought	buying	buys
6. make	make	made	made	making	makes
7. cut	cut	cut	cut	cutting	cuts
8. cast	cast	cast	cast	casting	casts

⇒ ① V⁴ से V^s में ले जाने के लिए -s/es जोड़ें ⇒ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

② तीनों रूप एक समान होता है ⇒ नं० ⇒ 3, द्वारा और तीसरा समान ⇒ नं० ⇒ 4, 2,

③ तीनों रूप भिन्न - 1

④ Verb रखें हैं, जिसमें V² वही V³ का समान V¹ में d/ed जोड़कर किया जाता है। ⇒ V² और V³ समान होता है। ⇒ 3

Kind of verbs

There are two kinds of verbs:-

- ① Principal verb/main verb/full verb
- ② Auxiliary verb/Helping verb

* ~~Principal verb has two~~
* Two kinds of Principal verb:-

- ① Transitive verb
- ② Intransitive verb

① Principal verb → We play He writes
 They read Aman laughed.
 In these sentences play, read, writes, laughed are principal verb.
 Principal or main or full verb has a meaning of its own.

* The verb used alone or together with helping verb are called main verbs.
 Two kinds of principal verbs are:-

① Transitive verb - I eat a mango
 He writes a letter, He eats a mango
 In these sentences eat, write and eats are transitive verb.

* A transitive verb is a verb which takes an object and the transitive means that which requires an object.
 • verb के बाद Noun/Pronoun (object) का प्रयोग हो तो उस transitive verb कहे है।

(1) Intransitive verb = The dog barks, He sleeps
The sun rises, She runs.
In these sentences barks, rises, sleeps are
intransitive verb.

Intransitive verb is a verb which does
not require an object. Intransitive means
(that which requires no object)

* (2) Linking verb - Two kinds of intransitive verbs
are is, are, was, were are intransitive
verbs but modern English Grammar am
is, are, was, were are known as linking verb
example of linking verbs are -
is, am, are, was, were, appear, become,
be, feel, grow, look, seem remain or taste

(1) Linking verb

(2) Non-linking verb

- * Linking means connection;
- * To link means to connect.
- * Linking means to that which connects
- * Non-linking means - that which does not connect.

A-linking verb

He felt it
He sings loudly
she is cold
we are players

B non-linking verb.

He felled the tree
she sang a song
she is helping me.
we are playing football.

Teacher's Sign.

column A at the end of verb (sings, is and are) is subjective complements.

(ii) In column B the end of the verb (sings, is and are) is object complement

(iii) In column A the subject of the verb is started in subjects. In column B में प्रयुक्त verb का विषय, केवल विषय में ही होती है।

In this sentence only one person or subject. So it is linking verb. इसमें केवल एक ही विषय उपाहित या उपाहित प्रभावित होता है। अतः ये linking verb कहलाते हैं।

In this sentence am, is, are, was, were are called linking verb.

(iv) In column B the subject of the verb is not started in subjects but the end of the verb is person or thing. So in this sentence more than one person or thing. So it is non-linking verb.

Column B में प्रयुक्त verb का विषय, केवल ही नहीं है। बल्कि verb के बाद प्रयुक्त व्यक्ति या वस्तु भी है। इसमें एक से अधिक प्रभावित या वस्तु उपाहित होते हैं। अतः ये non-linking verb कहलाते हैं।

Sall
are)

संक्षेप में यह कह सकते हैं कि linking verb का है function कार्य है कि वह subject और substantive complement को जोड़कर वाक्य को सार्थक बनाए।

देखिए - She is मा we are विरलक-
पूर्ण वाक्य नहीं बना सकते, क्योंकि इनका कोई विशेष अर्थ या प्रयोजन नहीं होता।
वाक्य पूर्ण तभी होगा जब the is के बाद (noun) शून्य, मा 'beautiful' (adjective) मा अन्त कोई noun मा adjective लिखा जाए।

Linking verb के कुछ और उदाहरण -

(I) Noun	Verb	Adjective
Mohan	looks	Brightened
she	seems	thoughtful
The dog	kept	silent
This mango	tastes	sweet
He	grew	tired

(II) Noun	Verb	noun
Greta	is	an actress
Mr. Sharma	became	a magistrate
we	are	students
I	am	a teacher
They	are	Passengers

Non-linking verbs के प्रयोग से कई प्रकार के sentences pattern में हो सकते हैं, किन्तु निम्नलिखित pattern में अलेखनीय हैं -

Teacher's Sign.

Link → one ring of a chain, links bend in a
 other, 100 of, suspending chair (about 3in), connecting
 part of a torch कड़ी, शक्ति, शक्ति को जोड़, जोड़, जोड़ना
 (V) → to joint to connect जोड़ना, जोड़ना, संयुक्त करना

- (a) Noun + verb, जैसे - she weeps, children play.
 इन वाक्यों में verb को जोड़ने के शब्दों को link
 करता ही नहीं है। ⇒ she noun; weep verb है
- (b) Noun + verb + adverb, जैसे children cry loudly.

she weeps, Gitterly, mail train run fast.
 इन वाक्यों में verb वास्तव में अपने अपने प्रयुक्त
 शब्दों को link नहीं करता है।

noun	verb	adverb
children	cry	loudly
she	weeps	Gitterly

- (c) Noun + verb + noun, जैसे - she sang a song
 He killed a snake. They plucked a chicken
 इन वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त verb का प्रभाव केवल
 subject तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि object
 पर भी पड़ता है अर्थात् इन verb के प्रयोग से
 वे निम्न-निम्न व्यक्ति या वस्तु प्रभावित होते
 हैं अतः ये linking verb नहीं हैं।

Note → एक ही verb अपने प्रयोग के अनुसार
 linking या non-linking हो सकता है।

(i) Linking verb की वजह से प्रयुक्त होने वाले
 शब्दों की संख्या लगभग 60 हैं। निम्न निम्नलिखित
 प्रमुख हैं।

is, am, are, was, were, appear, become, feel, fall,
 grow, look, seem, smell, remain और taste.

(ii) Linking verb के बाद adjectives और non-linking verb
 के बाद Adverb प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

(iii) Linking verb से एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु प्रभावित
 होते हैं non-linking verb से एक से अधिक व्यक्ति
 या वस्तु प्रभावित होते हैं।

2) * Auxiliary verb / Helping verbs ⇒

The function of an Auxiliary verb is to help the full verb in various way.

or
A Helping verb is one which helps the main verb to form a tense, voice, mood etc.

or
is, am, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had, shall, will, can, could, may, might, must, ought, should, would, need, dare, used to are verbs. But they are not main verbs. They play an important role in making sentence

Teacher's Sign

They are called helping verb. These verbs are called as auxiliary verb too. There are twenty-four auxiliary verbs. They are as follows: (Auxiliary Verbs)

- (i) Am = हूँ
- (ii) Is = है
- (iii) Are = हैं
- (iv) Was = था, थी, थीं
- (v) Were = था, थी, थीं
- (vi) Do = करता
- (vii) Does = करता है
- (viii) Did = किया
- (ix) Have = रखना रखता है, पास रखना
- (x) Had = रखता है, रखना, पास रखना
- (xi) Had = रखा, पास रखा
- (xii) Shall = गा, गे, गी
- (xiii) Will = गा, गे, गी
- (xiv) Can = रखना
- (xv) May = रखना
- (xvi) Should = चाहिये
- (xvii) Could = रखा, रखता था
- (xviii) Would = गा, गे, गी (भूतकाल)
- (xix) Might = रखा, रखता था
- (xx) Ought to = चाहिये
- (xxi) Must to = चाहिये
- (xxii) Need = जरूरी, आवश्यक होना, जरूरत पड़ना
- (xxiii) Dare = साहस करना, हिम्मत करना
- (xxiv) Used to = past habit, show करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है।

wh- words - (wh-questions)
(sentence)

* who, where, whom, which, what, where
when, how, why
called wh-words

- who = कौन
- where = कहाँ
- whom = किसे
- which = जो
- what = क्या
- where = कहाँ
- when = कब
- how = कैसे
- why = क्यों

whom = कौन-सा व्यक्ति
why = किस कारण से, किस बात के लिए
how = किस प्रकार से, किस ढंग से, In what manner, or why, to what extent

* Five kinds of object :->

- (a) Direct (b) Indirect (c) Retained (d) Cognate
- (e) Reflexive object
- (a) The headmaster teaches grammar. (Direct)
- (b) The headmaster teaches the boys grammar. (Indirect)
- (c) The boys are taught grammar. (Retained object)
- (d) He lived a happy life. (Cognate object)
- (e) He sat himself down. (Reflexive object)

Teacher's Sign

	Progressive Continuous or Imperfect	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present tense	<p>gates in a river</p> <p>gate - is eating</p> <p>VI and VS</p> <p>Subject + have/has + V₁</p> <p>Subject + am/is/are + V₁ + ing</p> <p>Subject + has/had + V₁ + ing</p>	<p>gates in a river</p> <p>gate - is eating</p> <p>VI and VS</p> <p>Subject + have/has + V₂</p> <p>Subject + am/is/are + V₂</p> <p>Subject + has/had + V₂</p>	<p>gates in a river</p> <p>gate - is eating</p> <p>VI and VS</p> <p>Subject + have/has + V₃</p> <p>Subject + am/is/are + V₃ + ing</p> <p>Subject + has/had + V₃ + ing</p>
Past tense	<p>gates in a river</p> <p>gate - is eating</p> <p>V₂</p> <p>Subject + was/were + V₁ + ing</p> <p>Subject + had + V₁ + ing</p>	<p>gates in a river</p> <p>gate - is eating</p> <p>V₂</p> <p>Subject + was/were + V₂</p> <p>Subject + had + V₂</p>	<p>gates in a river</p> <p>gate - is eating</p> <p>V₂</p> <p>Subject + was/were + V₃ + ing</p> <p>Subject + had + V₃ + ing</p>
Future tense	<p>gates in a river</p> <p>gate - is eating</p> <p>VI</p> <p>Subject + shall/will + V₁</p> <p>Subject + shall/will + V₁ + ing</p>	<p>gates in a river</p> <p>gate - is eating</p> <p>VI</p> <p>Subject + shall/will + V₂</p> <p>Subject + shall/will + V₂</p>	<p>gates in a river</p> <p>gate - is eating</p> <p>VI</p> <p>Subject + shall/will + V₃ + ing</p> <p>Subject + shall/will + V₃ + ing</p>

Voice (हल)

* voice is divided into two parts -

- (i) Active voice
- (ii) Passive voice

(i) Active voice - A verb is said to be in the active voice when its form shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject does something.

(ii) Passive voice - A verb is said to be in the passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the subject.

Note -

The subject does the verb active voice.

The subject receives the action of the verb.

Passive voice

The subject

* Active voice is changed into Passive voice as - she carefully

Ram eats a mango - active voice

A mango is eaten by Ram

Tense

(Present tense)

* Present indefinite tense

I love you - active voice

You are loved by me - passive voice

A.C.V - active voice

Passive Voice

P.A.V

Present indefinite tense \Rightarrow Present Imperfect

Passive verb form: am/is/are + V^s

S + V + O \rightarrow O + am/is/are + V^s + by + S

* Present Imperfect tense

active voice

Passive voice

I am loving you.
मैं तुम्हें प्यार कर रहा हूँ।

You are being loved by me.
तुम मेरे द्वारा प्यार किए जा रहे हैं।

Present Imperfect \Rightarrow Present Imperfect

Present Imperfect

S + V + O

O + am/are/being + V^s + by + S

* Present Perfect tense:

active voice

Passive voice

I have loved you.
मैं तुम्हें प्यार किया है।

You have been loved by me.
तुम मेरे द्वारा प्यार किए गए हैं।

Present Perfect \Rightarrow Present Perfect continuous

Present Perfect continuous

S + have + V³ + O

O + have + has + been + V³ + by + S

* Present Perfect continuous tense

Active voice

Passive voice

I have been loving you.
मैं तुम्हें प्यार करता आ रहा हूँ।

Passive voice नहीं होता है।

{ Past tense }

* Past indefinite tense -

Active voice

Passive voice

I loved you.
मैं तुम्हें प्यार किया।

You were loved by me.
तुम मेरे द्वारा प्यार किए गए।

Past Indefinite \Rightarrow Past Imperfect

S + simple past form (V²) + O

O + was/were + V³ + by + S

* Part continuous tense:

Active voice

I was loving you
मैं तुम्हें प्यार कर रहा था

Passive voice

you were being loved by me
तुम मेरे द्वारा प्यार किए जा रहे थे।

Part continuous \Rightarrow Part continuous

S + was/were + V¹ + O \rightarrow O + was/were + being + V¹ + O

* Part Perfect tense

Active voice

I had loved you
मैं तुम्हें प्यार कर चुका था

Passive voice

you had been loved by me
तुम मेरे द्वारा प्यार किये गए थे।

Part Perfect \Rightarrow Part Perfect continuous

S + had + V² + O \rightarrow O + had been + V² + O

* Part perfect continuous tense

Active voice

I had been loving you
मैं तुम्हें प्यार करती आ रहा था

Passive voice

Passive voice नहीं होता है।

Future tense

* Future Indefinite \Rightarrow

Active voice

I shall love you
मैं तुम्हें प्यार करूँगा

Passive voice

you will be loved by me
तुम मेरे द्वारा प्यार किये जाओगे।

Future indefinite \Rightarrow Future Imperfect

S + shall/will + V¹ + O \rightarrow O + shall/will be + by + S

* Future Imperfect tense

Active voice

I shall be loving you
मैं तुम्हें प्यार करता रहूँगा

Passive voice

Future Imperfect tense का passive voice नहीं होता है।

* Future Perfect tense -

Active voice
I shall have loved you

Passive voice
You will have been loved

Future Perfect \Rightarrow
S + shall/will have + V3 + O

Future Perfect continuous
 \Rightarrow S + shall/will have been + V3 + by + S

* Future Perfect Continuous.

Active voice
I shall have been loving you

Passive voice
Future Perfect Continuous tense.
You will have been loved

* modal Verbs: Passive verb form.

shall, will, can, could, may, might, should, would, must, ought.
 These are modal Auxiliaries.
 They are used with the verb to form the passive voice.
 Example: The tiger will be killed by them.

Active voice

Passive voice

They will kill the tiger
I can lift it
None can challenge him
we must help the poor
We may defeat you
They could solve the problem

The tiger will be killed (by them)
It can be lifted by me
We cannot be challenged
The poor must be helped
You may be defeated by him
The problem could be solved

S + auxiliary + transitive verb + O \Rightarrow

O + modal auxiliary + be + V3 + S

Primary auxiliary verb-
am, is, are, was, were, have, has
had

+ to + V' + O

S^{AV} + P.A.V + to + V' + O

I am to do it.

~~to have~~

am to read

has to eat

have to buy

P.V = S(O) + P.A.V + to be

+ V³ + by + O(S)

Ex It is to be done by

me

Teacher's Sign

I have to buy a new car.

A new car has to be bought by me.

क. 10
28.10.08

Translate into English

1. मैं किताब नहीं पढ़ता हूँ।
I am not reading a book.
2. यह उसकी किताब है।
This is his book.
3. राम पटना गया।
Ram went to Patna.
4. राम पटना नहीं गया।
Ram did not go to Patna.
5. मैं आपको बातचीत करना चाहता हूँ।
I want to talk with you.
6. मैं 13 वर्ष का हूँ।
I am thirteen year old.
7. मेरे विद्यालय का नाम सरस्वती विद्यापीठ है।
The name of my school is Saraswati Vidya Peeth.
8. हमारी कक्षा नंबर सात है।
We are in class seven.

Present tense

There are four kinds of Present

① Simple Present / Present indefinite tense

पहचान के नियम - जिस किसी वाक्य की क्रिया के अंत में 'ता हूँ, ती हूँ, वे हैं, ते हो ती हो' तब उन वाक्यों की क्रियाओं का अस्तित्व था। Present indefinite tense में होता है।

अंग्रेजी में अस्तित्व करने के नियम -

$S+V^1+O$ 2nd structure
 $S+V^3+O$

Chart

	S + V	P + N
1st Person	He goes I go.	We go
2nd	You go	You go.
3rd	He goes She goes It goes	They go

* Translation अनाते रजस्य am/is are / was/were का प्रयोग होता है।

Present Indefinite tense
in Negative form

S + V'/V'S + O (Affirmative)

S + do not / does not + V' + O

Neg - I do not go

Aff I go

We read a book (Affirmative)
We does not read a book

- I read - I do not read.
- We read - We do not read.
- You read - You do not read.
- He reads - He does not read.
- She reads - She does not read.
- It reads - It does not read.
- Mohan reads - Mohan does not read.
- I read a book - I do not read a book.
- Mohan andohan read a book.
- Mohan andohan do not read a book.

She read a book - she does not read a book

Interrogative sentence (Affirmative)
Interrogative (Negative)

→ Ram goes

→ does Ram go?

राम नहीं जाता है।
Ram does not go.

क्या राम नहीं जाता है?
Does Ram not go?

1. क्या मैं आपको जानता हूँ?
Do I know you?

2. क्या बेबींग पढ़ते हैं?
Do they study?

3. क्या कुत्ते रात में नहीं भौंकते हैं?
Do dogs not bark in the night?
Don't dogs bark in the night?

4. क्या आप डॉक्टर हैं?
Are you not a doctor?
Aren't you a doctor?

5. क्या हम लोग आप लोगों को पढ़ाते हैं?
Do we teach you?

क्या राम कैसे चलता है?

How does Ram live?

क्या राम नहीं चलता है?
Why does he not lead?

what	do/does + s + v ¹ + O ?
when	
where	
How	
why	

* Do I teach you?
when do I teach you?
* You are my friend?
Why are you my friend?
* तुम स्कूल जाते हो।

You go to school?
क्या तुम स्कूल जाते हो?

Do you go to school?
When do you go to school?
* तुम स्कूल कब जाते हो ?

आप कहां रहते हैं ?

Where do you live ?

वह कब आता है ?

Whom does he come ?

हम क्या खाते हैं ?

What do you eat ?

वे लोग क्या खाते हैं ?

What do they want (चाहते हैं) ?

Not - Adverb -
no - Adjective

- 8. Why does he not go to school?
- 9. He is ill, my father teacher in school.
- 10. What do you know Ram.
- 11. I do not know Ram.
- 12. I do know Ram's brother.
- 13. What does your brother know English?
- 14. No, he does not know English.
- 15. He does know Hindi.

Present Indefinite Tense/ Present

continuous tense

इस तense के प्रयोग के नियम -

जिस हिंदी वाक्य की क्रिया के अंत में
रहा है, रहे है, रहे हो, रहा है, रहा है

जिस क्रिया का अनुवाद राम, Present Indefinite
Tense में होना है। जैसे - मैं खा रहा हूँ।

I am eating. Ram is going.

Since - निश्चित
or अनिश्चित (वे)

Formulae

S + am/is/are + V^g + O.

Ex. I am eating a mango.

2. Chart

P. Imperfect Future

	S.N	P.L
1st Perso	I am going.	We are going
2nd	You are going	You are going
3rd	He She It is going	They are going.

Names

Negative

S + am/is/are + not + V₁

He is not writing novel

Teacher's Sign

Affirmative Interrogation

Am I going?

Am/Is/Are + S + V + O?

Is Sita reading a book?

Negative Interrogation

Am/Is/Are not + S + V + O?

Am/Is/Are + S + not + V + O?

Is Sita not reading a book?
Isn't Sita reading a book?

Why, How, where
When, What
Who

Why
How
Where
When
What

am/is/are + S + V + O

Why is Kanha writing
letter?

क्या तुम टोपी बना रहे हो?
Are you making a top?
तुम काम नहीं कर रहे हो?
You are not working?

कब आ रहे हो?
When is she coming?
आप कहाँ जा रहे हैं?
Where are you going?

क्या आप नहीं खा रहे हैं?
Are you not eating?
Aren't you eating?

Since - से (स-ही)
for - के -

Point of time - निश्चित समय
Period of time

Part tense

Part Indefinite tense

The rules by which we have to recognize simple Part tense. When at the end of Hindi verbs of Hindi sentences are ~~ए~~ ~~ए~~ / ~~ए~~ / ~~ए~~ the translation of these verbs will be in Part Indefinite tense. ~~ए~~

Rules for the translation from Hindi into

English:

S + V + O
eg. मैं खाना खाता हूँ। I ate.

I ate a mango.

Person chart $S+V^2+O$
Affirmative

	S.N.	P.N.
1st Person	I ate	we ate
2nd Person	you ate	you ate
3rd Person	He she it Name → ate	They ate - Ram and Lita ate

$S+V^2+O$
Affirmative Negative

	S.N.	P.N.
1st Person	I did not eat I did not go	we did not eat we did not go.
2nd Person	You did not eat	You did not eat
3rd Person	He she it (Name) Ram → did not eat	They did not eat Ram and Shyam did not eat.

Teacher's Sign.

Interrogative form in simple
 chart.

Did + S + V + O.

for example -

	S.N	P.N
1st Person	Did I go to Khatgaon	Did we go to Bhoga
2nd Person	Did you go to Patna	Did you go to Patna
3rd Person	Did he ^{she} go to Patna <small>name</small>	Did they go to Patna Did Ram and Shyam go to Patna

(Negative interrogative)

Did + not + S + V + O or
 Did + S + not + V + O

for example

	S.N	P.N
1st Person	Did I not go to Patna	Did we not go to Patna
2nd Person	Did you not go to Patna	Didn't you go to Patna
3rd Person	Did he ^{she} not go to Patna <small>name</small>	Did they not go to Patna Did a Mohamand Sahar not go to Patna

Note -
Didn't sit to play in the field?
Did sit to not - Play in the field?

(Wh-word)

Wh-word + did (not) + V + O

For example -

Why did he write a noble?

When did not sit teacher brother
How did the

Time

The time stands for the meaning of over
time. It is a universal concept. It is
something independent of language.

The time has been into three parts

- (i) Present time
- (ii) Past time
- (iii) Future time

रेखा कक्षा 30/10

Page No.	
Date	/ /

क्या आपने कोशिश की?

Did you try?

क्या तुमने मुझे धमकी नहीं दी?

Did you not abuse me?

मैंने तुम्हें कब धमकी दी?

When did I abuse you?

वह मंच कब हुआ?

When did she come there?

क्या मैं रेखा को नहीं सिखा?

Why didn't Ram do so?

मैंने तुम्हें नहीं पढ़ाया?

I did not teach you?

85, 86, 87, 88

1. I went 2. I went to Patna.
3. You bought a book 4. He beat
5. He beat his 6. Ram came
7. Ram came me. 8. Sita laughed.
9. Katar Singh. 10. Katar Singh a long
11. He asked a question 12. He came tomorrow.
13. He went to market tomorrow.
14. The teacher taught English.
15. I helped him 16. We drank tea
17. The children drank milk 18. He drank a glass of milk
19. They went to Delhi 20. We win the match.
21. You are there 22. He wrote a letter.

Final 2 - Someone
Somebody

Ex = 86

1. I did not come
2. I did not go to school
3. I did not see
4. I did not see Myson
5. Dad didn't come
6. You didn't do work.
7. You didn't try & we didn't ^{go to} there
8. I did not buy a book
10. Did he come
11. Did children go to school
12. Did you father go to office
13. Did you buy a horse
14. Did they win
15. Did ^{he} you help you.
16. Did he know
17. Did you not do work.
18. Did we not win the match.
19. Did she not come
20. Did your father not come
21. Did we not go to Delhi

Ex = 87

1. What did I do?
2. Why did we go there?
3. When did you come?
4. Where did you stay?
5. What did he say?
6. Why did she weep?
7. Where did he live?
8. How did you know?
9. Why did

Peace - शांति
Piece - टुकड़ा

Past continuous tense

अध्यान के निमित्त ->

जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के विभा के अंतर्गत
था था उसे भी ऐसे ही इंग्रजी में
उपना उपसुक्त नाम: Past imperfect
tense की उपसुक्त क्रिया द्वारा बनाये

Structure - (बनाने का नियम)

S + was/were + V₁ + O

eg - I was eating
You were doing your work
{ मैं अपना काम कर रहा था।

Negative-Affirmative sentence

Structure -

S + was/were + not + V₁ + O

eg - I was not eating
You were not doing your work.

Interrogative sentence

Structure -

was/were + S + (not) + V₁ + O
was sita eating a piece of bread?
were they singing a song.

Negative Interrogative sentence

was/were + not + S + V₁ + O
was/were + S + not + V₁ + O

eg - was not sita eating a piece of bread?
wasn't he making the Tajmahal?
weren't they not making the Tajmahal?

was ~~is~~ not eating a bread.
Wh-words

How
What
When
Who
Why

e.g. - when was she playing in the field?

क्या हम लोग काम नहीं कर रहे हैं?

~~are~~ we not doing work?

हम लोग कहाँ जा रहे हैं?

~~where~~ ~~are~~ we going?

तुम क्यों पढ़ रहे हो?

why ~~are~~ you reading?

तुम स्कूल क्यों नहीं जा रहे हो?

why ~~do~~ you not go to school?

मेरे बेटे को क्या खिलाना था?

I was playing in the field?

किस समय काँटा काट करेगा?

89, 90, 91, 92

Ex: 89

1. I was going.

2. we were reading 3. You were eating.

4. You were going to school.

5. They she were was going to school.

- 10. not go there.
- 11. has been far away?
- 12. what do you doing?
- 13. when does she read?
- 14. were you going?
- 15. I was not going?
- 16. what has he been since a hour?
- 17. Do you know him?
- 18. I know him very well.
- 19. when?

Past Perfect tense

पहचान का नियम - जिस हिन्दी वाक्यके क्रिया ने होते में हुआ था, उसे भी इंग्लिश में उस वाक्यों का अन्वयार्थ Past Perfect tense में होता है।

structure

Subject + had + V³ + O

वह गाना गा चुकी थी

she had sung a song.

मैं खाना खा चुका था।

I had taken my meal.

Negative

St had + not + V³ + O

she had not written a noble.

Interrogative sentences

Had + subject + V^s + O

Had she written a novel?

Negative interrogative

Had + not + subject + V^s + O

Had S + not + V^s + O

Had not a gene?

Had a not gene?

wh- words

wh- words + had + S + not + V^s + O

What had a gene?

Note →

अदि अत काल मे से कार्य पूरा हो
और एक कार्य दूसरे कार्य के पहले पूरा
होना सम्भव हो गया हो तो पहले
सम्भव होने वाले कार्य के लिए Part
Perfect tense और बाद में सम्भव होने
वाले कार्य के लिए Part Indefinite tense
का प्रयोग होता है।
अतः पहले कार्य के पहले से ही सम्भव हो

The patient had died before the doctor
came.

चोर के आने से पहले ही चोर भाग चुका था।

The thief had run away before the
Police came

Teacher's Sign

मेरे स्टेशन पहुँचने के पहले ही गाड़ी
खुल चुकी थी।

The train had started before ~~my~~ ^I arrived at
the station.

मेरे आने के पहले ही बट जा चुकी थी।

He had gone before my came.

वैदी बजने के पहले ही स्कूल पहुँच चुकी थी।

I had ~~reached~~ ^{reached} the school before

मेरे आने के पहले ही बट जा चुकी थी।

The ~~train~~ ^{train} had started before when
we ~~go~~ ^{were} there I reached the
station we reached there the deaner
had started

Ex- 93

1. We had ~~asleep~~ ^{asleep} before I came
2. The bell had rung before I reached the school
- ⑤ The patient had died before the doctor came
4. The thief had ~~slip~~ ^{slipped} away before the police came
5. When had rung the bell before I went to the school
6. I had done the work before the father came
7. I had learnt the lesson before the teacher came
8. I had reached the station before the train ~~to~~ ^{to} started

Simple Future

Future Indefinite Sense

Past Perfect Continuous

S + had + been + v + O

Ex- I had been reading
for two hours.

Negative

S + had + not + been
+ v + O

eg: - I had not been
reading for two
hours.

Interrogative Sentence

Had + S + been + v + O

Had I been writing a novel?

Negative Interrogative

Had not + S + been + V¹ + O.

eg: ~~Had not~~

Had not we been playing cricket?

wh. words

What had we been playing cricket?

मैं सुन रहा था

I had been sunning.

उस सुन रहा था सुन रहा था

He had been sunning since morning

मैं 2005 से काम कर रहा था

I had been working since 2005 year

हमलोग सब कामकाज कर रहे थे

We had been trying for many years

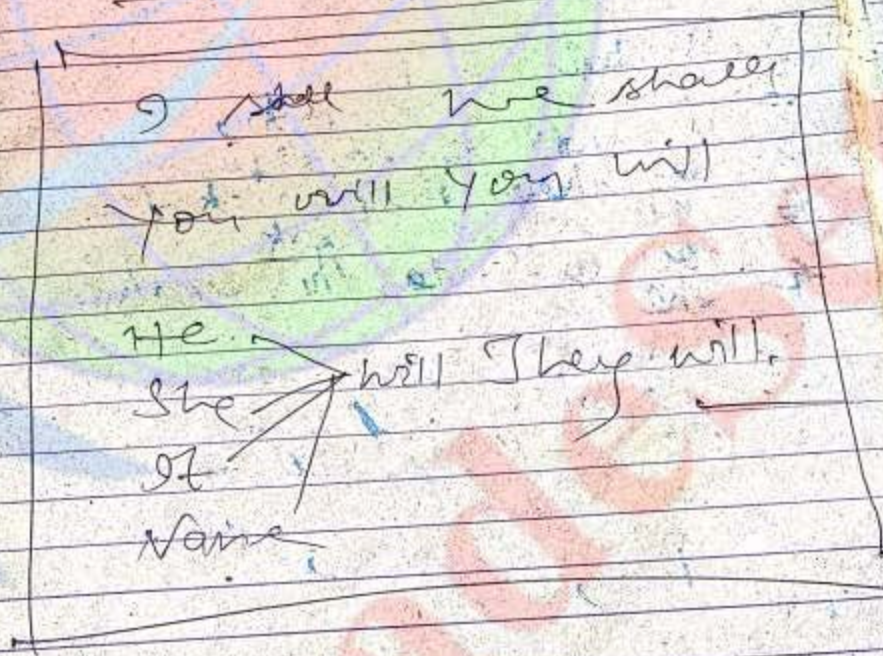
आप 2005 से काम नहीं कर रहे थे

You had not been doing any work since 2005

Simple Future Tense

S + shall/will + V + O.

eg: I shall help him.



Note: इस future tense में threatening (व्यक्ति)
 promise (व्यक्ति), determination - (व्यक्ति)
 आदि का साथ ही shall का प्रयोग
 पर will और will का प्रयोग पर

Future Imperfect Tense

S + shall/will + be + V¹

eg:- I shall be going to
Patna for
appearing at the Exam

The rich will be helping
the poor.

Negative

S + shall/will + not + be
+ V¹ + 0 :

eg:- She will not be playing
the chess

to be' = am, is, are
was, were, been
being

Interrogative form

Shall/will + S + be + v^{to}
+ O ?

eg: Shall Ram be thinking over the problem of country?

Negative Interrogative

Shall/will + not + S + be + v^{to} + O ?

eg
Shall/will + S + not + be + v^{to} + O ?

Will India not win
the match?

Won't India be winning
the match?

Isn't India be winning the match?

102

Ex = 102

- ① I shall be eating
- ② We shall be swimming
- ③ You will be reading
- ④ He will be playing
- ⑤ They will be seeing television
- ⑥ Mother will be swimming
- ⑦ He will be not playing
- ⑧ I shall be not waiting
- ⑨ They will be not do working
- ⑩ I shall be not sleep

Future perfect tense

S + Shall/will + have + V³ + O

I shall have eaten.

You will have eaten.

.. Negative in form.

S + ~~shall~~ shall/will + not + have + V³ + O

I shall not have eaten a mango.

You will not have eaten a mango.

2. Interrogative sentence

shall/will + S + have + V³ + O

~~shall/will + not + S + have~~

shall I have eaten

will you have eaten

3. Negative interrogative.

shall/will + not + S + have + V³ + O

shall/will + S + not + have + V³ + O

shall I not have eaten a mango

shan't / shall not I have eaten a mango

why, which, where
shall I have gone to market

→ Future Perfect Continuous tense

S + shall/will + have been + V⁴ + O

eg- I shall have been eating. you
You will have been eating.

→ Negative sentence

S + shall/will + not + have been + V⁴ + O

I shall not have been eating
You will not have been eating.

→ Indefinite sentence

shall/will + S + have been + V⁴ + O

shall I have been eating from 2:00 o'clock

→ Negative interrogative sentence.

shall/will + not + S + have been + V⁴ + O

shall/will + S + not + have been + V⁴ + O

will you not have been reading
for an hour.

Note -

Let + Objective case + V1

Date: / /

Let + Objective case + V1

eg - Let me go.

Ex = 108

1. Please go there.
2. Please give me your pen.
3. Please write your name.
4. Please shut the door.
5. Please come to my house.
6. Please read this.
7. Please don't make a noise.
8. Please sing a song.
9. Kindly give me five rupees.
10. Please help me.
11. Please don't go there.
12. Please don't help him.
13. Kindly don't pluck the flowers.
14. Please kindly give me your book.
15. Kindly allow me.

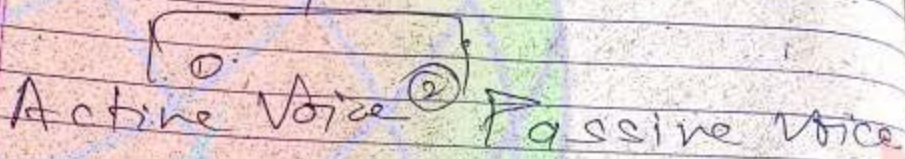
Ex = 2

1. Let us go.
2. Let us rest now.
3. Let us play.
4. Let us go to picture.
5. Let him play.

Let him work.

Page No. _____
Date: / /

Voice



① Present Indefinite Tense

AV S + V or V^s + O

eg: I eat a mango.

P.V = S (O) + am/is/are + V + by + O

eg: A mango is eaten by

AV Ram teaches me.

P.V I am taught by Ram.

2. Present Imperfect Tense.

A.V: S + am/is/are + V¹ + O

eg: Sita is singing a song.

P.V: S + am/is/are + being + V²
+ by + O

eg: A song is being sung
by Sita.

They are eating mangoes.

Mangoes are being eaten
by them.

3. Present Perfect Tense.

A.V: S + have/has + V² + O.

eg: She has helped the poor.

The poor

P.V S(O) + have been / has been
+ V⁸ + by + O(S)!

eg. The poor have been
helped by her.

A.V India has won the match.

P.V The match has been won
by India.

I give him a book

A book is given to him
by me

~~A book~~ He is given a book
by me.

Interchange the voice
Present

1. You help him → he is helped by you.
2. I help you. → you are helped by me.
3. Gita helps them. → They are helped by Gita.
4. Sita is writing a noble → A noble is being written by Sita.
5. Ram has received a letter. → A letter has been received by Ram.
6. We have got a letter. → A letter has been got by us.
7. I abuse them. → They are abused by me.
8. I abuse her. → She is abused by me.
9. Sita is playing cricket. → Cricket is being played by Sita.

Interchanging the voice

1. I love you → you are loved by me.
2. He helps that boy. → That boy is helped by him.
3. He is helping us. → we are being helped by him.
4. They are selling books. → books are being sold by them.
5. She is cutting the tree. → The tree is being cut by her.
6. She is cutting the trees. → Trees are being cut by her.
7. Mohan has learnt it. → it has been learnt by Mohan.
8. He has bought a car. → A car has been bought by him.
9. I have informed them. → They have been informed by me.
10. You have killed two tigers.

Two tigers have been killed by you.

change the voice
(Active to Passive)

1. we respect him → He is respected by us
2. She loves me → I am loved by her.
3. I love India → India is loved by me
4. we love India → India ~~are~~ is loved by us
5. I follow the rules → The rules are ~~being~~ followed by me
6. They are answering the questions →
The questions are being answered by them.
7. she is watching you.
You are being watched by her.
8. I have read an English book.
An English book ~~is~~ has been read by me.
9. Moti has broken the glass.
The glass has been broken by Moti.
10. They have cheated you.
You have been cheated by them.
11. A mango is eaten by Ganshyam (Ganshyam eat a mango)
12. The world has been created by Lord Krishna.
Lord Krishna has created the world.
13. Avinash has been taught by his father.
His father has taught Avinash.
14. A noble is being written by Jangita.
Jangita is writing a ~~new~~ novel.
15. The ghost has been seen by them.
They have seen the ghost.
16. The patient has been examined by the doctor.
The doctor has examined the patient.

Ex

Date: / /
Page: /

- 17. Ram has been cheated by Mahan.
Mahan has cheated Ram ✓
- 18. A book is being read by me.
I am reading a book ✓
- 19. I am being supported by Vivek.
Vivek is supporting me.
- 20. You are looked at by her.
She is looking at you.
- 21. She looks at you.

Past tense

But indohinide tense. (Simple Past tense)

S + V² + O

A.V. I did the work.

They did it.

S + was/were + V³ + by + O (s)

The work was done by me.

It was done by them.

Past continuous

A.V. S + was/were + V⁴ + O

eg. I was writing a letter.

They were planting the trees.

S + was/were + being + V³ + by + O (s)

A letter was being written by me.

The trees were being planted by them.

* 3. Past Perfect tense

A.V. S + had + V³ + O

eg - I had written the novel

They had read a book

P.V. S^o + had been + V³ + by + O

The novel had been written by me.

A book had been read by them.

1. I helped you - You were helped by me.

2. You helped them - They were helped by you.

3. I ate a mango - A mango was eaten by me.

4. She was teaching the students.

The students were being taught by her.

5. I had done the work.

The work had been done by me.

6. She had informed us.

We had been informed by her.

7. They were playing the match.

The match was being played by them.

8. My father was teaching my brother and sister.

My brother and sister were being taught by my father.

9. The Police caught the thief.

The thief was caught by the Police.

10. I made several mistakes.

Several mistakes were made by me.

★ change active to Passive

Page No. _____
Date / / _____

1. You helped me - I was helped by you.
2. He bought a car - A car was bought by him.
3. She warned him - He was warned by her.
4. Avinash ate mangoes - Mangoes were eaten by Avinash.
5. Kamhaixi was cooking the food.
The food was being cooked by Kamhaixi.
6. Varun was teaching English.
English was being taught by Varun.
7. Vivek was teaching maths.
Maths were being taught by Vivek.
8. Kamhaixi had taught Physics.
Physics had been taught by Kamhaixi.
9. They had worshipped God.
God had been worshipped by them.
10. They had posted the letters.
The letters had been posted by them.

★ Passive to active

1. He was arrested by the Police.
The Police arrested him.
2. The letters were written by him.
He wrote the letters.
3. My life was saved by a girl.
A girl saved my life.
4. A mango was being eaten by him.
He was eating a mango.
5. The letter had been written by her.
She had written the letter.

- Date: / /
6. The work had been completed by Ram.
Ram had completed the work.
 7. Ram was being beaten by Shyam.
Shyam was beating Ram.
 8. Animals were being killed by them.
They were killing animals.
 9. A novel had been written by Manohar.
Manohar had written a novel.
 10. A ~~Shyam~~ ^{Shyam} ~~hole~~ ^{Shyam} had been founded by Ravi.
Ravi had founded a ~~Shyam~~ ^{Shyam} ~~Shale~~ ^{Shyam}.

→ Future tense

* Simple Future tense →
S + shall/will + V (+to)

- eg - He will write a letter.
I shall write a novel.
They will post a letter.

P.V. S + shall/will + be + V^s + by + O

- eg - A letter will be written by him.
A novel will be written by me.
A letter will be posted by them.

* Future Perfect tense →
S + shall/will + have + V^s + to

- eg. She will have asked a question.

she will have written a novel
 & shall have taught the student

14. So, + shall/will + have been + V³ + by
 + O₂

A question will have been asked
 by her.

A novel will have been written
 by her.

The students will have been taught

Active to Passive

1. We will do this. This will be done by him.
2. She will help me. I will be helped by her.
3. You will help us. We will be helped by you.
4. The boy will take it. It will be taken by the boy.
5. She will cheat you. You will be cheated by her.
6. They will support me. I will be supported by them.
7. They will have cheated our friend.
 Our friend will have been cheated by them.
8. They will have discussed the matter.
 The matter will have been discussed by them.
9. They will have built the road.
 The road will have been built by them.

-10, I shall have taught you
you will have been taught by me

✓
24-02-08

Imperative Sentence

(V + O)

A.V Bring a glass of water

P.V Let + O + be + V^d

Let a glass of water be brought.

Kindly) Please bring a glass of milk.

You are requested to bring a glass of milk.

Go there.

Page No.	/ /
Date	/ /

You are ordered to
go there.

Coder)

You are ordered + to
+ Imperative sentence

Please, kindly

You are requested + to
+ Imperative sentence

Do it

Let it be done

It should be done

79, 74 @ yd

1. It can be done by you
2. A tiger can be killed by me
3. The match can be come by him
4. He can be defeated by her
5. This may be done by him
6. He could be beaten by him
7. You could be helped by me
8. It might be helped by him
9. We may be defeated by them
10. The foot must be helped by you
11. A reply must be sent by you
12. This should be done by you
13. This work should be finished by them
14. It should be done by me
15. A car could be bought by her
16. It would be done by him

Grade Setter

The problem could be solved by me
 you will be blamed by your friend
 it will be break by her.
 it can be solved by me
 Ex = 74 (c)

- 1. you are requested to take your seat
- 2. you are requested to give me money.
- 3. you are requested to give me some food.

Ex = 75

Based Rule no - 15.

- 1. She ~~has~~ is being laughed at by them.
- 2. I am looked after.
- 3. ~~He~~ He is being searched by the police
- 4. The matter will be looked into
- 5. The car was enquired into.
- 6. He is laughed at by all his friends.
- 7. The elders must be listened to.
- 8. The light is put off. ~~you~~ requested to put the light.
- 9. The idea have been given up.
- 10. He must be written to.

Based Rule no - 16

- 1. I am known to her.
- 2. Everybody satisfied with me.

Rule 17

I was given a present by Ram.
 A present was given me by Ram.
 English is taught us by him.
 We are taught English by him.
 I was promised a prize by him.
 A prize was promised me by him.
 He was given a reward by the king.
 A reward

O.C
 me us you her him at them

P.P
 mine ours yours hers his X theirs

P.P
 my our your her his at theirs

None
 I or we you she he at They Ram Rita

Narration

Define words

- (I) Reporting verb
- (II) Reporting speech / Reporting clause.
- (III) Reported speech
- (IV) verb Reported speech

Narration

↓
Direct narration

↓
Indirect narration

I say to you, "I am going."

↓
Reporting verb

↓
Reported speech

↓
Verb Reported speech

→ Reporting speech / clause

* Change in Narration two type of rule -

- (i) General rule
- (ii) Special rule.

General rule is divided into three part -

- Change of Person
- Change of Tense (a verb form)
- Change of Another Part of Speech.

change of person

Formula → S O N - Reporting speech

1 2 3 - Reported speech

Ram says to Sita "I am a ^{dentist} doctor"

Ram tells Sita that he is a doctor

Ram says to Sita "you are a doctor"

Ram tells Sita that ~~you are~~ she is a doctor.

change of tense

The verb of reporting speech is in Present or Past or Future tense. The verb of Reported speech will never be changed

Ram says to you "I went to Patna"

Ram tells you that he went to Patna

verb in Reporting speech is in past tense

The verb of Reported speech is changed into according to the following →

Direct
 Present Indefinite
 Present Imperfect
 Present Perfect
 Present Perfect continuous

Indirect
 Past Indefinite
 Past Imperfect
 Past Perfect
 Past Perfect continuous

D. W

Part indefinite
Part ~~indefinite~~

Part Perfect

Part Perfect continuous

Part Perfect

Part Perfect continuous

No change of tense

No change of thing

⇒ change in I.O to S.O

1. He ~~says~~ says that he is reading his book.
2. She says that she is reading her book.
3. You say that you are reading your book.
4. We say that we are reading our books.
5. They say that they are reading their books.
6. I say that I am reading my book.
7. Ram tells me that he is ~~my~~ ~~book~~.
8. Nida tells me that she is ~~my~~ ~~book~~.
9. He tells Nida that he is her ~~brother~~.
10. Nida tells ~~me~~ ~~that~~ ~~she~~ ~~is~~ ~~his~~ ~~brother~~.

Let's know part

11. I ~~say~~ tell Ram that I know ~~him~~.
12. I tell the boys that I know ~~them~~.
13. The boy tells me that he knows ~~me~~.
14. The boys tell me that they know ~~me~~.

78-2/25
80-15

20

They will tell me that they will help me.
 I tell her that a can't help her.
 The child tells his mother that he loves her/mother.
 He tells me that he is ready to help me.
 I tell Mohan that he is my best friend.
 Mohan will tell Ravi that he does not need her help.

Ex-80

one card
 uous
 of some
 discharge

sak
 sh
 k

1. He told me that he was my friend.
 2. She told me that she would help me.
 3. They told her that they had some to help her.
 4. She told her sister that she had sympathy for her.
 5. The boy told mother that he was going to his friend.

→ She will tell me that my brother helps her.
 21. I tell you brother that I am your friend.
 22. Manu tells heela that she would help her.
 23. He tells Manu that she will help him.
 24. He tell me that he loves me and my dog.

25. He said that he had everything that he needed.

4700
 2300
 2400
 Ex = 87881800

1. She ordered me to bring a glass of water.
2. She ~~ordered~~ ^{asked} me to bring her a glass of water.
3. He ordered me to go there.
4. The old man told his servant to close the door.
5. He ~~asked~~ ^{told} the student to stand up on the bench.

Interrogative Sentence.

Where are you reading?

He says to me, "Are you ill?"

He asks me if I am ill.

She said to me, "Why have you done this?"

She asked me why I had done this.

ex 85

Page No. _____
Date: / /

He asks me whether ~~you are~~ ^{you are} ready.
He asked me ~~if you were~~ ^{if you were} ready.
She asks Ram ~~if he has~~ ^{if he has} time for her.
He asked Ram whether he had time for her.
Etc = 86

He asks me what ~~you~~ ^{you} eat.
He asked me what ~~you~~ ^{you} eat.
He asks Ram why ~~he does not~~ ^{he does not} help her.
She asked Ram why ~~he does not~~ ^{he does not} help her.
Etc = 86

Finite and Non-Finite verbs

Finite verb - The verb that changes according to the subject is called finite verb.

For e.g - I play (V1), He plays (V2) (Finite verb)

Non-finite verb - The verb that does not change according to the subject is called non-finite verb.

eg - I am going (V4)
He is going (V4)
I have eaten (V3)
He has eaten (V3)
I want (V2)
He wants (V2)

There are three kinds of non-finite verbs
 (i) Infinitive
 (ii) Participle
 (iii) Gerund

(i) Infinitive \rightarrow (To + V¹) is called Infinitive.
 For example -
 I want to play. (I + to + V¹)
 He wants to play. (He + to + V¹)

(ii) Participle - The verb that functions both as verb and as adjective is called Participle.
 For example -
 I am loving Reeta (I) \rightarrow V⁴
 Reeta is a loving girl (V) \rightarrow Adjective
 I have wounded (I) \rightarrow V³
 Ram is a wounded man (I) \rightarrow Adjective

There are three kinds of Participle -

- (i) Present Participle
- (ii) Past Participle
- (iii) Present Perfect Participle

(i) Present Participle (V⁴) is called Present Participle
 eg - I am going. (I + V⁴)
 He is going. (He + V⁴)

~~Remove too~~

~~Too~~ (to)

(i) Without an infinitive
eg - at the end.

He walks too slowly.

The boy is too good.

He is too simple.

(ii) With an infinitive at the end.

eg - He is too weak to

walk.

~~Remove too~~

Too

~~to~~

(i) Without an infinitive

eg - at the end.

He walks too slowly.

The boy is too good.

He is too simple.

(ii) With an infinitive at the end.

eg - He is too weak ~~to~~

~~to~~ walk

① Without an infinitive
at the end

The boy is too thin

The boy is thinner than
it is proper.

The light is too dazzling,

The light is more dazzling
than it is proper.

② With an infinitive at the end.

He is too weak to walk.

He is so weak that he
can not walk.

When two simple sentences are joined by
subordinate construction is called
a complex sentence
e.g. - Ram says to me that he is well.

Notice

Letter No: A/BC.

The students of class VIII
are notified that my book
of English Grammar, Golden
English Grammar has revised.



Transformation - (

Transformation means the change of a
form of a sentence without altering
its sense.

अर्थ - अर्थ (परिवर्तन)

→ वाक्य का अर्थ समान रहने पर भी परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है।
Transformation कहते हैं।

Transform means the change
e.g. - I am not dishonest. (Neg)
I am honest. (Positive)

Kinds →

The kinds of transformation of sentences are the following: →

Positive and Negative

Interchange of assertive and interrogative.

Interchange of sentences with adjective in Positive comparative and superlative degree

Interchange of active and passive voice.

Removing 'OO' from sentences

I am not dishonest N to P

I am honest.

It is impossible. P to N

It is not possible.

I am not honest, N to P

I am dishonest.

It is possible.

It is not impossible.

am - amn't
is - isn't
are - aren't
was - wasn't
were - weren't
had - hadn't
have - have+not
has - has+not
Can - Can't
Could - could not
may - may not
might - might not
shall - shan't
will - won't
should - should not
would - would not
must to - must not to
dare - dare not
need - need not
ought to - ought not to
do - do not
did - did not
does - does not
might - might not
used to - used not to

* The rules for transformation from affirmative into negative →

- (i) Negative word is used.
- (ii) The opposite of the keyword is given.

* The rules for transformation from negative into affirmative →

- (i) The negative word is removed
- (ii) The opposite of the keyword is given.

अमरा जी. कम सिखाई के गिं।
am g towaide a lele

सीता मातापुत्र जान बली है।
Sita has gone to get shagalkar.

मैं काम सेट, हाने to hear

बड़े सिखावाए रहे सिखाए हैं।
we have been all to since Monday.

अमित क्यों नहीं खेलती है।
why not play.

राम ने कहा कि वह पटना जाएगा।
Ram said that he would go to Patna.

A letter is being written to me

आपको खुब है का जपरवाए

Good morning you.

आपसे मिलकर खुशी है।

I am happy to meet you.

Teacher's Sign.

Translation infinitive to

Date: / /
Page: / /

1. मैं परीक्षा देने वाला हूँ।
I am to appear for the examination.
2. हमारे नहीं होने की है।
We are not to run.
3. वह मदद नहीं करेगी।
He does not to help.
4. गाड़ी नहीं रुकने वाली है।
The train is not to stop.
5. हमलोग शायद नहीं जाते हैं।
We are not to marry.
6. वह आने की है।
He is to come.
7. मेरा भाई दिल्ली जाने वाला है।
My brother is to go to Delhi.
8. कछलगीव खेलने क्रिकेट खेलने वाले हैं।
The people of Kachalgan to play cricket.
9. राम और श्याम जाने की है।
Ram and Shyam are to go.
जम्मू में मरी रहने वाले हैं।
Are you to stay here?

A B C D E F G H I
 J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

Page No. / /
Date / /

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T U V W X

Y Z A g
g g A A A A

I am to writing a letter.

Used of Infinitive with 'verb to'

* Present tense -

- 1. I am to go.
- 2. I am to eat.
- 3. I am to buy a car.
- 4. We are to do this work.
- 5. We are to marry.
- 6. He is to come.
- 7. Sita is to sing.
- 8. ~~You are to play cricket.~~
- 9. ~~The children are to sleep.~~
- 10. ~~You are to give regin.~~
- 11. It is to raining.
- 12. They are to go.

Teacher's Sign

D

Page No. _____
Date: / /

13. She is to come.
14. The train is to start.
15. Ram and Shyam are to go.
16. They are to go to Delhi.
17. My brother is to come.
18. My brother are to come.
19. The children are to sing.
20. His sister is to sing.

Negative and Interrogative sentence
Ex-55

1. I am not to appear at the examinations.
2. We are not to run.
3. He is not to help.
4. The train is not to start.
5. You are not to help me.
6. They are not to go to Patna.
7. I am not shall me house.
8. Are you to appear at the examinations?
9. Are they to marry?
10. Are you to stay here?
11. Is he to come?
12. Are you to sing?
13. Are we to go.

Past tense

1. I was to go.
2. We were to appear at the exam.
3. Ram was to go to Delhi.

4. They were to shall them house.
 5. You were to sing.
 6. He was to play.
 7. Sita was to sing.
 8. I was to not to go.
 9. They were not to give resignation.
 10. I were not to marry.
 11. They were were not to buy a motorcycle.
 12. The teacher were not to teach.
 13. My friend was not to help me.
 14. ~~was~~ was Ram to go?
 15. were I to read?
 16. were they to go to Patna?
 17. ~~was~~ were we to appear at the examination?
 18. ~~was~~ were we to appear at the examination?
 19. Were you to marry?
 20. Was he to come?
 Ex: 57 r.
 1. I shall be to go.
 2. we shall be to play math.
 3. You will be to appear at the examination.
 4. They will be to start.
 5. He ~~will be~~ will be to die.
 6. I shall not be to go to delhi.
 7. ~~will~~ will he be to go.
 8. Sita will be come.

3. Will they be to help.
10. Will you be to go.
11. Shall I be to appear at the examination.
12. Ex: 58
1. He is to go.
2. He is to go.
3. I am to read.
4. I am to sleep.
5. He is to do work.
6. You are to go to Delhi.
7. He is to go to Delhi.
8. She is to come.
9. Mohan was to go.
10. Mohan was to go.
11. He was to stay.
12. He was to beg.
13. They were to shall his house.
14. He was to appear at the examination.
15. They were to help me.
16. He was to go to Patna.
17. You were to go.
18. He will be to do this work.
19. We shall be to play match.
20. Are you to do work.
21. Are they to come.

L.S.R.W

1. Listening
2. Speaking
3. Reading
4. Writing

Synonyms - विनाशपूर्ण शब्द
 antonyms - opposite word

There are a large number of strong synonyms in the affirmative and negative forms which should also be noted -

For example -

Affirmative
 Always correct
 Unsimilar

Negative
 Never wrong
 not similar

Immortal	- not mortal.
only	- non but.
Rich	- not rich poor.
wise	- not foolish.
unwise	- not wise
Sometimes	- not always
As soon as	- no sooner than
cruel	- not kind (unkind)
unintelligent	- not intelligent (dull)
doubt & doubt but	- not sure

→ For example -

Q Transform the following sentences into their opposite form.

1. He is not rich.

Ans He is poor.

2. Shyam is unkind.

Ans Shyam is not kind.

3. They are wise.

Ans They are not wise foolish.

4. I come here sometimes.

Ans I do not come here not always / I do not come here never.

5. Greta is not kind.

Ans Greta is unkind.

6. This pen is unsimilar to that pen.

Ans This pen is not similar to that pen.

7. They do not like him.

Ans They like ~~not like~~ unlike him / They hate him.

8. He is not a kind man.
He is a cruel man.
9. Akbar was a just ruler.
Akbar was ~~not~~ not an unjust ruler.
10. No sooner did I reach the station than the train left.
as sooner ~~as~~ I ~~reached~~ reached the station, ~~that~~ the train left.
11. The boy is never wise.
The boy is ~~not~~ always foolish.
12. He ~~hates~~ hates the boy.
He does not like the boy.
13. The girl's voice is not harsh.
The girl's voice is ~~harsh~~ sweet/melodious.
14. You are not unhappy.
You are happy.
15. They are not making a noise.
They are peace keeping suit.
16. The students of this class are not intelligent.
The students of this class are ~~intelligent~~ unintelligent.

Quite - बिल्कुल

Quiet - शांत

Swift - तेज़

Account - रिपोर्ट करना

Assertive to interrogative

- 1. Man is mortal (Assertive sentence)
- ⇒ Is man not immortal? (Interrogative sentence)
- 2. Did I make any noise? (Interrogative)
- ⇒ ~~Did~~ I did not make any noise (Assertive)

✓ Man is mortal Assertive

Is man not immortal? Interrogative

✓ Did I make any noise? Interrogative

I did not make any noise

Am I a thief?

~~Am~~ I am not a thief.

Study interchan

What is Present continuous

रहा है, रही है, रहे हैं, रहे हैं आदि है ती Continual

Structure -

(S + au.V + V + ing)



Sing

I am eating

You are eating

He/she/it is eating

Plural

we are eating

you are eating

they are eating

मैं खा रहा हूँ।

वैलोन खा रहे हैं।

सीमा खाना बना रही है।

वैलोन पक्का खा रहा है।

श्यामा खाना खा रही है।

वम राखते मैं खा रहा है।

मोनिना मेलबुनी खा रही है।

वह पक्का खा रहा है।

शिक्षक व लड़कें पढ़ा रहे हैं।

वम खा गाना गा रहे हैं।

Q. There was no woman but respect.
Ans. All the woman respect.

Q. I shall always remember you.
I shall never forget you.

11. No one will deny it.

12. Every one will admit it.

~~more~~ ~~very~~ merry merrier merriest.

Interchange of the degree of comparison.

* Positive -

Ram is as tall as Mohan.

Comparative -

Mohan is not taller than Ram.

Pos -> Sita is not as beautiful as Gita.

Com -> Gita is more beautiful than Sita.

Com - Hari is taller than Syam.

Syam is not as tall as Hari.

Com - Tom is not smarter than John.

John is as smart as Tom.

Interchange of degree of comparison.

* Sita is better than Ram.

* Ram is not better than Sita.

- ✓ Sina is not more beautiful than Pina.
- ✓ Sohan is not as handsome as Mohan.
- ✓ I am not so great as he.
- ✓ The younger child is taller than her sister.
- ✓ The prince is not taller than the princess.
- ✓ You do not love him better than I.

① In case of comparison between only two persons on things. The superlative degree of an adjective can not be used. Notice the following sets of sentences which mean the same thing.

✓ Positive →

Ram is as tall as Mohan.

com → ~~Mohan~~

Mohan is not taller than Ram.

* ~~Pos~~ - ~~Pos~~ - Sita is not as beautiful as Gita.

com Gita is more beautiful than Sita.

* ~~com~~ - Hari is taller than Shyam.

~~Pos~~ Shyam is not as tall as Hari.

✓ ~~Tom~~ - Tom is not smarter than ~~Tom~~ son
So ~~Shyam~~ Tom is as smart as Tom.

Thus, we find the following rules →

① The adjective/adverb is used in the positive degree and the form "as + adjective + as" / "as + adverb + as"

e.g - Ram is as tall as Mohan

Shyam is not as tall as Hari

Sita writes as slowly as Gita.

Mohan does not write as intensely as Manoj.

② The adjective/adverb is used in the comparative degree the form is "comparative degree of the adjective/adverb + than" (e.g - taller than, more slowly than, more intelligently than etc)

e.g - Mohan is not taller than Ram.

Hari is taller than Shyam

Gita does not write more slowly than Sita

Manoj writes as more intensely than Manoj

③ Affirmative is turned into negative and Negative is turned into affirmative.

e.g →

(10) The places of the items compared are interchanged.

(11) So this is as pretty as pity.
Pity is not ~~more~~ pretty than soth.

(12) The boy is not more intelligent than me.
I am as intelligent as the boy.

(13) This pen is as good as that pen.
That pen is not better than this pen.

→ Interchange of affirmative and interrogative

ex. Notice the following examples →

Affirmative - Man is mortal.

Interrogative - Is man not mortal?

* Inter - Did I make any noise?

Affirmative - I didn't make any noise.

* Inter - Am I a thief?

Affirmative - I am not a thief.

* Inter - Have I made this mistake?

Affirmative - I have not made this mistake.

→ Thus, we find the following rules for interchange of these two kinds of sentences →

(1) The proper form is given for example in

Assertive - S + V + O.
 (i) The proper form is given in other words in
 Interrogative \rightarrow structure - V + S + ... ?

(ii) Affirmative is changed into negative and
 (Vice-versa)

~~Assertive~~ opposite
 (Affirmative \rightarrow Neg. and Negative \rightarrow Affirmative)
 Note: \rightarrow Usually ~~not transformed~~ ^{not transformed} into Interrogative.
 eg \rightarrow

Transform the following sentences into Interrogative -

- (i) The boy is not guilty.
~~Is the boy guilty?~~
- (ii) I have always spoken truth.
~~Have I not always spoken truth?~~
- (iii) The man is a thief.
~~Is the man not a thief?~~
- (iv) Our boys are sensible.
~~Are our boys not sensible?~~
- (v) They finished the work.
~~Did they not finish the work?~~
- (vi) He can do this work.
~~Can he not do this work?~~

7. The girls helped us.
~~Did the girls not helped us?~~

8. You work hard.
~~Do you not work hard?~~

9. Our country is developing.
~~Isn't our country not developing?~~

10. The man will help you.
~~Will the man not help you?~~

Ex: 9 | (Golden English Grammar)

1. Can one put up with such an insult?

2. Are fair words and promises ~~is~~ ^{available} in the time of danger?

3. Am I not ~~like~~ ^{like} the great?

4. Did one ever see ~~such~~ ^{such} a fine scene?

5. Did the condition of the roads in Path ~~is~~ ^{not} beggars description?

6. Is that the way to do it?

7. Will anybody believe such a lie?

8. Will their reputation always die?

9. Is money of use to a hungry man?

10. Does it matter if we fail?

11. Are the beauties of Nature ~~not~~ ^{not} beyond description?

12. Is this ~~not~~ ^{not} a wonderful tale?

13. Did the ~~talent~~ ^{not} used the judge very much?

14. Is ~~not~~ ^{not} a wonderful old man?

15. Is the ~~secret~~ ^{secret} of health is regular habits?

16. ~~Is~~ ^{is} he not very strong and active ~~to~~ ^{to} his age?

- 17) Can one put up with such a conduct.
 18) Did the girl not kiss ~~the~~ the two children.
 19) Can a man live for ever.
 20) Could one do better under the circumstances.
 21) Was always there such a beautiful sunset as this.
 22) Is there ^{anything} ~~always~~ better than a busy life
 23)

Transform the following sentences into affirmative

- (I) Didn't I ~~tell~~ ^{tell} you about the place
 I ~~do~~ ~~told~~ told you about the place
 (II) Am I a fool?
 I am not a fool
 (III) Did he make a noise?
 he didn't make a noise
 (IV) Are we not honest ^{people} ~~place~~?
 We are honest ~~place~~ ^{people}
 (V) Have they broken the chair?
 They ~~have not~~ broken the chair
 (VI) Isn't the man a thief?
 The man is ~~not~~ a thief
 (VII) Can't I help you?
 I can help you
 (VIII) Don't they always tease me?
 they ~~do~~ always tease me
 (IX) Won't he help me?
 he will help me

Q. Did he do that?
A. He didn't do that.

Q. Can it be true?

A. It can not be true.

Q. Can anybody believe this?

A. Nobody can believe this.

Q. Who is there who does not love his country?

A. (1) Everyone loves his country. There is no one who does not love his country.

Q. Who has not heard of Gandhi?

A. Every one ^{body} has heard of Gandhi.

There is no one who has not heard of Gandhi.

Q. Is there anything greater than love?

A. There is nothing greater than love.

Q. What does it matter if we lose?

A. (1) It doesn't matter if we lose.

(2) It matters little if we lose.

Q. Every one wishes to be happy. Can

who does not wish to be happy?

Q. I read a book.

A. I don't read a book.

Q. Everyone knows Gandhi.

Who does not know Gandhi?

Q. No one can put up with such a conduct.
A. ~~One can~~ put up with such a conduct.

* No one could do better ~~in~~ under the circumstances
 who could any one do ^{better} ~~good~~ under the circumstances?
 * No one ever saw such a fine seeing
~~was~~ ~~could~~ anyone ever saw such a fine seeing?
 * It does not matter.
~~Does it matter.~~ It matters little

~~17.04.08~~
~~17.04.08~~

Note - as... as, so... as (Positive)
 taller, smaller, more, best (Comparative)
 the tallest, the smallest (Superlative)

up -> Hari is the tallest boy in the class
 m -> Hari is taller than any other boy in the class.
 as -> No other boy is ^{in the class} as tall as Hari in the class.
~~no other~~

sup. Delhi is the best town in India.
 cm -> Delhi is better than all other towns in India.
 In India, Delhi is better than all other towns.
 s -> No other in India is as good as Delhi

d -> Pandit Jai Char Lal Nehru was the greatest
 man in India.
 -> Pandit Jai Char Lal Nehru was greater than
 any other man in India.

Posi + → No other man in India was as good as Pradit Javahan Lal Mohan

* Mixture of Superlatives -

It usually verb + the + adjective/adverb + es supplementary of the sentence
e.g. - Ashoka was the greatest ruler in India.

(i) Mohan is the best boy in his class.

(ii) Gold is the costliest metal.

(iii) Moon is the nearest planet in all.

(iv) Sankuntla is the best drama in Sanskrit.

Comp - Mohan is the best most intelligent boy in the class.

com - Mohan is more intelligent than all other boys in the class

Pos No other boys in the class is as intelligent as Mohan.

* Sub → Mohan is the best boys in his class.

com Mohan is better than any other boy in his class.

Pos - No other boys in this class as good as Mohan.

Sup- Patna is the best town in Bihar.
 Com- Patna is better than all other towns in Bihar.
 Pos- No other town in Bihar is as good as Patna.

Structure →
 Sub- S + auxiliary verb + one of the + adj. + Est + plural form + complement of the sentence
 Xsub → shyam is one of the best boys of his school.
 Com → shyam is better than many other boys of his school / shyam is better than most other boys in his school.
 Positives → Few other / very few boys of his school are as good as shyam.
 X Sup- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the greatest men of the world.
 Com- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was greater than most many other man of the world.
 Pos- Few other man of the world ~~was~~ were as great as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

96, 97 → 3, 3

Sub- K.K.
 Com → K.K. Srivastava is ~~more~~ ^{more} better than all other ^{more} ~~labourer~~ ^{labourer} boys in the class.
 Pos- No other boys in the class is as good as K.K. Srivastava.
 Com- Lead is heavier than all other metals.
 Pos → No other metal is so heavy as lead.

(3) Bombay is better than any other sea port in India
No other sea-port in India is as good as Bombay.

Samudra Gupta ^{was} ~~is~~ braver than ^{any} other
kings of India

~~No~~ other kings in India is as brave as Samudra

2. Ramesh is ~~is~~ better than most other boys in the school
No ~~is~~ very few boys in the school are as good as Ramesh

(b) This pen is many ~~is~~ than most other valuable
pens in the market

Few other pens in the market are as valuable

as this pen

(21) Aydhya ^{is} ~~is~~ more than all other
ancient city of India

Pop. Aydhya No other city in India is as much
Aydhya

(A) Goswami Tulsidas is the most famous
poet of Hindi

Goswami Tulsidas ~~is~~ more than all other
poets of Hindi

No other poet in Hindi is as famous as
Goswami Tulsidas.

~~(That pen is many things)~~
 (H) Story telling one of the best methods of giving advice to a man.

Compare → Story telling is ~~most~~ better ^{most} methods of giving advice to a man ~~than~~ ^{than} most other.

Very few method of giving advice to a man are as good as story telling.

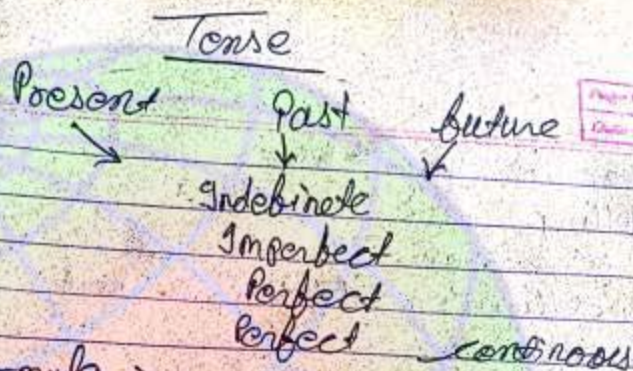
✓ This is the worst book in the library.
 This is worse than all other books in the library.
 No other book in the library is as ~~worst~~ ^{bad} as this.

✗ This is one of the worst soaps in the market.
 This is worse than most other soaps in the market.
 Few other soaps in the market are as ~~worst~~ ^{bad} as this.

✗ North Pole is the ~~farthest~~ ^{farthest} place in the world.
 North Pole is ~~farther~~ ^{farther} than all other places in the world.
 No other places in the world is as ~~farther~~ ^{farther} as North Pole.

✗ Allah is the nearest police station - station.
 Allah is nearer than all other police station.

86 - 01/01/2017
87 - 01/01/2017



Formula →

Present Indefinite →
 $S + V^1 + O / \text{complement}$ or $S + do + V + \text{complement}$
 $S + V^s + O / \text{complement}$ or $S + does + V^s + O / \text{complement}$

* This formula will be used only third person singular number subjects

⇒ Present Imperfect -
 $S + am/is/are + V^4 + O / \text{complement}$

$V^4 =$ (main verb + ing)

⇒ Present Perfect
 $S + has/have + V^3 + O / \text{complement}$

$V^3 =$ (Past Participle) the has will be used in third person singular subject

⇒ Present Perfect continuous →
 $S + has been/have been + V^4 / \text{Adjective}$

Noun + object / comple

According to point of sense and period of time is used since and for.

⇒ Past indefinite →

S + v² + ob/comple or sub + did + v¹ + o/compl

⇒ Past Imperfect →

S + was/were + v⁴ + o/comple.

⇒ Past perfect -

(i) S + had + v³ + o/compl + before + S + v² + o/compl

(ii) S + v² + o/comple + but + S + had + v³ + o/compl

⇒ Past Perfect continuous -

S + had been + v⁴ / Adjective / noun + o/compl
used of since and for.

⇒ Future indefinite -

S + shall/will + v¹ + ob comple

= Future Imperfect -

S + shall have/will have + v³ + o/comple

⇒ Future imperfect →

S + shall be/will be + g + ob/comple

⇒ Future Perfect →
S + shall have / will have + V³ + O / come to

⇒ Future Perfect continuous →
S + shall have been / will have been + V^{ing}

According to point of time and period of tense is used. Includes and from

Indefinite - $(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{2} + 1)$

Imperfect - $(\frac{2}{4})^3 = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

Perfect - $(\frac{3}{3})^3 = \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{3}{3}$

Perfect Continuous $(\frac{4}{4})^3 = \frac{4}{4} \times \frac{4}{4} \times \frac{4}{4}$

Identification

Identification - tense

✓ Present Indefinite -

Universal truth, Daily, everyday, Every day, Regular, Always, Hardly, usually, Sometimes, often Rarely, Annual, Gradually are used in Present Indefinite

Date: / /
Page: /

✓ Imperfect - Now, At moment,
 ✗ Perfect - Yet, Just now, Even now, till now
 ✗ Perfect - continuous - since, for.

✓ Past Indefinite -
 ↓ Last, yesterday, Ago, Three times.
 several times

Imperfect - Now
 Perfect - Already, Before, But, After, when,
 Perfect continuous -
 since, for.

Future tense

Indefinite, Imperfect, Perfect, Perfect continuous

Tomorrow next

1. Indefinite - $\frac{do}{does} + 1$, $\frac{did}{}$, $\frac{Zero}{2}$, $\frac{shall}{will} + 1$

2. Imperfect - $\frac{Am}{are} + 2$, $\frac{was}{were} + 2$, $\frac{shall\ be}{will\ be} + 2$

3. Perfect - $\frac{Has}{Have} + 3$, $\frac{Had}{}$ + $\frac{shall\ have}{will\ have} + 3$
 ↓
 Had $\left(\frac{3}{3}\right)$

4 Perfect Continuous - Has been + $\frac{y}{H}$, Have been + $\frac{y}{H}$, Had been + $\frac{y}{H}$

shall have been + $\frac{y}{H}$
will have been

* Rule - Everything is third person, except
- I, we, you

Singular verb - Am, is, was, Has
Plural verb - Are, were, Have.

* Rule - Each Principal verb is in the
Plural form. According to required
is transferred in Singular Number,
using the letter - s, es.

eg - A letter is being written ^{somebody} by Mahan.

Present Perfect :-

Active formula - [S + has/have + v³ + O] / comp

eg - I have written a letter.
Mahan has written a letter.

Passive formula - [S + has been/have been + v³ + by + O] / comp

eg - A letter has been written to me (by me).
A letter has been written by Mahan.

Past Indefinite -

Active formula [S + v² + O] / comp

eg - I wrote a letter.
Mahan wrote a letter.

Passive formula [S + was/were + v³ + by + O] / comp

eg - A letter is being written some (by me)
 A letter is being written by mehan.

Present Perfect :-

Active formula - $[S + has/have + v^3 + O / comp]$

eg - I have written a letter.
 mehan has written a letter

Passive formula - $[S + has been/have been + v^3 + by + O / comp]$

eg - A letter has been written to me (by me)
 A letter has been written by mehan.

Past Indefinite -

Active formula - $[S + v^2 + O / comp]$

eg - I wrote a letter.
 mehan wrote a letter

Passive formula - $[S + was/were + v^3 + by + O / comp]$

* Past Imperfect

Active formula - $[S + was/were + V^{ing} + O/comp]$

eg - I was writing a letter
Mohan was writing a letter.

Passive formula - $[S + was/were + being + V^s + O/comp]$

eg - A letter was being written to me (by me)
A letter was being written by Mohan

* Past Perfect

Active formula - $[S + had + V^s + O/comp]$

eg - I had written a letter
Mohan had written a letter

Passive formula - $[S + had + been + V^s + by + O/comp]$

eg - A letter had been written by me (by me)
A letter had been written by Mohan

Future Indefinite -

Active formula - $S + \text{shall/will} + V + \text{to/comp}$

eg - I shall write a letter.
Mohan will write a letter.

Passive formula - $S + \text{shall/be/will/be} + V^3 + \text{by to/comp}$

eg - A letter will be written by me.
A letter will be written by Mohan.

Future Perfect

Active formula - $S + \text{shall/have/will/have} + V^3 + \text{to/comp}$

eg - I shall have written a letter.
Mohan will have written a letter.

Passive formula - $S + \text{shall/have been/will/have been} + \text{verb} + \text{by to/comp}$

eg - A letter will have been written by me.

A letter will have been written by Mohan.

उत्तर- कृष्ण कांडोडा
विषय- शिक्षण

Imperfect sentence

Active formula - $[V' + O / \text{comp}]$ Advice

eg - Help the poor. Read good books.

Passive formula - $[S + \text{should} + \text{be} + V^s]$

eg - The poor should be helped.
Good books should be read.

Active formula - $[V' + O]$ order/commands

eg - shut the door - open the windows

Passive formula - $[\text{let} + O + \text{be} + V^s]$

eg - let the door be shut. let the windows be opened.

Active formula - Please / kindly + v + to
Request
Please give me a pen (example)
kindly open the door.

Passive formula - You are requested + v + to

eg -
You are requested to give me a pen.
You are requested to open the door.

Active formula - Beginning will let
↓
[let + object + verb + object]
eg - let him do this work.
let me teach her

Passive formula -

↓
[let + s + be + v + by + Agent]
eg - let this work be done by him.
let her be taught by me.

Active to Passive

1. we drove ~~out~~ ^{out} him ~~sight~~ of the house.

Ans - The house ~~is~~ ^{drove} him ~~sighted~~ by us.

2. I ~~shut~~ ^{shut} the door.

Ans - The door ~~is~~ ^{shut} by me.

3. my friends will blame me.

I will be blamed by my friend.

4. ~~we~~ we saw him.

He was seen by us.

5. Please enter by this goal door.

You are requested to enter by this door.

This goal door please enter.

6. Animals can not make tools.

tools can not be made by Animals

Sum
13/06/20

Special Interrogative

Active voice -

eg - who will teach these poor students?

who wrote the Ramayan?

Passive - By whom will these poor students be taught?

By whom was the Ramayan written?

who will these poor students be taught by?

who was the Ramayan written by?

Modal Auxiliary

can, could, may, might, should, ought to, must

Passive voice formula -

S + M A + BE + verb³ + By + OBJECT + OTHER

S + can be / could be / may be / might be / should be / ought to be / must be + vt + by + O / complement.

Teacher's Sign

Degree of Comparison

- ① To Preach is as easy as Practice
~~No other Preach is as easy as Practice~~
- ② London is the greater than ^{all} other sea ports in the world.
- ③ No other developing countries in the world is ~~so~~ good as India.
- ④ The rose is ~~the~~ more beautiful than all other flowers.
- 5. Exercise is easier than walking
- 5. walking is easier than all other exercises
- 6. ~~No other~~ poets of English ^{every where} as good as Milton
- 7. No other playwright of English ^{was} as great as Shakespeare
- 8. Akbar is ^{one of the} greatest ruler of India.
- 9. ~~No other~~ few giants in the class ^{just} as tall as Soni.
- ⑩ Kalidas was the greater ~~was~~ than all other poets of Indt. Sanskrit
- 11. ~~Very few~~ famous singer in this town ~~is~~ as ^{famous} as Ramsh.
- 12. Ramsh is not cleverer than ~~is~~ Shresh

13. Some is not more laborious than
Time and tense

(I) Honesty is the best policy

(II) She went to delhi last night

(III) I saw him a month ago

4. Mr. Sinha died yesterday

5. I go to college daily

6. They came here once a week

7. He ~~was~~ ^{has been} ill for a week.

8. She is very tired today.

(9) The stars ~~start~~ ^{start shining} at night
shine

(10) The sun ~~is~~ ^{shines} by day
shines

10

12. Moti goes to Mumbai next day week.

13. She is not coming yet

14. He reads a newspaper now.

15. They ran away because they were afraid.

16. He will succeed if he tries.

17. You would succeed if you tried.

18. If I am a bird, I would fly.

19. Keep quiet, we are listening to a speech.

20. We have been studying English for five years.

21. He has been ill since Monday.

22. They delegation meet.

23. You go to visit the temple today.

24. How many places you saw before.

25. She works nine hours daily.

Teacher's Sign

Time and tense

1. The sun rises in the east
2. I go to school everyday.
3. She goes to cinema every day.
4. Oil floats on water
5. He usually writes in green ink.
6. She went away every week-end to sea-shore
7. She teaches me English
8. He went to Patna yesterday.
9. My father went to Patna yesterday.
10. He came two years ago
11. I met him on Monday last.
12. She missed the train last night.
13. We saw the film yesterday.
14. He will come tomorrow
15. I am going next month.

1. मोहन बाजार जाने के लिए जाता है

Mohan goes to market to buy vegetable

2. श्याम ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए अध्ययन करता है

Shyan studies to get knowledge

3. हमलोग चाकू से आम काटते हैं।
We cut mango in the knife

Page No. _____
 Class 6th

4) श्याम कलम से पत्र लिखता है।
 Ans) Shyam writes a letter with a pen

5) वह प्रतिदिन सुबह के लिए पार्क जाता है।
 Ans - He goes to walk daily in the morning.

1. I studied in Delhi from 2001 to 2006.
2. When she came into the house, her dress was ~~will be~~ dirty.
3. It was raining when I looked out of the window.
4. A bike was just going to a cross the road when somebody shout my name.
5. I have offered him a job but he ^{does not} decided ~~to~~ to accept it.
6. How many plays ~~has~~ Shakespeare ^{wrote} ~~written~~ ^{has} written.
7. Was Moni at the party when you arrived.
- 8) when I entered the cinema hall, the film already begin begun.
- 9) when my father arrived, we ~~was~~ watched television.

10 I ~~felt~~ ^{am} tired because I ^{had} ~~have~~ been ^{very} ~~too~~ busy.

16 Peter ^{will} buy a car next year.

17 I shall help him if he will come to me.

18 If he reads he passes.

19 The teacher will help you if you will go to him.

20 I will tell you the secret when you reached home.

21 I stay here until he answers me.

22 I suffered from fever for ten days.

23 He had been alive since Monday.

24 He has visited her for an hour.

Antonyms

विपरीतार्थक शब्द

विपरीतार्थक शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए
प्रयुक्त किए जाने वाले प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण
am, in, जिसमें in में और रूप है, il, im and is

il, im and is के लिए यह उदाहरण
1. यदि शुरुआत दोहरे वाले शब्दों में यह
उदाहरणों में शुरुआत दोहरे वाले शब्दों को
उत्तर im यह उदाहरणों am, अथवा is
शुरुआत दोहरे वाले शब्दों को जोड़ता है
उदाहरण अथवा यह नहीं है कि किसी
को 1 से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों को
जोड़ना आता है उदाहरण अथवा

विपरीतार्थक il यह उदाहरणों अथवा
अथवा जो अथवा है उदाहरण अथवा
सिर्फ यह है कि जिन शब्दों से शब्दों के
विपरीतार्थक शब्दों में लगाकर अर्थ है
के को 1 से शुरुआत होने वाले हैं
उत्तर अथवा अथवा शब्दों

के विपरीतार्थक शब्दों यह उदाहरणों लगाकर
को अथवा जोते हैं लेकिन अथवा शब्दों
को विपरीतार्थक उदाहरणों लगाकर नहीं
अथवा जो अथवा अथवा

सिर्फ अथवा शब्दों हैं जिनका
विपरीतार्थक शब्दों अथवा शब्दों होते हैं
जैसे ~~good~~ का अर्थ bad, angry का
अर्थ clean, big का अर्थ small, strong
का अर्थ weak, smart का अर्थ stupid

high का उल्टा low, broad का उल्टा narrow इत्यादि ऐसे शब्द की खुनी अवधाम के अंत में ही होते हैं, जिनमें से हम जिसकी अवलोक विपरीतार्थक बनाने वाले शब्द देखेंगे

✓ UN - यह जिसकी अवलोक विपरीतार्थक बनाने वाले शब्द का प्रत्यय है

able	स्वीकार्य	unable
acceptable	परिहार्य	unacceptable
avoidable	उपलब्ध	unavoidable
bearable	आसानी से	unbearable
breakable	हलकेसा	unbreakable
comfortable	असह्य	uncomfortable
countable	गणनीय	uncountable
favourable	असह्य	unfavourable
forgivable	हस्य	unforgivable
abridged	संक्षिप्त	unabridged
ashamed	अभिज्ञ	unashamed
attractive	आकर्षक	unattractive
authorized	अधिकृत	unauthorized
certain	निश्चित	uncertain
clean	स्पष्ट	unclean
common	साधारण	uncommon
condition	संज्ञित	unconditional
developed	विकसित	undeveloped
educated	शिक्षित	uneducated

English Word	Hindi Word	Opposite English Word
expected	अपेक्षित	unexpected
limited	सीमित	unlimited
employment	रोजगार	unemployment
equal	समान	unequal
fair	अति	unfair
faithful	विश्वासनीय	unfaithful
greatful	हठक	ungreatful
familiar	परिचित	unfamiliar
fit	संगत	unfit
friendly	सहयोगी	unfriendly
likely	संभावित	unlikely
luckily	सौभाग्यसे	unluckily
happy	खुश	unhappy
healthy	स्वस्थ	unhealthy
holy	पवित्र	unholy
important	महत्वपूर्ण	unimportant
just	इसाक परमेश्वर	unjust
kind	दयालु	unkind
known	परिचित	unknown
lawful	वैध	unlawful
lucky	सौभाग्यशाली	unlucky
married	विवाह	unmarried
natural	प्राकृतिक	unnatural
necessary	आवश्यक	unnecessary
official	शासकीय	unofficial
planned	निर्धारित	unplanned
prepared	तैयार	unprepared

Teacher's Sign

probable	संभाव्य	improbable
readable	पठनीय	unreadable
real	वास्तविक	unreal
reasonable	उचित	unreasonable
related	संबंधित	unrelated
safe	सुरक्षित	unsafe
scientific	वैज्ञानिक	unscientific
successful	सफल	unsuccessful
touchable	स्पर्शनीय	untouchable
truth	सत्य	untruth
used	उपयोगित	unused
usual	साधारण	unusual
well	अच्छा	unwell
fortunate	खुशहाल	unfortunate
fortunately	खुशहाल से	unfortunately
willing	तैयार	unwilling
willingly	अच्छापूर्वक	unwillingly

In यह संपत्तियों विपरीत शब्दों का जोड़ा है

ability	क्षमता	inability
accurate	सही	inaccurate
adequate	कافی, पर्याप्त	inadequate
appropriate	संगत	inappropriate
attention	ध्यान	inattention

capable	समर्थ	incapable
comparable	तुलनीय	incomparable
complete	पूर्ण	incomplete
correct	सही	incorrect
definite	निश्चित	indefinite
dependence	निर्भरता	independence
direct	प्रत्यक्ष	indirect
discipline	अनुशासन	indiscipline
edible	खाद्य	inedible
effective	प्रभावी	ineffective
efficient	कार्यकुशल	inefficient
eligible	योग्य	ineligible
equality	समानता	inequality
finite	सीमित	infinite
formal	औपचारिक	informal
gratitude	कृतज्ञता	ingratitude
justice	इंसानियत, न्याय	injustice
numerable	गणनीय	innumerable
secure	सुरक्षित	insecure
sincere	सच्चा, ईमानदार	insincere
sufficient	पर्याप्त	insufficient
tolerate	सहिष्णुता	intolerance
transitive	प्रत्यक्ष	intransitive
visible	दृश्य	invisible
voluntary	स्वैच्छिक	involuntary
separable	पृथक् करनीय	inseparable
experience	अनुभव	inexperience
experienced	अनुभवी	inexperienced

ii) यह उपरकी लकार विपरीतार्थक लकारों के लिए शब्द

legal	कानून	illegal
legible	पुकार	illegible
legitimate	ठीक	illegitimate
literate	साक्षर	illiterate
logic	लक्ष्योक्त	illogical

iii) यह उपरकी लकार विपरीतार्थक लकारों के लिए शब्द

balance	संतुलन	imbalance
mature	परिपक्व	immature
maturity	परिपक्वता	immaturity
measurable	मापने योग्य	immeasurable
moral	नैतिक	immoral
morality	नैतिकता	immorality
mortal	मरुत	immortal
movable	हिल सकने वाला	immovable
partial	पक्षपाती	impartial
perfect	परिपूर्ण	imperfect
polite	सभ्य	impolite
possible	संभव	impossible
possibility	संभावना	impossibility
practical	व्यावहारिक	impractical
proper	उचित, सही	improper
pure	शुद्ध	impure
purity	शुद्धता	impurity

अबुद्धि का अन्वय प्रत्यय

finite	सीमित	infinite
formal	औपचारिक	informal
gratitude	कृतज्ञता	ingratitude
just	इमान, न्याय	injustice
numerable	गणनीय	innumerable
secure	सुरक्षित	insecure
sincere	शुद्ध, ईमानदार	insincere
subsidious	परिपक्व	insubsidious
tolerance	सहिष्णुता	intolerance
transitive	अन्वय	intransitive
visible	दृश्य	invisible
voluntary	स्वैच्छिक	involuntary
separable	अलग करने योग्य	inseparable
experience	अनुभव	inexperience
experienced	अनुभवी	inexperienced

(1) यह अवयवी लोकात् विपरिवाय
जाने वाले शब्द

legal	कोट्टन	illegal
legible	पुकार्य	illegible
legitimate	वैध	illegitimate
literate	साक्षर	illiterate
logical	तर्कसंगत	illogical

अन्ये (Im) मह प्रवर्गों को लोकार विपरिणत		
अन्ये	अन्ये	अन्ये
balance	संतुलन	imbalance
mature	परिपक्व	immature
maturity	परिपक्वता	immaturity
measurable	जानने योग्य	immeasurable
moral	नैतिक	immoral
morality	नैतिकता	immorality
mobile	चलने	immobile
movable	चलने योग्य	immovable
partial	पक्षपाती	impartial
perfect	परिपूर्ण	imperfect
polite	सभ्य	impolite
possible	संभव	impossible
possibility	संभावना	impossibility
practical	व्यावहारिक	impractical
practical	व्यावहारिक	impractical
proper	सही, उचित	improper
pure	शुद्ध	impure
purity	शुद्धता	impurity
(18) अन्ये (Im) मह प्रवर्गों को लोकार विपरिणत		
अन्ये	अन्ये	अन्ये
advantage	कार्यरत	disadvantage
agree	सहमत होना	disagree
appear	उत्पन्न होना	disappear
approve	सहमत होना	disapprove
believe	विश्वास करना	disbelieve

connect	जोड़ना	dis connect
continuous	लगातार	dis continuous
honest	ईमानदार	dishonest
honesty	ईमानदारी	dishonesty
like	पसंद करेना	dis like
loyal	वफादार	disloyal
obedient	अनुकारी	disobedient
obedience	अनुपालना	disobedience
obey	अज्ञात परामर्श	disobey
respect	उपसर्क	dis respect
satisfied	संतुष्ट	dis satisfied
satisfaction	संतोष	dis satisfaction
<p>① नीचे ऊपर की ओर खसक दिने गए हैं निचका विकरी तारीक उपरकी लोफक नीही बनाना बनया है।</p>		
ancestor	पूर्वज	descendant
anterior	पहलेका	Posterior
arrival	आगमन	departure
beginning	प्रारंभ	end
big	बड़ा	small
bitter	कड़वा	sweet
black	काला	white
blunt	सीधरा	sharp
brave	हाडर	cowardice

Consumer	उपभोक्ता	Producer
deep	गहिरा	Shallow
descend	उतरना	ascend
even	समत	odd
truth	सत्य	False
far	दूर	near
orient	दक्षिण	rears
guest	उपस्थित	host
hope	उपस्थित	dislike
hero	नायक	villain
increase	बढ़ाना, बढ़ना	decrease
inner	भीतरी	outer
senior	वरिष्ठ	Junior
Knowledge	ज्ञान	ignorance
left	बायाँ	right
light	फकारा	darkness
light	हल्का	heavy
loose	ढीला	tight
maximum	अधिकतम	minimum
minority	अल्पसंख्यक	majority
narrow	सीमित	broad
natural	प्राकृतिक	artificial
objective	वस्तुनिष्ठ	Subjective
osail	पौरिक	warlike
outside	बाहर	inside
permanent	स्थायी	temporary

Predecessor	पूर्वजिज्जारी	Successor
Present	उपस्थित	Absent
Poor	गरीब	Poetry
Remember	याद रखना	Request
Retail	खुदरा बिक्री	Wholesale
Ripe	पका हुआ	Rare
Rough	खुरखुरा	Smooth
Rural	ग्रामीण	Urban
Slow	धीरे	Fast
Spendthrift	वित्तलुब्ध	Frugal
Spiritual	आध्यात्मिक	Material
Success	सफलता	Failure
Sunrise	सूर्योदय	Sunset
Superior	उच्च, श्रेष्ठ	Inferior
Synonyms	समानार्थक शब्द	Antonyms
Thick	घना, मोटा, गूँघा घूँघा	
Transparent	पारदर्शी	Opaque
Upper	ऊपरी	Lower
Weak	कमजोर	Strong
Weaken	कमजोर करना	Strengthen
Wisdom	विषय	

• eye से कुछ चीजों को
 विपरीतार्थक eye का in अर्थ में
 कभी होता है।

include	शांखिल्यमा	exclude
inhale	खींचनी वा	exhale
import	उत्प्रेषण करमा	export
interior	आन्तरिक	exterior
internal	आन्तरिक	external
internally	आन्तरिक	externally
indoor	अंतर्मुखी	outdoor

Rule 10 - यदि किसी वाक्य में "Everyone" "Each one" "Some one" "Any body" "No one" "No body" तो वाक्य either वाक्य में ही है।
 इस वाक्य में Verb विहित रूप में "Singular" ही होगा।

eg - Every one is present in the class. Some body was there. Each one has a bag. either of them has come.

Some one is in the house. Neither of them is present in the hall. No body was on the road. No man is immortal.

Rule 11 - यदि किसी वाक्य में "each" और every वाक्य में वाक्य विहित रूप में वाक्य वाक्य, वाक्य वाक्य "Noun" या Subject Singular होता है और Verb Singular होता है।
 eg - Each girl has a bag.
 per Every boy is playing football.

(12) "many" "both" "several" "all" "some" "a few" तथा a large number of noun वाक्य Subject के वाक्य वाक्य विहित रूप में ही Subject या "Noun" विहित रूप में

Plural एक से अधिक वर्ष समय के
 Plural ए समय में मिल करके
 eg - many boys are present in the meeting.
 Both the girls are going on the road.
 Several men have gone.

Subject Verb Agreement

1. Two or more singular nouns, when they join by 'and' require a verb in the plural form.
 eg - A man and his wife have come.
 my car and your car are both at the color.

2. If the two nouns joined by 'and' refer to the same person or thing, the verb is singular.
 The great scholar and poet is dead.

3. If the two nouns joined by 'and' regarded as denoting

a single object or notion the verb is singular. Ex: The truth and honesty is the best policy. Slow and steady wins the race. To this rule there are two exceptions -

4) When two or more singular subjects are connected by 'or', 'not either' or 'neither nor', the verb is singular.

eg - Either Jack or John is to be promoted. Neither the man nor his wife has done much work.

5) When one of the subjects connected by 'or', 'nor' etc. is singular and other the plural, the plural subject should be placed next to the verb so make the verb plural.

eg - Neither the cock nor the hens are in the ~~yard~~ yard.

6) When the subjects connected by 'or' 'nor' etc. are of different person the verb agrees in person with the subject nearest to it.

eg - Either Jems or you ^{have} done it
 neither Jems nor you ^{were} present
 Special Rule - It would be better
 now over to repeat the verb
 for each subject, the sentence
 would be the be rewritten as follows
 ex - Either Jems is at the top
 of the class, or I am either you
 have done it or Jems has
 Jems was not present nor
 you are -

(7) When two or more singular
 subject are connected as well
 the verb is singular
 eg - The horse as well as the
 rider was hurt by the fault

(8) When the subject connected by 'as well
 as' differs in number or person,
 both the verb takes the number
 and person of the subject
 that stands first,
 ex - My partners as well as I
 were turned
 exception rule - These sentence
 might be rewritten as follows,

the verb being mentioned twice
once for each subject.
eg - I was tired and so were my
parents. You are tired of the whole
affair and so is he.

⑨ words joined to a singular subject
by 'with', 'together with', 'in addition to'
take a singular verb.
eg - The mother with her two
children is standing outside.
Industry in addition to ability is
needed for success.

The book together with the
invoice is included.

⑩ Two singular connected by 'not
only... but also' when two singular
subject are connected by 'not only...
but also' or 'and', the verb is
singular.

eg - Not only England, but all the
world feels the loss.

Not only silver, but also gold is mined
in his country.

⑪ If the two subject differ from
each other in number or person or
both, the verb takes the number

and person of the subject that stands last.

eg - Not only he but his servants were blamed for the accident. Such a sentence might be rewritten as follows the verb being mentioned once for each subject.

eg - He was blamed for the accident and so were his servants.

13) 'Each' 'every' 'Either' 'Neither' The noun following these Adjective is always singular and therefore the verb following such noun must be singular also.

eg - Each man of them was presented with a gold watch. Every bush and every tree was in bud. Each of my brothers has made a good start in life. Neither of these men have been here before. Either of these novels is worth reading.

13) When the subject of the verb is a relative pronoun the verb agrees in number and person with the antecedent of the relative.
 eg - ~~who~~ ~~is~~ ~~am~~ ~~are~~ your king will lead you, he is one of the best leaders that have ever lived. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

14) A plural noun when it represents a single quantity or mass or when it is the title of a book, is followed by a singular verb.
 eg - The united states of America has a big army.

15) When the article is mentioned twice as in the both subject then two distinct persons are intended, and the verb following must be in the plural number.
 eg - The scholar and the poet are died.

16) The words, ~~be~~ ~~so~~ energy, dirt, music, fun, nitre, knowledge, money, advice, percentage, coffee dust, traffic, electricity.

poetry and machinery etc. is always used the verb singular.
eg - The ~~to~~ scenery of Kashmir is beautiful.
All his information was false.

(17) The adjective 'a number of' is plural and the number of is a singular. The verb is used according to the verb singular and plural.
ex - A number of boys are there. The number of boys here is 100.

(18) The words 'the poor', 'the rich', 'the sick' and 'the old' are the adjectives and the verb is always used plural.
The poor are happy. The rich are not always happy.

(19) The singular name 'physics', 'mathematics', 'Economics', and 'civics' etc. is to be singular and the verb is used singular.
eg - Mathematics is a difficult subject, physics is not easy subject.

(20) The words 'people', 'gentry', 'cattle', 'folk', 'children', 'police' are always plural. The verb is used in such

poetry and machinery etc. is always used the verb singular
 eg - The ~~to~~ scenery of Kashmir is beautiful.
 All his information was false.

(17) The adjective 'a number of' is plural and the number of is a singular. The verb is used according to the verb singular and plural.
 ex - A number of boys are there. The number of boys here is 10.

(18) The words 'the poor', 'the rich', 'the sick' and 'the old' are the adjective and the verb is always used plural.
 The poor are happy. The rich are not always happy.

(19) The singular name 'physics', 'mathematics', 'Economics', and 'civics' etc. is to be singular and the verb is used singular.
 eg - mathematics is a difficult subject, physics is not easy subject.

(20) The words 'people', 'gentry', 'cattle', 'folk', 'children', 'police' are always plural. The verb is used in such

word plural.

eg - The cattles are grazing in the field. People are fond of new things. The police have come in time.

(21) Some ~~Nouns~~ Nouns are such which have two parts which cannot be separated in single part. The word glasses, shoes, pants, scissors, trousers, spectacles etc. If these words are used as subjects before and 'a pair of' used before these words the verb is to be singular.
eg - My scissors has been bought.

(22) The words 'many a' and 'more than one' is always singular number.
eg - many a man were killed. More than one book was stolen.

(23) If either the noun (Plural) is used before 'than one' the verb is used plural number.
more + plural noun + than one + plural verb.
eg - More students than one were absent. More worked men than one have been killed.

(20) If either be the words 'every one', 'each one', 'some one', 'any body', 'no one', 'either', 'neither', 'nobody' and 'no' the verb is used singular.
eg - Every one was ready. Each one has a bag.

(21) The plural Noun or Pronouns comes after 'one of' but the verb is always used singular. eg - one of the books is missing.

(22) If either be the structure of the sentence (Noun + of + noun) the verb is used according to first noun or subject if used singular or plural.
eg - the pages of the book are torn.

the price of those pens is very high.

1-7-08

Subject-verb agreement

1. You and he ~~were~~ present (was, were)
2. The students ~~has~~ slept. (has, have)
3. Those houses ~~live~~ near here. (was, were)
4. Every child ~~has~~ a toy (has, have)
5. Every man and woman ~~has~~ equal right (has, have)
6. Each of them ~~was~~ rewarded. (was, were)
7. Either boy ~~is~~ guilty (is, are)
8. Either of the boys ~~is~~ guilty (is, are)
9. Either of the girls ~~was~~ present (was, were)
10. Neither book ~~is~~ useful (is, are)
11. Neither of them ~~was~~ innocent. (was, were)
12. Everyone ~~was~~ pleased there (was, were)
13. No one ~~was~~ absent in the class (was, were)
14. Someone ~~has~~ stolen my pen (have, has)
15. Only a little water ~~was~~ there (was, were)
16. Several boys ~~are~~ playing (is, are)
17. Many maggots ~~are~~ not sweet (is, are)
18. A few books ~~are~~ useful. (is, are)
19. Few persons ~~were~~ there (was, were)
20. I as well as my father ~~knows~~ this (know, know)
21. She as well as I ~~am~~ going there. (is, am)
22. He along with his friends ~~have~~ arrived (have, has)
23. Neither you nor he ~~is~~ guilty (is, are)
24. Either Ram or his friends ~~have~~ done this. (have, has)

The verb agree with the subject in number and person.

(24) She ~~is~~ or her sisters have denied (16)

(25) Either she ~~was~~ or I ~~am~~ to win (17)

Ex-110

1. The water of these rivers ~~is~~ dirty (18)

(2) The eyes of the elephant ~~are~~ small (19)

(3) The book on the table ~~is~~ mine (20)

(4) The colour of these flowers ~~is~~ bright (21)

(5) Ten kilos of sugar ~~are~~ needed (22)

(6) Sixty miles ~~are~~ a long distance (23)

7. Five hundred rupees ~~was~~ paid to me (24)

(8) Five and five ~~is~~ ten (25)

(9) Ten times five ~~is~~ fifty (26)

(10) Ten hours ~~is~~ not enough for this (27)

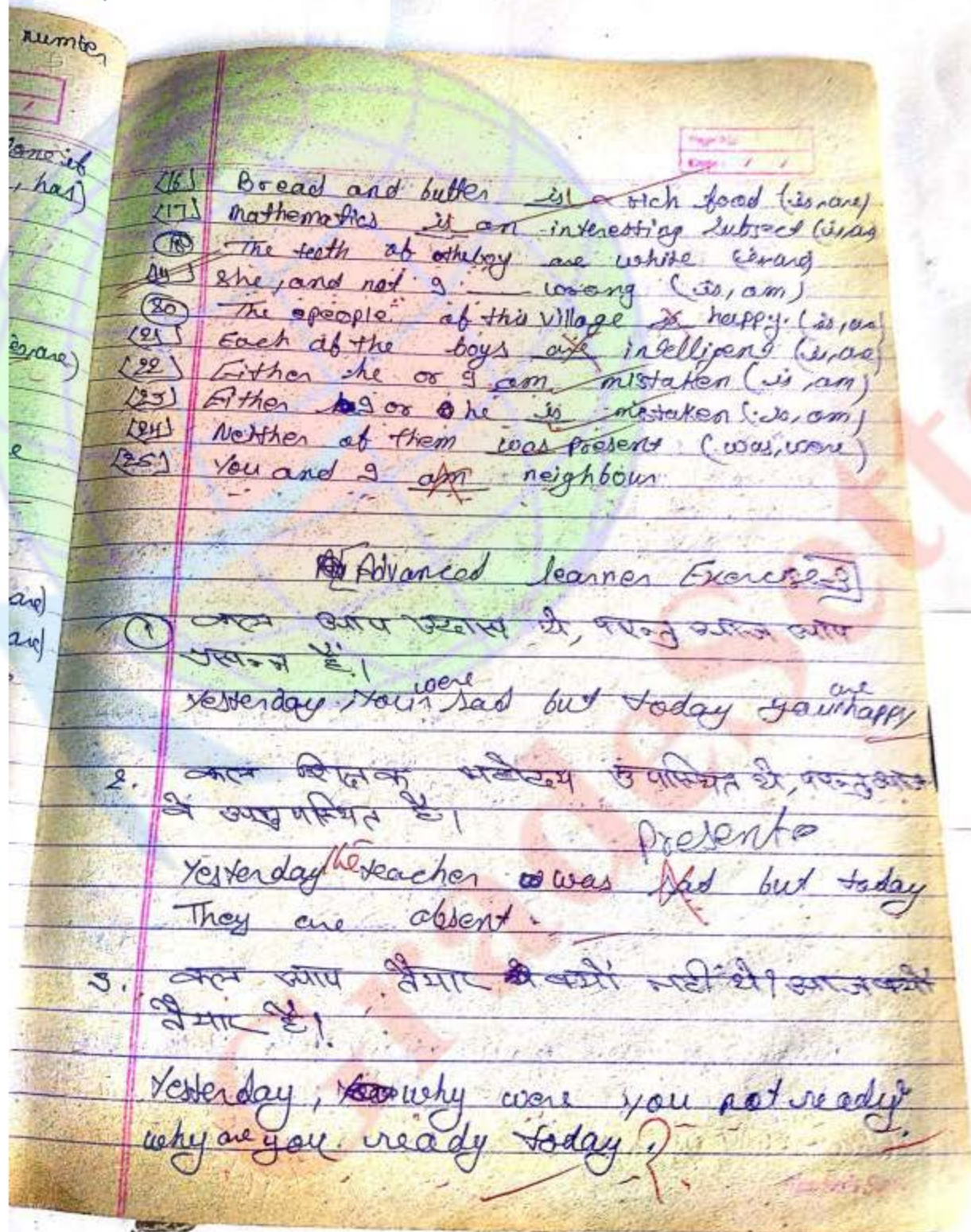
(11) The blind ~~are~~ helpers (28)

(12) The rich ~~are~~ proud (29)

(13) There ~~is~~ a pen in his pocket (30)

(14) There ~~are~~ two pens in his pocket (31)

(15) There ~~are~~ a boy and a girl there (32)



(H) कल मैं शकल था, इसलिए तैयार नहीं था,
 Yesterday I was tired, so I am not
 not ready.

5. नहीं, वह आप को उदास नहीं करेगा, इसलिए तैयार नहीं हो।
 No, he will not make you sad, so you
 are not ready.

Not, yesterday you were sad, so you
 were not ready because my brother
 is not ill.

6. हाँ, मैं आज अनुपस्थित था क्योंकि मैं बीमार
 और कमजोर था लेकिन आज मैं
 स्वस्थ हूँ, इसलिए मैं विद्यालय
 आया हूँ।

Yes, I was absent yesterday because
 I was unhealthy and weak. ~~बिना~~
 Yesterday I am healthy so I come
 to school.

7. आप क्यों रोज़ बीमार नहीं हैं? मैं रोज़ नहीं
 था, मैं उदास था क्योंकि मैं बीमार
 दिन से चरबा था।

Why were you angry? No, I was not
 angry, I was sad because I was
 had been hungry for three days.

16/07/08

Time and tense

* Universal truth, Daily, everyday, Regular, Always, Hardly, usually, Some times, often, Rarely, Generally - Present Indefinite tense कहलत है।

* Now Present Imperfect tense कहलत है।

Not Just, Just now, Even now, tell now → Present Perfect कहलत है।

* Last, Yesterday, Ago - Past Indefinite tense कहलत है।

Already का प्रयोग Present Perfect and Past Perfect tense में होता है।

Since and For Perfect Continuous tense में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Tomorrow and next Future tense होता है।

(1) He said to me "Am I not helpful to you?"
He asked me if he was not helpful to me.

(2) She said to me, "Am I not helpful to you?"
she asked me whether she was not helpful to me.

(3) Ram said to me, "Are you going today?"
Ram asked me if I was going today that day.

(4) He said to his friend, "Have I vexed you?"
He asked his friend whether he had vexed him.

(5) She said to me, "were you busy?"
She asked me if I was busy.

(6) She said to me "were you busy?"
she asked me if I had been busy.

(19) They asked me, "Doesn't Ram read in your school?"

They asked me if Ram did not read in my ~~class~~ class.

(20) He said to me, "Do you know that ~~the~~ the shoes you ~~are~~ wearing aren't a pair?"

Ans - He ~~was~~ asked me if I ~~was~~ know that the shoes me are wearing aren't a pair.

(21) "Can you tell me why he gave up his study?" he said to me.

Ans - He asked me if I could tell him why he gave up his study.

(22) He said to me, "Will you not go to Patna?"
He asked me if ~~you~~ I shall not go to Patna.

(23) They asked me, "Doesn't Ram read in your school?"

They asked me if Ram didn't read in my school.

Ex-99

Narration (Interrogative Sentences)

1. He said to me, "Are you poor?"
He asked me if I ~~was~~ ~~was~~ poor.
2. She said to me, "Am I not helpful to you?"
She asked me if she was not helpful to me.
3. She said to me, "were you busy?"
She asked me if I ~~was~~ had been busy.
4. Ram said to me, "Are you going today?"
Ram asked to me if ~~you~~ I was going that day.
5. He said to me, "Why do you vex me?"
He asked me why I vex him.
6. He said to me, "Why don't you do as I command?"
He asked me why I didn't do as he command.
7. Mohan said to me, "How were you preparing for the examination?"
Mohan asked me How I had been preparing for the examination.

Translation based on narration:-

1. वह कहता है, "मैं वहाँ नहीं जाऊँगा।"
He says, "I shall not go there"
2. राम मुझसे कहता है, "तुम वहाँ नहीं जा सकते।"
Ram says to me, "You can not go there"
3. वह मुझसे कबूती है, "मैं तैयार रहूँगी।"
She says to me, "I shall be ready"
4. वह कहता है कि मैं आज तैयार नहीं हूँ।
He says that he is not ready today.
5. राम कहता है कि मैं कल विद्यालय नहीं जाऊँगा।
Ram says that he will not go to school tomorrow.
6. शिक्षक ने हमसे कहा कि बेंच पर खड़े हो जाओ।
(शिक्षक ने हमसे कहा "बेंच पर खड़े हो जाओ")

Teacher tells me that you are ordered to stand upon the table
(Teacher says to us, "Stand upon the table")

Voice

- 1. मोहन पढ़ा रहा है → Mahan is ^{teaching} ~~reading~~
2. मोहन को पढ़ाया जा रहा है -
Mahan is being taught.
- 3. राम के द्वारा यह काम किया जाएगा
→ This work will be done by Ram
- 4. कुछ मंगस हारके प्लुकेड हैं।
→ Few mangoes have been plucked.
- 5. क्रिकेट की द्वारा क्रीड खेली जा रही है।
→ Cricket is played by us.
- 6. क्या गाँवें सभी जगहों पर नहीं पायी जाती हैं?
→ Is cow not found in everywhere.
- 7. इतनी बुराई क्यों नहीं की जाती?
→ Why are not helping the poor man.
- 8.

101

Date: / /

1) क्या इंसान को सब से

2) अगर आप ईमानदार आदमी हैं तो आपकी इज्जत हर जगह होगी।

If you are a honest man, ~~then~~ your respected will be everywhere.

3) बेहमान आदमी को कभी नहीं वास्ता

Mohan said to Ram, "Do you go to Patna?"
 Mohan asked Ram if ~~you~~ went to Patna.
 Mohan asked Ram if ~~you~~ did go to Patna.

Mohan asked Ram if he went to Patna.

⇒ He said, "I had to do the work".

⇒ He said to me, "I had already finished the work".

Narration →

1) General rule - Special rule ✓ - (S)

2) ~~अन~~ anomalous finite verb -

3) Number, Person, gender, Case ✓

Teacher's Sign.

First person is changed in to Subject
Second person is changed into object
Third person is changed in to requiring

Nominative - अभिप्रेत पद



Modal \rightarrow Should - (चाहिए) आवश्यक

Present \rightarrow S + Should + v' + O/Complement
Past \rightarrow S + Should + ~~had~~ + v^s + O/Complement

Ought to - (होना चाहिए)

Present \rightarrow S + ought to + v' + O/Comp
Past \rightarrow S + ought + to + have + v^s + O/Complement

\rightarrow must - (आवश्यक) आवश्यक

S + must + v' + O/Comp

\rightarrow Can \rightarrow संभवता (शक्ति, क्षमता)

Present S + can + v' + O/Comp
Past - S + could + v' + O/Comp / S + could + have + v^s + O/Comp

\rightarrow may - (संभवता) आवश्यक, अनुभव

Pres S + may + v' + O/Comp
Past S + might + v' + O/Comp



used to

St used + to + V¹ + to/comp

need - जरूरत (उपलब्ध विना नहीं रहसकती) कल, कल

St need + V¹ + to/comp

B.

→ Neither teacher to pay attention nor students.

रख राम या मैं इसे करूँगा।

→ Either Ram or I shall do this.

रख न तो तुम पढ़ोगे न पढ़ने दोगे।

→ Neither you read nor shall you be read.

रख आज न वह आएगा और न उसकी माँ।

→ Today Neither he nor his mother will come.

(1) कठिन परिश्रम करो, ऐसा न हो कि फलकार जादू।

→ Do labour hard, lest you should fail.

(2) उस अन्धे को पकड़ लो, ऐसा न हो कि वह कुँए में गिर पड़े।

→ Catch this blind, lest

→ Catch this blind, lest he should fall into the well.

(3) दूध पियो, ऐसा न हो कि कमजोर हो जाओ।

→ Drink milk, lest you should ^{become} weak.

(4) शीघ्रता करो, ऐसा न हो कि देर हो जाय।

- Be quick make haste, lest you should ^{do} ~~lose~~ ^{lose}.
- (5) सर्प को मारो, ऐसा न हो कि वह चला जावे।
→ kill snake, lest he should glide away.
- (6) अधिक रात तक जागो, ऐसा न हो कि बिमार पड़ जावे।
→ do not awake

(1) जैसे ही मैं स्कूल पहुँचा कि घण्टी बजी।
→ As soon as I reached the school than the bell rung.

(2) जैसे ही लिखी पढ़ी कि रो पड़ी।
→ As soon as she read the letter she began to weep.

Bavine - बैल की तरह

Billboard - बोर्ड
plankton/Boze = सारंग

Stage - मंच

Amend the ~~the~~ services - सुधार/सुधारा

Compulsion - बाध्यता

Chaos - अराजकता

On the card - तार/कार्ड

Page No. _____
Date: / /

hidden mystery - छुपा रहस्य

meanness - ~~दुर्भाव~~ दुर्भाव

Traitor - ~~दोषी~~ दोषी

disciple - शिष्य

wrath Grel-ho - ~~क्रोध~~ क्रोध

A rotten fish ripart the whole broth - एक
खराब मछली पूरे काकली खराब
कार डाली है

odd circumstances - ~~असामान्य~~ असामान्य परिस्थिती

under the sun - ~~सूर्य के नीचे~~ सूर्य के

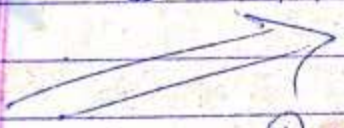
Hussy makes curp - ~~असभ्यता~~ असभ्यता से बाबत

to give a kick - ~~धक्का देना~~ धक्का देना

Eunuch ~~दोषी~~ Gray - ~~दोषी~~ हिजाब

Proving - ~~सबूत देना~~ सबूत देना

~~Hoar~~ Hoar, prostitute - ~~वेश्या~~ वेश्या



R.P. Sinha

गरजती → To shout, to roar or thunder

विश्वास → trust, belief, confidence.

संघर्ष → (ग्रह, लड़ाई) struggle, conflict.

जजा → punishment, penalty

मरम्मत → repair, mending

दोखा → deceit, false impression, fraud, cheating.

YCTI

कौती → Join cloth

परस्वती → The goddess of learning.

सेवा → service, devotion.

निमंत्रण → invitation, call, summon

YCTI

अपमाना → इकीर

प्रीटना

Handwritten notes and scribbles including numbers 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

जल →
जो भी जाना है →
होना रा

denote → उचित करना, उताना, सूचित करना
करना,
doer → काम करने वाला

desire → इच्छा

Tense (Structure)

Present tense

1) Simple present tense

S + v¹/vs + O

I go, He goes.

2) Present Progressive tense

[S + am/is/are + v¹ + O]

~~I am a boy, He is a good girl~~

~~is~~ I am writing a letter

3) Present Perfect tense

[S + has/have + v³ + O + complement]

~~I have a cow, He has written a~~
Novel.

i) Present Perfect continuous tense.

It have been/has been + v⁴ + since/for
I have been writing a letter for 5 hours.
+ O complement
Past tense

ii) Past indefinite tense

It v² + O
I went.

iii) Past continuous tense

It was/were + v⁴ + O/complement

I was going to Patna.

iv) Past Perfect tense

It had + v³ + O/complement.

I had gone to school.

v) Past Perfect continuous tense

It had been + v⁴ + O/com.
since/for

I had been writing a letter since
five o'clock.

Future tense

i) Simple future tense

S + shall/will + V + O ✓

I shall go to Patna. ✓

ii) Future progressive tense

S + shall be/will be + V^{ing} + O/complement.

I will be ~~will~~ going to Patna next Sunday.

iii) Future perfect tense

S + shall have/will have + V³ + O/complement.

I shall have gone to school. ✓

iv) Future perfect continuous tense

S + shall have been/will have been + V^{ing} + ~~for~~ / from + O/complement.

He will have been going to Patna.

I shall have been ~~teaching~~ teaching school from 5 years.

07.09.20

HW

- i) Negative
- ii) Interrogative form
- iii) Negative interrogative form.

Teacher's Sign.

Negative tense structure

Present tense

i) Simple present tense

* S + Plural noun + do not + v¹ + O/comp.

eg → I do not read Ramayan.

* S + Singular noun + does not + v¹ + O/comp.

eg → he does not eat a mango.

ii) Present Progressive tense

* S + am/is/are + not + v¹ + O/comp.

eg → He is not reading Sanskrit book.

iii) Present perfect tense

* S + has/have + not + v² + O/comp.

eg → Ram has not read in Saraswati
vidya mandir.

Notes →

S (singular noun) + has/have +

ii) S + has/have + not + verb/articles/
adjective of number (one, two etc.) /
adjective of quantity (much, any etc.)
+ O/complement.

eg → I have not eaten a mango.

iii) S + has/have + no + noun/adjective/
adjective of quality (good, red) etc.
+ O/complement

eg → They have no ink in the pen.

do not/does not/did not + v¹

iv) Present Perfect continuous tense.

* S + has/have + ~~been~~ ^{ing} not + been + v¹ + object/complement

She has not been going to the moon.

* S + has/have + not + been + v¹ + since/for + object/complement

eg She has been teaching S.V.M since 15th August 2007

what the time

Past tense

i) Simple past

S + did + not + v² + o/complement.

eg Ramesh did not go to school.

ii) Past continuous tense

S + was/were + not + v¹ + o/complement

eg → I ^{was} were not running in the field.

iii) Past perfect tense

S + had + not + v³ + o/complement.

eg → Pam had not learnt all science chapter.

Teacher's Sign

~~Notes~~
~~S + had + not + v³ + o/complement + S + v² + o/complement~~

~~eg → The train had not started~~

~~Notes →
S + had + not + v³ + o/com + before + S + v² + o/com~~

~~eg → The train had not started before I reached the station.~~

ii) S + v² + o/comple + But + S + had + not + v³ + o/com

eg → I reached the station but the train had not started.

iv) ① Past Perfect - continuous tense.

S + had + been + not + been + v⁴ + o/complement

eg → She had not been going to school because the ticket checker check the ticket.

S + had + not + been + v⁴ + Since/for + o/comple

eg → I had not been learning English since five o'clock.

Future Tense

i) Future indefinite tense.

S + shall/will + not + v¹ + o/comple.

eg → Vivek will not succeed in bad behavior because he lives in good social economic conditions

ii) Future imperfect tense.

s + shall/will + not + be + v^{ing} + o/comp

eg → Astronomer will not be researching any new object on the land of the other planet.

iii) Future perfect tense.

s + shall/will + not + have + v^{ed} + o/comp

eg → Ramak ~~to~~
I shall not have learnt all subject of class 12C.

iv) Future Perfect continuous tense

s + shall/will + not + have been + v^{ing} + o/comp

eg → Scientist shall not have been discovering any new statement if these scientist is not labourious.

Sentence

⇒ According to meaning there are five kinds of sentences. They are as follows

- i) Assertive sentence
- ii) Imperative sentence
- iii) optative sentence
- iv) Interrogative sentence
- v) Enclamatory sentence.

Notes

⇒ According to structure there are three kinds of sentence

- i) Simple sentence
- ii) Compound sentence
- iii) Complex sentence

⇒ Notes: Indirect sentence के वरतमे पर assertive sentence के बन जाता है तथा complex sentence के नाम भी रखता है।

⇒ what, who ही एक ही तरह wh-word है जो कि कबत पड़े पर subject का ही कार्य करता है जैसे

He said to me "who are you?"

subject है

He said "what is falling?"

subject है

Ex-1
Pick out the sub

(i) Teacher asked a question.

↓
(ii) Subject

(ii) The teacher questioned.

→ How to translate into English
(Exercise 1 Page - 2)

1) a) Subject → Teacher

b) The teacher asked question.

or, The teacher asked question.

or, The teacher questioned.

2) a) Subject → He

b) He ate chapati and pulse.

3) a) Subject → We

b) We sang a song.

4) a) Subject → He/They

b) ~~He~~ bought two pens
they

5) a) Subject → ~~the~~ student.

b) students gave answer.

or, students answered.

6) a) Subject → All of us. People

Teacher's Sign.

7) ^{people} a) All of us loved book.

7) a) subject → Mohan

b) Mohan has two sisters.

8) a) subject → Shila

b) Shila has three pens.

9) a) subject → He

b) He has five sisters.

10) a) subject → ~~g~~ ~~the~~ ~~g~~

b) I have a Radio.

11) a) subject → He ~~the~~

b) ~~They~~ has a house.

12) a) subject → we

b) we have a ball.

⇒ Current English Grammar,
(Page-276)

1) He asked me if I was ill ~~was~~.

2) ~~He~~ she asked me if she ~~was~~ ~~not~~ helped to me.

22) He asked ^{ordered} the boys if they had not made a noise in the class.

23) He asked me if I know that the shoes he was wearing wasn't a pair.

24) He asked her if ~~you~~ she ^{thought} it may rain that day.

25) She asked me if I was sorry for what ^{leg} me.

26) He asked me if I know the person I ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{had} ~~had~~ ^{been} living with ~~was~~ had been a thief.

27) He asked me if I could ^{he had given} taught him why he ^{gave} gave up his study.

Exercise 80

- 1) He asked me why I vexed ~~on~~ him.
- 2) He asked me why I didn't do as he commanded.
- 3) She ~~said~~ asked what Ram ~~done~~ did.
- 4) He asked why he ~~didn't~~ ^{didn't} respect ~~me~~ ^{me}.
- 5) He asked his brother why ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~went~~ ^{went} there.
- 6) I asked my friends why ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~didn't~~ ^{hadn't} appear at the examination.
- 7) The boys asked the old woman why she ~~was~~ ^{was} sad.

8) The teacher asked us why we had ^{been} absent.
9) He asked Mohan what ~~was~~ ^{he} was interested in.
10) She asked when my mother was coming.
11) Mohan asked me ^{if} how ^I was had ^{been} preparing for the examination.
12) She asked me why I had no time for her.
13) She asked me why I had wanted to meet her father.
14) She asked her when he had done the job.
15) He asked her when she will ^{will} give ~~me~~ him her note book.
16) He asked the travellers what she could do for them.
17) He asked why he should help me.
18) He asked me what my father's ~~name~~ name was.
19) She asked what my mother was.
20) They asked me who I was and what I wanted.
21) He asked who disturbs me.
22) She asked who ~~can~~ could cheat her.
23) They asked me who was helping me.
24) He asked who ^{had} killed my dog.
25) She asked how many girls were dancing that night.

Teacher's Sign

26) He asked how much money could he give him for the service he had done to me.

27) He asked me how many cows I had.

28) They asked who could save them.

29) She asked me whose car I did borrow last night.

30) I asked the doctor why she thought it might be dangerous.

31) I asked the doctor how many sleeping pills he had taken.

32) I asked he.

33) He asked which team had won the match.

34) He asked the stranger what he was and where he was coming from.

35) He asked which country I lived in.

36) He asked me what I would do.

37) He asked what would save him.

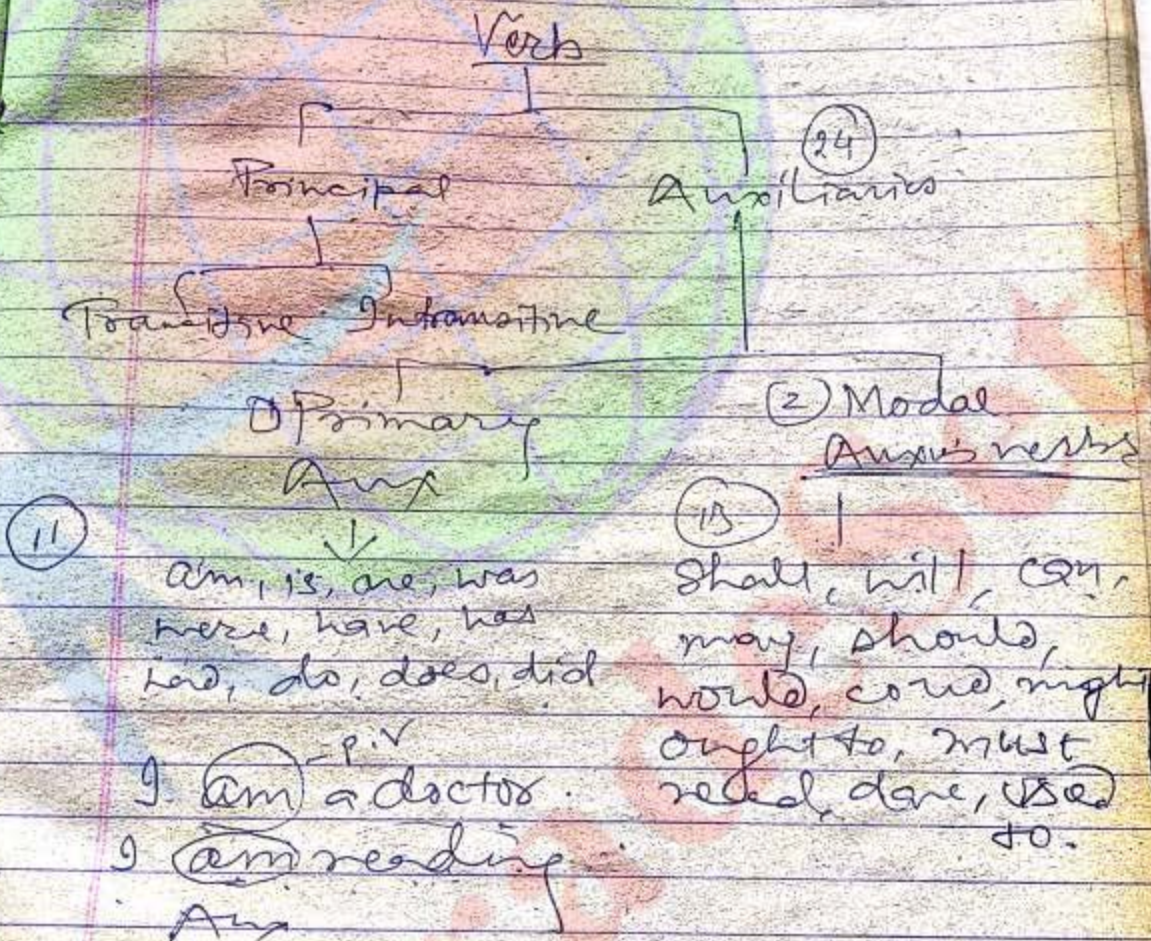
38) He asked me what was wrong with it.

39) He asked me what the main problem was here.

40) He asked what that was.

41) He asked what had happened.

Tense (Structure of Interrogative Tense.)



Tense (Interrogative Structure)

* Present tense

1) Simple present tense

• Do + S + V¹ + O/complement.

eg → Do you go to school?

• Does + S + V¹ + O/complement.

eg → Does he eat a mango?

wh-word →

• What/who/why/when/whome/How + do/does
+ S + V¹ + O/complement.

where do you live in?

2) Present imperfect tense

• Am/are + S + V¹ + O/complement

eg → Am I ~~not~~ going to Patna next
Sunday?

wh-word

• wh-word + am/are + S + V¹ + O/comp.

eg → what is your name please?

3) Present Perfect tense

• has/have + S + V³ + O/comp.

~~Has he eaten a mango?~~
Has he eaten a mango?

wh-word →

wh-word + has/have + S + V³ + O/comp.

Where have you gone to school S.V.M
or D.A.V.

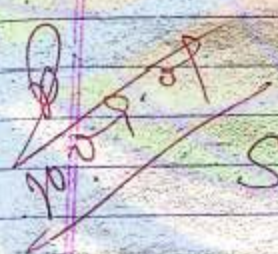
4) Present Perfect Continuous tense →

Have/has + S + been + v'^{since/for} + O/complement.

eg → Have they been ^{prep} participating in ~~the~~ Saraswati puja for ~~next~~ 2 years.

wh-word →

wh-word + have/has + S + v' + since/for + O/complement
eg → what have I teaching D.A.V since 15th July 2006.



S + have/has + to + v' + O.

Past tense

i) Past indefinite tense

did + S + v' + O/com

eg did you go to school?

wh-word →

wh-word + did + S + v' + O/com

eg where did you go to school?

10) Past imperfect tense

was/were + S + v¹ + O/comp
eg → was I reading a book?
wh-word

wh-word + was/were + S + v¹ + O/comp.
eg → where was Ram teaching English?

11) Past Perfect tense.

had + S + v³ + O/comp/adv.
eg Had Sita eaten a mango.
wh-word

wh-word + had + S + v³ + O/comp
what had Sita eaten sweet fruit?
Note →

Had + S + v³ + O/comp + before + S + v² + O/comp
eg → Had I ...

Had Ram ~~not~~ gone to school
before the bell was rung?
wh-word

what + had + S + v³ + O/comp + before + S + v² + O/comp

what had the train started before
I reached the station?

Had + did + v¹ + O/comp + but + S + had + v³ + O/comp
Had I reached the station but the
train had not started?

what + did + v¹ + to/com + But + s + had + v³ + to/com
what did I reach the station but the train had not started?

iv) Past Perfect Continuous tense.

Had + s + been + v¹ + to/com + since/for + comp
eg → Had you been laughing since 5 o'clock because he see a Jocker who walk in the help of hand
wh-word.

Wh-word (what/where/who/whom/How) + s
Had + s + v¹ + to/com + since/for + to/compl

what had I been reading english book for 10 years because if I not learnt english then I not progress on my life because english was a global language

what had I been going to school since 9 o'clock.

Poems / Cooks / make → बनाना

Exercise 2 (R.P. Sinha)

- 1) Girls have to read a novel.
- 2) Boys have to ~~see~~ write poems.
- 3) Police has to catch a thief.
- 4) Teachers have to teach English.
- 5) They have to catch the train.
- 6) ~~He~~ ^{They} have to play match.
- 7) ~~My~~ ^{My} wife has to ~~make~~ ^{cook} tea.
- 8) I have to finish the work.
- 9) I am not able to sit.
- 10) ~~We~~ ^{we} have to learn english translation.
- 11) ~~They~~ ^{we} have to learn english.
- 12) I am not able to sit / I can't walk.
- 13) ~~That~~ ^{That} old woman is not able to stand.
- 14) ~~He~~ ^{He} is not able to eat.
- 15) ~~They~~ ^{They} have not able to see children, have to fly kite.
- 16) ~~That~~ ^{That} girl has to dance.

Structure

S + has/have + to + V' + O/om

व्यक्ति पर लिखना है।
 or, ~~व्यक्ति~~ ^{व्यक्ति} पर लिखना है।
 or, ~~व्यक्ति~~ ^{व्यक्ति} पर लिखना है।

or, That women can not walk
 or, That women is not able to walk.

Page 10
Ram's cows are black.
The cows of Ram are black.

~~Part tense~~

Future tense

i) Simple future tense

* shall/will + S + v¹ + to

eg -> shall I go to school.

* wh word

wh word + shall/will + S + v¹ + o/am

eg -> what will you write letter

ii) Future imperfect tense.

whill/shall + S + be + v¹ + to/om

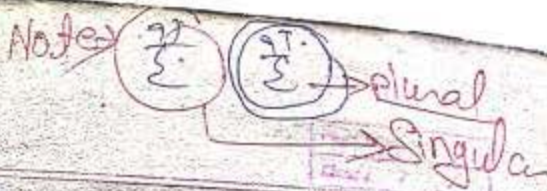
eg -> will you be going to Patna.

~~iii) Future Perfect continuous tense.~~

~~will/shall + S + have + v³ + to/comp~~

~~eg -> shall we have eaten a mango.~~

~~iv) Future perfect continuous tense.~~



Wh-word

wh-word + shall/will + S + be + V¹ + to / com?
 eg) what shall we be running in the field?

11) Future perfect tense
 shall/will + S + have + V² + to / comp
 eg) shall we have gone to patna
 wh-word

wh-word + shall/will + S + have + V² + to / comp
 where will you have come from this place.

12) Future perfect continuous tense
 shall/will + S + have been + V¹ + for / from +
 eg) shall we have been representing
 for years.

wh-word -
 wh-word + shall/will + S + have been + V¹ + for
 from + d / com
 eg) why will he have been waiting for
 you for four hours.

(En = 3) R.P. Sinha

- 1) There are cats on the roof.
- 2) There is a monkey in the tree.
- 3) There is water in the river.
- 4) There is ~~not~~ sugar in the packet.

- town → शहर
 city → शहर
 colony → शहर
 village → गाँव
- 5) There are shorts in this boy.
 - 6) There are teachers in the school.
 - 7) The colour of the houses are black.
 - 8) The water of this ^{well} river is pure.
 - 9) The teeth of moohan are strong.
 - 10) The horns of this cow is small.
 - 11) The colour of butterfly is red.
 - 12) The eyes of her fish are big.
 - 13) There is river near this town.
 - 14) There is temple near this village.
 - 15) The roads of this colony are wide.
 - 16) The people of this state are poor.
 - 17) There are many rooms in this hotel.
 - 18) The sound of river is sweet.
 - 19) The colour of this flower is bright.
 - 20) There is a smile on the face of Radhika.

Tense (Structure)

Negative Interrogative Sentences

Present (Present Tense)

1) Present indefinite tense
 do/does + S + not + v1 + to/om.
 eg → Does Ram not read a book?

Doesn't/Don't + S + v¹ + to/om
eg → Doesn't Ram read a book?

wh-word

wh-word + do/does + S + not + v¹ + to/om

wh-word + don't/doesn't + v¹ + to/om
eg → ~~What~~ where do you ^{not} live in from Sunday?

ii) Present Progressive tense

Am/is/are + S + v¹ + to/om
eg → Am you ^{not} going to school?

wh-word

wh-word + Am/is/are + S + not + v¹ + to/om
eg → what is your ^{not} other name in khatgaon?

iii) Present Perfect tense

Has/Have + S + not + v² + to/om

eg → Have you ^{not} read a book?

wh-word

wh-word + has/have + S + not + v² + to/om
What has he ^{not} gone to patna?

Present Perfect continuous tense.

Have/has + not + been + v^{ing} + to/comp
eg → Has Ram not been doing any
work ~~for~~ ^{for} his
life.

wh-word + has/have + not + been + v^{ing} + to/comp?

What ~~has~~
Where have you not been doing
any work?



It has/have + been + v^{ing} + since/for + other words.

Ex-8!

- 1) He asked me that that time had come when I had to show my strength.
- 2) He asked teacher asked what had made did
- 3) He asked if
- 4) He asked if I had not met her two days ago before.
- 5) The teacher asked that labourer never goes in vain.
- 6) He inquired if I should go to the theatre.

Teacher's Sign

Notes → should/would
shall vs must

Exercise → 81

- 1) He asked me ^{that} the time had come when I had to show my strength
- 2) He asked her ^{to} what he ~~was~~ wanted to know why you had not go there
- 3) The teacher asked what had made a ~~done~~ this
- 4) The man asked what would happen if the strike continues
- 5) He ~~enquired~~ ^{enquired} of me that I could keep that one if I liked
- 6) The teacher ~~enquired~~ ^{enquired} that I ~~shall~~ ^{should} prove now that the earth moves around the sun
- 7) The child said "what does it matter"
- 7) The child asked what ~~did~~ ^{it} matter if ~~he~~ ^{he} didn't ~~went~~ ^{go} to school that day
- 8) He asked what it might rain next day
- 9) He asked where I had gone the ~~previous~~ ^{previous} day
- 10) He asked if I had not meet her two days before

- 11) He ~~asked~~^{told} me that ~~he knows~~^{he} he had been a robber.
- 12) The teacher asked that labour never goes in vain.
- 13) He said that a drowning man would catch at a straw.
- 14) He ~~told~~^{told} that this was ~~my~~^{his} horse and if I ~~don't~~^{didn't} prove it in a few hours I would give up ~~my~~^{my} claim.
- 15) He ~~asked~~^{told} himself finding no ~~any~~^{any} remedy that was better to die than to live in such misery as he was compelled to suffer from a master who treated him and has always treated him so unkindly.
- 16) The teacher ~~asked~~^{told} that he has told ~~me~~^{me} before that when he was speaking ~~to~~^{to} I should be silent.
- 17) The teacher ~~asked~~^{asked} He ~~said~~^{said} if I ~~should~~^{should} go to the theatre.
- 18) He asked if I would open the gate.
- 19) He asked me if I would help her. I ~~asked~~^{asked} said I could not.
- 20) He asked me if I was ill. I reply in the negative.

21) He asked if I had read the book.
I said I could.

22) he asked when he sleep well

Notes =>

Poetry — poem

a piece of poetry

Poetries X

a poem

Peaple

peoples

nations

1/2

Water - नदी, झील
Waters - Sea
Ocean

Note ⇒ English sentence में Subject की खोज

क्रिया + कौन (Subject)
Verb + who
जो पत्र आरखा वह कती है
उपर ⇒ कौन

⇒ object की खोज

v + what
क्रिया + क्या
कती (object)
कौन कौन

Subject ⇒
verb ⇒
object ⇒

Grade Setter

Rich → Adjective
Poor → " "
Sick → " "

→ The + Adjective = Plural noun
(S/O/COM.)

The rich
The poor
The sick

H.W
EN: 4025

→ Read all chapters.
EN: 4 R.P. Sinha

- 1) Subject → cows
cows are grazing grass in the field.
- 2) Sub → Students
Students are reading in the class.
- 3) Sub → children
children have slept on the bed.
- 4) Sub → People
People are walking on the road.
- 5) Sub → farmer labour
labour are cutting ^{decimate} trees.

1) Sub Farmer
Farmers are ploughing in the field.

2) Sub → poet
Poets are writing books.

3) Sub → teacher
Teachers are teaching English.

(N=5)

1) Sub rich
The rich are dishonest.

2) Sub → Poor
The poor are kind.

3) Sub → Sick
The sick are helpless.

4) Sub → Blind
The blind are not able to see. / The blind can't see.

5) Sub → Deaf
The deaf are not able to hear. / The deaf can't hear.

6) Sub → Dumb
Dumb are not able to speak / dumb cannot speak.

Formulas

Sub (Infinitive - to + V) + is/was + ady/Now
(Gerund - v + ing) + is/was + ady/Now

To smoke is harmful.

Smoking is harmful

form here

It + is/was + ady + Infinitive

Ex: It is harmful to smoke

Ex =

1) Sub \Rightarrow To walk, walking
To walk is healthy
or walking is healthy
or it is healthy to walk.

2) Sub \Rightarrow To Journey, Journeying
To ~~journey~~ Journey is useful.
Journeying is useful
It is useful to Journey

3) Sub \Rightarrow To ~~drink~~ drinking, drinking
To ~~drink~~ Cigarettes is harmful. Smoking is harmful
or drinking cigarette is harmful. Smoking is harmful
or it is harmful to ~~drink cigarette~~

1) Sub → To drink, Drinking
To drink milk is useful.
or Drinking milk is useful
or it is useful to drink milk.

2) Sub → To abuse, Abusing
To abuse is bad behavior habit
or, Abusing is bad behavior habit
it is bad behavior to abuse.

3) Sub → To help, helping
To help another is good.
or Helping another is good.
or it is good to help another.

4) Sub → To tell, telling
To tell truth is good behavior habit
or Telling truth is good behavior habit
or, it is good behavior to tell truth.

5) Sub → To learn, learning
To learn english is easy
or, learning english is easy.
or, it is easy to learn english.

6) Sub → To touch, touching
To touch electric current is dangerous
or touching electric current is dangerous.