

[Group-A]

① Precise writing → 7 marks

① $\frac{1}{3} \times () \Rightarrow ()$

↑ इसी शब्द में लिखना

* Heading Capital letter में देना है।।

⇒ 100 word में लिखा गया है

$\frac{1}{3} \times 100 = 33$

↓ इसी शब्द में short काले अपने से लिखना है।।

② Passage → (1) इससे Passage को कहानी निकार question करता है।

step 1st → question को पढ़ना है।

step 2nd → Passage को पढ़ना है।

step 3rd → question को पढ़ना है।

step 4th → Passage को पढ़ते हुए question का answer लिखना है।

③ Essay: - कोई एक पर 100-150 शब्द में Essay लिखना है।

* Capital letter में सबसे पहली Heading लिख लेना है।।

④ Translation: - Table के आधार में पर तैयार कर लेवे।

- * term chart आकर है।
- *

⑤ Idioms and Phrases → इसमें भी शब्द रहेंगे, उस शब्द से वाक्य बनाना है।

exam - P-323 की द्वारा पढ़ना है ताकि सही से वाक्य जो आए।

Note: अगर idioms and phrase का meaning नहीं पता चले तो मैं ~~sentences~~ sentences बता दूँ।

3 marks

3) modal Auxiliary verb: -
step 1st: - सबसे पहले जो modal auxiliary verb, एक अलग क्रिया में
step 2nd: - क्रिया को suitable होगा, उसे भर दे

Note: कोई एक modal auxiliary verb, एक ही प्रकार का होता है।

3 marks

4) Tense fill in the blanks: -

→ इसमें correct verb form भरना है।
step 1st: - इसमें इससे sentence को पूरा करना है।
verb form का उचित मात्र लगाएँ।

step 2nd: - पूरा sentence, उचित शब्दों को भर कर लिख देना है।

(for more study → A-79)

Imp/

3 marks

5) ~~class~~ sentence combination/connector: -

→ इसमें clause का उपयोग होता है।

step: → कोई वाक्य द्वारा connector word का meaning समझाएँ एवं जानें।

step 2nd: - connector का उपयोग करके एक suitable word लगाता है, दोनो sentence आपस में जोड़कर, एक sentence बन जाय, और उस एक sentence का meaning लिखें।

6) Transform the sentence, without changing the meaning.
→ बदलना

1) Remove 'too'

→ इसमें 'too' को हटा कर उसके स्थान पर कोई शब्द भरें। तथा उसके अर्थ को change करें।

eg He is too weak to walk
 so that he can not

② Degree of Comparison:

- Positive, as = as, so ... as
- Comparative, the, more, nice, less
- Superlative, the, most, best

③ (a) Assertive sentence (b) Interrogative (c) Negative Sentence

→ First it question वरिष्ठ sentence की positive जगह question वरिष्ठ term की है।
 eg, who does not need wealth (into Assertive)
 Ans - Every one needs wealth

- Positive → No other
- Comp → any other / all other
- Sup → is the "superlative degree"
- Positive → very few
- Comp → most other
- Sup → one of the "sup. degree".

④ Voice (वाच्य)

* Step 1st → (test + voice) chart (Revision करें)
 * Step 2nd → _____

12) My mother say to me, "I love you"
 => My mother tells me that she love me

13) My friends say to me, "We love you."
 => My friends tells me that ~~we~~ love they love me

14) I say to my friends, "I love you"
 => I tells my friends that I love you. them

15) They say to me, "We have always helped you."
 => They tells me that they have always helped me

16) He says to me, "I shall help you"
 => He ~~say~~ tells me that He will help me

17) She says to her, "I can teach you"
 => She tells her that she can teach her

18) He says to Sita, "I love you and your dog"
 He tells ~~me~~ Sita that He love, ~~her~~ and her dog

19) Ram says to Sheela, "I am your friend and your friend"
 => Ram tells Sheela that he is her friend and she is his friend

20) Vinay says to Ganesh, "If you help me I shall help you"
 => Vinay tells Ganesh that if he help him he will help him

21) She says to me, "you know him but he does not know you"
 => She tells me that I know him but he does not know ~~me~~

22) Manoj says to Geeta, "are you were teaching my sister"
 => Manoj tells Geeta that she was teaching his sister

23) They say to me, "We help you because you help us."
 => They tells me that they help ~~you~~ me because I help them

24) The boys say to the teacher, "We can't do without your help"
 => The boys tells the teacher that they can't do without his help.

5/02/15

25) He says to Ram, "If you"
 He says to her, "yours is black but mine is white"

=> He tells her that hers is black but his is white

Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

He said, "I am ready."

He said that he was ready.

26) She says to Ram, "If you give me a book I shall give you a pen."

⇒ She told Ram that if he gives her a book she will give him a pen.

27) The boys say to me, "you were our friend and we were your friends."

⇒ The boys told me that I was their friend and we were their friends.

28) The teacher has said to me, "I am always ready to help you because you are a good boy."

⇒ The teacher has told me that he is always ready to help me because I am a good boy.

29) Sita will tell me, "I need your help."

⇒ Sita will tell me that she needs my help.

30) He says to my mother, "you should help me because I am very poor."

⇒ He told my mother that she should help him because he is very poor.

31) The student says, "I could pass the examination."

⇒ The student says that he could pass the examination.

32) Poojyam says to me, "I have come to you because I am in need of your help."

⇒ Poojyam tells me that she has come to me because she is in need of my help.

33) She has said to us, "I shall help you if you help me."
 ⇒ She has told us that she will help us if we help her.

34) Gopal says to Radha, "I like you because your behaviour is good."

⇒ Gopal told Radha that he likes her because her behaviour is good.

35) She says to them, "I know you and your names because your names were written on the poster."

⇒ She told them that she knows them and their names because their names were written on the poster.

36) He says to us, "I wanted to help you but I am not going to help you because you have insulted me several times."

⇒ He tells us that he wanted to help us but he is not going to help us because we have insulted him several times.

37) Rakesh will say to her, "I am your brother and so I shall save you from any danger even at the cost of my life."

⇒ Rakesh will tell her that he is her brother and so he shall save her from any danger even at the cost of his life.

38) She says to me, "I have given you my life, but you have given me only tears and so I am not going to believe you."

⇒ She tells me that she has given me her life, but I have given her only tears and so she is not going to believe me.

7.2.15

change of Tense

- 1) He said to me, "I am your friend."
→ He told me that he was my friend
- 2) She said to me, "I am to help you."
→ She told me that she was to help me.
- 3) They said to us, "We are giving you a nice present."
→ They told us that they were giving us a nice present
- 4) Mohan said to her, "I love you."
→ Mohan told her that he loved her
- 5) I said to my friends, "I have sympathy for you."
→ I told my friends that I had sympathy for them

वह आने वाला था He was to come
 वह जाने वाला था He was to go
 तुम रीने वाले थे you were to write
 रानी नचने वाली थी Rani was to dance
 राजू गाने वाला था Raju was to sing
 मैं उसका दोस्त हूँगा = I shall be his friend
 मैं यहाँ हूँगा = I shall be here
 हम लीरा तैयार नहीं रहेगे = we will not be ready
 तुम डॉक्टर नहीं बनोगे = you will not be a doctor
 वह नर्स बनेगी। = ~~she shall~~ ^{will} be nurse

मैं उसे खेलना पड़ता था = He had to play
 मुझे आना पड़ता था = I had to come
 तुम्हें खेलना पड़ता था = you had to play
 हमें खाना पड़ता था = we had to eat

उसे लेटना होगा = He will have to lie down
 मुझे आना होगा = I ~~will~~ ^{shall} have to come
 उसे जाना पड़ेगा = He will have to go

मुझे खेलना पड़ता है = I ~~had~~ ^{have} to play
 मुझे जाना पड़ता है = I have to go
 उसे नहाना पड़ता है = He has to wash
 उसे दौड़ना पड़ता है = He has to run

वह जाने वाला है = He is to go
 वह पढ़ने वाली है = He is to read
 मैं पढ़ने के वाली हूँ = I am to come
 वह लिखने वाली है = She is to write.

क्या उसे है = has he?
 क्या उन्हें है = Have they?
 क्या उसे नहीं है = Has he not? / Hasn't he?
 क्या पास नहीं है! → Have I not? / Haven't I?
 क्या लड़के के पास = has the boy
 क्या उसके पास नहीं था? Had he not?
 क्या मेरे पास नहीं होगा = shall I have not
 क्या उसके पास होगा? will he have
 क्या उसके पास नहीं रहेगा = will he not have?

रात है = It is night
 सुबह था = It was morning
 सांझ का समय था = It was evening
 जाड़े का मौसम था = It was a winter
 गर्मी है = It is summer
 सोमवार रहेगा = It has well be monday
 मार्च का वर्ष था = It was march
 2001 का वर्ष था = It was 2001
 सांझ हो गई = It was evening
 आधी रात हो गई थी = It was mid night
 दोपहर था = It was mid day
 or
 It was afternoon.

Success is not the key to happiness. Happiness is the key to Success.

Tense

Present Indefinite Tense (V)

हिन्दी वाक्य की जिस क्रिया के अंत में ता हूँ / ती हूँ / ते हैं / ते हो / ती हो / ता है / ती है रहता है उस क्रिया का अनुवाद प्रायः Present Indefinite Tense में रहता है।

अनुवाद का नियम → कर्ता के बाद क्रिया का मूल रूप आता है व परंतु यदि कर्ता Third Person के Singular Number में रहता है, तो क्रिया में s/es जुड़ता है

Person	Singular	Plural
First Person	I cat	we cat
Second Person	you cat	you cat
Third Person	He/she/it / Ram cat	They / The boys cat

मैं खाता हूँ	I eat
हम लोग पढ़ते हैं	We read
तुम खेलते हो	you play
आप लोग गाते हैं	you sing
वह पढ़ता है	she / he reads
वह पढ़ती है	she reads
राम पढ़ता है	Ram reads
वे लोग जानते हैं	They know
लड़के पढ़ते हैं	The boy read
राम और श्याम पढ़ते हैं	Ram and Shyam read
मेरा दोस्त खेलता है	My friend plays
मेरे दोस्त लोग खेलते हैं	My friends play
मैं पढ़ता हूँ	I read
मेरा भाई पढ़ता है	My brother reads
मेरे भाई लोग पढ़ते हैं	My brothers read
वह खेता है	He eats

उसकी बिल्ली खाती है। = His cat eats
 उसकी बिल्लियाँ खाती हैं। = His cats eat
 वे लीग खेड़ते हैं। = They run
 उनलोगों की गाध चरती हैं। = They cows graze
 उनलोगों की गाध चरती हैं। = They cows graze
 सीता की गाध चरती हैं। = Sitas cows graze

मैं एक आम खाता हूँ। I eat a mango
 तुम दूध पीते हो। you drink milk
 वह तेज दौड़ता है। you fast run fast
 वह पत्र लिखता है। she writes a letter
 राम स्कूल जाता है। Ram goes to school
 बिल्ली न्यू ही की मारती है। The cat kills rats
 मैं आपको जानता हूँ। I know you
 वह मुझसे प्रेम करती है। she loves me

★ Negative Sentences (V¹)

मैं नहीं खाता हूँ। I do not eat
 तुम स्कूल नहीं जाते हो। you do not go to school
 हमलोग फुटबॉल नहीं खेलते हैं। we do not play football
 वह नहीं गाती है। she does not song sing
 राम नई नहीं झगड़ता है। Ram does not quarrel
 वे लीग नहीं समझते हैं। They do not know understand
 मेरी गाध दूध नहीं देती है। My cow does not give milk
 मेरी गाधें दूध नहीं देती हैं। My cows do not give milk

★ Interrogative Sentences

क्या मैं झूठ बोलता हूँ? Do I tell a lie?
 क्या तुम जानते हो? Do you know?
 क्या हमलोग पढ़ते हैं? Do we read?
 क्या वह स्कूल जाता है? Does He go to school?
 क्या राम सचबी लता है? Does Ram speak the truth?
 क्या वे लीग पढ़ते हैं? Do they read?
 क्या गाधें दूध देती हैं? Do they cows give milk?

Negative Interrogative Sentences

क्या मैं तुम्हें नहीं जानता हूँ?

Do I not know you?

क्या वह नहीं पढ़ता है? Does He not read?

क्या कुत्ते रात में नहीं भौंकते हैं? Do dogs not bark at night

What / Where / When / How / Why
 क्या / कहाँ / कब / कैसे / क्यों

आप कहाँ रहते हैं? =

वह कब आता है?

तुम क्या खाते हो?

वैलीग क्या चाहते हैं?

वह क्यों रोती है?

राम कैसे रहता है?

वह क्यों नहीं पढ़ता है?

आपकी गायें दूध क्यों नहीं देती हैं?

Where do you live?

When does He come?

What do you eat?

What do they want?

Why does she weep?

How does Ram live?

Why does he not read?

Why do your cows not give milk.

A क्या तुम पढ़ते हो?

तुम क्या पढ़ते हो?

क्या वह खाती है?

वह क्या खाती है?

Do you read?

What do you read?

Does she eat?

What does she eat.

2) * Present Imperfect Tense (V-ing)

हिंदी की जिस क्रिया के अंत में रहा हूँ / रहे हो / रहे हैं रहा है रहता है, उस क्रिया का अनुवाद प्रायः Present Imperfect Tense में होता है। जैसे -

मैं खा रहा हूँ I am eating
राम जा रहा है Ram is going

यदि ऐसी क्रियाओं के पहले भूतकालिक समयसूचक शब्द (जैसे - दो दिनों से 10:30 से सोमवार से सुबह से, 9 बजे से इत्यादि) रहे तो उन क्रियाओं का अनुवाद Present Perfect continuous Tense में होगा, न कि Present continuous Tense में। जैसे -

⇒ He has been running for two days.
मैं सुबह से पढ़ रहा हूँ

I have been reading since morning

* Affirmative Sentence (Subject + am/is/are + V-ing)

मैं खा रहा हूँ।	I am eating
हमलोग खा रहे हैं।	We are eating
तुम स्कूल जा रहे हो।	You are going to school
वह हँस रही है।	She is laughing
राम सो रहा है।	Ram is sleeping
लड़के खेल रहे हैं।	The boys are playing
गायें चर रही हैं।	The cows are grazing

* Negative Sentences (Subject + am/is/are + not + V-ing)

मैं झूठ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।	I am not telling a lie
वह नहीं पढ़ रहा है।	He is not reading
वे लोग नहीं जा रहे हैं।	They are not going
गायें नहीं चर रही हैं।	The cows are not grazing

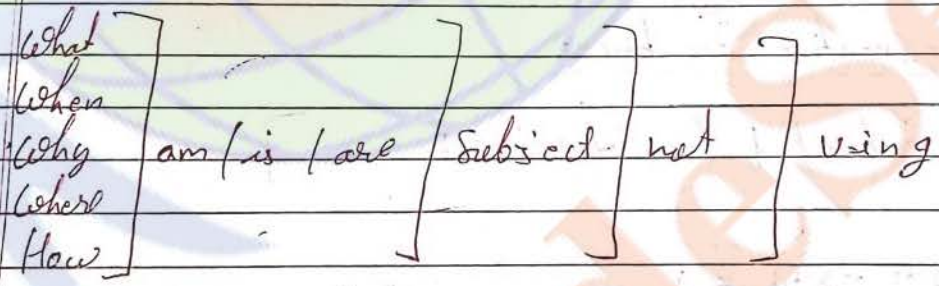
Interrogative Sentences (Am/Is/Are + Subject + V-ing)

क्या तुम पढ़ रहे हो? Are you reading?
 क्या मैं ही हलना का रहा हूँ? Am I making a noise?
 क्या आप जा रहे हैं? Are you going?
 क्या वह पत्र लिख रही है? Is she writing a letter?
 क्या तुम्हारा दोस्त खेल रहा है? Are your friend playing?

Negative Interrogative Sentences (Am/Is/are + Subject + not + V-ing)

क्या वह नहीं सो रहा है? Is he not sleeping?
 क्या तुम झूठ नहीं बोल रहे हो? Are you not telling a lie?
 क्या राम नहीं लौट रहा है? Is Ram not running?
 क्या वे पटना नहीं जा रहे हैं? Are they not going to Patna?
 क्या लड़के भीस्क शरीर गुल नही कर रहे हैं? Are the bodys not making a noise?

What/when/why/where/How



तुम क्या कर रहे हो? => What are you doing?
 वह कब आ रही है? When is she coming?
 आप लोग कहाँ जा रहे हैं? Where are you going?
 मैं क्या कर रहा हूँ? What am I doing?
 वह कैसे रह रही है? How is she living?
 वे लोग क्यों रो रहे हैं? Why are they weeping?
 तुम्हारे दोस्त लोग कब आ रहे हैं? When are your friends coming?
 तुम क्यों नहीं खा रहे हो? Why are you not eating?
 वे लोग तुम्हारी मदद क्यों नहीं कर रहे? Why are they not helping you?

Negative Sentences

[Subject + have/has + not + V³]

मैंने श्याम को नहीं देखा है।	I have not seen shyam
उसने मेरी मदद नहीं की है।	He has not helped me
हमलोगों ने पेड़ नहीं काटा है।	We have not cut the tree
सूर्य अस्त नहीं हुआ है।	The sun has not set
शिक्षक नहीं आया है।	The teacher has not come
बच्चे स्कूल नहीं गये हैं।	The children have not gone to school

Interrogative Sentences

- 1) Have/Has + Subject + V³ + ?
- 2) Have/Has + Subject + not + V³ + ?
- 3) Haven't / Hasn't + Subject + V³ + ?

क्या तुमने राम को पीटा है?	Have you beaten Ram?
क्या वे लोग यहाँ आये हैं?	Have they come here?
क्या उसने अपना काम किया है?	Has he done his work?
क्या बच्चे लौ चुके हैं?	Have the children slept?
क्या आपका भाई आया है?	Has your brother come?
क्या आपने नहीं खेला है?	Have you not eaten?
क्या श्यामने झूठ नहीं कहा है?	Has shyam not told a lie?
क्या वह स्कूल नहीं गया है?	Has he not gone to school?

What/when/why/where/How

What
when
why
where
How

[have/has Subject (not) V³ + ?]

तुम क्या किया है?	What have you done?
वह कहाँ गया है?	Where has he gone?

उसने तुम्हें क्यों गिरा है ?
 वे लीगा कब आएंगे ?
 तुमने क्या सोचा है ?
 तुम मकूल क्यों नहीं गए हो ?
 बच्चे क्यों नहीं खीर है ?
 तुमने क्यों नहीं किया है ?

Why has he hit you
 When have they come
 What have you thought
 Why have you not gone
 school ?
 Why have the children
 not played
 What have you not done

4) Present Perfect Continuous Tense (V-ing)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

की क्रिया से प्राप्त:

पहचान होता है कि जो काम बिना में शुरू हुआ है वह अभी जारी है।

पहचान → (i) जब हिंदी क्रियाओं के अंत में 'ता रहा' / 'रही हूँ' / 'ता रहा है' / 'रहे ही' / 'रहे हैं' / 'रहे हैं' है, तब इन क्रियाओं का अनुवाद Present Perfect Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे:

मैं खाता रहा हूँ
 वह पढ़ता रहा है

I have been eating
 He has been reading

(ii) यदि हिंदी क्रियाओं के अंत में 'रहा हूँ' / 'रही हूँ' / 'रहे हैं' / 'रही है' / 'रहे ही' / 'रही ही' / 'रहा है' / 'रहे हैं' और इनके पहली मूतकालिक समय सूचक शब्द (जैसे - एक घंटे से, दो घंटों से, दो वर्षों से, सुबह से, 3 बजे से, 1990 ई. से इत्यादि) हो तो इन क्रियाओं का अनुवाद Present Perfect Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे →
 वह सुबह से पढ़ रहा है

He has been reading since morning

ke kaban you
ey gone
you thought
not gone do
val?
children
not done

मैं खाता रहा हूँ। I have been eating
हमलीला करते हैं। We have been reading
तुम काम करते रहे हो। You have been working
वह कहता रहा हूँ। He has been saying
राम तैरता रहा हूँ। Ram has been swimming

For/Since का प्रयोग

-ing)
प्रायः
1 घंटा

for का प्रयोग ⇒ जब अवधि (अर्थात कितनी देर से कितनी
समय है) की रहती है तब for का प्रयोग होता है

एक घंटे से for an hour
चार दिनों से for four days
बहुत दिनों से for several days
तीन वर्षों से for three years

हा हूँ/
रहता
है
ग
ing
हैं/
हैं

since का प्रयोग ⇒ जब निश्चित समय (किसी घड़ी/किस दिन/
किस साल - शुरू होने का समय - starting point)
दिखा रहता है तब since का प्रयोग होता है

सोमवार से Since Monday
सन् 2006 से Since 2006
9 बजे से Since 9 o'clock
बचपन से Since childhood
सुबह से Since morning
गत साल से Since last year

मैं दो घंटे से पढ़ रहा हूँ। I have been reading for two hours
मैं दो बजे से दौड़ रहा हूँ। I have been running since 2 o'clock
वह 2006 से इस स्कूल में पढ़ रहा है। He has been reading since in this school since 2006
हमलीला दस वर्षों से इस ग्राह में रहे हैं। We have been living in this town for ten years
वह सुबह से लिख रही है। She has been writing since morning

Negative Sentences

1) मैं सुबह से नहीं दौड़ रहा हूँ। I have ^{not} been ~~not~~ running since morning

वह 2004 से काम नहीं कर रहा है।
 He has not been working in this town since 2004.

आप कौन से काम कर रहे हैं?
 You have not been working for two days.

* Interrogative Sentences

आप कब से दौड़ रहे हैं?
 Has he been running since morning

आप कौन से काम कर रहे हैं?
 Have you not been ^{doing this} working for years

आप 2005 से कब से पढ़ा रहे हैं?
 Have I not been teaching you since 2005

* What/When/Why/Where/How

V.V.T	What	have/has	Subjct	(not)	been + V-ing
	Since/When				
	Why				
	Where				
	How				

आप क्या करते रहे हैं?
 What have you been doing?
 वह कब से क्यों रोता रहा है?
 Why has he been weeping since morning?

आप यहाँ कब से काम कर रहे हैं?
 Since/When have you been working here?

आप सोमवार से काम क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?
 Why have you not been working since morning Monday?

आप कौन से कहां रहे रहे हैं?
 Where have you been living for two years?

सरकार कब से क्या कर रही है?
 What has the government been doing for years

Since 2004
days

वह सुबह से क्या नहीं कर रहा है?
What has he not been doing since morning

5) Past Indefinite Tense (V²)

Past Indefinite Tense की क्रिया से यह पता चलता है कि कार्य भूतकाल में किसी समय समाप्त हो गया। जब हिंदी वाक्यों की क्रियाओं की अव्यय धातु + आ + ई + ए + ए + ओ + औ + ए + ओ होती है, तब इन क्रियाओं का अनुवाद प्रायः Past Indefinite Tense में होता है।

Past Indefinite Tense में उपयुक्त क्रिया का V² form प्रयुक्त होता है।

मैंने खाया } I ate (eat का V² ate)

मैं गया } I went

हमलोगों ने काम किया } We worked

सिंघा आई } She came

बच्चे स्कूल गए } The children went to school

वह मेरे पास आया } He came to me

उसने मुझे एक कहानी कही } He told me a story

मैंने अपनी गाड़ी बेच दी } I sold my car

उसने एक पत्र लिखा } He wrote a letter

दशरथ अयोध्या में राज करते थे } Dasharath reigned in Ayodhya

उसने मुझे गाली दी थी } He abused me

* Negative Sentences [Subject + did not + V¹ + ...]

उसने नहीं खाया } He did not eat

मैंने उसे नहीं देखा } I did not see him

बच्चे स्कूल नहीं गए } The boys did not go to school

उसने कुछ नहीं खरीदी } He did not buy the book

हमलोग वहाँ नहीं गए } We did not go there

Interrogative Sentences

[Did + Subject + V't - ?]

क्या आपने कौशिक को बुझाया की?
 क्या लड़के स्कूल गए?
 क्या उन्होंने मुझे बुझाया की?
 क्या राम ने पिता से पस को पीया?
 क्या मैं झूठ बोल रहा हूँ?

Did you try?
 Did the boys go to school?
 Did they help you?
 Did Ram's father
 beat Ram?
 Did I tell a lie?

Negative Interrogative Sentences

[Did + Subject + not + V't - ?]

क्या तुमने मुझे गाली नहीं दी की?
 Did you not abuse me
 क्या तुमने राम को नहीं देखा था
 Did you not see Ram

क्या वे लौटा नहीं गए
 क्या मीहन पटना नहीं गया?
 Did they not go there
 Did Mohan not go to Patna?

What / When / Why / Where / How

What] did Subject (not) V't - - - ?
When	
Why	
Where	
How	

तुमने क्या किया?
 उसने क्या कहा?
 मैंने तुम्हें कब गाली दी
 वह यहाँ कब आया?

What did you do
 what did he say
 when did I abuse you
 when did she come here.

उसने कहाँ पढ़ा? Where did he read
 माप कैसे आया? How did you come
 राम ने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया? Why did Ram not do so?
 उनलोगों ने क्या नहीं कहा? What did they not say?

go to school
 get
 father

6) Past continuous Tense (V-ing)

Past continuous Tense की क्रिया से यह पता चलता है कि
 हिंदी की जिस क्रिया कोई काम भूतकाल में हो रहा था या
 हो रही थी, उसका अनुवाद प्रायः Past Continuous Tense की उपयुक्त क्रिया द्वारा होता है।

Person	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I was eating	We were eating
2nd Person	you were eating	you were eating
3rd Person	he/she/it/Ram was eating	They were eating

* Affirmative Sentences

[Subject + was/were + V-ing]

वह खा रहा था। I was eating
 हमलोगों लौट रहे थे। We were running
 तुम अपना काम कर रहे थे। you were doing your work
 वह स्कूल जा रहा था। He was going to school
 वर्षा हो रही थी। It was raining
 लड़के लौट रहे थे। The boys were running
 मदम रो रहा था। Madan was weeping
 रवि और गीता हँस रहे थे। Ravi and Gita were laughing.

Negative Sentences

[Subject + was/were + not + V-ing]

मैं नहीं हँस रहा था। I was not laughing
 कुत्ते नहीं भूँक रहे थे। The dog were not barking

वह नहीं झगड़ रही थी। She was not quarrelling
 हमलोग नहीं खेल रहे थे। We were not playing
 सीता गाना नहीं गा रही थी। Sita was not singing
 वर्ष नहीं हो रही थी। It was not raining
 a song

Interrogative Sentences

[Was/Were + Subject + (not) + V-ing]

क्या मैं हँस रहा था? Was I laughing?
 क्या वह रो रही थी? Was she weeping?
 क्या लड़के खेल रहे थे? Were the boys playing?
 क्या वह बाजार जा रही थी? Was she going to market?
 क्या आप नहीं सो रहे थे? Were you not sleeping?
 क्या हमलोग काम नहीं कर रहे थे? Were we not working?

What/When/Where/Why/How

What	Was/were	Subject	(not)	V-ing + --- ?
When				
Where				
Why				
How				

राम क्या कर रहा था? What was Ram doing?
 वह कहाँ कब रह रहा था? When was he living there?
 तुम कहाँ जा रहे थे? Where were you going?
 आप उसे क्यों पीट रहे थे? Why were you beating him?
 वह कैसे रह रहा था? How was he living?
 तुम क्यों नहीं पढ़ रहे थे? Why were you not reading?
 आप स्कूल क्यों नहीं जा रहे थे? Why were you not going to school?
 वह कोशिश क्यों नहीं कर रही थी? Why was she not trying?

7) Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect Tense की क्रिया की बनावट होती है - Had + V³
(V³ आ अर्थ है - क्रिया का Past Participle रूप)

- यदि भूतकाल में दो कार्य हुए हों और एक कार्य दूसरे कार्य के पहले पूर्णरूपेण समाप्त हो गया हो, तो पहले समाप्त होने वाले कार्य के लिए Past Perfect Tense और बाद में समाप्त होने वाले कार्य के लिए Past Indefinite Tense की क्रिया का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे :->

डॉक्टर के आने के पहले रोगी मर चुका था - इस वाक्य से यह स्पष्ट है कि भूतकाल में दो कार्य हुए - (क) रोगी का मरना तथा (ख) डॉक्टर का आना।

'रोगी का मरना' पहले पूरा हुआ। अतः इसके लिए Past Perfect Tense की क्रिया का प्रयोग होगा। 'डॉक्टर का आना' बाद में सम्पन्न हुआ। अतः इसके लिए Past Indefinite Tense की क्रिया का प्रयोग होगा। इस प्रकार वाक्य का अर्थवाक्य होगा

⇒ The patient had died before the doctor came

✓ पुलिस के आने के पहले चोर भाग चुका था।

⇒ The thief had fled away before the police came

✓ मेरे स्टेशन पहुँचने के पहले ही गाड़ी खुल चुकी थी।

⇒ The train had left before I arrived at the station

✓ मेरे आने के पहले ही वह जा चुका था।

⇒ He had gone before I came

✓ बंदी बचने के पहले मैं स्कूल पहुँच चुका था।

⇒ I had reached school before the ball rang

✓ जब हमलोग वहाँ पहुँचे, तो दावत शुरू हो चुकी थी।

⇒ When we reached there, the dinner had started

2) Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect continuous Tense की किया इसे यह बीच होता है कि कोई कार्य भूतकाल में लगातार कुछ समय तक जारी रहा। जैसे -

मैं दो वर्षों से पठ रहा था

I had been reading for two years

में लौड़ता रहा था।

वह सुबह से दौड़ा रहा। He had been running since morning
 मैं 2005 ई. से काम कर रहा था। He had been working since morning

I had been working since 2005

हमलोग वर्षों से कोशिश कर रहे थे।

We had been trying for years

वह दो वर्षों से परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रही थी

She had been preparing for the examination for two years

★

Negative Sentences

[Subject + had + not + been + V-ing +]

तुम सुबह से नहीं खेल रहे थे।

You had not been playing since morning

वे वर्षों से मेरे यहाँ नहीं आ रहे थे।

They had not been coming to me for years

आप सन् 2005 से कुछ नहीं कर रहे थे।

You had not been doing any-thing since 2005.

Interrogative Sentences

- 1) Had + Subject + been + V-ing + ?
- 2) Had + Subject + not + been + V-ing + ?
- 3) Hadn't + Subject + been + V-ing + ?

क्या आप 2004 ई. से पढ़ा रहे हैं ?

Had you been teaching since 2004 ?

क्या वे दस वर्षों से काम कर रहे थे ?

Had they been working for ten years

क्या मोहन चार दिनों से स्कूल नहीं जा रहा था ?

Had Mohan not been going to school for four days ?

क्या सुबह से वर्षा नहीं हो रही थी ?

Had it not been raining since morning

When / What / why / where / How

V.V.1

Since / When	had	Subject	(not)	been	V-ing	---	?
What							
Why							
Where							
How							

तुम कब से पढ़ कर रहे थे ?

Since when had you been doing this ?

वह सुबह से क्या लिख रही थी ?

What had she been writing since morning

आप 2004 ई. से क्या कर रहे थे ?

What had you been doing since 2004

वह वर्षों से कहाँ रह रहा था ?

Where had he been living for years

आप सोमवार से स्कूल क्यों नहीं आ रहे हैं?
 Why had you not been coming to school since Monday?

9) Simple Future Tense

दो वक्त्यों की देंगे

- 1) वह पढ़ेगा
- 2) मैं जाऊँगा
- 3) तुम काम करोगे।

उपर के वाक्यों की क्रियाओं पढ़ेगा, जाऊँगा, और काम करोगे से यह बोध होता है कि कार्य भविष्य में सामान्य रूप से होगा। ऐसी क्रियाओं का अनुवाद shall/will + V¹ द्वारा होगा। shall/will + V¹ को हम simple future tense कहेंगे।

• सामान्यता I/we के साथ shall का तथा अन्य subject के साथ will का प्रयोग होता है। परंतु प्रतिज्ञा/वृद्ध-निश्चय/आज्ञा/निषेध का भाव दिखाने के लिए I/we के साथ will तथा अन्य के साथ shall का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

मैं जाऊँगा	I shall go
हमलीला काम करेगी	We shall work
तुम स्कूल जाओगे	You will go to school
वह कल आएगा	You will come tomorrow
बच्चे गाना गाएँगे	The children will sing a song
राम मेरी मदद करेगा	Ram will help me
मैं यह काम अवश्य करूँगा	I will do this work
वह अवश्य मरेगा	He shall die

Negative Sentences

मैं नहीं जाऊँगा I shall not go.
 मैं काम नहीं करूँगा I shall not work.
 वह काम नहीं करेगी She will not work.
 आज वह स्कूल नहीं जाएगा Today he will not go to school.
 आप अपना काम नहीं करेंगे You will not do your work.

Interrogative Sentences

क्या मैं पढ़ूँगा? Shall I read?
 क्या तुम आओगे? Will you go?
 क्या सीता चित्र बनाएगी? Will Sita draw a picture?
 क्या वह नहीं आएगा? Will he not come?
 क्या तुम एक नई गाड़ी नहीं खरीदोगे? Will you not buy a new car?

What/When/Where/Why/How

तुम क्या करोगे? => What will you do?
 आप क्या खाएंगे? => What will you eat?
 वे लोग कहाँ जाएंगे? => Where will they go?
 राम कैसे पढ़ेगा? => How will Ram read?
 वह कब आएगी? => When will she come?
 तुम क्या खरीदोगे? => What will you buy?
 आप पटना क्यों जाएंगे? => Why will you go to Patna?
 तुम मेरे यहाँ क्यों नहीं आओगे? => Why will you not come to me?
 वह क्या नहीं करेगी? => What will she not do?

Future Continuous Tense

इन वाक्यों पर विचार करें -
 1) मैं पढ़ना लूँगा 2) मैं आपका इंतजार करता रहूँगा
 3) वह मानना चाहेगी 4) वे मैदान में खेलते रहेंगे।

इन वाक्यों की क्रियाओं से यह बोध होता है कि भविष्य में किसी खास वक्त पर कार्य - चलापा होता रहेगा। ऐसी क्रियाओं

Affirmative Sentences

मैं पढ़ चुकूँगा => I shall have read
 राम लिख चुकेगा => Ram will have written
 मैं सो चुकूँगा => I shall have slept
 वह जा चुकेगा => He will have gone
 वे लोग वहाँ तक पहुँच चुकेंगे => They will have walked
 इस काम की कार्रवाई कर चुका हूँगा => I shall have finished the work by Monday next.

Negative Sentences

मैं नहीं जा चुकूँगा => I shall not have gone
 लता गाना नहीं गा चुकेगी => Lata will not have sung a song
 वे लोग इसे नहीं कर चुकेंगे => They will not have done it

Interrogative Sentences

क्या वह जा चुकेगा? Will he have gone?
 क्या तुम नहीं पढ़ चुकेगे? Will you not have read?
 आपके बेटे क्यों सो चुकेगा? Why will your son have slept?
 वह इस काम को पूरा क्यों नहीं कर चुकेगा? => Why will he not have completed the work?

12) Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Future Perfect Continuous Tense की क्रिया से यह बोध होता है कि कार्य-कारण संबंधित काल में किसी निश्चित समय से आरंभ होकर जारी रहेगा।
 Future Perfect Continuous Tense की क्रिया का रूप -

shall/will + have been + V-ing

* Affirmative Sentences

मैं खाता हुआ रहूँगा I shall have been eating

तुम दस दिनों से इस काम को करते रहोगे => you will have been doing this work for ten days.
 मैं सुबह से दौड़ता रहूँगा => I shall have been running from morning

Negative Sentences

वह सन 2025 से काम नहीं करता रहेगा => He will not have been working from 2025.
 मैं चार दिनों से उसे नहीं पढ़ता रहूँगा => I shall not have been teaching him for four days.

Note => Period of time के साथ for और Point of time के साथ from का प्रयोग करें। Since का प्रयोग Future Tense के साथ नहीं होता

Interrogative Sentences

* क्या वह सुबह से खेलता रहेगा
 => Will he have been playing from morning
 * क्या मैं 2026 से काम नहीं करता रहूँगा
 Shall I not have been working from 2026?
 तुम दो वर्षों से क्या करते रहोगे?
 What will you have been doing for two years
 वे लोग चार वर्षों से काम नहीं करते रहेंगे?
 Why will they not have been working from 4 o'clock

Tusation

- conard → कायर

* तुम कितनी कंजूस हो

⇒ How miserably you are!

* वह कितना धीरे-धीरे चलती है

⇒ How slowly she waska!

* कितना शोर है

⇒ What a great noise there is / such noise there is

* वह कितनी बुद्धिमान है

⇒ How wise she is / How wise of her

* तुम कितनी खुश हो

⇒ What a full you are / so felice you are / How felice you are

* मैं कितना डरपोक हूँ

⇒ How what a I am coward I am / How cowardly I am / so cowardly of me

* कितना चली और मेरा दोस्त

⇒ Show deceit at you all and my friend

* साँपों और साप से डर!

⇒ Snake charmer and afraid of snakes!

* कितना लात्तरी और हमारा शिक्षक!

⇒ Show greenedy and your teacher!

* हाई, वह मर गया!

⇒ Alase! he is namore!

* वह तुम खेल खेलें

bravo! you ^{played} way

- ⇒ ~~lie~~ ^{lie} ~~lie~~ you cheated all
- * राम रे राम कितना गंदा कपड़ा
How dirty Pooh! Pooh! How dirty a room! what a dirty room!
- * यह तैली की चंती निकल रहे
- ⇒ ~~black~~ a day - it is salt
- * वह देखो वह गाड़ी आ रही है
- ⇒ Here come the train
- * वह देखो चिट्ठिया उड़ रही हैं
- ⇒ these flies the birds
- * यह देखो इसे ठोका ठोका है

LO! How it thunders

Causative Verbs

मैं उसे हँसाता हूँ

I ^{make} ~~laughed~~ I ^{make} in laugh

वह मुझे हँसाता है

he ^{make} in laugh

तुम उसे खताते हो

you ^{make} in wipe

धीता उसे हँसाती है

She ^{make} in laugh late

मैंने उसे हँसाया

I ^{make} in him late

मैं उसे नचागा

I made him dance

मैं उसे चलायुगा

I made sag make him walk

राम खुदो हसायेगा ।

Rame ~~is~~ make may blafe

मुझे हसना आता है

I am made to like

उसे खेलाया जाता है

he is made to play

पुता को पढ़ाया जाता है

Puro is made to teach

Q Degrees of Comparison

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Able	Abler	Ablest
Black	Blacker	Blackest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Busy	Busier	Busiest
Bad	Worse	Worst
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Clean	Cleaner	Cleanest
Cold	Colder	Coldest
Cool	Cooler	Coolest

Q What do you know about Gandhi?
 Ans Mahatma Gandhi, popularly known as Pihu and the father of our nation. During British rule he used truth and non violence as the chief weapons against the British. He was a legislator and a spiritual leader at the same time.

Q What did Gandhi do for the farmers in Bihar?
 Ans Farmers of Bihar were forced to cultivate indigo. They were used to get a very low price. Gandhi started satyagrah and farmers both relief from these sufferings.

Q What do you understand by civilization and culture?
 Ans Civilization is the manner of life it comes from education and the society in which a man lives. Culture is that different from it. It includes language, literature, customs, tradition, art, and religious belief. So we can say that the culture is the final aspect of civilization.

Q What do our holy scriptures tell us about universal human values?
 Ans Our holy scriptures, says, teaches us universal human values. The teach us to be brought full kind and sympathetic to all.

Complete the following sentences on the basis of what you have study.

- A) Indiat colony is that it remains immovable.
- B) The charge against india is that here people are uncivilized, ignorant and stultic.

(C) We there not change what we have learnt and found less as the amount of experience

(D) Our our ancestors set a limit to our indulgence because the more we indulge in our passions, the more unbridled they become

(E) Our forefathers did not invent machinery because they felt that if we set your hearts hearts after such thing we would become slaves and lose our moral fibre

Q How is Indian civilization depend from urban civilization

Ans There are some basic differences between Indian and Western civilization. Indian civilization lays emphasis on moral values while western civilization propagates its morality

Q Why does Gandhi say that bird is "mind is a rest less birds" what makes the mind rest less

Ans According to Gandhi, mind is a rest less bird as it wants more and more. The more it has the more it want. Where desires are unlimited passions are never satisfied in short it is like an unbridled horse

Q Why did our ancestors dissuade us from luxurious and pleasures? did they do the write thing?

Ans Our ancestors observe that a man is not necessarily happy only because of wealth. Similarly a poor man is unhappy not because of poverty. hunger for worldly birds lives pleasure make eyes more rest so less

So our ancestors discredited you
 from sagely and blessed to me they you
 right write in these observations

Q Why, according to Grandi has he stuck
 with the same kind of blough at exigit
 thousand of years ago should he do the
 same things even today

Ans According to Grandi's, we have manage
 with the same kind of blough as exigit
 thousand of years ago. We have the same
 kind of blough

Q How did your ancestors large cities?

Ans Why were did satisfied with small villages?
 According to our ancestor happiness was
 a mental conditions. They had thought that
 the lies thing big city towards not easily
 people living in city clever, the
 event were easily checked there. The no. of
 evil doers was comparatively large so our
 ancestors were satisfied with small villages.

Bharat is my home

Rakib Husein

- Circumstance - परिस्थिति
- Externally - निरा
- Valid - वैध
- static - स्थिर
- dynamic - गतिशील
- Determining - निर्धारित करना
- Quality - गुणवत्ता
- process - प्रक्रिया
- Process - प्रक्रिया
- constant - लगातार
- Ideal - वास्तव में
- Forgiven - क्षमा किया
- Presumption - पूर्वानुमान
- entirely - पूरी तरह
- Millennia - एक हजार वर्ष की अवधि
- Co-operation - सहयोग करना
- Diverse - अनेक प्रकार का
- ethic - जतीय
- Elements - तत्व
- striven - प्रयत्न किया
- Realise - मद्दुस करना
- Absolute - निरपेक्ष, पूर्णतः
- Peculiar - विचित्र
- Pledge - शपथ
- concrete - ठोस
- Robot Realisation - अनुभूति
- Inadequate - अपूर्ण
- Must - अवश्य
- confess - स्वीकार करना
- overwhelmed - अभिभूत
- Taunt - विश्वास
- Placed - दिया, किया
- Electing - चुनना

land	-	देश / राज्य
Mental	-	मानसिक
Equipment	-	संयंत्र
Erudition	-	विद्वता
Experience	-	अनुभव
Rarely	-	कठिनाई से
Devoted	-	लगाया का प्रयास
Pursuit	-	प्राप्त करने का प्रयास
Probably	-	संभवतः
Bring out	-	बेदा करना
Explain	-	स्पष्ट करना
Philosophical	-	दार्शनिक
Thought	-	विचार
spiritual	-	आध्यात्मिक
Values	-	मूल्य
Faith	-	विश्वास
Essential	-	आवश्यक
Humanity	-	मानवता
Censored	-	रोक दिया
champion	-	समर्थक बनना
Dignity	-	गौरव
Justice	-	न्याय
Assure	-	आश्वासन देना
spirit	-	जोश
Humility	-	विनम्रता
Dedication	-	निष्ठा
oath	-	शपथ
Loyalty	-	निष्ठा
constitution	-	संविधान
Comparatively	-	तुलनात्मक रूप से
citizens	-	नागरिकों
Ancient	-	प्राचीन
on account of	-	के आधार पर
Association	-	संघ
Maintain	-	कायम रखना
& Prime	-	मुख्य

Tms
No
I
List
C
I

Instrument	-	हथियार
National purpose	-	राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्य
Inescapably	-	न भागने योग्य
where so ever	-	जहाँ कहीं
contribute	-	योगदान देना
Territorial of	-	बिना दायम में रहे
Religious	-	धर्म
Distinction	-	विशिष्टताएँ
creed	-	मूल
Endeavour	-	प्रयत्न
Fascinating	-	लुभाने वाला
Prosperous	-	समृद्ध
Graceful	-	आकर्षक, सुन्दर
constantly	-	जगता
Inconveniently	-	असुविधा में
Fast Pace	-	तेज गति
Participate	-	भाग लेना
unbaringly	-	निर्दयतापूर्वक
A head of	-	आगे
Demanding	-	माँगना / खोजना
Ahead	-	की स्थिति में होना
Frustation	-	निराशा
Endemic	-	स्थानीय
Sincere	-	ईक
Steady	-	नियमित / समत
Reconstruction	-	पुनर्निर्माण
Aspect	-	पहलुओं / पक्षों
Mutually	-	पारस्परिक
Moral	-	नैतिक
Development	-	विकास
Self-imposed	-	स्वयं परधीया
Render	-	देना / करना
Neglect	-	अवहेलना करना
Peril	-	संकट
Sustain	-	कायम रहना
Bring about	-	लाना

Approximation	-	समान्यीकरण
Privileged	-	सुविधा प्राप्त
Sister	-	सहचरणी
Restriction	-	पूरिता
collective	-	सांख्यिक
Evidence	-	अस्तित्व
Resolve	-	निर्णय लेना
Whole heartedly	-	पूरे दिल से
baul	-	खुद
the Flavor	-	सुगंध
organisation	-	संगठन
National temperament	-	राष्ट्रीय मिजाज
Inheritance	-	प्राप्ति
liberation Movement	-	स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन
Dedicate	-	समर्पण करना
Bring both	-	बैसा बैसा करना
Requisite	-	जरूरी आवश्यक
stipulatory	-	संतीष जनक
Enchanting	-	तुमानै वला
Enterprise	-	प्रतिष्ठान

Summary

'Bharat is my home' is an extract from the speech he gave in 1967 after taking the oath as president. In his first speech as the president of India, Dr. Zakir Husain pledges himself 'to the service of the totality of India's culture'. He believes in rights of all men live in dignity and justice. He takes the oath of the constitution of India.

Dr. Zakir Husain promises to work for the welfare of its people without distinction of cast, colour and creed. He says, "The whole of Bharat is my home" and its people are my family. He pledges to make his Bharat strong and beautiful.

People will lead a prosperous and joyful life.

According to him - he has a big family. They will have to labour hard. Each of them shall have to participate in building new life of the nation. He says that the situation demands that they should work more and more. Their work should be silent, sincere, solid and steady.

They should be honest in their dealings. They should be co-operative. He says there are two aspects of work - individual and social.

At the last the author says that their state will not be just an organization of power, but a moral organization. The author promises to devote his time to the welfare of the people of Bharat.

Q ON what occasion did Dr. Zakir Husain
 the since his ^{speech} speech
 Ans Dr. Zakir Husain the ^{gave} gave this speech
 in 1967 after being to Oath as President
 of India

Q Why does Zakir Husain called India the
 ground strain that of ancient people
 According to Dr. Zakir Husain our law is
 not death, and statistic.

Q It is said in danavik he believe that
 your vacant culture in the live. we can make
 our better feature on the gates of vacant
 people's blessings show he want India the
 young strain of vacant people.

Q This work as I see it, has two aspects: what
 are the two aspects of work? Explain in your
 own words.

Ans The two aspects of work are the following:
 (i) individual (ii) social work.

According to the other individual words means
 work's one cell. this types of work follow's
 the earth edge towards his towards. moral development
 as the free three person and under cell
 improved definition. It is product in most
 personality. on the other hand, social work is
 meant for the sociality. It is true that
 and individual can never get her education
 without the help of the society. so keeping its
 importance in view, every one should have had
 in the field of both aspects of work.

Q. What did Dr. Satis Jushan say about material culture life, Individual and social development giving a special status to India. In his speech, Dr. Satis Jushan ~~thought~~ like on material, culture, Individual and social life in India. The other says that one should do more and more for the ~~at~~ lifting up of material life he and his that advising that itone should be silent, solid and steady.

The other further say that culture and life and dynamic over for culture is inheriting by ~~our~~ our ancient gods sage. right from adituzia puree to ~~trudist~~. It is alive in heart two day and his ~~progratice~~ also.

According to Dr. Satis Jushan, both individual and social development and our country are co-related to each other. one ~~work~~ for work for present and bring both for financial and moral rich now. what for this and individual must go to the society one must not forget. that one cannot a ~~chive~~ all this without the help society.

Song of my life

Wall whitewash

Schools	=	अब आश्वजों का / जंपी
In abeyance	=	रौके रखना / सेवा निवृत्त होकर
Retraining	=	पौडि
Aophile	=	काफी होना
Subsid	=	मूल्य देना
Forgotten	=	विश्वास करना
Harbour	=	संकेत
Hazard	=	मौलिक
original	=	ऊर्जा
Energy	=	आत्म
sow	=	बुझाना
lean	=	आराम करना
A tease	=	इशारा देना
observing	=	मानना
spear	=	ग्रीष्म
Summer	=	घास
Grass	=	जीम
Tongue	=	जल
Formed	=	मिट्टी
soil	=	पैदा हुए
Boo	=	पूर्ण
Perfect	=	शुरू करना
Being	=	आशा करना
Hoping	=	रुकना
Cease	=	तक
till	=	मरण
Death	=	घोसिब
Creeds	=	विश्वास
Celebration	=	समारोह
Sing	=	गाना
My self	=	स्वयं
Assume	=	मंहु) करना

Every = प्रत्येक
 Atom = परमाणु
 Belonging = पास, पास होना
 Belongs = अधिकार में होना
 Loathe = बिना उद्देश्य के घृणा
 Invisite = निमंत्रण

The Poem 'song of my life' is an outstanding poem of Walt Whitman. The poet is singing the glory of all humanity. The poet is not different from others. He talks himself that every atom of his blood belongs his self. He always assumes every thing which is right. He also says that every atom of blood is the same in all human beings. He feels sorrow when a person gives pain to others as a spike comes and touches the skin. He says that everyone comes in the world one by one, however a person gives a pain to other person. According to him life is a bed of roses and it is a wonderful boon of God. It is full of difficulties and also happiness. We should live happily and try to make other happy. This is the way to live. There are so many people who fight for the religion. It is not fair every one should think that there is nothing in life except humanity.

Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative Sentences → In Voice परिवर्तन से
 वाक्य of sentences interrogative हो जाता है।

1) Does he help you?
 → Are you helped by him?

2) Do you teach her?
 → Is she taught by you?

3) Does he write you a letter?
 → Are you written a letter by him?

4) Do they love you?
 → Are you loved?

5) Do people believe it?
 → Is it believed?

6) Does he love me?
 → Am I loved by him?

7) Did he complete the work?
 → ~~Did~~ Was the work completed?

8) Did he inform the Police?
 → Were the Police informed?

9) Did I not buy the book?
 → Was the book not bought by me?

10) Did he not ask this question?
 → ~~Was~~ Was this question not asked by him?

Remove too 2009 (1 mark)

* This news is too good to believe
 => This news is so good that it cannot be true

2010

* The pencil is too small to mend
 => The pencil is so small that it cannot be mended

2009

* He is too poor to buy this book
 => He is so poor that he cannot buy this book

2012

* He is too proud to beg
 => He is so proud that he cannot beg

2014

* We are too slow to catch the train
 => We are so slow that we cannot catch the train

2013

* He is too honest to accept a bribe
 => He is so honest that he cannot accept a bribe

2015

* She is too slow to finish her work on time.
 => She is so slow that she cannot finish her work on time

OXFORD English Grammar

(Page no => 180 to 189)

11)

Sita is too slow to win the race.
=> Sita is so slow that she cannot win the race.

12) He is too old to learn new tricks.
He is so old that he cannot learn new tricks.

13) He is too upright to accept a bribe.
He is so upright that he cannot accept a bribe.

14) He was too late to hear the first speech.
X He was so late that he cannot hear the first speech

✓ He was so late that he could not hear the first speech

He was so late ^{or} that he did not hear the first speech

15) I was too weak to play
I was so weak that I could not play

16) She is too shy to ask for help
She is so shy that she cannot ask for help

17) The boys were too tired to get back
~~The boys were so that they could not get back.~~

The boys were so that they could not get back

18) The news is too good to be true
The news is so good that ~~they~~ it cannot be true

19) They are too selfish to be true friends
They are so selfish that ~~they~~ cannot be true friends

10) She spe
She spe

✓ teacher 11) The Sun
X The Sun

✓ The Sea

12) The ti
The ti

13) Moun
Moun

The
The

✓ teacher 14) T
T

15)

16)

✓ teacher 17)

10) She speaks too fast to be understood.
 She speaks so fast that she cannot be understood

teacher

11) The sun is too hot for us to go out at present
~~The sun is so hot for us that it cannot go out at present~~

✓ The sun is so hot that we cannot go out at present

12) The tree is too high for me to climb.
 The tree is so high that I cannot climb it

13) Mount Everest is too high for one to climb.
 Mount Everest is so high that one cannot climb it

B

The mountain was	too high	to climb
The mountain was	so high	that one could not climb it

teacher

14) The tree is too high to climb.
 The tree is so high that one cannot climb it

15) The sun is too hot to go out
 The sun is so hot that one cannot go out

16) The sight was too dreadful to be seen
 The sight was so dreadful that one cannot be seen
 could not see it

teacher

17) It is never too late to mend.
 It is never so late that one cannot mend
one self

18)

C

He is too dull	for a sportsman
He is so dull	that he cannot be a sportsman

18) He is too slow for a runner.
He is so slow that he cannot be a runner.

19) He is too ignorant for a watchman.
He is so ignorant that he cannot be a watchman.

20) The fact is too evident to require proof.

D

teacher ✓ 20) The fact is too evident to require proof.
The fact is so evident that ~~cannot~~ it does not require proof.

21) She was too much distressed to be able to speak.
She was so much distressed that she was not able to speak.

teacher ✓ 22) The results were too bad to be published.
X The results were so bad it were not published.
The results were so bad that they were not fit to be published.

teacher ✓ 23) The fruit is too ~~rip~~ unripe to be eaten.
The fruit is so unripe that it cannot be eaten.
The fruit is so unripe that it is not worth eating.

24) His conduct is too bad to mend.
His conduct is so bad that it

⇒ hi
No 0
X
⇒ Kol
No
X 20
⇒ 5
X 2
⇒ ve
X 2
⇒
X
⇒
X
⇒

Into positive degree
2009

⇒ Hari is taller than all other boys
No other boy is so tall as Hari
~~200~~

⇒ Kolkata is the biggest city in India
No ^{other} city in India is big as Kolkata
~~2011~~

⇒ Gold is one of the costliest metals
No other ~~costlier~~ ^{very few} metals are as costly as gold
~~2012~~

⇒ Ashoka was one of the greatest kings
Very few kings were not as great as Ashoka

~~2013~~

⇒

~~2014~~

⇒

~~2015~~

⇒

Into Asserive

209

⇒ can you climb up this tree?
You cannot climb up this tree.

2010

⇒ can you repair repair this machine?
You can not repair this machine

2011

⇒ who does not need wealth
~~X~~ who does need wealth
every one needs wealth

2012

⇒ What a ridiculous idea!
It is a very ridiculous idea